*National Bibliographies No. 2*

# JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

## *A DESCRIPTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY*

*By the same author :*

**MAHATMA GANDHI :**

*A DESCRIPTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY, June, 1955.*

# JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

## *A Descriptive Bibliography*

**JAGDISH SARAN SHARMA**

M.A., D.L.S. (DELHI) ; M.A.,L.S., Ph. D. (MICHIGAN)

*Author of*

*MAHATMA GANDHI : A DESCRIPTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY*

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on November 14, 1955 on the completion
of his sixty-sixth year.

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*First Published : November 14, 1955.*

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*Dedicated*

*to all those who are engaged*

*in the mighty adventure of*

*building up*

*a new, prosperous and progressive*

*India*

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# INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Descriptive Bibliography is three-fold : (1) to furnish an objective, annotated and analytical study of writings by and about Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India and one of the leading statesmen of our times ; (2) to provide a detailed chronology of the significant events of his life and other miscellaneous information such as : Books of which he wrote forewords, the institutions which he inaugurated or of which he laid the foundation-stones ; the presents he received from the various organizations and countries and the places important in his life ; (3) to provide a reference book for those interested in research on Nehru's ideas and their impact on India's political, economic and social policies in the last four decades.

These 3,710 annotated references included in this study, are in seven foreign languages, namely ; English, French, German, Hebrew, Italian, Russian and Swedish, all arranged and classified under 289 subject headings appropriate in a bibliography on Nehru's life and work.

The Bibliography is divided into three main parts. Each part is further divided into sections and sub-sections. Given below is a brief description of each part, its sections and sub-sections :

## PART : SOURCES, CHRONOLOGY, BIOGRAPHIES

The first part is divided into three sections. Section 1 : SOURCES is further divided into three sub-sections : A. Bibliographies ; B. Collected Works ; and C. Prominent Periodicals and Newspapers Consulted. The selected reference works listed under section A have been the main source for literature by and about Nehru. They include brief bibliographies given in the biographical works of Nehru, Library Catalogues, Indexes to periodical literature and Trade and National Bibliographies of various countries available in some of the world's biggest libraries such as the U.S. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., British Museum Library, London and the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris.

Under Sub-section B are listed alphabetically Nehru's Collected Works with their complete bibliographical information, *i.e.*, author, title, place of publication, publisher, edition, date of publication, pages and size. These collections, which are edited and compiled by various individuals, organizations and governmental agencies, include essays, articles and selected speeches.

A selected alphabetical list of the periodicals and newspapers which were frequently consulted during the course of this study is given under Sub-section C with their addresses.

Section 2 of PART I includes the CHRONOLOGY from November 14, 1889—Nehru's date of birth—to August 15, 1955—8th anniversary of India's Independence—depicting the main events of Nehru's life and work. Happenings between June 1 and August 15, 1955 have been listed in the SUPPLEMENT.

Under Section 3 are listed BIOGRAPHIES of Nehru which are arranged chronologically from 1930, the year in which probably the first biographical sketch of Nehru was published, to May, 1955. SUPPLEMENT to this Section includes the biographical essays and articles printed between June 1 and August 15, 1955. They are duly annotated and arranged alphabetically.

## PART II: CLASSIFIED LITERATURE

It is the biggest part of the bibliography and includes 1,573 annotated entries arranged under 289 subject headings. Under each subject heading annotated writings by Nehru precede those of others. The subject headings fall into four categories: GENERAL SUBJECTS, such as, *Ahimsa*, Atomic Energy, *Bhoodan* Movement, Communism, Democracy, Goa, India—Foreign Policy, India—National Movement, and so on; under caption "NEHRU AS SUBJECT" come subject headings like: Nehru as Foreign Minister of India; as heir and successor of Gandhi; as historian; as humanitarian; as man of peace; as Prime Minister; as writer and so on; *see* and *see also* cross references are given to link together different but related subject headings. When an event in Nehru's life or in the history of India's struggle for her independence bears different names appropriate *see* references are given. There are some subjects which are partly related to each other but for their importance are listed separately. In such cases *see also* references are provided. Subjects like *Ahimsa* (non-violence), *Satyagraha* (non-violent resistance) are used in their original form because it is hard to find correct equivalent English words for them. In such cases *see* cross references from the likely English words are given. For quick consultation of the subjects an alphabetical list of the SUBJECT HEADINGS USED is given at the end of the book.

## PART III: MISCELLANEOUS: FOREWORDS, INSTITUTIONS, PLACES AND PRESENTS

The third and the last part has the following four sections giving some additional valuable information about various types of activities and interests of the Prime Minister: (1) Books of which Nehru wrote forewords; (2) Institutions of which Nehru laid the foundation-stones or which he inaugurated. They are arranged



alphabetically under the names of the Indian States[1] with a brief description of the ceremony; (3) Presents which Nehru received from various organizations and countries. They are arranged alphabetically under countries which presented them to Nehru. In the case of India they are arranged under different States[1]. An attempt has been made to give all the available information about the objects, the occasions on which they were presented, the names of the individuals and organizations, presenting them, and the time of presentation. The location of the objects is indicated by the abbreviated form of the institution which houses the objects. Information about the presents Nehru received during his visit in June-July, 1955 to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland, the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia is given in the SUPPLEMENT. The list of the presents is selective and representative; (4) under the section—Places important in Nehru's life—are listed the names of twenty-six places. They are selective and include his birth-place where he spent his childhood and started his political career, the place at which he was educated, where he got married, took vital decisions, made important speeches and was imprisoned during the course of India's struggle for independence.

## INDEX

A comprehensive index compiled on Dictionary Catalogue method is given at the end and is the key to the entire study. It includes authors, editors, compilers, translators, titles, names of places, subjects and other related information appearing in the text. References from the index to the text are made by the entry number and not by page number.

## ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THIS WORK

My interest in compiling this bibliography on Nehru began in October, 1949 when he visited America on the invitation of the United States Government. I was then engaged in collecting materials for my first publication: MAHATMA GANDHI: A DESCRIPTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY[2], at the U.S. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. The great interest of the U.S. people in Nehru and India as demonstrated during this visit convinced me that a study of this type might be of some help to those interested in Nehru and India's home and foreign policies and her social and economic conditions. After completing my Ph. D. degree dissertation in Library Science at the University of Michigan, U.S.A. in May, 1954, I began to concentrate on this study and started adding to it current references, revising and classifying the material which I collected during the last six years. On my return to India about a year ago, I added to it some more material available at the various

1. Subject to changes recommended recently by the States Reorganization Commission.
2. Published on June 25, 1955 by S. Chand & Co., Delhi-6.

Indian Libraries. I made full use of the newspaper clipping files and other literature available at the All-India Congress Committee office, New Delhi. Although all care has been taken to make this bibliography comprehensive and accurate, it is possible that some lucanae and errors may have crept in. I shall be indebted to any one who may help me to correct information given here or to make good any omissions in subsequent editions.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is impossibie adequately to thank all those who have helped and encouraged me since I first started working on this Bibliography in October, 1949 but I am specially grateful to those who, after my return from the United States of America about a year ago, have advised me that a study like this must be in print for the benefit of a wider circle of reading humanity.

I tender my profound gratitude to Shri U. N. Dhebar President, Indian National Congress and Shri Shriman Narayan, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee for their encouragement and kind advice.

I acknowledge my indebtedness to the Prime Minister's staff without whose unstinted co-operation and help, I could not have secured some valuable and reliable information for the Bibliography not available anywhere else. They were always willing to help me whenever I sought their advice on various facts about which I was not sure.

I am grateful to Shri T. N. Kaul, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, for his valuable advice, constant encouragement and keen interest in my work.

I also express my thanks to Shri S. Das Gupta, Head of Department of Library Science and the Librarian of the University of Delhi for his advice on some technical aspects of the Bibliography. My thanks are also due to Shri S. C. Kale, Curator, Allahabad Museum and Shri A. N. Bhattacharya, Deputy Keeper of the National Museum, New Delhi, for providing me information regarding the objects presented to Nehru who generously donated them to these Museums.

Turning to my colleagues at the A. I. C. C. office, I am particularly grateful to Shri M. P. Bhargava, Shri P. C. Chakravarty, Shri H. D. Malaviya, Shri R. C. Pande, Shri C. L. Sharma, Shri Sunil Guha, Shri N. Balakrishnan, Shri C. G. R. Kurup and Shri P. C. Arya for their constant encouragement.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not express my high regards to my friends Dr. Anand Prakash, Dr. Amba Prasad and Shri Prakash Chandra Jain whose valuable suggestions, constructive criticism and encouragement I value very highly.



I am highly obliged to Shri Kakasahib Kalelkar, Shri Brijkrishna Chandiwala, Convenor, Bharat Sewak Samaj, Delhi State, Shri Radha Raman, M. P. Smt. Subhadra Joshi, President, Delhi Pradesh Congress, Shri D. G. Tendulkar and Shri U. S. Mohan Rao, for their continued interest in my work.

My thanks also go to Shri Ram Chandra, Shri Kesho Ram and Shri B. N. Mittal who gladly typed the entire manuscript as a labour of love. To my younger brother Shardhanand and sister Lakshmi, I am thankful for assisting me in preparing the index.

And finally, a special word to my respected teacher, Dr. R. L. Kilgour, Professor of Library Science, University of Michigan, U.S.A. under whose able guidance, for about four years, I had an opportunity of doing research in the field of **Bibliography**—a branch of **Library Science** which has to play its own part in the "mighty adventure" of building up a new, prosperous and progressive India.

*Delhi, August 15, 1955.* **Jagdish Saran Sharma**

## ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| **AM** | Allahabad Museum, Allahabad. |
| **CU** | **Gandhi, M. K.** Communal unity. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1949. xxxii, 1006 p. 22 cm. |
| **DI** | **Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Discovery of India. Calcutta, The Signet Press, 1946. xii, 514 p. 21½ cm. |
| **EMI** | ——Eighteen months in India, 1936-1937 ; being further essays and writings. Allahabad, and London, Kitabistan, 1938. viii, 319 p. 19½ cm. |
| **GWH** | ——Glimpses of world history ; being further letters to his daughter, written in prison and containing a rambling account of history for young people. With 50 maps by J. F. Horrabin. 4th ed. London, L. Drummond, 1949. xvi, 992 p. maps. 23 cm. |
| **IA** | ——Independence and after ; a collection of the more important speeches of Jawaharlal Nehru from September 1946 to May 1949. Delhi, The Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 1949. vi, 403 p. 21½ cm. |
| **IW** | ——India and the world. London. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1936. 262 p. 18½ cm. |
| **JNA** | ——Jawaharlal Nehru : an autobiography ; with musings on recent events in India. London, John Lane the Bodley Head, 1941. xiii, 618 p. 19½ cm. |
| **JNS** | ——Jawaharlal Nehru's speeches, 1949-1953. Delhi, The Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 1954. x, 586 p. 21½ cm. |
| **NAG** | **Nehru Abhinandan Granth Committee,** *New Delhi.* Nehru abhinandan granth ; a birthday book ; presented to Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India on completion of his sixtieth year, November 14, 1949. New Delhi, The Nehru Abhinandan Granth Committee, 1949. xxxi, 705 p. 24 cm. |
| **NIS** | **Nehru, Jawaharlal.** New India speaks. Compiled by D. R. Bose. Calcutta, A. Mukherjee and Co., 1947. viii, 185 p. 18½ cm. |

PM'SH The Prime Minister's House, New Delhi.

NM National Museum, New Delhi.

SW **Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Selected writings ; selected statements and pick-of-the basket quotations...1916-1950, dealing with the shape of things to come to India and the world. Edited by J. S. Bright. New Delhi, Indian printing works, 1950. viii 353 p. ports. 21½ cm.

UI ——Unity of India ; collected writings 1937-1940. Edited by V. K. Krishna Menon. London, L. Drummond, 1949. viii, 432 p. ports. 22 cm.

VA ——Visit to America. New York, John Day Co., 1950. vi, 182 p. ports. 20 cm.

# PART I


1. SOURCES
   - A. Bibliographies
   - B. Collected Works
   - C. Prominent Newspapers and Periodicals Consulted
2. CHRONOLOGY
   From November 14, 1889 to August 15, 1955
3. BIOGRAPHIES
   Arranged Chronologically

# 1. SOURCES

## *A.* BIBLIOGRAPHIES

*Note :* The selected reference works listed below have been the main sources for literature by and about Jawaharlal Nehru, compiled and classified in this Descriptive Bibliography. They include brief bibliographies listed in the biographical works on Nehru, Library Catalogues of well-known libraries of the world, indexes to periodical literature and Trade and National Bibliographies of various countries. The Indian newspapers and periodicals, the materials of which are not indexed anywhere else but print articles on Nehru, are listed under Section C of this chapter.

**Bibliographie der fremdsprachigen Zeitsehriften literatur.** Repertoire bibliographique international des revues ; International index to periodicals, 1911-1919, 1925/26 to 1955. Gautszch b. Leipzig, Dietrick, 1911—. v. 26 cm. **1**

The volumes after 1940 include references to the articles on Nehru printed in periodicals and general works in the principal non-German languages, particularly, French, Italian, Spanish, English and other European languages.

**Bibliographic index ;** a cumulative bibliography of bibliographies. v. 1—March, 1938—. New York, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1938-1955. v. 29½ cm. Quarterly. **2**

Later volumes include a few references to the brief bibliographies listed in the biographical works on Nehru.

**Biography index ;** a cumulative index to biographical material in books and magazines. January 1946/June 1947-1955. The H. W. Wilson Company, 1947—. v. 27 cm. **3**

Includes a few biographical essays on Nehru.

**Book review digest.** v. 1—. January 1906-1955. Minneapolis, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1906-1912 ; White Plains and New York, The H. W. Wilson Company. 1913-1955. v. 25½×26½ cm. **4**

Lists reviews of important books by and on Nehru published in the United States of America.

**British Museum.** *Department of printed books.* Subject index of the modern works added to the library, 1936-1940 ; 1941-1945 London, The Trustees of the British Museum, 1953. v. 25½ cm. **5**

The volumes from 1936 to 1945 include a few titles by and on Nehru.

**Deutsche Nationalbibliographie,** bearb. Von der Deutschen Bücherei, herausgegeben vom Börsenverein der deutschen buchhändler. 1—Jahrg., 1931—. Leipzig, Borsen verein der deutschen buchhandler, 1931-1955. v. 21 cm. **6**

Later volume lists a few periodical articles on Nehru in German language.

**Essay and general literature,** 1934-1940 ; and index to 23,090 essays and articles in 1,241 volumes of collections of essays and miscellaneous work, edited by Marian Shaw. New York, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1941. 1362 p. 26 cm. **7**

——1941-1947 ; an index to 32,226 essays and articles in 2,023 volumes of collections of essays and miscellaneous works, edited by Dorothy Herbert West and Estalle A. Fidell. New York, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1948. 1908 p. 26 cm. **8**

——1948-1950 ; an index to 16,303 essays and articles in 610 volumes of collections of essays and miscellaneous works, edited by Dorothy Herbert West and Margaret B. Dirk. New York, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1951. 1122 p. 26 cm. **9**

——1951 ; an index to 4,716 essays and articles in 180 volumes of essays and miscellaneous works, edited by Dorothy Herbert West. New York, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1952. 325 p. 26 cm. **10**

Practically each volume mentioned above includes a few biographical essays on Nehru.

**International index to periodicals,** devoted chiefly to the humanities and science. A cumulative author and subject index to a selected list of the periodicals of the world. v. 1—v. March, 1913—. New York, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1918-1955. 25×26½ cm. Bimonthly except July. **11**

Indispensable for periodical literature in English language. From 1930 to 1955 practically each volume lists periodical literature on Nehru.

**Johnsen, Julis Emily,** *Comp.* Independence for India. New York, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1943. 292 p. 20 cm. (The Reference Shelf, v. 16, No. 3). Bibliography : 263-292. **12**

A good source for literature on India's struggle for her independence. Also includes a few well-known works by and on Nehru.

**Krishnamurti, Y. G.** Jawaharlal Nehru : The man and his ideas. Introduction by Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya ; Preface by Bhulabhai J. Desai and Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru. Bombay, Popular book depot, 1942. **13**

Lists writings by and about Nehru from page 161 to 170.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru flings a challenge. Edited by "a student". Foreword by Prof. P. A. Wadia. General Editor : J. P. Gupta. Bombay, Hamara Hindostan publications, 1943. xxviii, 164p. ports. 18½ cm. (Hamara Hindostan special No. 2). **14**

"List of books by and on Jawaharlal Nehru" : p. 144.



**Public affairs information service.** Bulletin of the Public affairs information service, 1st-annual cumulations, 1915—. White Plains, New York, and New York City, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1915-1919 ; New Yark, Public Affairs information service 1923—1955. v. 26½ cm. **15**

In its later volumes lists a few articles and essays on Nehru from general publications.

**Readers' guide to periodical literature.** Author and subject index to a selected list of periodicals. v. 1—February, 1901—.Minneapolis, Minnesota, The H. W. Wilson Company etc., 1901—1913 ; White Plains, New York and New York City, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1913—1955. v. 26 cm. Monthly. **16**

A very important source for periodical literature on Nehru in the English language.

**Subject index to periodicals.** Issued by the Library association 1915/16, 1917/19— London, The Library association, 1919—v. 32 cm. **17**

Particularly useful for periodical literature on Nehru published in British periodicals.

**United States catalog ;** 4th edition ; books in print, January 1, 1928, edited by Mary Burnham. New York, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1928. 3164 p. 36 cm. **18**

——(Supplements) cumulative book index, a world list of books in the English language, 1928—1955. New York, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1933—1955. v. 36 cm. **19**

Practically each volume from 1928 to 1955 includes books and pamphlets on Nehru in the English language.

**United States.** *Library of Congress.* A catalogue of books represented by Library of Congress printed cards, issued to July 31, 1942. Ann Arbor, Michigan, Edwards Brothers, 1942-46. 167 v. 29 cm. **20**

——Supplement : Cards issued August 1, 1942—December 31, 1947. Ann Arbor, Michigan, Edwards Brothers, 1948. 42 v. 29 cm. **21**

——Author catalog ; a cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards, 1948-1952. Ann Arbor, Michigan, J. W. Edwards, 1953. 24 v. 29 cm. **22**

Each set includes books by Nehru under his name and books on Nehru under the respective authors.

**Yaukey, Mrs. Grace** (Sydenstricer) (Conelia Spencer, *pseud.*) Nehru of India. New York, John Day Company, 1948. v. 184p. illus. ports. maps. 20 cm.

"Sources" : p. 184. **23**

## *B.* COLLECTED WORKS[1]

*Note* : Not all the collected works and selections listed below are annotated as they also appear with complete biblio-graphical information under their subjects, in Part II, CLASSIFIED LITERATURE

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Before and after independence : a collection of the most important and soul-stirring speeches delivered during the most important and soul-stirring years in India's history, 1922-1950. Edited by J. S. Bright. New Delhi, Indian Printing Works, 1950. 2v. in 1 (612 p.) illus. ports. 22 cm. **24**

——Discovery of India ; excerpts. *In* **Asia** (New York) 46 : 5-8, 69-71, 109-12, 180-3, 212-15, 244-9, Jan. June, 1946. **25**

A series of six articles from Nehru's *The Discovery of India* which he wrote in the prison of Ahmadnagar Fort, 1942-1945.

——Eighteen months in India, 1936-1937 ; being further essays and writings. Allahabad and London, Kitabistan, 1938. viii, 319 p. 29 cm. **26**

"The author's personal reactions to certain happenings and tendencies after his return from Europe in March 1936 and while he was President of the National Congress."—*cf.* Pref.

——Glimpses of world history ; being further letters to his daughter, written in prison, and containing a rambling account of history for young people. With 50 maps by J. F. Horrabin. 4th ed. London, E. Drummond, 1949. xvi, 992 p. maps. 23 cm. **27**

——Important speeches ; being a collection of most significant speeches delivered from 1912-1946. Edited by Jagat S. Bright. 2d rev. enl. ed. Lahore, Indian Printing Works, 1946. 396 p. ports. 22 cm. **28**

——Important speeches of Jawaharlal Nehru ; being a collection of most significant speeches delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru from 1922 to 1945. Edited by Jagat S. Bright. Lahore, The Indian Printing Works, 1945. iv, 243 p. ports. 22 cm. **29**

A collection of twenty-nine important speeches of Nehru. The editorial notes at the end of the book are very useful sources for future biographers of Nehru. For each speech a brief introduction is provided, which includes the subject, occasion and date.

1. Please *see also* the SUPPLEMENT.



**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Independence and after ; a collection of the more important speeches from September 1946 to May 1949. Delhi, Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 1949. 403 p. illus. 25 cm. **30**

——India and the world ; essays. London. G. Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1936. 262 p. 19 cm. **31**

Editor's preface signed : H. G. A.

"First published July 1936 ; second impression August 1936."

Contents—Presidential Address to the National Congress, 1929.—Whither India, 1933.—Presidential Address to the National Congress, 1936.—Prison-land, 1934.—The mind of a judge, 1935.—Quetta, 1935.—First letter to Indira.—The last letter to Indira.—Mahatma Gandhi, 1936.—A letter to an Englishman.—India and the world, 1936.—Indian problems, 1936.

——India on the march, statements and selected quotations from the writings of Jawaharlal Nehru, relevant to the subject only, covering three decades of his political career, from 1916 to 1946. Edited by Jagat S. Bright. Lahore, the Indian Printing Works, 1946. 330 p. ports. 22 cm. **32**

——Jawaharlal Nehru's speeches, 1949-53. Delhi. The Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 1954. x, 586 P. 19½ cm. **33**

Includes a selection of the more significant of Nehru's speeches and writings covering the period between August 1949 and February 1953. The speeches are arranged under the following headings : The home front ; On the Five Year Plan ; India and the world ; India's foreign policy ; India and Pakistan ; On Kashmir ; On science and culture ; To the Universities ; To Children ; On the Press ; Concerning the Constitution ; and Miscellaneous. An index to the speeches could have been a great help.

——Letters from a father to his daughter, being a brief account of the early days of the world, written for children. Allahabad, Kitabistan, 1936. xii, 89 p. illus. 23 cm. **34**

——Letters from a father to his daughter, being a brief account of the early days of the world written for children. Allahabad, The Allahabad Law Journal Press, 1947. 219 p. 18½ cm. **35**

A collection of thirty letters Nehru wrote in the summer of 1928 to his daughter Indira Nehru (now Indira Gandhi) when she was ten years of age. The book is an excellent contribution to children's literature.

——The life and speeches of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ; edited by Principal R. Dwivedi. Allahabad, National Publishing House, 1930. lxxxiv, 227 p. ports 19 cm. **36**

——Mahatma Gandhi. Calcutta, Signet Press, 1949. 171 p. illus. ports. 25 cm. American edition by John Day, New York, 1948. **37**

A collection of extracts from "Nehru on Gandhi."

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru flings a challenge, edited by 'a student' foreword by Prof. P. A. Wadia. General editor : J. P. Gupta. Bombay, Hamara Hindostan Publications, 1943. xxviii, 164 p. ports. 18½ cm. (Hamara Hindostan special No. 2). **38**

Each portrait accompanied by guard sheet with quotations.

"First published...1943."

"Selection from the writings of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru."—p. vii.

"List of books by and on Jawaharlal Nehru" : p. 144. Pages 151-164, advertizing matter.

——Nehru on war danger, independence and imperialism. Edited by R. N. Khanna. Lahore, Allied Indian Publishers, 1944. 22 p. 17½ cm. **39**

A collection of four speeches on War danger, independence and imperialism.

——New India speaks ; compiled by D. R. Bose. Calcutta, A. Mukerjee, 1947. viii, 186 p. ports. fascism. 19 cm. **40**

A collection of important addresses of Nehru on India's demand for independence.

——Peace and India. London, The India League, 1938. 31 p. 18½ cm. **41**

Contents—Peace and empire ;—India and collective peace ;—India, Spain and China ;—Appendix : 1. Text of the general resolution passed at the "Peace and Empire", Conference, London, July 15th and 16th, 1938. II. Text of the resolution of the Indian National Congress on foreign policy of war danger, "passed at the annual session at Haripura, February 1938.

——Points of view ; some brief extracts from *Towards Freedom*, the autobiography. New York, The John Day Company, 1941. 16 p. 16×13 cm. **42**

"Privately printed for friends of the publisher."

——Recent essays and writings on the fututre of Indian communalism, labour and other subjects. Allahabad, Kitabistan, 1937. 153 p. 18½ cm. **43**

Some of these articles...have already appeared in pamphlet form."

"Second edition 1937."

——Selections from Jawaharlal Nehru. **In** Building new India. New Delhi, All India Congress Committee, 1954. xiv, 97 p. 19½ cm. p. 31-67. **44**

A selection of the following articles from his writings :

1. The future beckons to us ; 2. The strength and the weakness of India ; 3. A strong democratic India—Our national objective ; 4. Need of a scientific temper ; 5. The Five-Year Plan—embodiment of a new social philosophy ; 6. Political democracy should lead to economic democracy ; 7. Hard work—only key to prosperity ; 8. The responsibility of youth in new India.

——Selected writings ; selected statements and pick-of-the basket quotations...1916—1950, dealing with the shape of the things to come



to India and the world. Edited by J. S. Bright. New Delhi, Indian Printing Works, 1950. viii, 353 p. ports. 21 cm. **45**

"First published in 1946 under title : India on the March.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Speeches in America : a voyage of discovery. New Delhi, National book stall, 1950, 226 p. illus. ports. 28 cm. **46**

"All speeches delivered by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in America have been brought together in this volume. The speeches compiled here are as reported by the different papers in India. Since some of the papers sent their special correspondents to cover the tour, their divergence of view, whenever possible has been noted. Two speeches delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru in London have been added as an epilogue to the speeches delivered during the American tour".—*Preface.* A good source for Nehru's visit to the United States.

——The story of the world ; a brief account of the early days of the earth as told in letters to his daughter. With sketches by Richard Albany. New York, John Day Co., 1951. 128p. illus. 21 cm. **47**

——Thoughts from Nehru ; compiled by Dewan Ram Parkash. Lahore, Allied Indian Publishers, 1947. 75p. 18 cm. **48**

A collection of extracts from Nehru's writings and speeches arranged by subjects.

——The Unity of India ; collected writings 1937-1940. Edited by V. K. Krishna Menon. London. L. Drummond, 1949. viii, 432p. ports. illus. maps. 22 cm. **49**

A collection of Nehru's important writings and speeches. The volume is divided into five parts : India and the States ; Congress politics ; Away from politics ; India and foreign affairs ; and towards a Constituent Assembly.

——Visit to America. New York, John Day Co., 1950. vi, 182p. ports. 20 cm. **50**

A collection of the speeches made by Nehru during his visit to the United States of America and Canada in 1949. Some of the speeches are prepared but others were extemporary. In nearly all of them he discussed the problem of India or Asia in general.

——A window in prison and prison land. Allahabad, M. N. Pandey, 1933. 28p. 18 cm. **51**

A collection of two essays

*About*

**Nehru Abhinandan Granth Committee,** *New Delhi.* Nehru Abhinandan Granth, a birthday book, presented to Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India on completion of his sixtieth year November 14, 1949. New Delhi, The Abhinandan Granth Committee, 1949. xxxi, 705p. 24½ cm. **52**

Includes three appreciations, fifty-eight tributes and eighteen anecdotes by selected admirers of Nehru. Ninety-eight photogr aphs depicting various phases of his life are also included. A good source for literature about Nehru.

## C. PROMINENT NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS CONSULTED

**A. I. C. C. Economic Review**, 7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi. 53

**American Political Science Review,** 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N. W. Washington, D. C. 54

**Amrit Bazar Patrika,** 14, Ananda Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta 3. 55

**Asian Review,** (formerly Asiatic Review), 3 Victoria Street, London. 56

**Atlantic Monthly**, 8 Arlington Street, Boston. 57

**Blitz,** Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 58

**Bombay Chronicle,** P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay. 59

**Bookseller**, 13 Bedford Square, London, W. C. 1. 60

**Business Week,** 330 W 45th Street, New York 19. 61

**Christian Century,** 407 S Dearborn Street, Chicago 5. 62

**Christian Science Monitor Magazine Section,** 1 Norway Street, Boston 15. 63

**Commonweal,** 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16. 64

**Congress Bulletin,** New Delhi. 64-a

**Contemporary Review,** 46-47 Chancery Lane, London. 65

**Current Biography**, H. W. Wilson Co., 950-972 University Ave., New York 52. 66

**Current History,** 108-10 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 6. 67

**Daily Worker,** 75 Farringdon Road, London, E. C. I. 68

**Dawn,** South Napier Road, Karachi. 69

**Eastern World,** 45 Dorset Street, London. 70

**Empire News** (formerly Sunday Empire News), Kemsley House, W. C. 1. London. 71

**Foreign Affairs,** 58 E 68th Street, New York 21. 72

**Foreign Policy Bulletin**, 22 E 38th Street, New York 16. 73

**Fortnightly,** 4, 5 and 6 Soho Square, London, W. 1. 74

**Fortune,** 540 N Michigan Ave., Chicago 11. 75

**Free Press Journal,** 21 Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. 76



**Harijan,** Ahmedabad. 77

**Harper's,** 49 E 33rd Street and Eighth Ave., New York 19. 78

**Hindu,** Kusturi Building, Mount Road, Madras. 79

**Hindustan Review**, P. O. Box No. 62, Patna. 80

**Hindustan Standard,** Burman Street, Calcutta 7 and Qutab Road, New Delhi 1. 81

**Hindustan Times,** Connaught Circus, New Delhi. 82

**Hindustan Year-Book and Who's Who,** 14 Bankim Chatterjee Street, Calcutta 12. 83

**Hitavada,** Wardha Road, Nagpur. 84

**Illustrated London News,** Ingram House, 195-198 Strand, London. 85

**Illustrated Weekly of India,** Times Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 86

**Imperial Review,** 58 Farringdon Street, E. C. 4, London. 87

**Indian and Pakistan Year-Book and Who's Who,** Times Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 88

**Indian Annual Register,** 16—1, Komedan Bagan Lane, Calcutta. 88-a

**Indian Express,** Old Madras Club, Mount Road, Madras. 89

**Indian Nation,** Mazharul Haque Path, Patna. 90

**Indian Quarterly Register,** Shibpur, Calcutta. 90-a

**Indian Review,** G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras 1. 91

**Labour Monthly,** 134, Ballards Lane, London. 92

**Leader,** The Leader Buildings, Leader Road, Allahabad. 93

**Library Journal,** 62 W 45th Street, New York 16. 94

**Life,** 540 N Michigan Ave., Chicago 11. 95

**Manchester Guardian,** Guardian Building, Manchester. 96

**March of India,** Publications Division, Old Secretariat, Delhi. 97

**Modern Review,** 120-2 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta 9. 98

**Nagpur Times,** 36-37, Farm Land Layout, Nagpur. 99

**Nalanda Year-Book and Who's Who in India,** 159 and 160, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta 6. 100

**Nation,** 20 Versey Street, New York 7. **101**
**National Herald,** 1, Bisheshwar Nath Road, Lucknow. **102**
**New Republic,** 40 E 49th Street, New York, 17. **103**
**New York Times,** Times Square, New York 18. **104**
**New York Times Magazine,** Times Square, New York 18. **105**
**New Yorker,** 25 W 43rd Street, New York 18. **106**
**Newsweek,** 152W 42nd Street, New York 18. **107**
**Nineteenth Century and After,** 10 Orange Street, London W. C. 2. **108**
**Pioneer,** 20 Vidhan Sabha Marg, Lucknow. **109**
**Political Science Quarterly,** Columbia University, New York 27. **110**
**Publisher's Weekly,** 62 W 45 Street, New York 19. **111**
**Reader's Digest,** Pleasant ville, New York. **112**
**Statesman,** Calcutta and New Delhi. **112-a**
**Saturday Evening Post,** Independent Square, Philadelphia 5. **113**
**Saturday Review of Literature,** 25 W 45th Street, New York 19. **114**
**Scholastic,** 7 E 12th Street, New York 3. **115**
**Shankar's Weekly,** Odeon Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi. **116**
**Sunday Times,** Kemsley House, London, W. C. 1. **117**
**Survey Grapic,** 112 E 19th Street, New York 3. **118**
**Time,** 540 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11. **119**
**Time,** The Printing House Square, London. **120**
**Times Literary Supplement,** The Printing House Square, London. **121**
**Times of India,** Darya Ganj, Delhi, and Times Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. **122**
**Tribune,** Ambala. **123**
**Tribune,** 222 Strand, London, W. C. 2. **124**
**United Nations Bulletin,** 2960 Broadway, New York 27. **125**
**United Nations World,** 510 Madison Ave., New York 22. **126**
**United States Department of States Bulletin,** Supt., of Documents, Washington, D. C. 25. **127**
**United States News and Report,** 437 Parker Ave., Dayton 1. **128**
**Vigil,** 30, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi. **128-a**
**Vital Speeches,** 30 W 42nd Street, New York 18. **129**
**Yale Review,** 143 Elm Street, New Haven 7, Conn. **130**

## 2. CHRONOLOGY

*November 14, 1889 to August 15, 1955*[1]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1889 | Nov. 14 | Born in Allahabad, according to the *Samvat* Calendar, *Margshirsh Badi* 7, 1946. | **131** |
| 1905 | May (*middle*) | At the age of fifteen sailed for England with his parents and baby sister, now Mrs. Vijaya Laskhmi Pandit. | **132** |
| | May 31 | Reached London. | **133** |
| | Oct. (*early*) | Entered Harrow. | **134** |
| 1906 | (*summer*) | Paid a brief visit to India during holidays. | **135** |
| 1907 | Oct. (*early*) | Joined Trinity College Cambridge, at the age of "seventeen or rather approaching eighteen." | **136** |
| 1908 | (*summer*) | Paid a brief visit to India during holidays. | **137** |
| 1909 | Jul. | Visited Berlin with his father when Count Zeppeling arrived flying in his new aeroplane from Friederichshafen on Lake Constance. | **138** |
| 1910 | Jul. | Left Cambridge after taking his Natural Science Tripos with second class honours. Decided against taking I.C.S. and joined the Inner Temple. | **139** |
| | Jul. | Soon after taking his degree at Cambridge he had a narrow escape during his pleasure cruise to Norway. | **140** |
| | Jul. | Visited Ireland and the early beginnings of Sinn Fein had attracted him. | **141** |
| 1912 | Jun. | Called to the Bar. | **142** |
| | Aug. or Sep. | Returned to India after a stay of over seven years in England. | **143** |
| 1912 | Nov. | Joined the Allahabad High Court and began to study India's political conditions. | **144** |
| | Dec. | Attended the Bankipore Congress as a delegate. | **145** |
| 1916 | | Roger Casement's wonderful speech at his trial inspired him. | **146** |

1. From June 1 to August 15, 1955, please *see* the SUPPLEMENT.

1916 Feb. 8 Married Shrimati Kamala Kaul in the City of Delhi on *Vasanta Panchmi*. Spent that Summer in Kashmir. Left his family in the Valley, and, together with a cousin of his, wandered for several weeks in the mountains and went upto Ladakh road. **147**

Dec. 25-31 Met Gandhi for the first time at the Lucknow Congress. **148**

1919 Dec. (*probably*) Travelled from Amritsar to Delhi by the night train. **149**

1920 Was totally ignorant of labour conditions in factories or fields, and his political outlook was entirely bourgeois. He knew, of course, that there was terrible poverty and misery and he felt that the first aim of politically free India must be to tackle this problem of poverty.* **150**

Jan. Felt very much interested in one of the earliest meetings of the *Khilafat* leaders and *Moulvies* and *Ulemas* held in Delhi. **151**

Jan.-Feb. Council of the Muslim League held in Allahabad disappointed him. **152**

Jan. Took his mother and wife who were sick to Mussoorie. **153**

Jun. Went to see at the *Jumnaghat*, Allahabad about two hundred *Kisans* who marched fifty miles from the interior of Partapgarh district to Allahabad city with the intention of drawing the attention of the prominent politicians there to their woebegone condition. **154**

Jun. (*middle*) Visited Partapgarh. **155**

Jun. 19 The Government withdrew the order of externment from Mussoorie on him. **156**

Sep. 4 Went to Calcutta to attend the Special Session of the Congress. **157**

1921 Jan. On the receipt of a telegram left for Rae Bareli where some peasant trouble was expected. **158**

Jan. (*early*) Came back to Allahabad after the Nagpur Congress. **159**

Feb. or Mar. Went to Akbarpur in Fyzabad district in connection with the *Kisan* movement. **160**

*Nehru, Jawaharlal. An Autobiography, 1936, p. 46.



1921 Mar. 6 Served with an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. at Sultanpur. **161**

Dec. 6 Arrested at Allahabad under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act along with Messrs : Motilal Nehru, George Joseph, Editor "*Independent*", Rajendra Nath, P. D. Tandon, Sayed Kamaluddin Jaffri and Gauri Shanker Misra. **162**

1922 Mar. 3 Released from Lucknow Jail along with six others, before the expiry of their term. **163**

May 11 Arrested in the afternoon at Lucknow District Jail under Sections 124-A and 506. **164**

May 17 Made a statement before the Court of the District Magistrate of Allahabad. **165**

Aug. Released from the prison. **166**

Oct. Arrested and imprisoned again for "intimidating" foreign cloth dealers. **167**

Dec. 17 Sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 under Sec. 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. **168**

1923 (*Autumn*) Attended a special session of the Congress held in Delhi. **169**

Took interest in Guru-ka-Bagh Satyagraha. **170**
Elected Secretary, All-India Congress Committee. **171**

Sep. 22 Arrested by the Nabha State authorities along with Principal Gidwani and Shri Santhanam when they visited Nabha. **172**

Oct. 4 Sentenced to 2½ years' rigorous imprisonment by the Nabha Court, but was ordered to leave the state in the alternative to undergo imprisonment. **173**

Oct. 13 Delivered Presidential address at the U. P. Provincial Congress held at Banaras. **174**

1926-1927 Attended the Anti-Imperialist Conference at Brussels, as a Congress delegate. **175**

Travelled Italy, Switzerland, England, Belgium, Germany and Russia. **176**

1927 Feb. 10 Delivered a speech against Imperialism at the International Congress held at Brussels (Belgium). **177**

1927 Nov. Visited Moscow during the tenth anniversary celebrations of the Russian Revolution. **178**

Dec. Went to Madras to attend the 42nd Session of the Indian National Congress. **179**

Addressed 42nd Session of the Indian National Congress. **180**

1928 Mar. 31 Delivered a speech while laying the foundation stone of the *Mahila Vidyapitha* Hall at Allahabad. **181**

Apr. 3 Replied to the welcome addresses presented to him by the District Board of Allahabad. **182**

Apr. 11 Delivered Presidential address to the Punjab Provincial Conference held at Lahore. "The speech is a magnificent study of the Punjab in the background of Indian political and current world affairs." **183**

May 28 Delivered Presidential address at the Kerala Provincial Conference held at Payyanur. **184**

Jul. 7 Supported independent inquiry regarding Bardoli grievances. **185**

Aug. 29 Delivered a speech in the All-Parties Conference at Lucknow. **186**

Sep. 14 Nehru Committee published its report. **187**

Sep. 22 Delivered Presidential address at the All-Bengal Students Conference held in Calcutta. **188**

Oct. 27 Delivered Presidential address at the U. P. Conference held at Jhansi. **189**

Nov. 30 Issued a Press statement on Police assault on the boycott of the Simon Commission, at Lucknow. **190**

Dec. 12 Delivered Presidential address at the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference held at Bombay. **191**

Dec. 27 Delivered Presidential address to the first All-India Socialist Youth Congress held at Calcutta. **192**

Moved amendment to Mahatma Gandhi's resolution on Dominion Status in the All-India Congress Committee at Calcutta. **193**

1929 Mar. 14 Elected President of the Nagpur Political Conference. **194**

Sep. 20 Gandhi recommended Nehru's name for Presidentship of the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress. **195**



1929 Oct. 1 Elected President of the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress. **196**

Nov. 19 Withdrew resignation from Congress Working Committee. **197**

Nov. 30 Delivered Presidential address to the Tenth A.I.T.U.C. session at Nagpur. **198**

Dec. 29 Delivered Presidential address to the forty-fourth session of the Indian National Congress held at Lahore. **199**

1930 Jan. 26 Released from prison. **200**

Mar. 28 Replied to Shri Motilal Nehru on the latter's offer of his home *Anand Bhawan*, to the Nation. **201**

Apr. 14 Sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment for breaking Salt Law. **202**

Jul. 28 A letter sent to Gandhi. **203**

May 10 Accompanied by Dr. Syed Mahmud left for Yarvada. **204**

Aug. 31 Sent a note to Gandhi. **205**

Oct. Released from the prison.

Re-arrested after attending a Peasants' Conference at Allahabad. **206**

Oct. 29 Sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 600 fine. **207**

Nov. 17 218 persons were arrested in Delhi in connection with the "Jawahar Day". **208**

Dec. 29 Mrs. Kamala Nehru was arrested. **209**

1931 Jan. 26 Released from Jail along with Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini and 25 others. **210**

Feb. 6 Pandit Motilal Nehru died. **211**

Apr. 23 Landed at Colombo and was given a rousing reception. **212**

May (*end*) Visited Travancore with his wife and daughter. **213**

Dec. 26 Arrested during the agrarian trouble in the U. P. and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. **214**

1933 Aug. 30 Released from prison on account of mother's serious illness. **215**

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1933 Sep. 15 Gandhi-Jawaharlal correspondence released. **216**

1934 Jan. 15 Toured Bihar after the earthquake and organised relief for sufferers. **217**

Jan. Visited Calcutta with his wife. **218**

Feb. Arrested at Allahabad on a sedition charge and was taken to Calcutta. **219**

Feb. 16 Sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. **220**

Aug. 11 Released on eleven days' parole to visit Kamala Nehru during her serious illness. **221**

Aug. 24 Re-arrested and was taken to the Naini Central Jail. **222**

Sep. 27 The Allahabad High Court rejected the application for his release. **223**

1935 Sep. 4 Released from prison because of Smt. Kamala Nehru's critical condition. **224**

Sep. 5 Made a statement on release from prison on account of the serious illness of Smt. Kamala Nehru. **225**

1936 Feb. 4 Answered questions put to him at a meeting held in London under the auspices of the Indian Conciliation Group. **226**

Feb. 28 Smt. Kamala Nehru died in Switzerland. **227**

Mar. 10 Arrived at Karachi by air from Switzerland. **228**

Mar. 16 Met Gandhi at Delhi and discussed the political situation. **229**

Apr. Published his autobiography. **230**

Apr. 23 Delivered Presidential Address at the forty-ninth session of the Indian National Congress held at Lucknow. **231**

May 21 In a manifesto, issued by twenty-one members of the Bombay Business Community, opposed his socialist views and propaganda. **232**

Jun. 2 Drafted a provisional constitution for the Indian Civil Liberties Union. **233**

Jun. 19 Opening ceremony performed of the new Congress House at Karachi. **234**



1936 Aug. 25 Inaugurated the session of the Bombay Branch of the Civil Liberties Union. **235**

Sep. 6 Issued a Press statement on World Peace Congress. **236**

Sep. 13 Issued a Press statement on Political Prisoners' Day. **237**

Oct. 5 Arrived in Madrass. **238**

Oct. 31 Performed the opening ceremony of the All-India Swadeshi exhibition at Allahabad. **239**

Dec. 9 Re-elected President of the Indian National Congress. **240**

Dec. 26 The Indian National Congress met at Faizpur under his Presidentship. **241**

1937 Mar. 19 Addressed the All-India National Convention of the Members of the All-India Congress Committee and the Members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures belonging to the Congress Party. **242**

Dec. 27 Delivered Presidential address at the fiftieth session of the Indian National Congress at Faizpur. **243**

1938 Jul. Visited Spain during the Civil War and met Republican leaders. **244**

1939 Visited Ceylon and China. **245**

Jan. 1-2 Spoke to the fourth session of the All-India Students Conference held in Calcutta. **246**

Jan. 27 Issued a statement on Congress Presidential Controversy. **247**

Sep. 29 Issued a statement on Lord Zetland's speech in the House of Lords on India and the War. **248**

Oct. 7 Sent a message to the *News Chronicle*, London, regarding World War II. **249**

Oct. 17 Made statement on the Viceroy's Declaration. **250**

Dec. 27 Delivered inaugural address at the fifteenth session of the All-India Educational Conference held at Lucknow. **251**

1940 Imprisoned during the individual *Satyagraha* following the outbreak of the World War II. **252**

Jan. 2 Addressed the twenty-third session of the Indian Economic Conference at Allahabad. **253**

1940 Nov. 3 Made a statement at his trial held in Gorakhpur Prison. He was arrested and tried because he launched the individual *Satyagraha*. **254**

1941 Released from prison. **255**

1942 Mar. 18 Condemned racial discrimination in evacuation. **256**

Apr. 4 Met the Commander-in-chief of India. **257**

Apr. 12 Explained the attitude of the Congress towards the Cripps' proposals at a Press Conference in Delhi. **258**

Apr. 12 Made a statement before Press Conference on Cripps' negotiations at New Delhi. **259**

Jul. Cabled a message to the *New York Times*, New York regarding India's demand for her independence. **260**

Aug. 7 Spoke to the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay on the resolution on political situation arising out of the Cripps' Mission. **261**

Aug. 8 Delivered a speech on Cripps' Mission in the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay. **262**

Government of India arrested him with Gandhi, Azad and other members of the Working Committee in Bombay. **263**

1944 Oct. 5 Amery refused to release Nehru and other Congress leaders. **264**

Nov. 14 His 55th birthday was celebrated in London, New York and all over India. **265**

1945 Jun. 15 Released from prison. **266**

Jun. 20 Had 150 minutes talk with the Viceroy in Simla. **267**

Jun. 21 Urged need for change of Government. **268**

Jun. 23 Commented on the Viceroy's offer. **269**

Jul. 8 Addressed Press Conference at Wardhaganj in which he explained the problems the Indian National Congress faced in 1945. **270**

Jul. 12 Interprets the Congress attitude towards the Wavell plan. **271**

Jul. 17 While addressing a meeting in Lahore expressed his views on the Muslim Leauge's proposal of Pakistan. **272**



1945 Jul. 31 Addressed the Journalists' Association at Allahabad for over two hours. **273**

Aug. 2 Spoke in Srinagar on the Muslim League's demand for the formation of Pakistan. **274**

Aug. 19 Granted interview at Srinagar to a representative of the Associated Press of India. **275**

Aug. 28 Granted interview at New Delhi to a regresentative of the Associated Press of India. **276**

Aug. 29 Made a major speech on 1942 happenings at Gandhi Grounds, Delhi. The crowds at the meeting are estimated about 100,000. **277**

Expressed his views on the Muslim League's demand for the formation of Pakistan. **278**

Oct. 7 Soekarno invited him to Java. **279**

Oct. 9 Sent a message to Indonesia from Lucknow. **280**

Oct. 10 Appealed to Japan to promote peace in Asia. **281**

Nov. 14 His 56th birthday was celebrated. **282**

1946 Joined the Interim Government as Member for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, and was nominated Vice-President of the Executive Council **283**

Feb. 10 Gave an exclusive interview to D. V. Tahmankar at London. He said "Of course I expect a peaceful and friendly settlement with Britain." **284**

Feb. 15 Addressed a mass meeting at Allahbad in which he explained the political problems India faced in 1946. **285**

Mar. Published his *Discovery of India*. **286**

Mar. 2 Addressed a large gathering at Jhansi, on his way to Allahabad. He spoke on the Cabinet Mission. **287**

Mar. 9 Spoke on the naval strike in Bombay. In the same meeting he was presented with gold and silver of his own weight following his refusal to have himself weighed agninst gold and silver. **288**

Mar. 4 Issued a statement at Allahbad in connection with the strike of signal men and others, belonging to the Indian Army at Jubbulpore. **289**

1946 Mar. 9 Sent a message to Malaya from Calcutta. 290

Addressed the Annual Convocation of the Unversity of Calcutta. 291

Mar. 15 Spoke a meeting at Bombay. He added, "Indian opinion, as a whole, will strongly resent any aggression on Iran or Turkey by any power." 292

Mar. 17 Left for Malaya. 293

Mar. 19 Addressed a mass gathering at Singapore. 294

Mar. 27 While stopping for a few minutes in Calcutta on his way to Allahabad, he spoke for a few minutes about his Malaya tour. 295

Apr. 14 Hoover met Gandhi and Nehru. 296

May 9 Elected President of the Indian National Congress for the fourth time. 297

May 11 Met Jinnah. 298

May 17 Issued a statement at New Delhi deploring capitalism. 299

May 25 Indicted Kashmir Administration. 300

Jun. 26 Gave an interview to a representative of Globe at Bombay. He explained the British platitudes. 301

Jul. 4 Addressed a public meeting in the afternoon convened by the Nagpur Town Congress Committee, Nagpur. 302

Jul. 6 Took charge of Congress Presidentship from Maulana Azad at the A.I.C.C. meeting, Bombay. 303

Jul. 6-7 Spoke on Cabinet Mission's proposals in the All-India Congress Committee held at Bombay. 304

Jul. 10 Addressed Press Conference on Cabinet Mission proposals. 305

Jul. 11 In an exclusive interview to a representative of the Associated Press at Simla, he spoke on Nazism and Fascism. 306

Jul. 20 Explained the Congress stand at a meeting in Delhi. 307

Jul. 25 Arrived in Srinagar, Kashmir. 308

Jul. 30 Met the Viceroy. 309



1946 Aug. 12 Made a speech while accepting the viceroy's invitation to form an Interim Government. 310

The Viceroy invited him to form Interim Government. 311

Aug. 14 Invited Jinnah to join the Interim Government. 312

Aug. 15 His negotiations with Jinnah failed. 313

Aug. 16 Addressed Press Conference on talks with Jinnah. 314

Aug. 17 Met the Viceroy in New Delhi. 315

Aug. 21 Submitted names of Interim Government Ministers to the Viceroy. 316

Aug. 27 Had an interview with the Viceroy. 317

Sep. 2 Addressed a Press Conference on Interim Government at New Delhi. 318

Sep. 7 Made his first speech as Vice-President of the Interim Government. 319

Sep. 7 Gave a talk from New Delhi Station of the All-India Radio about the Interim National Government. 320

Sep. 12 Issued orders to cease fire at the Frontier. 321

Sep. 23 Addressed the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi. 322

Sep. 25 The Viceroy met him. 323

Sep. 26 Delivered a speech outlining India's foreign policy at his first Press Conference as Minister-in-Charge. 324

Sep. 26 Explained India's foreign policy in a meeting in Delhi. 325

Oct. 6 Met Jinnah at Nawab of Bhopal's palace. 326

Oct. 16 Visited N.W.F.P. (North West Frontier Province) 327

Oct. 20 Visited the Khyber Pass with his party. 328

Oct. 21 Explained his purpose of visit to N.W.F. 329

Congratulated Mrs. Pandit and Justice Chagla on preliminary success in U. N. Assembly. 330

Nov. 1 Left Calcutta. 331

Nov. 14 Made a statement in the Central Assembly on the Communal Riots. 332

1946 Nov. 21 Made a speech on Alliance between Muslim League and British officials. 333

Nov. 22 Indicated the Viceroy's handling of the Interim Government. 334

Nov. 23-24 Addressed the fifty-fourth session of the Indian National Congress met at Meerut. 335

Nov. 24 Nehru-Wavell letters released. 336

Nov. 30 Nehru-Attlee correspondence released. 337

Dec. 8 Returned from London to Delhi with Sardar Baldev Singh. 338

Dec. 13 Made a statement moving the Objectives Resolution delivered at the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi. 339

Dec. 16 Addressed Associated Chamber at Calcutta. 340

1947 Jan. 3 Presided over the Indian Science Congress met at Delhi. 341

Jan. 6 A. I. C. C. adopted his resolution accepting British Government's interpretation of Constituent Assembly procedure, by 99 votes to 52. 342

Jan. 22 Made a speech winding up the debate on the Objectives Resolution delivered at the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi. 343

Jan. 4 Lord Wavell discussed with him about the political situation. 344

Feb. 15 Wrote a letter to Naranjan Singh Gill. 345

Feb. 18 Issues raised by him were considered by Attlee Cabinet. 346

Feb. 22 Commended British Government's statement. 347

Mar. 4 Spoke to businessmen at Federation of Chambers in New Delhi. 348

Mar. Sponsored the Asian Relations Conference held at New Delhi. 349

Mar. 23 Inaugurated the Asian Relations Conference at New Delhi. 350

Apr. 13 Spoke at the Jallianwala Bagh day meeting in Delhi. 351



1947 Apr. 14 While speaking at the Manufacturers' Conference in Delhi, he pleaded for rapid industrialisation. 352

Jul. 26 United States of America hailed his support of Java. 353

Aug. 14 Delivered a speech at the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi. 354

Aug. 15 Issued a message to the Press from New Delhi regarding Independence Day. 355

Broadcast a talk from the New Delhi station of the All-India Radio. It was his first official broadcast as the First Prime Minister of India. 356

Partition of India and formation of a new State of Pakistan. 357

Aug. 19 Broadcasted a talk from the New Delhi Station of the All-India Radio on the Punjab Communal Riots. 358

Aug. 31 Visited the riot-affected areas in the Punjab with Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Patel. 359

Sep. 15 Replied to Liaquat Ali Khan's charges. 360

Nov. 2 Broadcasted a talk from New Delhi about the Kashmir question. 361

Nov. 11 Visited devastated areas in Kashmir. 362

Nov. 25 Made a statement on the Kashmir question in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi. 363

Dec. 4 Delivered a speech at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi on India's foreign policy. This speech was made in reply to Prof. N. G. Ranga's cut motion for the reduction of the demand under the head "Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations." 364

Dec. 13 Delivered a speech at the Special Convocation of the Allahabad University. 365

Dec. 18 Delivered a speech at the Industries Conference, New Delhi. 366

Dec. 23 Addressed R.I.A.F. personnel at Delhi. 367

1948 Jan. 2 A statement made at a Press Conference, New Delhi on Kashmir question. 368

1948 Jan. 15 A statement made about the Kashmir question from New Delhi. 369

Jan. 24 Delivered a speech at the Annual Convocation of the Muslim University at Aligarh (U.P.) 370

Jan. 30 Broadcast a talk from New Delhi after Gandhiji's assassination. 371

Feb. 12 Delivered a speech in Hindustani to a crowd of over a million people who assembled on the banks to watch the immersion of Mahatma Gandhi's ashes in the holy waters of the Ganges at the confluence of the sacred rivers, the Ganges and the Jumna, at Allahabad. 372

Feb. 17 Delivered a speech at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi on India's economic policy. 373

Mar. 5 A statement made in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi on the Kashmir question. 374

Mar. 8 Delivered a speech at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi on India's Foreign policy. 375

Mar. 14 Delivered a speech at Vizagapatam, Madras, on the launching of S. S. *Jala Usha*, the first ocean-going steamer made in India. 376

Mar. 15 A speech delivered at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) on the problem of external publicity. 377

Mar. 31 Condemned strikes by Government servants. 378

Apr. 3 Delivered a speech at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi in reply to a resolution moved by Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, member of the Constituent Assembly. 379

Apr. 3 Lunched with Dr. Grady, U. S. Ambassador to India. 380

Apr. 4 Invited for dinner Cabinet Ministers and Federal Judges. Broadcast to U. S. A. from the Delhi station of the All-India Radio. 381

Apr. 7 Delivered a speech at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi, during the debate on the Industrial Policy Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply. 382



1948 Apr. 8 Left for Kurukshetra. 383

Apr. 9 Explained the Indo-Hyderabad relations. 384

Apr. 10 Lunched at his residence with Kirk Patrick. Attended *The Hearld* Directors' meeting. 385

Apr. 12 Laid the foundation stone of Hirakud Dam. 386

Apr. 13 Laid the foundation stone of the New Capital of Orissa at Bhuvaneshwar. 387

Apr. 18 Inaugurated the Rajasthan Union. 388

Apr. 19 Laid the foundation stone of the National Institute of Science of India—Mathura Road, New Delhi. 389

Apr. 22 Met Bhutanese delegation. 390

Apr. 23 Left for Bombay by air. 391

Apr. 26 Addressed the Secret Session of A.I.C.C. on relations with Hyderabad. 392

May 1 Addressed Press Conference on Kashmir and Hyderabad. 393

May 4 The Bishop of America came to see him and got photographed with him. 394

May 11 Returned from Kashmir. 395

May 13 Attended Defence Committee at Simla. 396

May 24 Left for Mussoorie. 397

May 28 Left from Gwalior by air. 398

May 31 Arrived in Ooty. 399

Jun. 2 Inaugurated the third Session of the United Nations Economic Commission of Asia and the Far East at Ootacamund. 400

Jun. 3 Returned from Ootcamund. 401

Jun. 10 A statement made from New Delhi on the Kashmir Question. 402

Jun. 11 Left for Nainital. 403

Jun. 12 Met Vinoba Bhave at Dehradun. 404

Jun. 17 While speaking at a Press Conference in Delhi, he warned the Nizam of Hyderabad. 405

Jun. 20 Said good-bye to the Mountbattens, who left India. 406

1948 Jun. 27 Left for Srinagar. **407**

Jun. 30 Left for Lucknow. Dined with Jai Prakash Narain. **408**

Jul. 7 Left for Pathankot. **409**

Jul. 14 Attended a party at French Ambassador's residence 16-Harding Avenue, New Delhi. **410**

Jul. 17 Opening ceremony performed of the Pathankot Jammu Road. **411**

Jul. 20 Addressed Inter-Provincial Textile Conference. **412**

Jul. 22 Addressed a meeting of the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund, in New Delhi. **413**

Jul. 24 Left for Madras at 5-30 a.m. **414**

Jul. 27 Returned from Madras. **415**

Aug. 8 Reviewed the Kashmir and Hyderabad crisis at party meeting in Delhi. **416**

Aug. 15 Issued a message from New Delhi on the occasion of First anniversary of our independence. **417**

Aug. 20 Addressed the first meeting of Atomic Energy Commission. **418**

Aug. 25 Made a statement about "the Tune for the National Anthem" in reply to a short notice question in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi. **419**

Sep. Attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, which led to the continued membership of Republican India in the Commonwealth, no longer *British* but with the King as symbolic head. **420**

Sep. 4 Addressed Conference on Kashmir at Hyderabad. **421**

Sep. 7 A statement made about the Hyderabad question at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi. **422**

Sep. 14 Left for Bombay at 2 p.m. **423**

Sep. 15 He welcomed India's new flagship H. M. I. S. *Delhi* in Bombay. **424**

Sep. 16 Left Bombay for Delhi from Santa Cruz Air-Port. **425**

Sep. 18 Had inoculation for cholera. **426**



1948 Broadcasted a talk on Hyderabad question from New Delhi. **427**

Sep. 21 Met the Parliamentary Delegation. **428**

Sep. 27 Robert Trumbull of *New York Times* met him at his residence, New Delhi. **429**

Oct. 1 Left for Srinagar. **430**
Deplored Pakistan's anti-Indian propaganda in Srinagar, Kashmir. **431**

Oct. 2 Broadcasted a talk from New Delhi on the occasion of the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, Oct. 2, 1948. **432**

Addressed Public meeting at Ramlila Grounds, New Delhi. Broadcasted from New Delhi station of All-India Radio. **433**

Oct. 4 Delivered a speech at New Delhi, while inaugurating the first meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organisation for South-East Asia. **434**

Oct. 6 Left for London by air to attend the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference. **435**

Oct. 12 Addressed a meeting at Kingsway Hall. **436**

Oct. 13 Dined at Buckingham Palace, London. **437**

Oct. 15 Left for Paris. **438**

Oct. 18 Left Paris for London. **439**

Oct. 20 Met with Liaquat Ali Khan, at Attlee's Chamber in Downing Street. **440**

Oct. 24 His talks with Attlee and Liaquat Ali Khan regarding Kashmir broke down. **441**

Oct. 25 Left London for Paris *en route* to India. **442**

Nov. 3 Addressed a special session of the United Nations General Assembly in Paris. **443**

Nov. 6 Came back to New Delhi from London. **444**

Nov. 7 Reported to the Congress Legislators in New Delhi, his discussion of the London Commonwealth Conference. **445**

1948 Nov. 10 Delivered a speech at New Delhi inaugurating the Asian Regional Conference of the International Meteorological Organisation. **446**

Nov. 14 Received greetings on his 60th birthday. **447**

Nov. 16 Addressed Sikh Community meeting at Gandhi Ground, Delhi. **448**

Nov. 20 Gave party to International Civil Aviation Organisation at his residence. **449**

Dec. 5 Delivered a speech at the Nineteenth Annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation, New Delhi. **450**

Dec. 6 Performed inauguration ceremony of the Annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation at Constitution Club, New Delhi. **451**

Dec. 12 H. S. Suhrawardy came to see him. **452**

Dec. 14 Addressed the Advisory Committee on scientific co-ordination. **453**

Dec. 16 Left for Jaipur to attend Subjects Committee of A. I. C. C. **454**

Dec. 18 Attended open session of A. I. C. C **455**

Dec. 23 Delivered an address at New Delhi inaugurating the Silver Jubilee Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission. **456**

Dec. 24 Left for Hyderabad. **457**

Dec. 25 He and the Nizam of Hyderabad exchanged their visits. **458**

Dec. 27 Left for Bangalore. **459**

1949 Jan. 1 Left for Allahabad by air at 10-30 a. m. to attend Tara Pandit's wedding. **460**

Jan. 2 Attended Tara's wedding at Allahabad. **461**

Jan. 3 Addressed Science Congress at Allahabad. **462**

Jan. 4 Returned to Delhi from Allahabad at 4-20 p. m. **463**

Jan. 13 Left Delhi for Calcutta by air. **464**

Jan. 15 Came Back to Delhi from Calcutta. **465**

Jan. 20 Delivered Presidential speech at New Delhi inaugurating the 19-nation Conference on Indonesia. **466**



1949 Jan. 22 Addressed Conference on Indonesia at Hyderabad House, New Delhi. **467**

Jan. 23 Informed the Security Council about the decision of the Asian Conference. **468**

Jan. 27 Left Delhi (Palam) for Lucknow. Arrived Lucknow at 3-40 p. m. **469**

Jan. 28 Addressed the Special (Silver Jubilee) Convocation of Lucknow University. **470**

Jan. 29 Left Lucknow for Delhi at 9-30 a. m. **471**

Jan. 30 Addressed a meeting on the first anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's death. Offered his homage to Gandhi at Rajghat, Delhi. **472**

Broadcasted from the Delhi station of A. I. R. **473**

Feb. 1 Had Cambridge dinner, Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. **474**

Addressed a public meeting at Narela—15 miles from Delhi. **475**

Feb. 6 Visited Hastinapur *via* Meerut by car. Returned to Delhi at 7 p. m. **476**

Feb. 12 Left New Delhi by air for Ahmedabad. **477**

Feb. 14 Arrived Delhi from Ahmedabad at 11-45 a. m. **478**

Feb. 21 Visited Kurukshetra. **479**

Mar. 1 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Allahabad. **480**

Mar. 2 Arrived Delhi at 2-30 p. m. **481**

Mar. 3 Delivered a commemorative speech at the death of Her Excellency Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi. **482**

Inaugurated Annual Session of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at Hotel Imperial, New Delhi. **483**

Mar. 4 Delivered a speech at the meeting of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (22nd Annual Session), New Delhi. President Truman invited him to U. S. A. **484**

Mar. 8 Delivered a speech at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi on "Emergence of India in World Affairs". **485**

1949 Mar. 9 Left Delhi for Bhuvaneshwar. **486**

Mar. 13 Returned to Delhi at 12-30 p. m. **487**

Mar. 19 Refuted charges of the Frontier Government, regarding India's help to Red Shirts. **488**

Mar. 20 Visited Pusa Institute, New Delhi. Addressed Convocation of Lady Irwin College, New Delhi at 4-30 p. m. **489**

Mar. 22 Delivered a speech on India's foreign policy at the Indian Council of World Affairs, Constitution Club, New Delhi. **490**

Mar. 24 Visited Forest College, Dehra Dun. **491**

Apr. 2 Visited Muzaffarpur, Bihar. **492**

Apr. 3 Left Muzaffarpur by air. Arrived Lucknow from Muzaffarpur. **493**

Apr. 9 Inaugurated the Indian National Commission for co-operation with UNESCO, in New Delhi. **494**

Apr. 19 Left for Bombay *en route* to London at 7-45 a. m. **495**

Left for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. **496**

Apr. 21 Lunched at Buckingham Palace, London. **497**

Apr. 25 Reception at 10, Downing Street, London. **498**

Apr. 26 Dined with visiting Prime Ministers. **499**

May 7 Came back to New Delhi from London at 1 p. m. **500**

May 10 Broadcasted from New Delhi after attending the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London about India's relationship with the British Empire. **501**

May 17 Replied to the debate on India's decision to remain in the Commonwealth of Nations at the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi. **502**

1949 May 21 Left Palam for Srinagar. Arrived Srinagar at 11-45 p.m. **503**

May 24 Met Ethiopian Minister. **504**

May 29 While speaking at Srinagar, gave assurance to Kashmiris. **505**

May 30 Left New Delhi by car for Dehra Dun at 3 p. m. Arrived Dehra Dun at 6-30 p. m. **506**



May 31 Attended Congress Working Committee at Dehra Dun. **507**

Jun. 11 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Saharanpur and Dehra Dun. Arrived Dehra Dun at 7 p.m. **508**

Jun. 12 Left Dehra Dun and arrived Saharanpur at 4 p.m. Arrived New Delhi (Palam) in the evening. **509**

Jun. 25 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Dehra Dun at 4-45 p.m. Arrived Dehra Dun at 7 p. m. **510**

Jun. 27 Left Dehra Dun by car to Saharanpur. Left Saharanpur by air for New Delhi. **511**

Jun. 29 Broadcasted a talk at the New Delhi station of A.I.R. **512**

Jul. 3 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Srinagar. **513**

Jul. 9 Left Srinagar for Delhi at 8 a.m. Arrived New Delhi at 11 a. m. **514**

Jul. 12 Left for Calcutta from New Delhi (Palam) at 8 a.m. Arrived Calcutta (Dum Dum) at 1 p. m. **515**

Jul. 13 Had consultations with officials, Congressmen and Journalists at Calcutta regarding the Bengal problems. **516**

Jul. 15 Left Calcutta (Dum Dum) for Delhi by R.I.A.F. **517**

Jul. 18 Left for Lucknow to attend Premiers' Conference by R.I.A.F. at 8-30 a.m. Arrived Lucknow at 10-10 a.m. **518**

Jul. 19 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 8-40 a.m. **519**

Aug. 3 Addressed the Conference on Canal Water Dispute between Pakistan and India. **520**

Aug. 15 Delivered a speech in Hindustani at Red Fort, Delhi on Independence Day. **521**

Aug. 16 The American Ambassador gave reception to him. **522**

Aug. 27 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Kanpur at 7-15 a.m. Arrived Kanpur at 9 a.m. **523**

Aug. 28 Announced Food Control to continue. **524**

Aug. 29 Left Kanpur at 7-15 a.m. Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 9 a.m. **525**

Aug. 30 His findings on W. Bengal Ministry published. **526**

1949 Sep. 3 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Allahabad at 4 a.m. Arrived Allahabad at 9-45 a.m. **527**

Sep. 5 Left Allahabad at 7 a.m. by air to Bombay. Arrived at Bombay (Santa Cruz) at 11-30 a.m. **528**

Sep. 6 Left Bombay (Santa Cruz) at 9 a.m. Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 1-30 p.m. **529**

Sep. 10 Made a speech while moving an amendment to Article 24 of the Draft Constitution in Constituent Assembly, New Delhi. **530**

Sep. 17 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Ferozepur at 7-30 a.m. Arrived Ferozepur at 9-10 a.m. **531**

Sep. 18 Left Ferozepur at 7-20 a.m. Arrived Halwara at 8 a.m. Left Halwara at 6 p.m. Arrived Ambala at 6-45 p.m. **532**

Sep. 20 Explained India Government's decision on devaluation. **533**

Sep. 22 Addressed Conference regarding War in Rajputana. **534**

Sep. 24 Reiterated offer to Pakistan for joint declaration. **535**

Left New Delhi (Palam) by R.I.A.F. at 6-30 a.m. for Srinagar. Arrived Srinagar at 9-15 a.m. **536**

Sep. 26 Left Srinagar at 8-30 a.m. Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 11-15 a.m. **537**

Oct. 2 Participated in Prayer at Rajghat on Gandhiji's birthday. **538**

Oct. 5 Broadcasted from the Delhi station of A.I.R. at 3-30 p.m. **539**

Oct. 6 Left Delhi (Palam) for Bombay at 7 a.m. Arrived Poona 11-30 a.m. **540**

Oct. 7 Left Poona for Bombay at 8-20 a.m. Arrived Bombay (Santa Cruz) at 9 a.m. **541**

Left Bombay by Air India International for London at 3-30 p.m. *en route* to U.S.A. **542**

Oct. 8 Arrived Cairo at 1-30 p.m. Left Cairo at 3 p.m. Arrived Geneva at 11-30 p.m. Left Geneva at 12-30 p.m. Arrived London at 2 p.m. **543**



1949 Oct. 11 Arrived in the U.S.A. on a triumphal good-will tour of the country, and was received by President Truman and his Cabinet at the airport in Washington, D.C. **544**

Welcomed by President Truman and several thousand admirers at the Military Air Transport Terminal, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. **545**

Oct. 12 Visited Mount Vernon. Laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers, Arlington National Cemetery. Reception given to him at Indian Chancery by Indian Community and Students. **546**

Oct. 13 Visited National Gallery of Art at Washington, D.C. **547**

Addressed the U.S. Congress, pledging India to work for "liberty, justice and peace", Washington, D.C. **548**

Placed wreaths on the Tombs of George and Martha Washington, the historic estate of America's First President. **549**

Oct. 14 National Press Club in Washington, D. C. gave luncheon in his honour. Reception was given at Indian Embassy. **550**

Oct. 16 Arrived at Hyde Park by automobile. Placed a wreath on President Roosevelt's Grave, followed by luncheon with Mrs. Roosevelt. Left for New York City. **551**

Oct. 15 Arrived in New York by air, La Guardia Airport from Washington, D. C. Reception given by Indian Community and students at New India House, 3 East 64 Street. **552**

Oct. 17 Addressed the Columbia University, New York on the occasion of the Conferment at him the degree of Doctor of Laws. **553**

The Mayor of the City of New York, gave reception in his honour at City Hall, New York. **554**

Addressed New Yorkers after having received a warm welcome by the people of New York. **555**

Oct. 18 The Overseas Press Club, invited him to luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York. **556**

Oct. 19 Addressed the East and West Association, the Foreign Policy Association, the India League of America and the Institute of Pacific Relations, New York. **557**

1949 Oct. 19 Addressed the Trusteeship Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations. 558

Visited the headquarters of the United Nations, followed by luncheon in his honour by the Secretary General, Trygve Lie. 559

Invited for dinner by Foreign Policy Association, India League, East and West Association and Institute of Pacific Relations, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York. 560

Addressed the United Nations Correspondents' Association at Lake Success. 561

Oct. 20 Invited to dinner by the National Council of Foreign Trade and Far East American Council of Commerce, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. 562

Spoke at the Waldorf-Astoria Banquet, in New York. 563

Oct. 21 Visited the West Point Military Academy of U. S. A. 564

Talked with about 200 American friends of India, who, in the past, have done good work in advancing India's cause. They included writers, publicists, newspapermen and speakers and they were present at a function specially arranged by Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador to U. S. A. 565

Oct. 22 Left by plane for Niagara Falls; proceeded on Canadian trip. 566

Talked with American financiers such as William Drafer, Jr., Floyd Bair, J. M. Wolf and others. 567

Oct. 24 Delivered a speech in the Canadian Parliament, Ottawa, Canada. 568

Addressed joint session of both the Houses of Canadian Parliament. 569

Visited Vellesley College and Harvard University where he lunched with Harvard President and Mrs. James B. Conant. 570

Attended a private dinner given in his honour by William Phillips at the Somerset Club. 571



1949 Oct. 24 Spoke at a dinner given in his honour by the National Foreign Trade Council and the Far East American Council of Commerce and Industry at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York. 572

Oct. 25 Addressed the Press Conference, Ottawa, Canada. Addressed the Canadian Parliament, Ottawa. 573

Oct. 26 Gave a radio message to the *New York Tribune*, New York. 574

Oct. 27 Addressed the students of the University of Chicago during his visit to U.S.A. The subject of his talk was "The Gandhian Technique." 575

Arrived at Chicago by plane from Canada. Reception was given in his honour by Mayor of Chicago at City Hall and by the Citizens' Reception Committee. 576

Reception was given in his honour by the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations and the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry followed by dinner, Stevens Hotel, Chicago. 577

Oct. 28 Addressed the Chicago University. Visited Chicago Museum of Science and Industry. Addressed a meeting held at Rockfeller Chapel. Reception by Indian Community and students at the International House. 578

Left Chicago by plane for Knoxville, Tennessee. Visited White Sulphur Springs. 579

Oct. 29 Spent the whole day at White Sulphur Springs. 580

Oct. 30 Left White Sulphur Springs by plane for Knoxville, and left Knoxville for San Francisco at 12-30 p.m. and arrived there at 5-45 p.m. 581

Oct. 31 Addressed the students of the University of California. 582

Lunched with President Sproul. 583

Nov. 1 Talked with the Indian Community and students in California and presented books to the proposed Gandhi Library. Addressed the Press Club. Left by plane for Vancouver. 584

Nov. 2 San Francisco made him honorary citizen. 585

Nov. 4 Delivered eleven speeches at Vancouver. 586

Nov. 5 Addressed the Wisconsin University. 587

1949 Nov. 6 Received the American Spingarn Medal for services to Negroes; met American Negro leaders and visited **Harlum,** New York's Negro district. **588**

Nov. 7 Met U.S. Negro leaders from many walks of life, such as Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Mary Mcleod Bethum, Dr. Movdecai Johnson etc. **589**

Nov. 12 While speaking in a Press Conference in London, indicted Pakistan in respect of the Kashmir issue. **590**

In the evening spoke in a reception given to him by over 1,000 Indian residents at London. **591**

Nov. 14 Came back from London at Bombay (Santa Cruz) at 4-20 p.m. Felicitated on his 61st birthday at a grand reception in Bombay. **592**

Nov. 15 Left Bombay (Santa Cruz) for Delhi by R. I. A. F. at 8 a.m. **593**

Nov. 21 Had tea with Foreign Correspondents' Association, in New Delhi. **594**

Nov. 25 Left Delhi (Palam) for Roorkee by R.I.A.F. at 8 a.m. Arrived Saraswa at 8-50 a.m. and left by air for Roorkee. Left Roorkee by car for Delhi in the evening. **595**

Nov. 27 Met All-India Women's Deputation at 11 a. m. Attended Birthday reception at Red Fort, Delhi. **596**

Dec. 7 Broadcasted on the Services from the Delhi Station of All-India Radio. **597**

Dec. 31 Left New Delhi (Palam) by R.I.A.F. for Nagpur at 7 a.m. Arrived Nagpur at 10-20 a.m. Left Nagpur by car for Sevagram. Left Sevagram by car for Nagpur at 7-30 p.m. **598**

1950 Jan. 1 Addressed the Nagpur University Convocation. **599**

Jan. 2 Left Nagpur by air for Poona at 8-30 a.m. Arrived Poona at 7 p.m. **600**

Jan. 3 Performed opening ceremony of Natural Chemical Laboratory. Left Poona by R.I.A.F. plane. Arrived New Delhi at 11 a.m. **601**

Jan. 8 Left Delhi by R.I.A.F. plane at 6-30 a.m. Arrived Madras at 1-20 p.m. Left Madras by R.I.A.F. plane at 2-10 p.m. Arrived Colombo (Ratmalana) at 5 p.m. **602**



1950 Jan. 8 While speaking to pressmen he said that separation of Andhra is hardly possible by January 26. **603**

Jan. 12 Addressed the Annual Convocation at the University of Ceylon, Colombo. **604**

Jan. 15 Left Colombo (Ratmalana) by R.I.A.F. plane. Arrived Nagpur (Soregaon) at 1-45 p.m. Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 6 p.m. **605**

Jan. 17 Attended the Congress Working Committee, New Delhi. **606**

Jan. 19 Laid the Foundation Stone of the National Stadium, New Delhi. **607**

Jan. 24 Visited Jamia with President Soekarno. **608**

Jan. 26 Sent Message to the Nation on being a Republic. **609**

Jan. 28 Inaugurated Supreme Court—C.H. *Nehru Abhinandan Grantha* was presented to him at the Imperial Hotel, New Delhi. **610**

Jan. 30 Visited Rajghat at 8-45 a.m. Addressed a Public meeting at Ramlila Grounds, Delhi. **611**

Jan. 31 Vincent Sheean met him. **612**

Feb. 3 Replied to the debate on the President's Address in Parliament, New Delhi. **613**

Feb. 4 Attended *Mushaira* at Red Fort in Delhi at 6 p.m. **614**

Feb. 5 Participated in Presidential Procession from Red Fort to Queens Gardens at 3 p.m. **615**

Feb. 10 Issued a Press statement regarding India's policy towards Pakistan. **616**

Feb. 12 Addressed the Annual meeting of the Institution of Engineers, Kashmir House, New Delhi. **617**

Feb. 23 Statement made in Parliament on "The Bengal Issue". **618**

Feb. 24 Addressed the Foundation Day meeting of the Delhi School of Economics, Delhi University. **619**

Mar. 6 Left New Delhi (Palam) by R.I.A.F. at 7 a.m. for Calcutta. Arrived Calcutta at 12 a.m. **620**

Mar. 9 Left Calcutta by R.I.A.F. for Delhi. Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 3-30. **621**

1950 Mar. 11 Addressed Annual Session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, at Imperial Hotel, New Delhi. **622**

Mar. 14 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Calcutta by R.I.A.F. at 7 a.m. Arrived Calcutta (Dum Dum) at 12 p.m. **623**

Mar. 17 Made a speech in Parliament while presenting the budget demand for the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi. **624**

Mar. 27 Visited Arab-ki-Sarai and Housing Factory. **625**

Apr. 2 Went to receive the Prime Minister of Pakistan at Palam Air Port at 11-15 a.m. **626**

Apr. 9 Made a speech while inaugurating the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi. **627**

Apr. 10 Explained the Indo-Pakistan agreement in the Parliament. **628**

Apr. 21 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. with President for Niga Airfield at 7-15 a.m. Arrived Niga Airfield (Asansol near Dhanbad) at 11-30 a.m. **629**

Apr. 22 Made a speech at the opening ceremony of the Fuel Research Institute, Digwadih, India. **630**

Apr. 24 Left Gaya by I.A.F. for Delhi at 7-30 a.m. Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 11-10 a.m. **631**

Apr. 26 Left Delhi by I.A.F. Plane at 7-30. Arrived Karachi at 12 p.m. **632**

Apr. 28 Left Karachi by I.A.F. Plane at 7-30. Arrived Delhi at 12 p.m. **633**

May 4 Addressed the joint session of the Pakistan and Indian Newspaper Editors' Conference, New Delhi. **634**

May 5 Nehru and his Cabinet resigned. New Cabinet was formed in the evening. **635**

May 13 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Srinagr by I.A.F. Plane at 7 a.m. Arrived Srinagar at 9-45 a.m. **636**

May 15 Left Srinagar by I.A.F. Plane at 8-30 a.m. Arrived Delhi (Palam) at 11-15. **637**

May 20 Addressed the U.N. Students' Association of India at Convocation Hall, University of Delhi. **638**



1950 May 22 Addressed Press Conference at the Council of State Hall, New Delhi. **639**

May 28 Addressed annual meeting of Children's Aid Society, Bela Road, near Rajghat, Delhi. **640**

Jun. 26 Left Calcutta (Dum Dum) by I. A. F. Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 1 p.m. **641**

Jul. 3 Planted a tree at Rajghat, Delhi. **642**

Jul. 5 Left Delhi by car at 5-30 a.m. and arrived Dehra Dun at 9-30. **643**

Jul. 6 Left Dehra Dun by car and arrived Delhi at 10-50 a.m. **644**

Jul. 13 Watched film of his visit to the South East Asia at his residence. **645**

Jul. 14 Made an appeal to "Big Three", for speedy ending of the Korean War. **646**

Jul. 15 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Allahabad by I.A.F. Plane at 3 p.m. **647**

Jul. 16 Received Stalin's reply to his message, regarding the Korean crisis. **648**

Jul. 17 Left Allahabad by I.A.F. plane at 7-30 a.m. Arrived Banaras at 8 a.m. **649**

Jul. 18 Left Banaras by I.A.F. at 7-45 a.m. Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 10-30. **650**

Jul. 19 Saw film "*Our India*" at Government House, New Delhi. **651**

Jul. 20 Participated in the talks on Kashmir with Sir Dixon, in Delhi. **652**

Jul. 29 Addressed Administrative Training School, Metcalf House, New Delhi. **653**

Aug. 7 Made a speech in Parliament, New Delhi, on the following motion :

"That the Bengal situation with reference to the Agreement between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan signed on April 8, 1950, be taken into consideration." **654**

Aug. 9 Replied to the debate on the Bengal situation in Parliament, New Delhi. **655**

1950 Aug. 15 Attended prayer at Rajghat at 6-30 a.m. Hoisted flag at Red Fort at 8-45 a.m. **656**

Aug. 20 Met Sir Owen Dixon. **657**

Aug. 22 Broadcasted talk from the Delhi station of A.I.R. on Food situation in India. **658**

Aug. 31 Addressed the Health Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi. **659**

Sep. 4 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Assam at 7 a.m. Arrived Gauhati, 1-30 p.m. **660**

Sep. 7 Left Gauhati at 7 a.m. Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 4-20 p.m. **661**

Sep. 8 Met the Tibetan Delegation. **662**

Sep. 9 Broadcasted talk from the Delhi Station of A. I. R. regarding his Assam visit. **663**

Sep. 15 Left New Delhi (Palam) by Air India for Bombay at 8-30. Arrived Bombay (Santa Cruz) at 12-30 p. m. He went to Bombay to attend Congress Working Committee meeting. **664**

Sep. 16 Left Bombay by car for Nasik at 7 a.m. Arrived Nasik at 10-30 a.m. and stayed at Rambagh where he attended the Congress Working Committee metting. **665**

Sep. 23 Left Bombay by Air at 8-30 and arrived Delhi (Palam) at 12-15 p.m. **666**

Oct. 2 Attended Prayer at Rajghat at 7-30 p.m. Addressed a Public Meeting at Gandhi Grounds, Delhi at 6 p.m. **667**

Oct. 3 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. Plane for Lucknow. Arrived Lucknow at 8-40 a.m. He went to Lucknow to attend the Pacific Relations Conference. **668**

Oct. 3 Made a speech at the eleventh session of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Lucknow. **669**

Oct. 4 Left Lucknow at 2 p.m. and arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 4 p.m. **670**

Oct. 7 Lunched with the Tibetan delegation. **671**

Oct. 11 Visited fire-affected areas in Sadar Bazar, Delhi. **672**

Oct. 13 Met the Tibetan Delegation. **673**



1950 Oct. 20 Laid foundation stone of the Sapru House, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi at 9-30 a.m. Addressed a Public Meeting at Ramlila Grounds at 5 p.m. **674**

Oct. 20 At Home to meet delegates to the Pacific Relations Conference. **675**

Oct. 24 Addressed a meeting held at New Delhi in connection with U. N. Week. **676**

Oct. 28 Left New Delhi (Palam) at 7-15 a. m. Arrived Srinagar at 10 a.m. **677**

Oct. 30 Left Srinagar at 9-15 a.m. Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 12-50 p.m. **678**

Nov. 5 Left New Delhi (Palam) at 7 a.m. Arrived Bombay (Santa Cruz) at 11 a.m. **679**

Nov. 7 Left Bombay (Santa Cruz) at 8-30 a.m. Arrived Poona at 9 a.m. Left Poona at 1-45 p.m. Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 6 p.m. **680**

Nov. 11 Addressed Girl Guide Mela at Football Ground facing Church Road, New Delhi. **681**

Nov. 15 Made a speech in Parliament, New Delhi on "Refugee and other problems." **682**

Nov. 21 Ambassador of Nepal met him. **683**

Nov. 25 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. at 7 a.m. Arrived Jamshedpur at 11-30 a.m. **684**

Nov. 27 Left Jamshedpur by I.A.F. at 7 a.m. Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 11-30 a.m. **685**

Nov. 28 Made a speech in Parliament, New Delhi on India's relations with Pakistan. **686**

Nehru-Liaquat correspondence released. **687**

Dec. 3 Made a speech at the All-India Newspapers Editors' Conference, New Delhi. **688**

Dec. 6 Delivered a speech initiating a debate on Foreign Affairs, in Parliament, New Delhi. **689**

Dec. 7 Replied to the debate on India's Foreign Policy in Parliament, New Delhi. **690**

Dec. 13 Visited Exhibition of captured terrorist weapons from Hyderabad. **691**

1950 Dec. 17 Attended a meeting of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, at 20 Akbar Road, New Delhi. **692**

Dec. 26 Addressed the annual meeting of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association, New Delhi. **693**

Wrote an article for the Children's Number of *Shanker's Weekly*, New Delhi. **694**

Dec. 30 Inaugurated 72nd Annual Conference of the Association of Surgeons of India, New Delhi. **695**

Dec. 31 Broadcasted from the Delhi Station of All-India Radio, at the end of "a half century". **696**

1951 Jan. 1 Left New Delhi (Palam) at 7-15 a.m. Arrived Bombay (Santa Cruz) 11-30 a.m. Left Bombay (Santa Cruz) at 12 a.m. Arrived Bangalore at 3-15 p.m. **697**

Jan. 2 Made an inaugural address at the Indian Science Congress, at Bangalore. Left Bangalore at 11-45 a.m. Arrived Bombay (Santa Cruz) 12-45 p.m. Left Bombay at 5 p.m. **698**

Jan. 3 Arrived Cairo at 15-5 p.m. Left Cairo at 3-10 p.m. Arrived Geneva at 11-25 p.m. Left Geneva 12-40 p.m. Arrived London 2-5 a.m. **699**

Jan. 11 Welcomed Nepal Reform proposals. **700**

Jan. 12 Broadcasted from B.B.C., London, on "The Temper of Peace". **701**

Jan. 17 Reached Paris, and called for early Jap peace treaty. **702**

Jan. 19 Warned U. N. against hasty action in China. **703**

Jan. 20 Left Paris by Air India *via* Rome and Cairo. **704**

Jan. 21 Arrived Bombay 1-40 p.m. from London. **705**

Jan. 22 Left Bombay by I.A.F. plane. **706**

Jan. 25 Performed opening ceremony of National Stadium, New Delhi. **707**

Jan. 26 Inspected Republic Day Parade in New Delhi. **708**

Jan. 28 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Ahmedabad by I.A.F. at 3 p.m. Arrived Ahmedabad at 5-30 p.m. He went to Ahmedabad to attend A.I.C.C. meeting. **709**

Feb. 1 Left Ahmedabad at 8 a.m. Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 10-30 a.m. **710**



1951 Feb. 10 Left for Roorkee by car. **711**

Feb. 11 Attended Penicillin Committee. **712**

Feb. 12 Made a statement on India's foreign policy with special reference to China and Kashmir. **713**

Saw Film "*China Liberated*" at Jind House, Lytton Road, New Delhi. **714**

Feb. 14 Lunched with Norman Cousins, Editor *Saturday Review of Literature*, New York. **715**

Feb. 16 Left New Delhi (Palam) at 2-20 p.m. Arrived Lucknow at 4 p.m. **716**

Feb. 17 Deprecated M.P.'s action in cabling to Washington for U.S. foodgift. **717**

Performed opening ceremony of the Drug Research Institute at Lucknow. **718**

Feb. 18 Left Lucknow at 9-20 a. m. Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 11 a.m. **719**

Feb. 20 Lunched with Portuguese Minister, at 22 Harding Ave., New Delhi. **720**

Feb. 26 Attended Congress Working Committee meeting at 4 King Edward Road, New Delhi. **721**

Mar. 2 Addressed Council of the Asian Games Federation at National Stadium, New Delhi. **722**

Mar. 3 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. at 1-30 p.m. Arrived Bombay (Santa Cruz) at 3-50 p.m. **723**

Mar. 5 Left Bombay (Santa Cruz) by I.A.F. at 10-15 a.m. Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 2-30 p.m. Gave at home to the Asian Athletes. **724**

Mar. 10 Left for Nilokheri by car at 8-30 a.m. Arrived Nilokheri at 11 a.m. Left Nilokheri at 3-30 p.m. by car. Arrived at his residence at 6 p.m. **725**

Mar. 14 Made a speech in the Parliament, New Delhi. **726**

Mar. 15 Addressed the All-India Cultural Conference at Red Fort, Delhi. **727**

Mar. 17 Invited at lunch Governors and Rajpramukhs during their Conference in New Delhi. **728**

Mar. 20 Lunched with Syrian Minister at Imperial Hotel. Dined with Italian Ambassador at 17 York Road. **729**

1951 Mar. 24 Addressed the UNESCO Indian National Commission, New Delhi. **730**

Invited Norman Thomas for dinner. **731**

Mar. 25 Left for Agra by air at 8 a.m. Arrived Agra at 8-50 and visited the Taj, Fatehpur-Sikri etc. Addressed a public meeting in the evening. **732**

Mar. 26 Left Agra by car at 8 a.m. Arrived New Delhi at 9-50. a.m. **733**

Mar. 28 Made a speech during the Foreign Affairs debate in Parliament, New Delhi. **734**

Mar. 31 Addressed the Twenty-Fourth Annual Session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. **735**

Apr. 1 Watched Air Force Day—Willingdon Airport. Left New Delhi (Willingdon) by I.A.F. Arrived Srinagar at 11-45 p.m. **736**

Apr. 3 Left Srinagar by I.A.F. at 9-15 a.m. Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 12 noon. **737**

Apr. 13 Laid the Foundation stone of the Gangaram Hospital, Pusa Road, New Delhi. **738**

Apr. 19 Watched play "*NO EXIT*" by I. A. F. at Davico's Banquet Hall, New Delhi. **739**

Apr. 25 Attended reception given by American Ambassador, New Delhi at 7-30 p.m. **740**

Apr. 29 Left New Delhi by car for Bulandshahr at 7-30 a.m. Arrived at his residence afternoon. **741**

May 1 Broadcasted on Food situation from the New Delhi station of A.I.R. **742**

May 8 Acharya Kripalani accepted his advice regarding dissolving the Democratic Front. **743**

May 13 Introduced the Bill amending the Constitution. **744**

May 16 Made a speech while moving that the Bill to amend the Constitution of India be referred to a Select Committee in Parliament, New Delhi. **745**

May 18 Replied to the debate on the reference to a Select Committee of the Bill to amend the Constitution of India in Parliament, New Delhi. **746**



1951 May 29 Made a speech while moving the resolution "that the Bill to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration," in Parliament, New Delhi. **747**

Met the Delhi State Congress workers at his residence, New Delhi. **747-a**

Jun. 5 Left for Srinagar by I.A.F. at 9 a.m. **748**

Jun. 10 Addressed a public meeting at the Ramlila Grounds, on Baba Kharak Singh's birthday. **749**

Jun. 11 While speaking to Pressmen in Delhi, he charged U.S.A. and Britain of aiding Pakistan in respect of Kashmir issue. **750**

Jun. 12 Addressed the Congress Working Committee at 7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi. **751**

Jun. 10 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. at 6-20 a.m. Arrived Kathmandu, Nepal at 9-20 a.m. **752**

Jun. 19 Left Kathmandu by I.A.F. at 8 a.m. Arrived Darbhanga at 9 a.m. Left Darbhanga by I.A.F. at 5 p.m. Arrived Patna 6-15 p.m. **753**

Jun. 21 Left Patna by I.A.F. at 7-15 a.m Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 11-30 a.m. Met Stanley Jones. **754**

Jun. 26 Left New Delhi (Palam) at 6-45 a.m. Arrived Srinagar at 9-30 a.m. **755**

Jun. 30 Wrote foreword to D. G. Tendulkar's *Mahatma* at Pahalgam, Kashmir. **756**

Jul. 4 Left Srinagar and arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 11-45 a.m. **757**

Jul. 5 Made an appeal to the Railwaymen to give up strike. **758**

Jul. 8 Left New Delhi (Palam) at 6-15 for Bangalore to attend Congress Working Committee. **759**

Jul. 16 Replied to Liaquat Ali's charges. **760**

Jul. 17 Arrived New Delhi at 12-45 p.m. from Bangalore. **761**

Jul. 20 Met Delhi Congress Workers at 7 p.m. **762**

Jul. 24 Demanded 'no war' assurance from Pakistan. **763**

Had lunch with Justice William O. Douglas of America. **764**

1951 Jul. 27 Dr. Frank Graham came to see him. **765**

Jul. 29 Addressed a public meeting at the Ramlila Grounds, New Delhi. Justified defence measures. **766**

Aug. 5 Replied to Liaquat Ali that an attack on Kashmir would be considered an attack on India. **767**

Aug. 11 Replied to the debate on the President's Address, in Parliament, New Delhi. **768**

Aug. 14 Had conversation with Shri P. D. Tandon. **769**

Aug. 26 Dr. Graham of United Nations came to see him. **770**

Aug. 27 Explained in the Parliament, India's decision to abstain from Jap Treaty Conference. **770-a**

Sep. 1 Left New Delhi by I. A. F. and arrived Srinagar at 9-45 a.m. **771**

Sep. 3 Left Srinagar by I.A.F. plane at 8-30 a.m. Arrived New Delhi. **772**

Sep. 6 Addressed a Public Meeting at Ajmal Khan Park, Karol Bagh, New Delhi. **773**

Sep. 7 Met Dr. Frank Graham of United Nations and had lunch with him and his party. **774**

Sep. 9 Gave at home to members of A.I.C.C. and Parliament at 6 p.m. **775**

Sep. 12 Left for Kalkaji to inspect site for the Congress Session. **776**

Sep. 15 Announced new Congress Executive. **777**

Sep. 16 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I. A. F. for Lucknow and arrived there at 9-10 a.m. **778**

Sep. 17 Left Lucknow at 7 a.m. and arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 8-40 a.m. Met with Delhi State Congress people and the Chief Commissioner. **779**

Sep. 20 Had a discussion with U.N. delegation. **780**

Sep. 21 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Ludhiana by I. A. F. plane at 7-15 a.m. and arrived there at 8-30 a.m. Left Ludhiana at 5-30 p. m. and arrived Palam at 6-45 p. m. **781**

Oct. 2 Attended prayer at Rajghat on Gandhiji's birthday. Addressed a public meeting in the evening. **782**



1951 Oct. 10 Addressed a public meeting at Gandhi Grounds, Delhi in the evening. **783**

Oct. 17 Addressed a Condolence meeting on Liaquat Ali's death at Ramlila Grounds at 6-30 p. m. **784**

Oct. 18 Addressed open session of A. I. C. C. at Satyawati Nagar, New Delhi. **785**

Oct. 18 Addressed the 57th Session of the Indian National Congress at Delhi as its President. **786**

Oct. 19 Assured early action on Andhra State. **787**

Addressed All-India State Peoples' Conference and the Congress Session at Satyawati Nagar in New Delhi. **788**

Oct. 21 Addressed a meeting held at Kamla Nagar, Subzi Mandi on Satyawati Anniversary. **789**

Oct. 26 Addressed a Farewell Reception gathering to Rajaji at 6 p. m. **790**

Oct. 27 Declared open the Delhi Public Library, at Queens Road, at 5 p. m. **791**

Oct. 31 Dined with the Chinese Cultural Delegation. **792**

Nov. 4 Inaugurated the Chinese Art Exhibition at Exhibition Hall, Parliament Street, New Delhi. **793**

Nov. 7 Reception given by the Soviet Ambassador at Travancore House, New Delhi. **794**

Nov. 15 Left New Delhi (Palam) at 6-45 a.m. and arrived Pathankot at 8-45 a.m. **795**

Nov. 17 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) from Pathankot at 12-30 p.m. **796**

Nov. 21 Addressed Atomic Energy Commission. **797**

Nov. 22 Met Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Broadcasted from New Delhi station of A.I.R. regarding "General Elections". **798**

Addressed a public meeting at Ramlila Grounds, New Delhi **799**

Nov. 23 Left New Delhi (Palam) at 7-30 a.m. and arrived Bombay (Santa Cruz) at 12 noon. **800**

Nov. 24 Five candidates contested elections against him in Allahabad Constituency. **801**

1951 Nov. 24 Left Bombay (Santa Cruz) at 8 a.m. and arrived Cochin at 12-30 p.m. **802**

Nov. 27 Inaugurated Museum Centenary in Madras. **803**

Delivered a speech at the Centenary Celebration of the Madras Government Museum and the opening of the National Art Gallery, Madras. **804**

Left Trivendrum at 9 a. m. and arrived Madras at 11-55 a.m. **805**

Nov. 28 Left Madras at 7-5 a.m. and arrived New Delhi at 1-30. Met Thai Air Delegation and the Chinese Cultural Delegation. **806**

Dec. 1 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I. A. F. at 7 a.m. and arrived Indore at 10-30 a.m. **807**

Dec. 2 Left Indore at 8-20 a.m. and arrived Gwalior at 10-35 a.m. **808**

Dec. 3 Left Gwalior at 7-50 a.m. and arrived Bhopal at 9-30 a.m. Left Bhopal at 3 p.m. and arrived Jaipur at 5 p.m. **809**

Dec. 4 Left Jaipur at 11 a.m. and arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 12-10 p.m. **810**

Dec. 5 Addressed International Statistical Conference at Parliament House, New Delhi. **811**

Dec. 7 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. and arrived Kotah at 9 a.m. **812**

Dec. 9 Left Agra at 1-30 by I.A.F. and arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 3 p.m. **813**

Dec. 11 Mr. Chester Bowles and family came to see him at 7 p.m. **814**

Dec. 12 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I. A. F. at 7 a.m. and arrived Allahabad at 9-10 a.m. **815**

Dec. 13 Left Allahabad by I.A.F. at 7-45 a.m. and arrived Jharsuguda at 9-30 a.m. **816**

Dec. 14 Left Jharsuguda by I.A.F. at 1 p. m. and arrived Bhubaneshwar at 2 p.m. **817**

Dec. 15 Left Bhubaneshwar by I.A.F. at 7-30 and arrived Hyderabad at 12-30 via Warrangal. **818**

Dec. 16 Opening ceremony performed of Salar Jung Museum in Hyderabad **819**



1951 Dec. 17 Left Aurangabad by I. A. F. and arrived Raipur at 5-15 p.m. after visiting Akola, Nagpur and Gondia. **820**

Warned the officials in Madhya Pradesh against interference in elections. **821**

Dec. 18 Left Raipur at 7 a.m. and arrived Jabbalpur at 4-15 after visiting Bilaspur and Khandwa. **822**

Dec. 19 Left Jabbalpur by I.A.F. and arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 11 a.m. Addressed Convocation of I.C.A.R. at Parliament House. **823**

Dec. 20 Addressed a public meeting at Ramlila Grounds. **824**

Addressed the UNESCO Symposium, New Delhi. **825**

Dec. 21 Left New Delhi by car and arrived Jullundur *via* Panepat, Karnal, Ambala and Hoshiarpur. He Addressed six public meetings. **826**

Dec. 22 Left Jullundur at 7-15 and arrived Ferozepur visiting on his way Adampur and Faridkot. **827**

Dec. 23 Left Ferozepur at 7 a.m. and arrived New Delhi at 2-30 after addressing meetings at Shrijwanagar, Sirsa, Hissar and Rohtak. **828**

Dec. 24 Left New Delhi (Palam) at 6-45 and arrived Poona 7 p. m. after addressing meetings at Himatnagar, Ahmedabad and Bombay. **829**

Dec. 25 Left Poona by I.A.F. Plane and arrived Mangalor at 4-40 after addressing meetings at Belgaum and Hubli. **830**

Left Hyderabad at 9-45 a.m. Arrived Raichur at 10-45 a.m. Left Raichur by I. A. F. and arrived Aurangabad at 4-15 p.m. **831**

Dec. 27 While touring Andhra Desa, re-stated policy on linguistic Provinces. **832**

1952 Jan. 3 Left for Hazaribagh by car and arrived New Delhi (Palam) in the afternoon after visiting Ranchi. He made three speeches on this day. **833**

Jan. 4 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane for Ambala. Returned to New Delhi in the afternoon. **834**

Jan. 5 Signed E.C.A. Agreement. Spoke in public meeting at Ajmalkhan Park, Karolbagh. **835**

1952 Jan. 6 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane for Poona. Came back to New Delhi in the evening after addressing public meetings at Poona and Satna. **836**

Jan. 7 Met Prime Minister of Nepal. **837**

Jan. 8 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane for Porbandar. Also visited Keshod. **838**

Jan. 9 Left Bhavnagar by I.A.F. plane and arrived Jamnagar in the afternoon. **839**

Jan. 11 Left Bhuj by I.A.F. plane and arrived New Delhi in the evening *via* Jaipur. Addressed a public meeting in Roshanara Gardens, Subzi Mandi. **840**

Addressed three public meetings, at Najafgarh, Mehrauli and Lodi Colony Area. **841**

Jan. 13 Addressed a public meeting at Gandhi Grounds, Delhi. **842**

Jan. 14 Presided over a lecture by Prof. Haldare at National Physical Laboratory. **843**

Jan. 15 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane and arrived Allahabad at 9-35 a.m. **844**

Jan. 19 Left Meerut City Junction by Special Train to New Delhi. Tunisians appealed Nehru for intervention. **845**

Jan. 20 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. and arrived Agra at 8-45 a.m. **846**

Jan. 21 Left Lucknow by I.A.F. plane and arrived New Delhi (Palam) in the evening. **847**

Jan. 26 Inspected the Republic Day Parade. **848**

Jan. 30 Participated in Prajeo meeting at Birla House, New Delhi. **849**

Feb. 1 Addressed I. A. S. officers from States. Watched "Merchant of Venice" at Regal. **850**

Feb. 2 Attended Congress Working Committee meeting. **851**

Feb. 3 Attended Congress Working Committee meeting. **852**

Feb. 10 Met Delhi M.L.As. **853**

Feb. 11 Met Delhi State Assembly members. **854**



1952 Feb. 12 Replied to the debate on the President's address in Parliament, New Delhi. **855**

Rejected suggestion of withdrawing Kashmir case from U.N. Council. **856**

Feb. 15 Bishop J. Waskom Pickett came to see him at 10 a.m. Attended Memorial Service Church of Redemption. **857**

Feb. 16 Left Delhi (Palam) and arrived Bareilly at 8 a.m. Came back to New Delhi in the afternoon. Swami Sitaram had an interview with him in the evening. **858**

Saw Mrs. Roosevelt off at Old Delhi Railway Station. **859**

Feb. 19 Miss Murial Lester came to see him at 7-30 p.m. **860**

Feb. 20 Addressed the Foreign Service candidates. **861**

Feb. 21 Inaugurated the Film Festival at 5-30 p.m. in New Delhi. **862**

Feb. 22 Met the deputation of Muslims from South India. **863**

Feb. 23 Inaugurated National Art Treasures Fund at New Delhi. **864**

Feb. 24 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Kanpur and arrived New Delhi (Palam) in the afternoon. Ch. Brahm Prakash and Subhadra Joshi came to see him at 7-30 p.m. **865**

Inaugurated Employees' State Insurance Scheme at Kanpur. **866**

Feb. 25 Signed the Indo-Syrian Treaty. **867**

Feb. 26 Had lunch with Syrian Minister. **868**

Feb. 27 Went to receive Mrs. Roosevelt at Willingdon Air Port. Had dinner with her at 8 p.m. She visited India on Nehru's invitation. **869**

Feb. 28 Had dinner with the American Ambassador. **870**

Mar. 1 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane for Asansol and Chittaranjan. **871**

Mar. 2 Left Chittaranjan by car for Sindri. Left Sindri at 2-20 p.m. and arrived Dhanbad at 2-30. **872**

1952 Mar. 3 Opening ceremony performed of the Sindri Factory. Arrived Bolepur and left for Santiniketan. Stayed at Kharagpur Circuit House for the night. **873**

Mar. 4 Left Kharagpur by I.A.F. plane and arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 12-30 p.m. **874**

Mar. 7 Attended Congress Working Committee at A. I. C. C. Office. **875**

Mar. 13 Met Japanese Industrial Mission. **876**

Mar. 14 Addressed conference of Governors and Rajpramukhs. **877**

Mar. 15 Met Dr. Graham and G. S. Bajpai. **878**

Mar. 17 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F Plane for Bombay and Bulsar. Performed opening ceremony of Atul Products Ltd. Bombay. Boarded special train in the afternoon. **879**

Mar. 18 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 11-45 a. m. **880**

Mar. 19 Addressed Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. Met Dr. Frank Graham. **881**

Mar. 21 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F plane for Calcutta to attend Congress Working Committee. **882**

Mar. 25 Left Calcutta at 8 a.m. and arrived New Delhi (Palam) 1-30 p.m. **883**

Mar. 27 Attended Yehudi Menuhin's Concert. **884**

Mar. 29 Inaugurated 25th Session of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at Imperial Hotel Ball Room, New Delhi. **885**

Mar. 30 Met VOKs Delegation. **886**

Apr. 1 Inspected I.A.F Day Air Display at Safdarjang. **887**

Apr. 2 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F plane for Ambala. Visited Chandigarh, Nangal and Bhakra. Stayed for night at Nangal No. 2 Rest House. **888**

Apr. 3 Left Nangal by car and halted at 'Retreat,' Mashobra. **889**

Apr. 6 Left Mashobra by car and took I.A.F. plane for New Delhi (Palam) from Ambala. **890**

Apr. 13 Addressed a public meeting at Gandhi Grounds. **891**

Apr. 14 Inaugurated Northern, North Eastern and Eastern Railways at New Delhi. **892**



1952 Apr. 14 Inaugurated the three integrated Railway Zones —northern, north-eastern and eastern at a function in Delhi. **893**

Apr. 26 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Siliguri (Bagdogra). **894**

Apr. 27 Left Darjeeling by car for Gangtok. **895**

Apr. 29 Left Gangtok by car for Kalimpong. **896**

Apr. 30 Left Kalimpong by car for Siliguri. Arrived Delhi (Palam) at 6-20 p.m. **897**

May 3 Met Mr. Chester Bowles. **898**

May 7 Inaugurated conference of Development Commissioners, New Delhi. **899**

Made a speech at the Community Projects Conference, New Delhi. **900**

May 11 Elected leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party. **901**

May 27 Went to see Ch. Brahm Prakash, 23, Alipur Road. Also saw on his way back Lala Onkarnath at Irwin Hospital. They were injured in a communal riot in Delhi. **902**

May 30 Inaugurated Hindi Samiti of Parliament at Central Hall, New Delhi. **903**

May 31 Attended Delhi Citizens Reception for President (Ram lila Grounds), Delhi. **904**

Jun. 7 Delivered a speech at the opening session of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas Conference, New Delhi. **905**

Addressed Tribal Conference at Central Hall, Parliament House, New Delhi. **906**

Jun. 12 Replied to the two-day debate on Foreign Policy in Parliament, New Delhi. **907**

Jun. 14 Broadcasted from the New Delhi station of A.I.R. **908**

Jun. 28 Expressed concern over U. N. air raids in N. Korea. **909**

Jul. 1 Participated in *Vana Mahotsava* near Humayun's Tomb. **910**

Jul. 6 Addressed Public meeting at Ramlila Grounds. **911**

1952 Jul. 16 Sheikh Abdullah had an interview with him on Kashmir Issue. 912

Jul. 21 Inaugurated Project officers' training course at Nilokheri, East Punjab. 913

Jul. 24 Reported to Parliament about agreement reached on Indo-Kashmir relations. 914

Aug. 2 Made a speech in Parliament, New Delhi on "The Preventive Detention Bill." 915

Aug. 7 Made a speech in Parliament, New Delhi on the Kashmir Question. 916

Aug. 12 Addressed meeting of the Board of Scientific Research in Committee Room of External Affairs Ministry. 917

Aug. 21 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. for Srinagar. 918

Aug. 30 Arrived Srinagar and met American Students. 919

Sep. 11 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane for Indore to attend Congress Working Committee. 920

Sep. 16 According to Nehru's advice, Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir abdicated in favour of his son Yuvaraj Karan Singh. 921

Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 6-8 p.m. 922

Sep. 17 Addressed the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, New Delhi, 923

Sep. 24 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I. A. F. for Hyderabad. 924

Sep. 25 Appreciated the Central Government's decision of taking over Osmania University. 925

Sep. 26 Left Hyderabad for Bidar and came back to Hyderabad. 926

Sep. 29 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) from Hyderabad. 927

Oct. 2 Visited famine-stricken Rayalaseema. 928

Inaugurated Community Projects at Alipore village, Delhi. 929

Oct. 4 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane for Madras. 930

Arrived Madras at 1-15 p.m. 931



1952 Oct. 5 Toured the village in Rayalaseema. 932

Oct. 9 Ruled out plebiscite for French areas in India. 933

Oct. 10 Asked Bihar and Orissa to accept refugees. 934

Oct. 11 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) from his tour of South India. 935

Oct. 17 Met delegates to the Statistical Quality Control. 936

Oct. 18 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane for Calcutta. 937

Oct. 26 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) after his tour of Gauhati, Tezpur, Imphal etc. 938

Oct. 30 Wrote an article for the Children's Number of *Shanker's Weekly*, New Delhi. 939

Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane for Sagar, and Nagpur. Addressed students of the University of Sagar. 940

Nov. 1 Made a speech in Hindi at the inauguration of the Harijan Convention Wardha, M.P. 941

Nov. 2 Visited Sewagram and Wardha. 942

Nov. 3 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) from Nagpur, Wardha and Sewagram. 943

Nov. 4 While speaking in a press conference in Delhi, he defined India Government's attitude in S. Africa and Kashmir Questions and Foreign pockets in India and Indo-Pakistan relations. 944

Nov. 14 Attended Children's function at National Stadium on happy occasion of his birthday. 945

Nov. 16 Visited Jamia Millia. 946

Nov. 17 Made a speech at the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi. 947

Nov. 18 Made a speech in Parliament on India's Food policy. 948

Nov. 20 Met the deputation of Catholic Bishops' Conference. 949

Nov. 22 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Lucknow. 950

Nov. 23 Left Lucknow for Banaras. 951

1952 Nov. 24 Left Banaras for Allahabad and arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 6-25 p.m. **952**

Nov. 29 Message sent to the International Buddhist Cultural Conference held at Sanchi. Left New Delhi (Palam) for Bhopal and Sanchi. **953**

Dec. 1 Laid the foundation stone of Sardar Patel Hospital. Performed opening ceremony of Kamla Raja Hospital. **954**

Dec. 2 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) from his tour to Bhopal Chiklod and Gwalior. **955**

Dec. 5 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Bombay. **956**

Dec. 7 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) from his tour of Bombay and Baroda. **957**

Dec. 15 Made a speech in Parliament on "Economic Democracy." **958**

Dec. 20 Addressed Adult Education Seminar at Jamia Millia. Addressed also open session of Asian Students Convention at University Convocation Hall, Delhi. **959**

Dec. 22 Met delegates to the Asian Students Convention. **960**

Dec. 23 Left New Delhi by I.A.F. Plane for Hyderabad and Cochin. **961**

Dec. 29 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) after touring Hyderabad Cochin, Edapalayam and Trivandrum. **962**

Dec. 31 Addressed the Congress Working Committee at his Residence. **963**

1953 Jan. 2 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Lucknow to address Science Congress. **964**

Jan. 3 Arrived New Delhi after attending Science Congress. **965**

Jan. 4 Addressed a public meeting near Jumma Masjid. **966**

Jan. 5 Met Mr. Attlee who arrived from Karachi by Indian Airways. **967**

Jan. 6 Inaugurated Gandhian Seminar at Parliament House, New Delhi. **968**

Jan. 9 Saw Mr. Attlee off at Palam Airport. **969**

Invited for lunch the delegates to the Gandhian Seminar. **970**



1953 Jan. 10 Performed opening ceremony of C. S. I. R. Building, Raisina Road, New Delhi. Bishop Oxnam Rt. Rev. Archbishop of Sweden came to see him. **971**

Jan. 11 Met Yugoslav Goodwill Mission. **972**

Jan. 13 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Bombay and had dinner to bid farewell to General Cariappa at Raj Bhawan, Bombay. **973**

Jan. 14 Left Bombay to Hyderabad. **974**

Jan. 20 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) from Hyderabad. **975**

Jan. 22 Attended wedding of Shri C. D. Deshmukh and Smt. Durgabai. **976**

Jan. 23 Watched 'Jhansi-ki Rani' film at Plaza. **977**

Jan. 24 Visited National Cadet Corps at Delhi Cantt. **978**

Jan. 25 Met the Iranian Press Delegation. **979**

Jan. 26 Inspected the Republic Day Parade and watched Fireworks, Ramlila Grounds. **980**

Jan. 30 Addressed Public meeting at Ramlila Grounds, Delhi. **981**

Feb. 14 Distributed prizes at Polo Tournament, Race Course, Polo Ground. **982**

Feb. 15 Visited Modern School, Barakhamba Road. **983**

Feb. 18 Prof. Sir Douglas Copland (E. A.) met him. **984**

Feb. 21 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Gaya, Bokaro, Jamshedpur and Konar. **985**

Feb. 23 Left Jamshedpur by I.A.F. and arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 2 p. m. **986**

Feb. 25 Watched film on Gandhiji's meeting of Dr. Tagore, 1940 at P. M.'s House. **987**

Feb. 28 Watched film show "Bhim" at his residence. **988**

Mar. 1 Distributed prizes for *Shanker's Weekly*. Prize Giving function, Delhi Gate Football Stadium. **989**

Mar. 2 Inaugurated Commonwealth Defence Science Advisory Committee, New Delhi. **990**

Mar. 7 Inaugurated Railway Centenary Exhibition at Purana Qila, New Delhi. **991**

1953 Mar. 18 Inaugurated Backward Classes' Commission, New Delhi. **992**

Mar. 20 Addressed Congress Office bearers at Meerut. **993**

Mar. 21 Mr. Chester Bowles called on him. **994**

Mar. 27 Addressed a meeting held at Constitution Club to discuss *Bhoodan Yajna*. **995**

Mar. 28 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F plane for Calcutta and Imphal. **996**

Mar. 31 Left Imphal by I.A.F. and arrived Singkaling (Burma) at 9-15 a.m. **997**

Apr. 2 Left Sinkling at 7 a.m. for Aijal. **998**

Apr. 4 Left Aijal by road and arrived Silchar at 5 p. m. **999**

Apr. 5 Left Silchar at 8 a. m. and arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 5 p. m. *via* Kanpur. **1000**

Apr. 6 Went to Palam Air Port at the arrival of Asaf Ali's coffin. **1001**

Apr. 7 Was present at the funeral ceremonies of Asaf Ali. **1002**

Apr. 13 Addressed a public meeting at Ramlila Grounds on Five-Year Plan. **1003**

Apr. 28 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Belgaum. **1004**

May 4 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) after visiting Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur, Ahmednagar etc. **1005**

May 10 Attended Rita's engagement Party at 2, York Place, New Delhi. Attended *Kavi Sammelan* at Ramlila Grounds. **1006**

May 12 Invited Adlai Stevenson for dinner. **1007**

May 20 Met John Foster Dulles and Harold Stassen etc. Invited them for dinner. **1008**

May 23 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. for Srinagar. **1009**

May 25 Arrived New Delhi from Srinagar. **1010**

May 28 Left New Delhi (Palam) by Air India International, flt. 109 to London *via* Cairo, Rome and Paris. **1011**

Jun. 30 Shri Tenzing Norkay came to see him. **1012**

Jul. 6 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Agra. **1013**



1953 Jul. 8 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) from Agra. **1014**

Jul. 10 Inaugurated Exhibition train at Delhi Cantt. Station, New Delhi. **1015**

Jul. 17 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. for Lucknow. **1016**

Jul. 18 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) from Lucknow. **1017**

Jul. 25 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. for Karachi. **1018**

Jul. 28 Left Karachi and arrived New Delhi in the afternoon. **1019**

Aug. 1 Inaugurated Nationalized Airways at Safdarjung, New Delhi. **1020**

Aug. 2 Met the Advance Team for Korea. **1021**

Aug. 12 Inaugurated Social Welfare Board, Central Hall at Parliament House, New Delhi. **1022**

Aug. 16 Inaugurated Vigyan Mandir, Village Kapasera, Najafgarh Road, Delhi. **1023**

Aug. 27 Met the Deputation of Cow Protection Conference. **1024**

Sep. 12 Participated in the Parliament Cricket Match. **1025**

Sep. 21 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Pilani to lay the foundation stone of Electronic Institute. Arrived New Delhi (Palam) from Pilani at 5-30 p. m. Met Senator Knowland of U.S.A. **1026**

Sep. 24 Inaugurated Agr. Mins. Conference at Central Hall, Parliament House, New Delhi. Left New Delhi (Palam) for Bareilly and Ranikhet. **1027**

Sep. 28 Came back from Ranikhet at 1 p.m. **1028**

Sep. 30 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Hyderabad and Secunderabad on his Andhra tour. **1029**

Oct. 5 Arrived New Delhi from his Andhra tour. **1030**

Oct. 9 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Bombay to inspect Naval Review at Bombay. **1031**

Oct. 11 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) from Bombay. **1032**

Oct. 13 Inaugurated Consultative Committee of Colombo Plan, New Delhi. **1033**

1953 Oct. 15 Met Bahai's Delegation. **1034**

Oct. 19 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane for Allahabad. **1035**

Oct. 21 Arrived New Delhi and met a group of U. S. Congressmen. **1036**

Oct. 31 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Patna for Aerial Survey of the flood affected areas. **1037**

Nov. 2 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) after visiting flood affected areas in Bihar. **1038**

Nov. 3 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I. A. F. plane for Ambala to visit the Punjab. **1039**

Nov. 9 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) after a tour to the Punjab. **1040**

Nov. 12 Watched film *Do Bigha Zamin* at Rashtrapati Bhawan. **1041**

Nov. 14 On the happy occasion of his birthday he attended children's reception at National Stadium. **1042**

Nov. 20 Addressed the Guru Nanak's birthday meeting at Gandhi Grounds. **1043**

Dec. 11 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. Plane for Dehra Dun. **1044**

Dec. 12 Arrived Delhi from Dehra Dun by car. **1045**

Dec. 13 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane for Calcutta. **1046**

Dec. 15 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 1 p.m. **1047**

Dec. 27 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane for Ambala and came back to New Delhi at 12-45 p.m. **1048**

1954 Jan. 1 Arrived Bombay by Pathankot Express from Jalgaon. **1049**

Jan. 2 Left Bombay (Santa Cruz) by I.A.F. plane and arrived Hyderabad at 9-35 a.m. **1050**

Jan. 3 Left Hyderabad by I.A.F. plane and arrived Bangalore at 4 p.m. **1051**

Jan. 4 Left Bangalore by I.A.F. plane and arrived Nagpur at 5-30 p.m. **1052**

Jan. 5 Left Nagpur by car and arrived Sevagram at 9-15. Left Wardha and arrived Nagpur. **1053**



1954 Jan. 6 Left Nagpur by I.A.F. plane and arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 11-40 a.m. **1054**

Jan. 10 Met Dr. Luther Evans and Sir Ronald Adams. Invited the delegates to UNESCO conference to lunch. **1055**

Jan. 15 Received Prime Minister of Ceylon at Palam. **1056**

Jan. 17 Visited *Shanker's* Children Exhibition at 6 p.m. **1057**

Jan. 18 Visited Housing Exhibition at Mathura Road. **1058**

Jan. 19 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I. A. F. plane and arrived Allahabad at 9-45. Visited Kumbh Mela site and left for the Congress Session at Kalyani. **1059**

Jan. 25 Left Kalyani and arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 1-30 p. m. Attended the Republic Day programme at Constitution Club. Met the Russian Scientist at 7 p.m. **1060**

Jan. 26 Inspected Republic Day Parade. **1061**

Jan. 27 Invited to dinner Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rochefeller and Mrs. Pandit. **1062**

Jan. 28 Invited Russian Ballet Artists to lunch. **1063**

Jan. 30 Addressed a public meeting at Ramlila Grounds, New Delhi. **1064**

Feb. 2 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane and arrived Allahabad at 10-30 p.m. **1065**

Feb. 4 Left Allahabad by I.A.F. plane and arrived Hyderabad by I.A.F. plane. Left Hyderabad at 11-55 and arrived Coimbatore at 12-50 p.m. Proceeded by car Trichur with brief halts at Palghat and Chittwo. **1066**

Feb. 10 Left Cochin by I.A.F. plane and arrived Hyderabad at 11-40 a.m. Arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 6-10 p.m. **1067**

Feb. 12 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane and arrived Ambala at 8-10 a.m. Left Adampur by I.A.F. plane and arrived Patiala afternoon. **1068**

Feb. 14 Came back from Patiala at 9-45 a.m. Attended Convention of Sanskrit Scholars at Town Hall, New Delhi. **1069**

Feb. 16 Left New Delhi by car and boarded a special train at Narnaul. Arrived Delhi Cantt. at 2-20 p.m. **1070**

1954 Feb. 17 Declared open R. Tagore's paintings at Old Mill Road, New Delhi. **1071**

Feb. 20 Attended Farewell Party to Mr. Horace Alexander at Quaker Centre, 24, Rajpur Road, Delhi. **1072**

Mar. 2 Inaugurated meeting of Sahitya Akadami General Council at New Delhi. **1073**

Mar. 3 Watched Film *Voice of India* at Housing Exhibition. **1074**

Mar. 5 Gave At Home to delegates to ECAFE Conference at his residence. **1075**

Mar. 6 Addressed the Annual Session of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at Imperial Hotel, New Delhi. **1076**

Mar. 7 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane and arrived Neemuch at 9-45 a.m. **1077**

Mar. 9 Left Neemuch by I.A.F. plane and arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 10-10 a.m. **1078**

Mar. 23 Met the Indonesian Press Delegation. **1079**

Mar. 26 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane and arrived Kanpur. Left Kanpur by special train. **1080**

Mar. 28 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) by helicopter. **1081**

Mar. 29 Inaugurated Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. **1082**

Mar. 30 Left Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane and arrived Jaipur at 8-20 a.m. **1083**

Apr. 1 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) after visiting Udaipur. **1084**

Apr. 3 Visited Khadi Industries Exhibition, at Ramlila Grounds, New Delhi. **1085**

Apr. 5 Declared open Bhangi Colony Community Centre, New Delhi. **1086**

Apr. 10 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Ahmedabad and visited Bhawnagar in the afternoon. **1087**

Apr. 12 Arrived New Delhi in the afternoon from Bombay. **1088**

Apr. 13 Declared open Sir Gangaram Hospital, New Delhi. **1089**

Apr. 16 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane for Madras. **1090**



1954 Apr. 19 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) for Madras and Gaya. **1091**

Apr. 27 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. Plane for Hyderabad and Colombo. **1092**

May 3 Left Colombo and arrived New Delhi (Palam) *via* Hyderabad **1093**

May 24 Left Delhi for Ambala and Simla. **1094**

May 30 Arrived New Delhi at 2 p.m. by I.A.F. plane. **1095**

May 31 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Bhopal by I.A.F. plane. **1096**

Jun. 2 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) from Bhopal. **1097**

Jun. 18 Distributed prizes at Satyawati Smarak Sadan, Rup Nagar, Subzi Mandi, Delhi. **1098**

Jun. 25 Attended the President's Reception to Chinese Premier. **1099**

Jun. 27 Attended Civic reception to Chou-En-Lai and Party at *Diwan-i-Khas*—Red Fort, Delhi. **1100**

Jul. 6 Mr. Gordon Walker of *Christian Science Monitor* came to see him. **1101**

Jul. 7 Left New Delhi by Special train for Nangal Dam. **1102**

Jul. 9 Came back to New Delhi. **1103**

Jul. 11 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane for Allahabad. **1104**

Jul. 14 Came back to New Delhi after visiting Mirzapur. **1105**

Jul. 16 Had lunch with Mr. Justice William O'Douglas of America. **1106**

Jul. 22 Left Delhi Cantt. by the Ahmedabad Mail for Ajmer to attend A.I.C.C. **1107**

Jul. 28 Arrived Delhi Cantt. by Ahmedabad Mail. **1108**

Jul. 30 Met the delegation of Punjab M.L.As. **1109**

Aug. 2 Left New Delhi (Palam) for Pathankot. **1110**

Aug. 6 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) from Pathankot. **1111**

Aug. 13 Inaugurated A.I.N.E.C. Annual Session at Constitution Club New Delhi. **1112**

1954 Aug. 31 Met members of the Delegation of students and teachers to U.S.S.R. Gave interview to Mr. William Attwood, *Look* Correspondent. **1113**

Sep. 4 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane for Patna. **1114**

Sep. 6 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) after visiting Patna Cooch-Behar and Gauhati. **1115**

Sep. 8 Addressed 2nd Anniversary of Hindi Association of Parliament Central Hall, New Delhi. **1116**

Sep. 15 Addressed Hindustani Prachar Sabha. **1117**

Sep. 16 Watched film on Shri Aurobindo Ashram at his residence. **1118**

Sep. 17 Watched *Roman Holiday* at Rashtrapati Bhawan. **1119**

Sep. 18 Met deputation of Jaimat-Ulmai-Hind. **1120**

Sep. 19 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane for Saraswa. Arrived New Delhi in the afternoon after having inspected *Shramdan* work on the Eastern Jumna Canal. **1121**

Sep. 20 Watched 3-Dimensional film at his residence. **1122**

Sep. 21 Inaugurated meeting of Regional Committee of WHO at Patiala House, New Delhi. **1123**

Sep. 23 Watched *Pamposh* at Rashtrapati Bhawan—Cinema Hall. **1124**

Sep. 27 Visited Gandhi Smarak Nidhi at 20, Akbar Road. **1125**

Oct. 1 Inaugurated International Stamp Exhibition, New Delhi. **1126**

Oct. 2 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane for Cochin and embarked in Flagship *I.N.S. Delhi* at 6 p.m. **1127**

Oct. 6 Arrived Bombay (Gateway of India) by *I.N.S. Delhi*. **1128**

Oct. 8 Left Bombay (Santa Cruz) by I.A.F. and arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 1-30. **1129**

Oct. 9 Met the Ceylon Delegation. **1130**

Oct. 15 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F plane. (No information in diary for his China visit). **1131**



1954 Nov. 10 Addressed a meeting held in connection with Guru Nanak's Birthday celebrations. **1132**

Nov. 13 Granted interview to B.B.C. representative. **1133**

Nov. 14 Attended Children's function at National Stadium. **1134**

Nov. 17 Watched "Unedited" film on his China Visit. **1135**

Nov. 19 Shri Radha Raman and Shri Brijkrishan Chandiwala visited him. **1136**

Nov. 22 Met the students and professors of World University Service at his residence. **1137**

Nov. 26 Addressed Atomic Energy Conference. **1138**

Dec. 3 Visited Kamla Circus near Red fort, Delhi at 6 p.m. **1139**

Dec. 4 Met deputation of Jain Monks. **1140**

Dec. 5 Met Andhra Leaders. **1141**

Dec. 10 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane for Bhubaneshwar. **1142**

Dec. 13 Arrived New Delhi (Palam) after visiting Cuttack, Hirakud and Lucknow. **1143**

Dec. 17 Went to receive Marshal Tito at New Delhi Railway Station. Called on Marshal Tito at Rashtrapati Bhawan at 7 p.m. and had dinner with him at 8-30 p. m. **1144**

Dec. 19 Attended Civic Reception given to Marshal Tito at Red Ford. Gave dinner to Marshal Tito at 8-30 p.m. **1145**

Dec. 20 Welcomed Marshal Tito at his residence at 6-15. Saw Marshal Tito off at Ceremonial Platform of New Delhi Railway Station. **1146**

Dec. 22 Inspected Army Ceremonial Parade at Delhi Cantt. **1147**

Dec. 23 Left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane for Panagarh and Shantiniketan. **1148**

Dec. 25 Left Shantiniketan by Car and arrived Calcutta. **1149**

Dec. 26 Left Calcutta by I.A.F. plane and arrived Bangkok at 4-20 p. m. *via* Rangoon. **1150**

1954 Dec. 27 Left Bangkok by I.A.F. plane and arrived Djakarta at 5-30 p.m. *via* Singapore. **1151**

Dec. 31 Left Djakarta by I.A.F. plane for Calcutta *via* Singapore and Penang. **1152**

1955 Jan. 1 Declared in Calcutta that there were better chances of peace in the world to-day than before in spite of the many problems facing it. **1153**

Jan. 3 Dag Hammarskjoeld met him in New Delhi. **1154**

Jan. 4 Inaugurated the 42nd session of the Indian Science Congress, held at Baroda. **1155**

Jan. 5 Addressing a public meeting at Kankara Lake near Ahmedabad, declared that "a better atmosphere" prevailed now than ever before for solving Indo-Pakistan problems. **1156**

Declared open the Gandhi Bhawan—the building in which the Library of the Gujarat Vidyapith established by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 in Ahmedabad will be housed. **1157**

Jan. 12 Contradicted reports attributed to him that war with Pakistan was "not improbable." **1158**

Jan. 26 All-India Federation of National Churches, praised Nehru's "sincere efforts to stop war by peaceful methods" and to lessen international tension. **1159**

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Molotov, toasted the health of Nehru, at a reception given by the Indian Embassy in Moscow on Jan. 26 to mark the fifth anniversary of the Indian Republic. **1160**

Jan. 28 Left Delhi for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference beginning on Jan. 31, 1955. **1161**

Feb. 3 Called on Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon. The Indenesian Ambassador and the *Charge d' Affaires* for Nepal and that of Burma called on him in the morning. **1162**

Feb. 9 Lord Bertrand Russel revealed in London that he had asked Nehru to appoint a Commission to investigate the effects of the hydrogen bomb and submit the findings to the world's Governments. **1163**



1955 Feb. 14 Declared at London airport before his departure for India that India had not rejected the Soviet proposal for a 10 power Conference on Formosa. **1164**

Told an estimated 30-million Americans in a television interview that he was convinced "no party to the Formosa conflict wants war." The interviewer was Mr. Edward Murrow. It was recorded in London earlier. **1165**

Feb. 15 Arrived in Cairo from Paris and exchanged views with Col. Nasser. **1166**

Feb. 17 Returned to New Delhi, after attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London. On his way back from London, he visited Paris and Cairo. **1167**

Feb. 23 The Algerian delegate in Middle East Mr. Hussein Ait Ahmed who was on a short visit to India and Mr. Teich Salim, Tunisian representative in Delhi, met him and Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister in the External Affairs Ministry. **1168**

*Newsweek*, New York, reported that Nehru could be a highly useful friend in the struggle for the uncommitted Asian nations. **1169**

Mr. R. Smelz, Czech Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade handed over to Nehru the replica of a plane which the Czech Government is presenting to the Government of India. It is a 4-seater civil aircraft. **1170**

Feb. 24 Nehru-Ali meeting on March 28 announced. **1171**

Feb. 25 Made a major speech on the recognition of China by the United Nations and about the Formosa question. **1172**

Members of the Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial Trust met in New Delhi under his presidentship. **1173**

Feb. 26 A Lebanese leader admired him in a statement. He said, "Mr. Nehru is a friend of the Arabs and they admire him." **1174**

Sent the following message to Mr. Mohammed Ali, Prime Minister of Pakistan, "I am greatly pained to hear the loss of life and the destruction of thousands of homes caused by the recent earthquake in Baluchistan. I send you sincerest sympathies on behalf of myself and the Government of India." **1175**

1955 Feb. 26 Suggested to a deputation of Akhil Bhartiya Hindi Prakashan Sangh, an association of leading Hindi Publishers, that there might be a "book hospital" to diagnose the cause of failure of books. **1176**

Feb. 27 Inaugurated the Film Seminar in New Delhi. In this Seminar, first of its kind in India, well-known stars and other film personalities took part. *The Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) issued a special Film Supplement. **1177**

Mar. 1 Wrote a letter to the Ceylon Government expressing concern over the mass rejection of citizenship applications from residents of Indian origin. **1178**

Mar. 8 Met the Pakistan students delegation which was on a week's goodwill visit to India. The students were accompanied by members of the Delhi U. N. Students Association which sponsored the visit. **1179**

Mar. 11 Made a statement reiterating his faith in the resolutions passed at the Avadi Congress. He said, "...We are deadly serious about what we have said and it is up to the Congress to redeem this pledge that we have taken in all its fullness." **1180**

Mar. 12 Addressed the Bharat Sewak Samaj Convention at Nagpur, in the afternoon. **1181**

Attended All-India Convention of the Bharat Sewak Samaj in Nagpur. **1182**

Mar. 12 Babu Rao, a rickshaw-puller jumped on the footboard of the open car in which Nehru was going from Sonegaon airport to Nagpur in the morning. **1183**

Thousands of Adivasis from all corners of Jagdalpur District, walked several miles over jungle terrain to hear the Prime Minister and entertain him to dances. **1184**

Mar. 13 Inaugurated and addressed the third annual Conference of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh at Jagdalpur. **1185**

Inaugurated the third Tribal Welfare Conference in Jagdalpur (Madhya Pradesh). **1186**

Mar. 14 Inaugurated the Conference of P. C. C. Chiefs in New Delhi. Nehru said, "We should not try to increase our membership or try to break up other parties. We should try to win the confidence of the people through intensive and constructive work for the good of the people." **1187**



1955 Mar. 14 On the death of the late King Tribhuvan of Nepal in a condolence message Nehru said, "I am deeply grieved to learn of the sad and untimely demise of His Majesty King Tribhuvan Bir Bikram Shah Dev. I offer to Your Majesty and the Royal family my sincerest condolences on your great loss." **1188**

While speaking in the Lok Sabha Nehru clarified Government of India's policy regarding compensation for requisitioned property. **1189**

Mar. 16 In a letter to Prof. N. G. Ranga, Nehru said that the result of the Andhra elections has "cast a heavy burden on all of us." **1190**

Mar. 17 It was reported from Moscow that "India's Prime Minister Mr. Nehru will be feted as the Soviet Union's most important guest since the Revolution, when he visits Russia this summer." **1191**

Welcomed at Palam aerodrome Prince Norodom Sihanouk Varman, ex-King of Cambodia. **1192**

Prince Norodom Sihanouk Varman of Cambodia and Mr. Leng Ngeth, Prime Minister of Cambodia, called on Nehru at his residence. They were with him for nearly an hour. **1193**

Received at 6-30 a. m. late King Tribhuvan's body at the I.A.F. station at Palam, which was brought at Palam from Zurich in a Swiss Airlines super-constellation. Placed a wreath on it. **1194**

Mar. 18 *Dawn* commented on postponement of Nehru-Ali meeting till after the Bandung Conference in April, 1955. **1195**

Inaugurated the International Dolls Exhibition in New Delhi. He said that such exhibitions had a great value and significance as they provided entertainment and education to children and gave grown-ups opportunity to fresh their minds. Prince Norodom of Cambodia, Cabinet Ministers and members of the Diplomatic Corps watched the inauguration. About 1,200 dolls from 48 countries are being shown at the exhibition. **1196**

"A joint declaration, affirming the faith of Cambodia and India in the 'Panch Shila' the five principles of peaceful co-existence among nations—was issued at mid-night after the conclusion of the talks between Mr. Nehru and the Cambodian Government delegation headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk Varman." **1197**

1955 Mar. 19 While addressing a mammoth public meeting at Chandigarh in the evening, Nehru defined basis of socialistic society. "Building of economic prosperity, removal of inequality, equitable distribution of wealth and nationalization of the key industries were described by Mr. Nehru as the fundamentals of the socialistic pattern of society which the Congress wanted to establish in India." **1198**

Mar. 20 Had a talk with a few eminent leaders of the Punjab. **1199**

Visited for three hours in the morning the Bhakra Dam at Nangal. While praising the project he said, "The whole project is probably the biggest and toughest job undertaken anywhere in the world." **1200**

Mar. 21 Complained that he had been misquoted in the Press in regard to his impressions of the Bhakra-Nangal project. According to the P.T.I. news Nehru said, "that he had told Indian and foreign correspondents at Nangal on Sunday (March 20) that Bhakra had become the "word of power." But he found that this expression used in the biblical sense was reported as "by word of power." Nehru further declared that no amount of writing would give an idea of Bhakra. "It represents the power and spirit of India and is a symbol of our future prosperity." **1201**

Mar. 21 Laid the foundation-stone of Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society building in New Delhi. On the occasion he said that newspapers should have an integrated approach to the various problems—political, economic and social—facing the country. **1202**

Prince Norodom of Cambodia, who was on a State visit to India, said in Gaya that Cambodia believed in the "Panch Shila" of Nehru and wanted to pursue an independent foreign policy like that of India. **1203**

Said in Lok Sabha (House of the People) that India would have her first experimental atomic reactor during this year (1955) or early in 1956, and the second and bigger atomic reactor by the end of 1956. **1204**

Mar. 22 Laid the foundation-stone of the new Allahabad railway station building. He said that India was passing through strange times and the laying of the foundation-stone of a new building was but a minor thing in that context. "It was known that the first train was



1955 Mar. 22 introduced in Allahabad in 1856 and during his childhood he had the opportunity of seeing the railway stations of the East Indian Company. While the shape of other stations had been changed Allahabad continued unchanged. He was glad that an atmosphere of development and progress had also been created in Allahabad." **1205**

He was visibly annoyed when microphone arrangements at the public meeting in Allahabad failed. He was addressing a big gathering at Allahabad Railway Station after laying the foundation-stone of the new station building. **1206**

Mar. 23 Addressing a public meeting at Machli Saher in his constituency, 50 miles from Allahabad he said that the Second Five-Year Plan would be a people's plan aiming to provide employment, adequate food, cloth and housing to the common man. Over 60,000 villagers gathered to hear him. **1207**

Suggested a plan for building in the capital a great national theatre to meet the cultural needs of the country. The proposed national theatre will have a modern electrically-operated revolving stage and will have at least 2,000 seats in the dress circle and in the tiered galleries. **1208**

Mar. 24 Inaugurating the radio-telephone service between India and Burma from his room in Parliament House in New Delhi talked with the Burmese Prime Minister U. Nu, at Rangoon. **1209**

Mar. 25 Nehru, opposing a suggestion made in the Lok Sabha on Friday for providing M.P's with a servant's railway pass, said he hoped "this business of having servants all the time is a temporary phase of our existence." **1210**

Speaking in the Lok Sabha on the Budget demand for grants totalling Rs. 224·9 crores in respect of the Defence Ministry Nehru said that he agreed with Mrs. Chakravarty that a new pattern for the defence forces should be evolved. The pattern of the British days, could not and should not be maintained except in so far as some elements in it were good. **1211**

A warm reception was given by him to U. Nu when he arrived at Palam in the evening. U. Nu who with his family was on a pilgrimage to Buddhist shrines in India said he was not on a political pilgrimage. He

1955

added that Nehru and he had been exchanging views by letters. A picture of both leaders in a happy mood at Palam was printed on the front page of the leading Indian newspapers. **1212**

Mar. 26 Attended a luncheon given by the President at Rashtrapati Bhawan in honour of the Burmese Premier, U. Nu. **1213**

It was reported that Nehru was likely to participate in the celebrations of the Indian New Year by the Kashmiri Pandits in New Delhi on Sunday, March 27, 1955. A programme of music, dance and children's games in this connection had been arranged at Dr. K. N. Katju's house on the occasion. Prayers would be offered for world peace and goodwill and unity among all peoples. **1214**

It was announced by the Government of India that Nehru will head the delegation to the Asian-African Conference opening in Bandung on April 18, 1955. **1215**

U. Nu, Prime Minister of Burma arrived from Rangoon and stayed with Nehru. He came on a private visit accompanied by his wife and children. After staying in Delhi for a day, U. Nu and his wife left Delhi for visits to some of the Buddhist shrines and holy places in India. **1216**

Mar. 27 Participated in the Kashmiri Pandits' Association of Delhi State which celebrated Navroz (New Year) at the residence of Dr. K. N. Katju. He, true to his last year's exhortations, went round enjoying the company of children and creating an atmosphere of informality. He said New Year had to be enjoyed without the celebrations being made formal. The main celebrations centred on games for children who also recited select passages and sang songs. **1217**

Mar. 28 Assistant Private Secretary to the Prime Minister revealed in a communication that Nehru, during his visit to Allahabad last week, declined to grant an interview to the President of the Allahabad University Union "as he does not wish to meet people who have continuously misbehaved and have recently participated in a disgraceful exhibition of bad manners." **1218**

Mar. 28 It was reported by *P.T.I.* and *Reuter* that "The Government of India and the Government of the Soviet Union exchanged views a few days ago regarding the date of Mr. Nehru's visit to the Soviet Union.



1955 Mar. 28 It was agreed Mr. Nehru would arrive in the Soviet Union early in June this year." The news further added that the Prime Minister would spend about a fortnight in the Soviet Union, it was learnt in New Delhi on Monday (March 28). **1219**

Mar. 29 Bhimsen Sachar, called on Nehru regarding the charge-sheet framed by the opposition groups against Jagat Narain who was recently relieved of the portfolio of education. **1220**

Mar. 30 It was reported that Viet-Nam Premier and four other leading personalities will be arriving New Delhi on April 14, to meet Mr. Nehru. **1221**

Visited the Atoms-for-Peace exhibition of the U. S. Information Service, New Delhi. After seeing the exhibition the Prime Minister watched the film *A is For Atom.* **1222**

Mar. 31 Members of the Trade-cum-Cultural Delegation from British West Indies chat with Nehru in New Delhi. **1223**

While initiating the discussion on the demands for grants for the Ministry of External Affairs, he said, "I see no other way out except for countries and nations to adopt Gandhiji's gospel, anyhow to realize that force is no remedy, that war is not only no remedy but is an ultimate evil to-day and that violence is no good and does not pay apart from its moral values." **1224**

Apr. 1 It was reported that "The Nehru Challenge shield Hockey Tournament will commence in Delhi on April 15. Entries will close on April 12 and the draw will be made on April 13." **1225**

Col. Anwar el Saadath, Egypt's Minister of State, who arrived in New Delhi on March 31, had a meeting with Nehru. **1226**

Apr. 2 Delivered the Convocation Address at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. **1227**

It was reported that Nehru will be visiting Jagadhri in the last week of this month to attend the provincial Conference of the Indian Trade Union Congress, being convened by the General Labour Council of Yamunanagar and Jagadhri. **1228**

1955 Apr. 2 Lashed out at protagonists of cow protection in the Lok Sabha. He declared that he was totally opposed to the Bill and angrily added : "I am prepared to resign rather than give in on this issue." **1229**

Apr. 3 In a voice charged with deep emotion he condemned the "barbarity" and tyranny of the white South African Government in forcibly evicting Indians and Africans from their home. He warned that racialism was fraught with great dangers for the world. **1230**

Inaugurated the first National Convention of farmers in Delhi. Called upon agriculturists to improve their farming methods and increase the yield per acre. **1231**

Apr. 4 It was reported in the Press that Nehru will lead the procession of the Lohars into the Chittor Fort on April 6. About 2,000 Gadi Lohars from all parts of India had arrived at Chittorgarh for the historic march into the Chittor Fort for fulfilling a vow that these people took 400 years ago. **1232**

It was announced by *P.T.I.* that the talks regarding the Indo-Ceylon agreement on citizenship might be held at Bandung where Nehru and Sir John Kotelawala will go as the heads of their respective delegations to the Asian-African Conference. **1233**

Apr. 5 Addressing in Hindi a meeting of the Jains held at Constitution Club New Delhi to celebrate the 2,554th birthday anniversary of Mahavira, founder of Jainism Nehru said that the moral force of non-violence seemed to-day to be the only answer to the threat to mankind from atom and hydrogen bombs. **1234**

A. Barlow, the opposition party member of the South African Parliament described Nehru's speech of April 3 in the Ramlila Grounds, Delhi as a "threat to South Africa." **1235**

J. S. Cooper, Ambassador-designate of the U. S. A. to India called on Nehru in New Delhi. **1236**

Kuo Mo Jo, Vice-Chairman of the People's National Congress of China said in Calcutta that Indian foreign policy statement as enunciated by Nehru on March 31 last in Parliament was contribution to the cause of peace. **1237**

The Peking *People's Daily* in its editorial hailed Nehru's speech he delivered on March 31 to the Indian Parliament regarding the Asian-African Conference. **1238**



1955 Apr. 6 Commenting on the retirement of Sir Winston Churchill Nehru told to Pressmen at the airport before leaving for Chittorgarh, "Sir Winston's retirement has been expected. Nevertheless there is a slight element of surprise when a big man like him goes off the stage of public affairs. He has had what might be called a tremendous life in many ways. I hope he will have a good rest now but will continue to write and advise."—*U.P.I.* **1239**

Led a procession of Gadia Lohars into the Chittor Fort associated with deeds of chivalry and honours..... *Chalo Chittor Gambhiri Paar Karo.* With these words Nehru asked the huge gathering of Gadia Lohars to cross the Gambhiri bridge and enter the Fort. **1240**

Protested against an editorial statement in a P.S.P. weekly that it was at his instance that Pattom Thanu Pillai, as Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin did not withdraw the cases pending against Travancore Tamil Nad Congress leaders. **1241**

While Addressing a public meeting in the Chittor Fort Nehru said, "The time has come when we have to consider the service of India as our first religion whatever religion each one of us might profess. In the same way, we hope all to consider ourselves Indians first, whatever caste or creed or community we might represent. He also addressed a *Sammelan* of Sarpanchas elected during the recent Panchayat Elections in Rajasthan, dwelt on the important role they had to play in the governance of the country. **1242**

Apr. 7 It was reported that Nehru agreed to become a patron of the Gadia Lohars organization. Before leaving Chittor he met representatives of Lohars and promised to help in their efforts to reform and rehabilitate the community. **1243**

Members of the Delhi Municipal Committee at its weekly meeting, unanimously decided to send a deputation to the Prime Minister and request him to drop the proposal of constructing a row of shops on Parade Ground along Esplanade Road and market in *Champ-de-Mars* to the West of Jain Temple. **1244**

Apr. 8 It was reported in the *Business Week* (New York), a magazine enjoying close connection with the Eisenhower Administration that Nehru had joined Sir Anthony Eden, in trying to impress upon Molotov the gravity of the war danger in the Formosa Straits. **1245**

1955 Apr. 3 Pham Van Dong, North Viet-Nam Deputy Prime Minister, who arrived in Delhi, discussed with Nehru the Indo-China situation. He met Nehru in the evening and later had dinner with him. **1246**

Apr. 10 Had conversation with Frantisek Komzale, the Czech Ambassador-desginate, when the latter called on the Prime Minister. **1247**

A joint declaration affirming faith in "Panch Shila" as being the best guarantee for peace in the world came after three days' talks between Nehru and Pham Van Dong, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. **1248**

Letters exchanged between Nehru and Purshottamdas Tandon regarding the "Indian Cattle Prevention Bill" of 1952 were released to the Press. **1249**

Apr. 11 Had informal talk with some of the delegates to the Conference of Asian countries, which concluded on April 11, 1955. **1250**

Moving in the Lok Sabha that the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill, as reported by the Joint Select Committee be taken into consideration, very definitely stated that acquisition without compensation "certainly is not the basis of this Bill or the policy of Government." **1251**

Told the Lok Sabha that the amendments to the constitution now before the House (in respect of Compensation for property acquired) clarified and brought the constitution in line with what its makers intended. **1252**

Apr. 12 In a message in the night he expressed his "deepest sympathy and sorrow" to the Chinese Government and the relatives of all those Chinese and Indians who lost their lives when the Air India International Constellation crashed into the South China Sea on April 11. **1253**

Made a neat and concise speech in the Lok Sabha to wind up the greatly debated Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill as reported by the Joint Committee. **1254**

Welcomed Lt.-Col. Nasser, Egyptian Premier at Palam airport, Delhi. **1255**



1955 Apr. 13 Presided over the reception meeting organized by the citizens of Delhi to welcome Col. Nasser, Egypt's Prime Minister, and Sardar Mohammed Naim, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Afghanistan. The meeting was held at the vast Ramlila Grounds, New Delhi and was attended by over 400,000 people. **1256**

Col. Nasser, Prime Minister of Egypt had a two-hour meeting and Sardar Mohammed Naim, Deputy Prime Minister of Afghanistan, a one-hour conference with Nehru at P.M.'s residence. **1257**

Apr. 14 The fervent hope that Bandung Conference would help reduce the tension and conflicts and hatreds of to-day was expressed by Nehru at a banquet given by him at Rashtrapati Bhavan to Col. Nasser, Prime Minister of Egypt and Sardar Mohammed Naim, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Afghanistan. **1258**

It was reported that in a "Message to the German Press," published in the Social democratic newspaper *New rheim zcitung*, Nehru said, "War to-day includes the use of atomic weapons and eminent scientists and military men tell us that the use of these weapons will destroy the world." **1259**

Nehru, Col. Nasser and Sardar Mohammed Naim cut a "friendship cake" at a tea party given by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Satyanarain Sinha. **1260**

Apr. 15 Left New Delhi (Palam) air port by the Air India Constellation, "*Himalayan Princess*", for Bandung *via* Rangoon. Among those who accompanied him the eminent are Lt. Col.-Nasser, Egyptian Prime Minister and Sardar Mohammed Naim, Afghan Deputy Prime Minister. **1261**

Apr. 16 Arrived at Bandung (Indonesia) by air for the historic Asian-African Conference opening on April 18, 1955. The Egyptian Prime Minister, Col. Nasser, and the Burmese Premier, U. Nu, also arrived by the same plane. Crowds of Indonesians that lined the three mile route from the air field to the city were drenched in the heavy downpour. **1262**

The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mohammed Ali told the Pressmen at the Dum Dum airport on his way to the Bandung Conference, that he and Nehru might not have time enough in Bandung to discuss Kashmir outside the Conference. **1263**

1955 Apr. 16 Sent a note to the Prime Minister of Ceylon expressing regret at the progress of implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement over which there have been complaint and counter-complaints from both sides in the pasts few weeks. **1664**

Apr. 17 Had a talk with Chou En-lai in Bandung regarding Formosa. **1265**

Spoke in a preliminary meeting of member delegations which was held in camera to fix up the agenda and procedural matters. A delegate said that the influence of Nehru helped to overcome certain anticipated difficulties in the working of the agenda and to limit it to about half a dozen items. **1266**

Attended a preliminary meeting of member delegations to the Asian-African Conference at Bandung. A delegate said that the influence of Nehru helped to overcome certain anticipated difficulties in the working of the agenda and to limit it to about half a dozen items. **1267**

Nehru and Chou En-lai had a private meeting in Bandung on the Formosa issue. **1268**

Apr. 19 Strijdom criticised Nehru's statement on South Africa. **1269**

Apr. 20 Nehru and the Burmese Premier, U. Nu, both refrained from making opening speeches at the Asian African Conference at Bandung. **1270**

Nehru in a statement on Dr. Einstein's death issued at Bandung on April 19, said that Dr. Einstein was a "beacon of light in a world when shadows darken." **1271**

Apr. 21 Nehru entertained Chou En-lai, Chinese Prime Minister and Chief delegates of the Philippines, Thailand, Iran and Saudi Arabia to dinner at his residence in Bandung. **1272**

Apr. 22 Chou En-lai invited Nehru to dinner at Bandung. **1273**

Told the Political Committee of the Asian-African Conference at Bandung that the world faced grave danger of war, and it was within the power of Asian-African peoples to tilt the balance in favour of peace. **1274**



1955 Apr. 23 Nehru put the Cominform in the same category as S.E.A.D.O. in a speech in the Political Committee, according to Conference sources. Both are dangerous, he was reported to have said. **1275**

Apr. 24 Nehru addressing the concluding session of the Asian-African Conference at Bandung said "What the Conference had done was a considerable achievement." **1276**

Apr. 25 The Indonesian President Dr. Soekarno gave a reception to Nehru and other delegates of the Asian-African Conference. **1277**

Took part in the celebrations of a Burmese New Year festivities party which delegates to the Asian African Conference attended during a stop over in Rangoon "en route" to Bandung. **1278**

Apr. 26 Arrived Calcutta from Bandung. **1279**

Apr. 28 Arrived at Palam (Delhi) from Calcutta and made a statement regarding the Asian-African Conference. **1280**

Col. Nasser while inaugurating the Indo-Egyptian Friendship Society in Delhi praised Nehru. **1281**

Apr. 29 Both Nehru and Deshmukh attended and addressed a general meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party members which was called at a short notice at the instance of Mohanlal Saksena. **1282**

Apr. 30 Nehru reporting to the Lok Sabha on the Asian-African Conference disclosed that V. K. Krishna Menon would go to Peking shortly at the invitation of the Chinese Prime Minister to discuss certain aspects of the Formosan question. **1283**

May 1 Declared formally open the Sapru House, headquarters of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi. **1284**

Addressed the mammoth May Day rally at Ramlila Grounds (Delhi) held under the auspices of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. **1285**

May 2 Greeted Amir Faisal, Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia, on his arrival at Palam, Delhi. **1286**

May 3 Prince Amir Faisal Al-saud, Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia, paid a magnificent tribute to Nehru for his efforts for the success of the Bandung Conference. **1287**

1955 May 3 The Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, Amir Faisal and Nehru conferred together for an hour. **1288**

Nehru held the State banquet in honour of the Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia. **1289**

May 4 In a statement in the Lok Sabha Nehru narrated the recent occurrences in Goa and said that the situation was grave and would become even graver if the Portuguese authorities deported the *satyagrahis*. **1290**

Statement of P. R. Rajagopal, Military Secretary to the Governor of Madhya Pradesh regarding the case against Baburao was heard in a Nagpur court. **1291**

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Development Council, Nehru announced that the Second Five-Year Plan would be finalized by March, 1956, and the draft Plan would be published by November, 1955. **1292**

Defended the Hindu Marriage Bill in the Lok Sabha which passed it with majority. **1293**

Nehru's statement on Goa was welcomed by the National Congress (Goa). **1294**

Paying a rich tribute to Indian womanhood in the Lok Sabha Nehru said, "I can say with considerable confidence and express my own feeling that the womanhood of India is something of which I am proud." **1295**

Saw off at the airport Amir Faisal, Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia, who left Delhi on May 5 after a three-day visit. **1296**

May 6 Baburao's plea to summon Nehru as one of the witnesses was rejected by R. G. Bajpai, first class magistrate, Nagpur. **1297**

Criticising a statement made by Adam Clayton Powell, a member of the House of Representatives, U. S. A. regarding Nehru Mrs. Ram Rau, said : "Not ten Bandung conferences if they were all failures would affect the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru." **1298**

Inaugurated the fourth meeting of the National Development Council held in New Delhi. **1299**

The urgency of quickening the tempo of nation-building activities was emphasized by Nehru, presiding in New Delhi over a meeting of the National Development Council. He said, "We have to prepare the ground for our next jump, and not step." **1300**



1955 May 8 Addressing an A.I.C.C. session at Berhampur Nehru appealed to the people of India to build up a prosperous country unitedly, forgetting all differences and quarrels. He told a huge gathering, "We fought the British not with arms, but with our unity." **1300**

Conferred with Vinoba Bhava at Berhampur. Pandit Pant, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Sriman Narayan and Mrs. Indira Gandhi were also presnt. **1301**

Paid tribute to Hira Singh Chinaria, who died in Lok Sabha on May 7 and was cremated next day at Nigambodh Ghat, Delhi. **1302**

May 10 At Berhampur Nehru said that the main responsibility of the Congress organization now was to increase the economic strength of the country and to guard its unity. **1303**

May 11 It was reported in the Press that according to his programme which has been now finalized, Nehru will visit Yugoslavia at the end of June for a week. **1304**

Baburao was committed to the session in Nagpur, under Sections 307 and 337, I.P.C. for attempting to murder Nehru, during the latter's visit to Nagpur on March 12 and for causing simple injury by rash and negligent act. **1305**

May 12 Laid the foundation-stone of the building for the National Museum in New Delhi. He stressed the significance of a museum, which, he said, was by no means a collection of oddities. Adding further he said that a museum worth the name should be a centre of learning, of visual education, and be able to tell the whole story of man's progress through the ages. **1306**

May 13 Bhimsen Sachar, Chief Minister of the Punjab, met Nehru and later conferred with the Congress President, U. N. Dhebar, and Pandit Pant regarding Jagat Narain's case. **1307**

The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mohammed Ali, accompanied by the Minister for the Interior, Maj.-Gen. Iskander Mirza, arrived at New Delhi to have talks with Nehru on the Kashmir issue. **1308**

May 14 Nehru-Ali talks opened in New Delhi. Pandit Pant, Maulana Azad and Maj.-Gen. Iskander Mirza of Pakistan also participated. **1309**

1955 May 18 The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mohammed Ali said on his arrival in Karachi from New Delhi that his talks with Nehru on the Kashmir issue had neither succeeded nor failed. **1310**

Sent a message of greetings to His Excellency Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam on his birthday. **1311**

May 19 Greeted Peter Heydon, Australian High Commissioner, at his residence. **1312**

May 20 Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, said in New Delhi in an interview that he was satisfied with the trend of the recent talks on the Kashmir issue between Nehru and the Prime Minister of Pakistan. **1313**

Deprecated the "morcha" launched by the Akalis to defy the ban on the shouting of slogans and the way they carried on the agitation for a "Punjabi Suba." It was "vulgar, highly improper, unwarranted, nonsensical, obnoxious and born of parochialism," he said. **1314**

Inaugurated a seven-day conference of Congress women Organization, in New Delhi. His address laid stress on women's role in national reconstruction work and particularly in bringing about social revolution, which he described as vital. Many of his words were equally addressed to Congress workers and Congressmen in general. **1315**

May 21 Was greeted by members of the Hardwar Municipal Board and others on his arrival there. **1316**

In reply to an "Open letter" by Dr. N. B. Khare, Nehru made a statement on Goa. **1317**

May 24 It was reported that he will witness a police tattoo at the Delhi Police Lines, Kingsway, on May 26. **1318**

It was reported that Nehru will spend an hour at Cairo on June 6, on his way to Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. **1319**

It was reported that a four-member delegation on behalf of the ex-I. N. A. personnel will meet Nehru in July to discuss their demands. **1320**

May 25 While addressing the tenth annual conference of the All-India Students Congress, he advised students to take interest in the Second Five-Year Plan. **1321**



1955 May 26 It was reported that Nehru will soon make a Statement on India's Far East Asia foreign policy. **1322**

Krishna Menon who returned to New Delhi from China in the morning reported to Nehru regarding his talks in Peking with the Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-lai. It was reported that Menon is likely to have a series of meetings with Nehru on the Peking talks on the Formosa question. **1323**

Watched a tattoo, which was thoroughly admired and enjoyed by thousands of Delhi citizens and was put up by Delhi Police on Thursday night at the Delhi Armed Police Lines (Kingsway). **1324**

May 27 It was reported in the Press that the Yugoslav Government will confer honorary Citizenship of Belgrade on Nehru during his visit to Yugoslavia in June. It will be for the first time after the war that the honour will be bestowed on a foreigner. The news further adds that Nehru will stay in Belgrade for four days out of his eight-day visit to Yugoslavia. **1325**

May 29 Greeted Peter Voutov, Bulgarian Minister in India, when the latter called on the Prime Minister in New Delhi. **1326**

May 30 J. F. Dulles, U. S. Secretary of States, sent a message to Nehru, thanking him for his efforts to obtain the release of the American fliers. **1327**

May 31 It was reported in the Press that during his forthcoming visit to Europe, Nehru will also visit Austria, besides Russia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Italy. **1328**

Marshall Tito has sent the following message to Nehru in reply to latter's message on the occasion of his birthday : "I thank you for felicitations and wishes offered to me on my birthday. I am availing myself of this opportunity to convey my best wishes to you and friendly India." **1329**

While speaking in Press Conference Nehru expressed his views on the Kashmir issue, Akali 'Morcha', and the Second Five-Year Plan.* **1330**

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*For later Chronology please see the SUPPLEMENT.

## 3. BIOGRAPHIES[1]

### 1930

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** The life and speeches of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ; edited by Principal R. Dwivedi, Allahabad National Publishing House, 1930 ; L xxxiv, 227p. ports 10cm. **1331**

Probably the first biographical sketch included in a book and a collection of Nehru's early speeches and addresses.

### 1931

**Kendall, Patricia.** Jawaharlal Nehru. **In her** India and the British ; a quest for truth. London, Charles Scribnor's Sons, 1931. x, 467p. 21½ cm. **1332**

A brief life-sketch and an account of his early political career.

### 1932

**Cotton,** *Sir* **Evan.** Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. **In** Political India, 1832-1932 ; a co-operative survey of a century. Edited by Sir John Cumming. London, New York, etc ; Oxford University Press 1932. vi, 324p p. 192-193. **1333**

A brief and non-critical biographical sketch. Estimates his thoughts up to 1932. The author adds, "*He* preaches a 'Peasants' Republic' and advocates the confiscation of all large estates. His conception of *Swaraj* is a form of government in which there will be no room for Capitalists and other well-to-do persons".—*Ibid.* p. 193.

### 1933

**Blair, Hamish.** White paper vs. white man. **In** *Saturday Review* (London) 156 ; 513 Nov. 18, 1933. **1334**

A brief biographical sketch of Nehru. The article is divided into the following three parts : The Stalin of India ; Sedition in the village and will the Government move ? Criticises his anti-British and Pro-Socialistic policies. The author warns the British Government and points out,....."What is certain is that if Jawaharlal and his Congress confederates are allowed to temper with the simple and primitive dwellers in the villages they may stir up a peasant revolt which in its horror and devastation will throw all previous revolutions into the sad."—*Ibid* p. 513.

### 1934

**Hooft, Willen Adolp Visser't.** Idol of young India. **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 51 : 695-697 May 23, 1934. **1335**

Estimates Nehru and his part in India's struggle for her independence. The article is divided into three main heads.

1. Please *see also* the SUPPLEMENT.



### 1935

**Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ;** A struggle for Economic freedom, and Nehru and Gandhi.

**Laski, Harold Joseph.** Persons and Personages. **In** *Living age* (New York) 346 : 317-319 Jun., 1934. **1336**

A reprint from the *Daily Herald*, London Labour Daily, gives a brief biographical sketch and estimates Nehru's idea on India's struggle for her independence. In his concluding remarks the author adds, "We are niggardly where we should be generous. We outrage where we ought to encourage. We have not learned the great lesson of Burke when he insisted that a great empire and little minds go ill together"—*Ibid* p. 319.

### 1936

**Buck, Pearl** (Mrs. Richard John Walsh). Jawaharlal Nehru, the man and his importance in India. **In** *Asia* (New York) 36 : 614 Sep., 1936. **1337**

A brief biography and an estimate of the man and his mission.

**Independence above all,** then socialism! **In** *News Week* (New York) 7 : 20 Apr. 18, 1936. **1338**

A brief biographical sketch of Pandit Nehru and comments on his speech delivered at the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress in which he said, "Independence above all—then socialism !"

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Jawaharlal ; with musings on recent events in India...London, John Lane, 1936. xiii, 618p. ports. 22cm. **1339**

### 1937

**Shridharani, Krishnalal J.** Socialist succeeds Gandhi. **In** *Current History* (New York) 45 : 81-84 Mar., 1937. **1340**

A biographical study, an estimate of Nehru's political ideals and a praise of his sacrifices for India's struggle for independence. The article is divided into the following parts : Two leaders meet ; Gandhi looks to the forms, class consciousness in India ; and Evolution with an "R." This article also points out differences between the ideals of Nehru and Gandhi. Under Nehru's picture the caption runs as, "Gandhi's successor : Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a Socialist, now leads India, moves against British imperialism."—*Ibid*, 82.

### 1938

**Cotes, Everard Charles.** Idol of India's masses. **In** *Christian science monitor weekly* (Boston) p. 3 Mar. 2, 1938. port. **1341**

An estimate of Nehru and his services for India. The author in conclusion says : "Cultured, scholar, political enthusiast, ascetic dreamer, devoted social reformer, energetic revolutionary, idol of millions of workers, his future may be uncertain. Nevertheless, since he is President of the Indian National Congress, a political body which today controls six out of the 11 new provincial legislatures in India, besides swaying the balance in seventh, it is difficult to define limits to the possibilities for him that may be in store".....*Ibid* p. 3.

**Smith, William Roy.** Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, extremist leader. **In his** Nationalism and reform in India. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1938. vi, 485 p. 21½cm. p. 129-131. **1342**

**1939**

**Bartlett, R. M.** "It is the struggle that gives value to life." **In** They did something about it. New York, Association Press, 1939. ix, 146, 19½cm. p. 44-60. **1343**

A biographical study of Nehru and an estimate of his ideas and struggle for independence.

**Gunther, John.** Have you seen Jawaharlal ? **In** *Asia* (New York) 39 : 92-96 Feb., 1939. **1344**

A brief biographical sketch and an estimate of Nehru's life and work. Also relates how Nehru came into contact with Gandhi and comments on the similarities and differences of their ideas.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Jawaharlal Nehru ; with musings on recent events in India...London, John Lane, 1939. xiii, 618 p. ports. 22cm. **1345**

"First published April 1936...Cheap edition March 1938. Reprinted January 1939."

**Sen, Ela.** Jawaharlal Nehru. **In Her** Testament of India. London, G. Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1939. 286p. 19cm. p. 35-53. **1346**

A biography and an estimate of the man and his ideas.

**Singh, Anup.** Nehru : the rising star of India. New York, The John Day Company, 1939, xvii, 168p. 19½cm. **1347**

A well-written biography.

**1941**

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Point of view ; some brief extracts from *Toward Freedom* ; the autobiography. New York, The John Day Company, 1941. 16p. 16x 13cm. **1348**

"Privately printed for friends of publishers."

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Toward Freedom ; the autobiography of Jawaharlal Nehru. New York, The John Day Company, 1941. xvii, 445. plates. ports. 22½cm. **1349**

First published in 1936 (London, John Lane) under title : Jawaharlal Nehru : an autobiography.

A very important book. It was regarded in 1936 one of the twelve best books of the day in the English language. "Because of the liquid lucidity of its prose, the unequalled skill of its author in interpreting the struggle of a sensitive spirit whose integrity completely identifies him with the oppressed, and the world-shaking significance of the events which form its background, the publication of this book ranks high among the important literary events of the year."—H.E. Fey.



**Menon, K. P. S.** Britons' prisoner. London, India League, 1941. **1350**

**Menon, Kumara Padmanabha Sivasankara.** Nehru, the spring of eternal youth. Lahore, Allied Indian publishing, 1941. 85p. 19½cm. **1351**

**1942**

**Gunther, John.** Jawaharlal Nehru. **In his** Inside Asia, London, H. Hamilton, 1942. 411p. map. 21½cm. p. 429-446. **1352**

A biographical sketch by world's one of the best known journalists and authors.

**Hutheesing, Krishna.** My brother, Jawahar. **In** *Asia* (New York) 42 : 15-16 Jan., 1942. **1353**

An intimate story how the authoress who is the younger of Nehru's two sisters, saw her brother for the first time when he came home from London for his holidays in 1912.

**Krishnamurty, Y. G.** Jawaharlal Nehru ; the man and his ideas. Bombay, Popular book depot, 1942. **1354**

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Autobiographiyah. Merhavya, 1942. 2v. in 1 port. 17cm. **1355**

Paged continuously. Translation into Hebrew of *Jawaharlal Nehru ; an autobiography.*

**Nehru never wins.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 40 : 19-21 Aug. 24, 1942. **1356**

An illustrated biographical study summarizing the political issues which led to Nehru's ninth arrest on August 9, 1942. The study is made under the following heads : India and the world ; Nehru and the world ; Nehru and the British ; Nehru and Gandhi ; Nehru and India and Nehru and Nehru. His picture appears at the title of *Time.*

**Singh, Anup.** Nehru and India's future. **In** *New Republic* (New York) 106 : 359-361 Mar., 16, 1942. **1357**

Interprets Nehru's views on the World War II. Argues that Nehru has always denounced the Nazis, the Fascists and aggression. Gives a brief biographical sketch of Nehru's life and work to fight for India's independence and proves that his fight against the British Imperialism is just. The author concludes, "Here is a man who would sacrifice any of India's exclusive and narrow claims if they interfered with the longer claims of humanity, for it is the march of humanity in the paths of freedom that has always moved him. In this matter, not Nehru but the democracies are on trial."—*Ibid* p. 361.

**Steel, Johannes.** Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. **In his** Men behind the war, a "who's who" of our time. New York, Shridan house, 1942. xviii, 447p. 22½ cm. p. 315-323. **1358**

A biographical study of Nehru with special reference to his views on the World War II.

## 1943

**Alva, Joachin Ignatius Sebastian.** Leaders of India. Bombay, Thacker, 1943. 93p. 20 cm. (The Rampart library of good reading No. 2) **1359**

"Biographical sketches...from *Men and superman of Hindustan.*"

Contents.....Mahatama Gandhi.....Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru..... Mohammed Ali Jinnah.....Sarojini Naidu.

**Dar, Bashir Ahmad.** Jawaharlal Nehru : Jewel of India, Lahore, Ed. Pub. Co., 1943. **1360**

**Jawaharlal Nehru, Jewel of India.** 2d. ed. Poona, B. S. Patkar, 1943. 143p. port 18½ cm, **1361**

A biographical study of the man and his ideas.

## 1944

**Krishnamurty, Y. G.** The betrayal of freedom ; a study in Nehru's political ideas. Bombay, Popular book depot. 1944 **1362**

**Seth, H. L.** Jawaharlal Nehru : Prophet and statesman. Lahore, Indian printing works, 1944. **1363**

## 1945

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Jawaharlal Nehru, an autobiography ; with musings on recent events in India. New edition containing an additional chapter : Five years later. London John Lane, 1945. xiii, 623p. ports. 22 cm. **1364**

**Dar, Bashir Ahmad.** Nehru : The political weather cock. Lahore Caxton bookhouse, 1945. **1365**

**Roy, Manabendra Nath.** Jawaharlal Nehru. Delhi Radical Democratic Party, 1945. 61 p. 18½ cm. **1366**

"First published October 1945...third impression :"

A critical biographical study of the man and his ideas.

## 1946

**Bright, Jagat Singh.** Life of Jawaharlal Nehru. Lahore, Indian printing works, 1946. 298p. illus. ports., facsims. 22 cm. **1367**

**Fischer, Louis.** West meets East. **In his** Great challenge. New York. Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1946. 346p. 24 cm. p. 99-112. **1368**

A brief biographical sketch.

**Kumarappa, Bharatan.** Pandit Nehru—True representative of present generation. **In** *Leader* (Allahabad) Nov. 13, 1946. **1369**



A biographical study and appreciation of Nehru and his ideas on his birthday. Compares ideologies of Nehru and Gandhi. Concluding the article the author adds, "Pandit Jawaharlal is thus both a man of the people, as well as their friend, philosopher and guide." He continues to say, "Let us hope that with him at the helm, India will head steadily towards the haven of her aspirations, to unity and prosperity for which she had yearned through her long years of subjection to foreign rule".....*Ibid.*

**Menon, Kumara Padmanabha Sivasankara.** Nehru, the spring of eternal youth. Lahore. Allied Indian Publications, 1946. 85 p. 19½ cm. **1370**

**Rosinger, Lawrence Kaelter.** Nehru and other leaders. **In his** Restless India. New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1946 ix, 113p. p. 62-64. **1371**

A brief life sketch with a picture.

**Who is Who in India.** **In** *Scholastic* (New York) 47 : 12 Jan. 14, 1946 port. **1372**

A brief biographical sketch.

## 1947

**Bright, Jagat Singh.** Great Nehru ; Biographies of Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru and Vijaya Laxmi Pandit. 2d. rev. ed. Lahore, Tagore Memorial Publications, 1947. 337 p. 19 cm. **1373**

**Sargeant, Winthrop.** Nehru. **In** *Life* (Chicago) 23 : 88=94 Jun. 9, 1947. **1374**

A biographical study of Nehru.

**Seth, H.L.** Jawaharlal Nehru : The Redstar of the East. Lahore, Hero publications, 1947. **1375**

## 1948

**Brailsford, H. N.** Panditji. **In** *Tribune* (Ambala) Nov. 15, 1948. **1376**

A biographical study of the man and his ideas.

**Brailsford, H. N.** Panditji (Pandit Nehru). **In** *Sozialistische Presse-Korrespondeng* (Frankfurt) 58 : 21-22 1948. **1377**

**Dhawan, Gopinath.** Jawaharlal Nehru. **In** *Swatantra Bharat* (Lucknow) Nov. 15, 1948. **1378**

A biographical sketch of Nehru and comments on his ideas in Hindi.

**Jawaharlal Nehru ; a biography.** **In** *Current Biography* (New York) Apr. 1948. **1379**

A biographical essay.

**Kumarappa, Bharatan.** Our youthful Prime Minister. **In** *Free Press* (Bombay) Nov. 14, 1948. **1380**

A glowing appreciation of Nehru. The article is divided into the following heads : 1. Product of East and West ; 2. Executive deficiency ; 3. Complex Make up ; 4. Incurable internationalist ; 5. Daring to succeed.

**Sahani, Balkrishan.** *Pandit Nehru-key-Jiwan-ka-sankchipt vivran.* (A brief description of Pandit Nehru's life). **In** *Vishwamitra* (Bombay) Nov. 15, 1948. **1381**

A biographical essay in Hindi.

**Snow, Edgar.** Can Gandhi's heir do his job ? **In** *Saturday evening post* (Philadelphia) 221 : 28 Aug. 28, 1948. **1382**

A summary of several interviews of a *Post* editor with Nehru. This illustrated biographical and critical article "reveals what we can expect from Jawaharlal Nehru." It freely comments on Nehru's social, political ideas and ideologies. The author also comments on India's partition and its relations with Pakistan.

**Yaukey, Mrs. Grace** (Sydenstrickar) (Conelia Spencer, pseud). Nehru of India. New York, J. Day Co., 1948. v. 184p. illus., ports., map. 20 cm.

"Sources" : p. 184. **1383**

## 1949

**Bourke-White, Margaret.** What should India do ? **In her** Halfway to freedom ; a report on the new India in the words and photographs. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1949 xi, 245p. p. 212-224. **1384**

This illustrative chapter portraits and estimates Nehru in the light of political happenings in India during 1947-48.

**Kriplani, Krishna R.** Gandhi, Tagore and Nehru. 2d. ed. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1949. 141 p. 19½ cm. **1385**

A comparative biographical study.

**Lanczkowski, Gunter.** Jawaharlal Nehru. **In** *Zeitschrift fur Kultur and politik* (Frankfurt) 4 : 866-870 1949. **1386**

**Masani, Mrs. Shakuntla (Srivastava).** Nehru's story ; pictures by the author. New York, Oxford University press, 1949. 81 p. illus. 21 cm. **1387**

An intimate biography written in simple English previously for the boys and girls of India. Later it was also adapted for the children abroad.

**Mayer, Albert.** Nehru the man, and India's travail ; a close-up of the nation's recent guest—and a plea for his people. India's first Prime Minister in the eyes of an American planner associated with him in the United Provinces. **In** *Survey* (New York) 85 : 658-661 Dec., 1949. **1388**

An intimate biographical study of Nehru, as a man and as a politician. The author particularly discusses three things (a) his intimate job experience for three years with Nehru in the United Provinces ; (b) India in transition and travail ; and (c) Strongly recommends American technical aid for India to develop her industries.



**Mehta, Nanalal Chamanlal.** Nehru : a study in biography. **In** *NAG* 1949 : 238-314. **1389**

In this biographical sketch an art connoisseur and author studies some of the salient facts of the rich and varied life of Nehru. "It is intended," the author adds, "to be a critique and not a mere panegyric." The contents of the biography are : 1. Early life and marriage ; 2. Advent of Gandhiji ; 3. Partition and freedom ; 4. Nehru as writer and journalist ; 5. Jawaharlal as speaker ; 6. Jawaharlal Nehru as Foreign Minister ; and 7. Jawaharlal as Prime Minister.

**Misra, Jagannath Prasad.** Jawaharlal is the interpreter of the East. **In** *Search Light* (Patna) Nov. 13, 1949. **1390**

In this article Prof. Misra of C. M. College, Darbhanga, hails Nehru as the interpreter of the East. It is true that Nehru to-day is not only an interpreter of India abroad but he speaks for the whole of Asia.

## 1950

**Bright, Jagat Singh.** Will Nehru survive his greatness. London, Arthur Probsthain, 1950. **1391**

**Estorick, Eric.** Jawaharlal Nehru. **In his** Changing Empire, Churchill to Nehru. New York, Duell and Pearce, 1950. xi, 342p. 22 cm. p. 278-315. **1392**

A biographical study of the man and an estimate of his ideas.

**Graham, W. Gordon.** Nehru : fruits of another victory. **In** *Christian science monitor* (Boston) p. 8, Oct. 21, 1950. **1393**

**Jawaharlal Nehru**—a biographical study. Lahore, Indian printing works, 1950. **1394**

**Lal, Diwan Chaman.** Nehru : man of peace. **In** *Bombay Chronicle* (Bombay) Nov. 14, 1950, **1395**

**Sargeant, Winthrop.** Nehru. **In** *Life* (Chicago) 26 : 89-94 Jan. 24, 1949. Same abridged with title "Leader of India's awakened millions." **In** *Reader's Digest* (New York) 56 : 117 May, 1950. **1396**

An illustrated biographical sketch. This long article is divided under the following headings : The Charles Bager of statesmanship ; The power of symbolism ; the meeting of East and West ; Young Nehru joins the revolution ; The disaster of success : and Danger from the left. Twelve pictures of Nehru depicting various phases of his life complete the article.

**Syed Mahmud.** Jawaharlal Nehru as I know him. **In** *Bombay Chronicle* (Bombay) Nov. 16. 1950. **1397**

Relates how the author came into contact with Nehru in his early twenties at Cambridge and comments on Nehru's dynamic neutrality and foreign policy.

**Tandon, P.D.** Nehru—The man. **In** *News Chronicle* (Delhi) Nov. 12, 1950. **1398**

It is an intimate biographical sketch of Jawaharlal Nehru. The writer portrays Nehru the man and not Nehru the politician. Here are glimpses of him seen in his off moments.

**Ten Leaders of East Asia.** **In** *New York Times magazine* (New York) p. 10, May 21, 1950. port. **1399**

A brief biographical sketch of Nehru and with one of his popular pictures. The other leaders included in this study are : Liaquat Ali Khan ; Chiang Kai-Shek ; Mao Tse-tung ; Bao Dai ; Ho Chi Minh ; Sockarno ; Thakin Nu ; Luang Pibul Songgrame and Elpidio Quirino.

## 1951

**Brunel, Francis.** L'homme du compromis asiatique : Jawaharlal Nehru. **In** *France Illustration* (Paris), 7 : 886-8 Jan. 27, 1951. **1400**

**Campbell—Johnson, Alan.** Principal personalities—Jawaharlal Nehru. **In his** Mission with Mountbatten, London, Robert Hale Limited, 1951. xiv, 383 p. 21½cm. p. xi. **1401**

Other than a brief note on Nehru the author records the part Nehru played in the negotiations with the British Government during the period of stay of Lord Mountbatten—the last Viceroy of India.

**Chakravarty, Amiya.** Nehru looks at History. **In** *United Nations World* (New York) 5 : 56-58 Jan ; 1951. **1402**

An intimate biographical sketch and an estimate of Nehru's life and work. The author who is a professor of English Literature and an eminent intellectual concluding his article adds, "Nehru's leadership is constructive and his speeches and writings are filled with words of action, idealism and hope." He further adds, "Nehru, the statesman, is constantly making history for Nehru, the historian, to record. Nehru, the historian, does this recording in his speeches and his state papers and eventually perhaps he will set down as an historian the results of his own acts of leadership and achievement as a statesman."—*Ibid.* p. 58.

**Lenz—Medoc, Paulus.** Pandit Nehru. **In** *Monatsschrift fur alle Gebiete des Wissens* (Munchen) 43 : 94-97 1950-51. **1403**

**Mellor, Andrew.** Jawaharlal Nehrû. **In his** India since partition. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1951. viii, 156p. 19½cm. p.147-148. **1404**

A brief life sketch with brief comments on his outstanding books, such as *Discovery of India ; Glimpses of World History ; Toward Freedom, etc.*

**Pandit's mind.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 57 : 31-4 May 7, 1931. portrait on Cover. **1405**

A biographical study of Nehru and his ideas. The article is divided under the following heads : Pandit's mind ; a disappointment ; a moralist ; an agnostic ; a socialist ; what about communism ; what about Gandhi ; too little force ; and too little faith.

**Seigfried, Andre.** Le Pandit Nehru. **In his** voyage aux Indes. Paris, Librairie Armand, 1951. 160p. 18cm p.61-66. **1406**

This letter which the author wrote in French from Allahabad on November 25, 1950, gives a brief biographical sketch of Nehru and estimates his life and thought.



**Wofford, Clare Lindgren and Harris Wofford.** Jr. Prince Jawaharlal. **In** India afire. New York, The John Day Company, 1951. 344p. 19½cm. p.216-243. **1407**

A biography and an estimate of Nehru's life and thought.

## 1952

**Brailsford, H. N.** Jawaharlal Nehru. **In** *Hitavada* (Patna) July, 3, 1952. **1408**

The author gives his impressions of the leader of the Congress Party, who was appointed Prime Minister again after the General Elections in India.

**D'Souza, Austin A.** Paradox of Jawaharlal Nehru. **In** *Catholic World* (New York) 176 : 20-25 Oct. 1952. **1409**

"Austin A. D'Souza, of St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal, India, presents the "mystery man" of India...its Prime Minister...in all his complexity and inscrutability"...Editor, *Ibid.* p. 20. It is a biographical study of Nehru and an estimate of his work and national and international policies.

**Kafir Al,** *Pseud* ; Jawaharlal Nehru, the man and his message. Allahabad, L. Ram Mohan Lal, 1952. **1410**

A critical biographical sketch.

**Roy, Manabendra Nath.** Jawaharlal Nehru. **In** *Twentieth Century* (London) 151 : 137-145 Feb., 1952. **1411**

A critical biographical sketch of Nehru and his ideas.

**Vatsa, Sri.** Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ; a study at close quarters. Madras, Kikshit publishing house, 1952. **1412**

## 1953

**Karaka, D. F.** Nehru : the lotus eater from Kashmir. London, Derek Verschoyla, 1953. 114p. 18½cm. **1413**

A citical biographical study of Nehru and his ideas.

**Lal, Diwan Chaman.** A crusader of peace. **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika* Jan. 14, 1953. **1414**

An appreciation of his work and policies.

## 1954

**Sahni, J. N.** Why Nehru is young at 65. **In** *Indian Express* (Madras) Nov. 14, 1954. **1415**

The author wrote this article on Nehru's 65th birthday describing his personal life and activities such as his love of outdoor life, and love of flying etc. While concluding his article the author adds, "In essence the young man of 65 ever since the achievement of Indian independence has been trying to give practical shape to the yearnings and desires, aims and ambitions, dreams and ideologies which were born in him in earlier years, took definite shape and form during the solitude and seclusion of present life and became a live force propelling the man of dynamic tireless energy to channels of appropriate action when he became supreme in a free India—*Ibid.*

*1955

**Hutheesing, Krishna (Nehru)** (Mme. Gunottam Hutheesing) Nehru and Madame Pandit. **In** *Ladies Home journal* (Philadelphia) 72 : 34-35 January 1955. Excerpt **In** *Time* (Chicago) 65 : 25 January 3, 1955. port. **1416**

A biographical study of Nehru and Madame Pandit by their younger sister. Quotes revealingly from an article Nehru wrote anonymously about himself in 1937.

*For literature by and ahout Nehru from April 1955 please see the SUPPLEMENT.

# PART II

# CLASSIFIED LITERATURE

# CLASSIFIED LITERATURE

(NOTE : For literature printed between March 31 and August 15, 1955, please see the SUPPLEMENT.)

## ACHARYA VINOBA BHAVE

*see*

BHOODAN YAGNA

## AGRICULTURE

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** The imaginative approach. **In** *JNS* 1954 : 66-73. **1417**

Speech delivered at the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi on November 17, 1952.

—— This generation is sentenced to hard labour. **In** *IA* 1949 : 285-392. **1418**

A speech Nehru delivered at the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation, New Delhi, on December 5, 1948.

*about*

**Bhave, Vinoba.** Wanted corn, not currency. **In** Food shortage and agriculture by M. K. Gandhi. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1949. xii, 227p. 22cm. p. 140-142. Originally published in *Harijan,* February 16, 1947. **1419**

The author, who is one of the most trusted co-workers of Gandhi, supports his views on the improvement of agricultural methods in India and criticises the "Grow More Food" policy of the Government of India.

**Gandhi, M. K.** Food shortage and agriculture. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1949. xii, 227p. 22cm. **1420**

"The aim of this book is to bring together Gandhi's writings and the writings also of others published in his Weekly, the *Harijan,* on how we should cope with the food shortage, and in this connection also, on what should be done to improve our agriculture."—Editor's note, p. iii.

**Mirabehn,** *pseud.* How to grow more food. **In** Food shortage and agriculture by M. K. Gandhi. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1949. xii, 227p. 22cm. p. 147-164. Originally published in *Harijan,* October 23, 1947. **1421**

Criticises the Government of India's policy of "Grow More Food," and supports Gandhi's views "that it is possible for us to make up India's food deficit by our own efforts within the country, and that it is wrong for us to look to other countries for help."—*Ibid.*, p. 147. Proposes her own scheme of "Grow More Food."

## AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

*See*

PEASANTS AND LANDLORDS

## AHIMSA (NON-VIOLENCE)

**Nehru and the outlook for non-violence in India.** **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 51 : 44 Jan. 10, 1934. **1422**

Comments on Nehru's views about non-violence. I have accepted the non-violent method," Nehru said, "because not only did it appeal to me personally, but it seemed to be peculiarly suited to present conditions in India."—*Ibid.* p. 44.

*about*

**Das Gupta, Arun Chandra.** Non-violence the invincible power : its primordiality and precedents. Calcutta, Khadi pratisthan, 1946 vi, 130p. 19½ cm. **1423**

Examination of Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence and its application to India's many-sided problems.

**Deshpande, Gangadharrao.** *Ahimsa* in action. **In** Gandhiji, his life and work; published on his 75th birthday, October 2, 1944. Edited by D. G. Tendulkar and others. Bombay, Published by M. N. Kulkarni at Karnatak publishing house, 1944. xxiv, 501p. illus. ports. facisms. 26cm. p, 76-78. **1424**

Interprets Gandhi's principle of non-violence and adds, "He (Gandhi) makes it not only the rule of the individual soul's march to the final beatitude but the rule on which humanity can and ought to establish all its social life. He has applied *ahimsa* to all problems, the entire field of politics, economics and other activities."—*Ibid.*, p. 76.

**Gandhi, M. K.** Non-violence in peace and war. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1942-1949. 2v. 22cm. Vol. I includes articles by Mahadev Desai and Pyarelal Nair. **1425**

These two volumes include what Gandhi said and wrote on non-violence in relation to war, to international disorder and to non-violent resistance as applicable to situations such as those faced by the Jews, the Czechs and the Negroes in certain countries.

**Gregg, Richard Bartlett.** The power of non-violence ; with an introduction by Rufus M. Jones. Philadelphia, London, J.B. Lippincott. 1934. 359p. 21cm. **1426**

"Notes by chapter" : p. 295-348.

"A first draft of the entire book was published in India in 1930, under the title of "*Gandhiji's Satyagraha*" or non-violence resistance —Pref.

Again published in India, in 1949 by Navajivan, Ahmedabad, under the title of "The power of non-violence.

A treatise on non-violence in application to Gandhi's struggle for India's independence. The author in the preface of the book says, "I have tried to test the idea of non-violence with the recent findings of psychology, military and political strategy, political theory, economics, physiology, biology, ethics, penology and education."

**Katju, K. N.** Creed *vs.* policy of non-violence. **In** Non-violence in peace and war. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1942-1949. 2v. 22 cm. Vol. II. p. 480-489. Originally published in *Harijan*, April 26, 1942. **1427**

Views on the question whether non-violence should be the creed or policy of the Indian National Congress.



**Mashruwala, K. G.** Practical non-violence and ideology of non-violence. Foreword by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. 2d. ed. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1946. 48 p. 19 cm. **1428**

First edition published in 1941.

"His essays have a value all their own. They should help the believer in non-violence in sustaining his faith and the honest unbeliever in resolving his doubts." —Foreword, p. 3.

**Phillip, P. O.** Gandhi adheres to non-violence. **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 55 : 1552-1553 Dec. 14, 1938. **1429**

An interpretation of Gandhi's faith in non-violence.

**Pyarelal.** Non-violence and world crisis. **In** Non-violence in peace and war. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1942-1949. 2v. 22 cm. Vol. II. p. 169-176. Originally published in *Harijan* Dec. 24, 1938. **1430**

Report of interviews with Gandhi of several delegates to the International Missionary Conference. The question put to Gandhi concerned non-violence and its application to the international situation.

**Rao, P. Nagaraja.** Power of non-violence. **In** *Indian review* (Madras) 41 : 79-82 Jan., 1940. **1431**

A treatise on the power of non-violence. The author adds, "The doctrine of non-violence is organic to Hindu thought. Mahatma Gandhi has applied this doctrine to all the fields of human life."—*Ibid* p. 80.

**Wellock, Wilfred.** *Ahimsa* and world peace or the case for non-violence. Preface by Dwijendranath Tagore. Madras, S. Ganesan 1922. xiii, 120 p. 19½ cm. **1432**

"An idealist presents the case for Pacifism with an ardent and on the whole able advocacy."—Preface.

*see also*

*SATYAGRAHA*

AKALI *MORCHA*

*see*

PUNJABI PROVINCE AGITATION (Supplement).

AMERICA'S AID TO INDIA

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ARMED FORCES
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**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Past and present. **In** JNS 1954 : 388-391. **1433**

Speech delivered at the inauguration of the National Art Treasures Fund, New Delhi, on February 23, 1952.

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**Gandhi, M. K.** On art. **In** Selections from Gandhi by Nirmal Kumar Bose. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1948. xxiii 311p. 22cm. **1434**

Extracts from Gandhi's writings on art.

ASIA
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ASIAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE
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SUPPLEMENT UNDER ASIAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE

ASIAN RELATIONS CONFERENCE
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NEHRU ON ASIA

ASSASSINATION OF GANDHI
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GANDHI—ASSASSINATION

ATOM BOMB
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ATOMIC ENERGY



ATOMIC ENERGY

**Nehru Jawaharlal,** Non-violence only way to peace. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 6, 1955, p.3. **1435**

Addressing in Hindi a meeting of the Jains held at Constitution Club, New Delhi to celebrate the 2,554th. birthday anniversary of Mahavira, founder of Jainism, Nehru said that the moral force of non-violence seemed to-day to be the only answer to the threat to mankind from atom and hydrogen bombs.

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**Kumarappa, J.C.** Non-Co-operation with H-Bomb countries. **In** *Hindustan Times Sunday Magazine* (New Delhi) March 27, 1955. p.1 and 2. **1436**

Advocates not to co-operate with the countries which are busy in making H-Bombs. Appeals to adopt the way of Sarvodaya, shown by Gandhiji. Adding further said, "As long as the H-Bomb makers are not prepared to change their economic system all other nations who are against the use of nuclear weapons should non-co-operate to demonstrate our strong disapproval."—*Ibid.* p. 2.

**Russell, Lord Bertrand.** Hydrogen Bomb horrors. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Feb. 11, 1955. p.1. **1437**

Lord Bertrand Russell, famous philosopher, revealed on February 10 that he had asked Nehru to appoint a Commission to investigate the effects of the hydrogen bomb and submit its findings to the world's Governments. His proposal was that Nehru should appoint a Commission of six Indians—a nuclear physicist, a bacteriologist, a geneticist, an expert in air warfare and a man with U.N. experience sitting under a chairman of "wide general culture".—Reuter.

**Vedette.** Nehru's initiative over H-Bomb. **In** *Statesman* (New Delhi) April 4, 1954. **1438**

Comments on Nehru's foreign policy with special reference to H-Bomb.

BANDUNG CONFERENCE
*see*
ASIAN AFRICAN CONFERENCE (Supplement)

BASIC EDUCATION
*see*
NEHRU ON EDUCATION
WARDHA SCHEME OF EDUCATION

BHAVE, VINOBA
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BHOODAN MOVEMENT

BHOODAN MOVEMENT

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Government support for Bhoodan; Nehru-Bhave talks. **In** *Search Light* (Patna) April 19, 1954. **1439**

A Press report of a conversation between Nehru and Vinoba Bhave at Sarvodayapuri where three-day session of the All-India Sarva Seva Sangh was held from April 18 to 20, 1954.

**Nehru Jawaharlal**. Nehru's address at Sarvodyapuri. **In** *Indian Nation* (Patna) April 20, 1954. **1440**

Addressing the Fifth All-India Sarvodaya Conference at Sarvodayapuri on April 18 Nehru said, that the Bhoodan movement launched by Acharya Vinoba Bhave was a revolutionary movement which sought to solve the main problem—the land problem—of the country through the non-violent method and it also offered great scope for bringing the people and parties together on a common platform.

*about*

**Bhave, Acharya Vinoba**. Bhoodan complete answer to world's problems; Vinoba Bhave explains inadequacy of "isms". **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 9, 1955. p. 6. **1441**

Acharya Vinoba Bhave, addressing the villagers of Begunia, 31 miles from Puri, on April 5 explained the main difference between communism and socialism on the one hand and Sarvodaya on the other.

——Establishing non-violent society in India; Vinoba stresses need for broad-based organization. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) March 27, 1955. p. 7. **1442**

While delivering the inaugural address at the seventh session of the *Sarvodaya Sammelan* which began its three-day session at Sarvodaya Nagar, Puri under the chairmanship of Ravi Shankar Maharaj of Gujarat, Acharya Vinoba Bhave stressed the urgency to bring about a new social order in India within the next two years through the bhoodan movement—"*Ibid.*

——Land gifts help donors as well. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) March 28, 1955. p. 4. **1443**

Addressing prayer meeting at Danda Mukundpur, 16 miles from Puri, Acharya Vinoba Bhave appealed to the people to have as many doubts as they liked in all other matters but not to doubt the power of love as this struck at the very root of humanity.

——Villages must be freed from centralized administration; Vinoba's plea for freedom to regulate life. **In** *Indian Nation* (Patna) Jan. 12, 1954. **1444**

Addressing mammoth prayer meeting at the Gandhi Maidan at Patna, Acharya Vinoba Bhave said the village must be freed from the deadening effect of centralized administration and determine, and shape its own destiny instead of being directed from above at every step.

**Desai, M. V.** Outlook on Bhoodan I-IV. **In** *Times of India* (Delhi) Feb. 19, 1954. **1445**

**Dhebar, U. N.** Dhebar praises Bhoodan; removal of social injustice urged. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi). **1446**

While speaking at a meeting of landowners and land donors of the Punjab and P.E.P.S.U. in Khuikhera village about 60 miles from Ferozepore, the Congress President said, "……everyone must realize the significance of the movement (Bhoodan movement)." He further added that four years ago when Acharya Vinoba Bhave visited Hyderabad, the latter was very much moved by social injustices which led him to start the bhoodan movement."

**Ghose, Sudhan Sen**. The Bhoodan Yagna, **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) April 8, 1954. **1447**



**Kapila, R. K.** Potentialities of the Bhoodan movement. **In** *Times of India* (Delhi) March 21, 1954. **1448**

**Kripalani, Acharya J. B.** Bhoodan and revolution. **In** *National Herald* (Lucknow) April 30, 1954. **1449**

**Krishnamurti, M.** The growth of Bhoodan movement from Vaman to Virat. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Nov. 15, 1954. **1450**

**Narayan, Jaya Prakash**. Jeevandan will make men social in India. **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) June 27, 1954. **1451**

——Neglect of responsibility towards Bhoodan movement; Gandhians and socialists "yet to rise to occasion", says J. P. **In** *Indian Nation* (Patna) Nov. 20, 1954. **1452**

In a communication *to* the press, Jaya Prakash Narayan, appealed to the public workers of Bihar particularly, and educated community generally to ponder over the serious neglect of their responsibility, "towards Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan movement."

**Pradhan, M. V.** The Bhoodan movement. **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Delhi) April 11, 1954. **1453**

**Radhakrishnan, S.** The philosophy of Bhoodan. **In** *Leader* (Allahabad) June 27, 1954. **1454**

**Ramabhai, Suresh**. Acharya Vinoba to-day. **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Delhi) Feb. 7, 1954. **1455**

— Bhoodan and educated intelligentsia. **In** *Indian Nation* (Patna) Dec. 20, 1954. **1456**

— Has Bhoodan Yagna ended? **In** *Search Light* (Patna) Nov. 29, 1954. **1457**

— Students and Bhoodan Yagna. **In** *Hitavada* (Nagpur) Jan. 5, 1955. **1458**

**Rao, C. R. M.** Implications of *Bhoodan*, **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Delhi) Nov. 2, 1954. **1459**

**Sinha, Naval Kishore.** Bhoodan facing crisis. **In** *Search Light* (Patna) Nov. 18, 1954. **1460**

**Weller, George Anthony (Michael Wharf,** *pseud*). Vinoba Bhave: India's walking messiah. **In** *Yale review* (New Heaven) No. 2: 236-249 Dec., 1952.*

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*For later materials please see the SUPPLEMENT.

BIHAR RIOTS
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HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

BIOGRAPHIES OF NEHRU
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BIOGRAPHIES, PART I SECTION 3

BIRTHDAYS
*see*
NEHRU-BIRTHDAYS

BOUNDARY AWARD
*see*
INDIA—PARTITION

BUDDHISM

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** The way to spiritual revival. **In** JNS 1954 : 392. **1461**

In this message to the International Buddhist Cultural Conference, held at Sanchi, on November 29, 1952 Nehru said, "The message that the Buddha gave 2,500 years ago shed its light not only on India or Asia but on the whole world." He further added, ".....if we follow the principles enunciated by the Buddha, we will ultimately win peace and tranquillity for the world."—*Ibid.* 1392 p.

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A speech delivered at Vidyodaya College, Colombo, in response to an address presented to him by the All-Ceylon Congress of Buddhist Association.

CHILDREN AND NEHRU
*see*
NEHRU'S LOVE FOR CHILDREN

CABINET MISSION

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Speech on Cabinet Mission's proposals in the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay, on July 6-7, 1946. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 131-132, 1946. **1463**

— Press Conference on Cabinet Mission's proposals July 10, 1946. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 145-147, 1946.

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**Banerjee, Anil Chandra** and **Bose, Dakshina Rajan,** *Comps.* Cabinet Mission in India. Calcutta, A. Mukerjee & Co., 1946. xviii, 350 p. 23 cm. **1465**

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An illustrated account, with comments by the author, on the Cabinet Mission.

**Dutt, Rajani Palme.** Freedom for India; the truth about the Cabinet Mission. London, Communist Party, 1946. 36 p. 19 cm. **1467**

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An official version of the Cabinet mission along with the related documents.

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A balanced account of the Cabinet mission by one of its three members.

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CASTE SYSTEM

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A speech prepared by the author of the *Jat-pat-todak mandal* of Lahore.

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NEHRU—PARENTS, BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD

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WESTERN CIVILIZATION

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COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

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COMMUNAL QUESTION

## COMMUNAL QUESTION

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—— Recent essays and writings on the future of Indian communalism, labour and other subjects. Allahabad, Kitabistan, 1937. 153p. 18½cm. **1483**

"Some of these articles...have already appeared in pamphlet form."

"Second edition 1937".

A collection of articles on the communal problem and other subjects.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** This unhappy land of the five rivers. **In** *IA* 1949 : 43-46. **1484**

In this broadcast from New Delhi on August 1947, Nehru said "To those who have suffered during these dark days in the Punjab our deepest sympathy goes out. Many have lost their lives, many others have lost everything else that they possessed." "We cannot restore the dead", Nehru added further, "but those who are alive must certainly receive aid from the State now which should later rehabilitate them."—*Ibid* p. 46.

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Interprets to his fellow Americans that Nehru's harsh attitude towards communists in India is anti-communism and not friendly as it is generally understood by most Americans. A profile drawing of Nehru.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

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## CRIPPS' MISSION

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** India, what next? Why the talks failed? The Congress reply...2d ed. May, 1942. Rev. and enl. Jawaharlal Nehru and Abul Kalam Azad answer Sir Stafford Cripps and a summary of the proposals. London, The India League, 1942. 23p. 18 cm.

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Describing the reasons of the failure of Cripps' Mission summarizes Nehru's views on it.

**Smith, Jay Holmes.** I met Cripps in Nehru's home. **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 59 : 461-3 Apr. 8, 1942. **1526**

A vivid account by a Christian missionary of his meeting with Sir Stafford Cripps in the home of Jawaharlal Nehru, "when the former visited India in December, 1946. Summarizes the political issues India faced in those days. The article which is more descriptive than critical is divided into the following heads : A summons from Nehru ; Tensions among missionaries ; Aristocrats turned democrat ; America has the facts ; Cripps and Jinnah and a return to non-violence.

**Wallbank, T. Walter.** War, Independence and partition—Nehru. **In his** India in the new era ; a study of the origin and development of the Indian Union and Pakistan, new nations in a changing Asia. New York, Chicago, etc., Scott, Foreman and Company, 1951, 204 p. 28 cm. p. 164-167. **1527**

An account of Nehru's reaction towards the Cabinet Mission. A picture is given.

CRITICISM

*see*

NEHRU—HOSTILE CRITICISM

CULTURE

*see*

NEHRU ON CULTURE

DECONTROLS

*see*

FOOD SHORTAGE IN INDIA

DEFENCE

*see*

INDIA-DEFENCE

## DEMOCRACY

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Democratic approach to a Socialistic Society. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Jan. 7, 1955. **1528**

From an unpublished speech at the Congress parliamentary party meeting on December 22, 1954.

— The war for democracy. **In** DI 1946 : 3-5. **1529**

*about*

**Dean, V. M.** New patterns of democracy in India. **In** *Yale review* (*New Haven*) 43 No. 2 : 161-167 Dec, 1953. **1530**

**Gandhi, M. K.** Essence of democracy. **In his** Mind of Mahatma Gandhi, compiled by R. K. Prabhu and U. R. Rao, with a foreword by Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishanan. London, Bombay, New York etc., M. Milford, Oxford University Press, 1945. xii, 190p. port. 19cm. p. 130-132. Also **In his** Teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, edited by Jag Parvesh Chandra, (1945) p. 146-156. **1531**

A collection of extracts from his writings on democracy. Summarizing his views on democracy he said, "Democracy disciplined and enlightoned is the finest thing in the world. A democracy prejudiced, ignorant, superstitious will land itself in chaos and may be self destroyed."—*Ibid* p. 130.

**Samalddar, Prasanna Kumar.** Democracy and Indian mentality. **In** *Indian review* (Madras) 22 : 543 Sept. 1921. **1532**

Hostile criticism of and India's *Swaraj* movement. The author points out... "that the truly democratic India, and India conscious of her greatness, can only arise when there is an intelligent electorate, which will, at least, be able to read, write and form a judgment of its own, to elect the best representative as the backbone of modern democracy is the electorate."—*Ibid.* p. 543.

**Straight, Michael Whitney.** Can democracy work in India ? **In** *New republic* (New York) 123 : 14-16 Nov. 20, 1950. **1533**

DIVISION OF INDIA
*see*
INDIA—PARTITION

DOMINION STATUS
*see*
INDIA—DOMINION STATUS

EASTERN CIVILIZATION

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
*see*
INDIA—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

ECONOMIC THEORIST
*see*
NEHRU—SOCIALIST

EDUCATION
*see*
BASIC EDUCATION
NEHRU ON EDUCATION
WARDHA SCHEME OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION OF NEHRU
*see*
NEHRU—EDUCATION



EQUALITY OF RELIGIONS
*see*
RELIGION

ESTIMATE
*see*
NEHRU—ESTIMATE

FAMINE
*see*
FOOD SHORTAGE IN INDIA

FAREWELLS TO NEHRU
*see*
NEHRU—FAREWELLS

FILM INDUSTRY
*see*
NEHRU ON FILM INDUSTRY

FIRST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE
*see*
ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Economic democracy. **In** *JNS* 1954 : 91-101. **1534**

Speaking in Parliament, New Delhi on December 15, 1952, regarding the Five-Year Plan Nehru said, "The Five-Year-Plan will, therefore, be over in another three-years. We must remember that this Plan is, if I may say so, essentially a preparatory venture for greater and more rapid progress in future. As I said, the second Five-Year Plan, if we build our foundations well, will proceed at a much faster rate of progress than is indicated in the present one."—*Ibid.* p. 99.

——Country's achievements under the Five-Year Plan creditable. **In** *Times of India* (Delhi) Nov. 10, 1954. **1535**

Addressing the National Development Council in New Delhi on November 9, 1954, Nehru emphasised the need for looking at planning in a "dynamic way, looking at every aspect of it and keeping specially the final picture in view".

——National Extension service for all villages in seven years. Nehru's assurance at Party meeting. **In** *Indian Express* (Delhi) Sep. 23, 1954. **1536**

An account of Nehru's speech in Parliament that "within seven years no village in India would be left uncovered by the Community Projects and National Extension Service Scheme."

——On the Five-Year Plan. **In** *JNS* 1954 : 85-108. A collection of three speeches on the Five-Year Plan. **1537**

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** 25 per cent of States expenses to cover the National Extension Service and the Community Development areas. **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Delhi). Aug. 29, 1954. **1538**

Report of a circular to State Chief Ministers, in which Nehru directed that at least 25 per cent of all expenditure of development must be incurred in the National Extension areas and the Community Development areas of the State. —*Ibid.*

*about*

**Dey, S. K.** Providing motive force to people's endeavour. **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) Sep. 16, 1954. **1539**

Report of S. K. Dey's address on September 13, 1954 to the delegates from Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and Philippines who visited India in September, 1954 for a study tour of her Community Projects.

**Ghosh, Sudhir.** Indian Community Projects I-II. **In** *Statesman* (New Delhi) November 10 and 11, 1954. **1540**

These two articles discuss two important issues i.e. Rural industrialization and autonomous authority at district level.

**Joshi, P. C.** A strategic project : economic disruptive, not development. **In** *National Herald* (Lucknow) May 1, 1954. **1541**

A pen picture of one of the community projects in U. P. which is situated in the Himalayan region, in Almora.

**Nehru visits Delhi villages :** Study of Community projects progress. **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Delhi) June 14, 1954. **1542**

A staff correspondent of *The Hindustan Standard* reports "In the course of a nearly 50-mile tour of rural Delhi on Sunday morning to see himself the progress of Community Project work in the state, the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru visited about half-a-dozen villages, and met and addressed large crowds of people, upon whom he urged to join hands in the mighty task of national reconstruction".—*Ibid.*

**Singh, V. B.** Some reflections on community projects. **In** *National Herald* (Lucknow) May 1, 1954. **1543**

A learned treatise on the Community projects and an account of the activities of a series of seminar sessions which were held in Lucknow from March 24 to 26 1954, under the auspices of the Cornell-Lucknow Research centre.

**Stevenson, William.** Community projects are potent weapons. **In** *Tribune* (Ambala) April 4, 1954. **1544**

"At a 'mela' in the Punjab, this Canadian writer found not a religious festival, but an exhibition for 200 villages designed to show how by organized Community effort they could slowly but surely drag themselves out of their dustbowl existence."

**Verghese, B. G.** Community projects work hampered ; grave shortage of trained personnel. **In** *Times of India* (Delhi) Jan. 11, 1954. **1545**

The author concludes that "Although unemployment as a whole has been on the increase there is growing evidence that the country is facing a serious all-round shortage of personnel in the technical, supervisory and skilled grades"—*Ibid.*



**Verghese, B. G.** Improvement in working of Community Projects ; suggestions of evaluation body implemented. **In** *Times of India* (Delhi) July 14, 1954. **1546**

In this article the author implements most of the recommendations regarding the working of the community projects, contained in the first report of the Programme Evaluation Organization of the Planning Commission. The report was presented to Parliament on May 19, 1954.*

*see also*

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

FLAG

*see*

INDIA—FLAG

FOOD SHORTAGE IN INDIA

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Hopeful prospects. **In** JNS 1949 : 53. **1547**

In this broadcast from the Delhi Station of All-India Radio on June 14, 1952, Nehru brought to notice of the people of India about the shortage of food in India and suggested a few ways of increasing food production.

——No change in food policy. **In** JNS 1954 : 74-82. **1548**

A speech he delivered in Parliament, New Delhi, on November 18, 1952.

*about*

**Achenson, Dean Gooderham.** Indian emergency food aid program. **In** *United States Department of State bulletin* (Washington, D.C.) 24 : 424-426 Mar. 12, 1951. **1549**

**Brailsford, H.N.** The faith of Pandit Nehru. **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) Nov. 15, 1947. **1550**

A record of Nehru's talk with Mr. and Mrs. Brailsford. Summarizes Nehru's ideas on India's food problem and her foreign policy.

**Cohen, Jerome B.** Food and freedom in India. **In** *Foreign policy bulletin* (New York) 31 : 5-7 Apr. 1, 1952. **1551**

**Gandhi, M.K.** Food shortage and agriculture. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1949. xii, 227p. 22cm. **1552**

"The aim of this book is to bring together Gandhiji's writings and the writings also of others published in his weekly the *Harijan*, on how we should cope with the food shortage, and in this connection also, on what should be done to improve our agriculture."—*Editor's note, p. iii.*

**Kumarappa, Bharatan.** Editor's note. **In** Food shortage and agriculture by M.K. Gandhi. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1949 xii, 227p. 22cm. p. iii-v. **1553**

A remarkable summary of the food shortage problem in India.

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*For later material please see the SUPPLEMENT.

**Lyon, Jeon.** Hungry India. **In** *Nation* (New York) 172 : 230 Mar. 10, 1951. **1554**

FOOD SHORTAGE IN INDIA
*see*
FOOD SHORTAGE IN INDIA

FOOD SHORTAGE IN INDIA
*see*
FOOD SHORTAGE IN INDIA

FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA
*see*
INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY (GENERAL)

FORMOSA QUESTION
*see*
INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY—CHINA

FORWARD BLOC
*see*
INDIA—POLITICAL PARTIES

GANDHI COMPARED TO NEHRU
*see*
NEHRU COMPARED TO GANDHI
NEHRU ON GANDHI

GANDHI ON NEHRU
*see*
NEHRU ON GANDHI

GANDHI'S SUCCESSOR
*see*
NEHRU AS HEIR AND SUCCESSOR OF GANDHI

GANDHIAN WAY
*see*
GANDHISM

GOA QUESTION
*see*
SUPPLEMENT UNDER GOA

H.-BOMB
*see*
ATOMIC ENERGY



HARIJANS
*see*
MINORITIES

HARTALS
*see*
STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

HINDI OR HINDUSTANI QUESTION
*see*
NATIONAL LANGUAGE

HINDU CODE BILL
*see*
INDIA—CONSTITUTION

HINDU MAHASABA
*see*
INDIA—POLITICAL PARTIES

HINDUISM

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** What is Hinduism ? **In his** DI 1946 ; 52-54. **1555**

Defines, traces origin and development of Hinduism.

*about*

**Gandhi, M. K.** Hindu *Dharma* (religion). Edited by Bharatan Kumarappa. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1950 xx, 443p. 19½ cm. **1556**

Collection of Gandhi's writings, originally published in *Young India* and *Harijan*, on Hinduism, arranged under suitable subjects like Hinduism (General), non-violence, *ashram* vows, equality of religious education, untouchability, marriage and women.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru-Jinnah correspondence, including Gandhi-Jinnah and Nehru-Nawab Ismail correspondence. Allahabad, J. B. Kripalani, general secretary, A.I.C.C., 1938 ? 90p. 22cm. **1557**

A collection of letters of Nehru, Jinnah, Gandhi and Nawab Ismail. They summarize their point of views on the issue of Hindu-Muslim Unity.

——. Nehru-Jinnah correspondence on Hindu-Muslim Unity during January-April 1938. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 1 : 363-376, 1938. **1558**

——. Nehru flings a challenge. **In** *New York Times Magazine* (New York) p. 10 to 11. 19, 1942. **1559**

Answer to the question, "Can Indians get together?" Pandit Nehru said, "Yes if they can face their problems without outside interference." Concluding his speech he said, "The East will put up with it no longer. Asia will come back to her own through whatever travail and suffering fate may have in store for her. China has poured out her heart's blood in defence of her freedom. India would do likewise if the opportunity came to her to fight for her freedom. She seeks no dominion over others, but also will put up with no dominion over herself." "Only independence will," Nehru added, "release her from long bondage and allow her to play her part fittingly in the terrible drama of the world today."—*Ibid* p. 19.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Speeches on Bihar riots. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 201, 203-4, 206-7, and 294, 1946. **1560**

*about*

**All-India Muslim League.** Hindu-Muslim settlement. Correspondence between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah, Pandit Jawaharlal and Mr. Jinnah and between S. Bose and Mr. Jinnah. Delhi, S. Shamsul Hasan, asst. secy., All-India Muslim League, 1938, 58 p. ports. 21½ cm. **1561**

**Bapat, Narayan Sadashiv.** Nationalism versus Communalism : an essay on Hindu-Muslim Unity. 3d ed. rev. and enl. Poona, G. S. Bapat, 1943. 90p. 18cm. **1562**

At the head of title : a national challenge to the communalists.

**Chakarabarty, Atulananda.** Hindus and Musalmans of India. Calcutta, Thacker, Spink and Co., 1940. xxiv, 183p. 19½cm. **1563**

Analyses and discusses the Communal problem and comments on the views of Gandhi, Nehru and Jinnah.

**Chaudhuri, Binayendra Mohan.** Muslim politics in India. Calcutta, Orient book company, 1946. vii. 104p. 19½cm. **1563 a**

"The author has traced the extra-territorial ideology of the Indian Mussalmans since the Wahabi movement and given a connected and documented account of Muslim politics from 1820 to 1945, furnishing a background of Muslim politics in India."—*Ibid*.

**Duncan, D. D.** In the middle of an Indian massacre. **In** *Life* (Chicago) 23 : 6 x Oct. 6, 1947. **1564**

**Gandhi, M. K.** Communal Unity. Foreword by Rajendra Prasad. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1949. xxii, 1006 p. 22½ cm. **1565**

A complete collection of Gandhi's writings and speeches on unity between Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Jews etc. While defining unity Gandhi said, "Hindu-Muslim Unity means not unity between Hindus and Muslims only but between all those who believe India to be their home, no matter to what faith they belong."

——. Delhi diary ; prayer speeches from Sep. 10, 1947 to Jan. 30, 1948. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1948. xxiv, 406 p. 19½ cm. **1566**



Collection of the post prayer discourses, which he delivered during the last days of his life in Delhi. "In these pages," says Dr. Rajendra Prasad in his foreword to this book ".....one can read the anguish which he (Gandhi) felt and the superhuman effort which he was making to restore and re-establish human standard of life and conduct amongst us." —*Ibid*; p.v. The book is valuable because it summarizes Gandhi's untiring efforts to restore unity among Hindus and Muslims. It also gives a glimpse into his great disappointment at the end of his life.

**Gandhi proposes a Jinnah government.** **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 64 : 516 Apr. 23, 1947. **1567**

**Jinnah, M. A.** Nehru-Jinnah correspondence on Hindu-Muslim Unity during January-April, 1938. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 1 : 363-376, 1938. **1568**

**Joshi, Puran Chandra.** They must meet again. Bombay People's publishing house, 1944. 44p. maps. 18½ cm. **1569**

**Khan, Abdul Majid.** The communalism in India, its origin and growth. Foreword by Babu Rajendra Prasad, introduction by Kalinath Ray. Lahore, Paramount publications, 1944. 78 p. 20 cm. **1570**

**Mehta, Ashok and Patwardhan, Achyut.** The communal triangle in India. Allahabad, Kitabistan, 1942. 263 p. 22 cm. **1571**

"First published in July, 1942. Second revised edition August 1942."
Bibliography : p. 249-253.

**Mitra, D. N.** Blood of brothers is the promise of peace in India. **In** *United Nations World* (New York) 2 : 32-35. Dec. 1948. **1572**

**Moslems Stone Nehru.** **In** *Life* (Chicago) 21 : 36-37 Nov. 11, 1946.—port, **1573**

An illustrative account of Nehru's visit to India's North-west Frontier. One of the pictures shows tribesmen hurl stones at Nehru's convoy from embarkment near Nandi Kotal Fort in Khyber Pass. Another picture shows Nehru's car stoned by the mob.

**Nationalism in Conflict in India**; with a foreword by Qaid-i-Azam Jinnah. Bombay, Home study circle, 1943. 310 p. 18½ cm. **1574**

"The author is Mr. M.R.T."—Foreword.

**Neville, R.** Houses divided. **In** *Life* (Chicago). 23 : 19-20 Aug. 11, 1947. **1575**

**Parkin, Raleigh.** Nehru on Wavell Plan. **In his** India to-day ; an introduction to Indian politics. New York, Longmans, Green and Company and The John Day Company, 1946. x, 387 p. **1576**

Comments on Nehru's attitude towards the Wavell Plan. Extracts from Nehru's speech on the Plan are quoted.

**Peerzada, Syed Sharifuddin,** *ed.* Leader's correspondence with Mr. Jinnah. Bombay, Sh. Nazir Ahmed, Taj office, 1944. iv, 225 p. 19 cm. **1577**

A collection of the letters M.A. Jinnah exchanged with Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders regarding the Hindu-Muslim problem.

**Prasad, Beni.** Communal settlement. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1944. 48 p. 19 cm. **1578**

"This pamphlet on the Pakistan controversy offers a solution in harmony with aspiration for autonomy on the one hand and political and administrative necessities on the other.

——The Hindu-Muslim questions. 2d. and rev. ed. Lahore. The Minerva book shop, 1943. xiii, 164 p. 18 cm. (*Half title* : Minerva series on government Monograph No. 2.) **1579**

——India's Hindu-Muslim question. London, George Allen and Unwin, 1946. 152 p. 19 cm. **1580**

Dr. Beni Prasad was India's eminent historian. This book provides a clear and concise survey of the questions involved in the Hindu-Muslim issue and offers suggestions for their solutions. Also comments on Gandhi's, Nehru's and Jinnah's ideas on the question.

**Prasad, Rajendra.** India divided. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1946. xiv, 427p. 3 maps. diagrs. 25cm. **1581**

A fair and reliable treatise on the Hindu-Muslim problem in India. Presents historical, political, social, cultural and economic reasons for the dispute and illustrates them with maps and diagrams. The author, who is the first President of the Republic of India, wholeheartedly supports Gandhi's and Nehru's views on the subject.

**Rajagopalachari, Chakravarti.** Reconciliation, why and how ; a plea for immediate action. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1945. 40p. 18cm. **1582**

In this pamphlet the author discusses his formula to solve the Hindu-Muslim problem. Gandhi and Nehru did not completely agree with him.

**Singh, Durlab,** *ed.* A complete record of the Unity talks ; Rajendra Prasad-Jinnah ; Gandhi-Jinnah ; Nehru-Jinnah ; Bose-Jinnah ; Sapru-Jinnah and Viceroy-Jinnah etc. Lahore, Hero publications, 1945. 275p. 18½cm. **1583**

Includes, "correspondence between Jinnah and Congress leaders Rajendra Prasad, Gandhi, Nehru, Bose, Sapru, and the Viceroy"—*Ibid*, Editor's note.

**Smith, R. A.** Why India fights India. **In** *Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia) 220 : 24-25 Dec. 6, 1947. **1584**

HINDUSTANI
*see*
NATIONAL LANGUAGE



HOME RULE
*see*
INDIA—NATIONAL MOVEMENT

HUMANISM
*see*
NEHRU—HUMANIST

HYDROGEN BOMB
*see*
ATOMIC ENERGY

IMPRISONMENTS OF NEHRU
*see*
NEHRU—IMPRISONMENTS

INDEPENDENCE DAY, AUGUST 15, 1947
*see*
INDIA—NATIONAL MOVEMENT

INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA
*see*
INDIA—NATIONAL MOVEMENT

INDIA—CIVILIZATION

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** India rediscovered ; an abridged version of "The Discovery of India." Edited by C. D. Narasimhaiah. Bombay, Oxford University Press, 1954. xxii, 241p. 18cm. **1585**

"It is for the benefit of the undergraduate in the University and average educated reader (in India and abroad) both of whom are pressed for time, though in different ways, that I have abridged the book in such a way as to exclude the sections on political developments and to focus mainly on these chapters which give a cultural background of India" Foreword—p. v.

——The discovery of India. Calcutta, The Signet press, 1946. xii, 514p. 22½cm. **1586**

A masterly brief survey of India's civilization and culture from the Indus Valley civilization to 1946. This book was written by the author in the Ahmadnagar Fort prison during the five months, April to September, 1944.

*about*

**Chaudhuri, N. C.** Western influence on India. **In** *Atlantic* (Boston) 193 : 70-74 Mar., 1954. **1587**

**Gandhi, M. K.** Indian civilization. **In** Teachings of Mahatma Gandhi ; edited by Jag Parvesh Chandra, with a foreword by Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Lahore, The Indian printing works, 1945. 620p. port. 18cm. Also in *Hindu Dharma* 1950 : 57-58. **1588**

A collection of extracts from his writings and speeches on Indian civilization.

**Kabir, Humayun.** Our heritage. Bombay, National information and publications, 1947. illus. viii, 98p. 19cm. **1589**

"A masterly interpretation of Indian culture from the earliest times to the present turmoil—a historical analysis of India's heritage, now in dispute in the shape of the communal problem."

**Sharma, Shripad Rama.** Our heritage and its significance. Bombay, Hindi Kitabs, 1947. viii, 207 p. 19½cm. **1590**

Gives a historical sketch of India's culture and explains its significance.

**Viswanatha, Sekhanispuram Vaidyanatha.** Racial synthesis in Hindu culture. London, K. Pal, Trench, Trubner and Co., Ltd., New York, E. P. Dutton and Co. 1928. vii, 23 p. 21½ cm. (Half title. Trubnesey Oriental series). **1591**

## INDIA—CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** An independent sovereign republic. **In** *IA* 1949 : 344-353. **1592**

A speech Nehru delivered while moving the objectives Resolution at the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi on December 13, 1946.

——The resolution about objectives. **In** AI 1949 : 354-361. **1593**

A speech Nehru delivered while winding up the debate at the Constituent Assembly, on January 22, 1947.

*about*

**Banerjee, Anil Chandra,** *Comp.* The Constituent Aassembly of India. Calcutta, A. Mukherjee, 1947. xlviii, 350 p. 23 cm. **1594**

A valuable source book on the Constituent Assembly. Includes some material by Jawaharlal Nehru.

## INDIA—CONSTITUTION

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Address to the All-India National Convention of the members of the All-India Congress Committee and the members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures belonging to the Congress Party, March 19, 1937. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 1 : 207-212, 1937. **1595**

——Compensation for compulsory acquisition of property. **In** JNS 1954 : 479-485. **1596**

Speech delivered while moving an Amendment to Article 24 of the Draft Constitution in Constituent Assembly, New Delhi on September 10, 1949.

——Equality and the backward classes. **In** JNS 1954 : 515-532. **1597**

Speech delivered while moving the resolution : "That the Bill to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration," in Parliament, New Delhi, on May 29, 1951.



**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Individual and social freedom. **In** JNS 1954 : 502-514. **1598**

Reply to the debate on the reference to a Select Committee of the Bill to amend the Constitution of India in Parliament, New Delhi, on May 18, 1951.

——The last lap of our long journey. **In** *IA* 1949 : 375-384. **1599**

A speech on the motion moved by the Hon'ble Dr. B. R. Ambedkar that the Draft Constitution as framed by the Drafting Committee be taken into consideration, delivered at the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi on November 8, 1948.

——The Preventive Detention Bill. **In** JNS 1954 : 578-586. **1600**

Speech delivered in Parliament, New Delhi on August 1952.

——The static element. **In** JNS 1954 : 485-501. **1601**

Speech delivered in moving that the Bill to amend the Constitution of India be referred to a Select Committee in Parliament, New Delhi on May 16, 1951.

——Two speeches on India's charter of freedom. **In** India's charter of freedom, containing the objectives resolution passed by the Constituent Assembly of India on January 22, 1947 and two speeches thereon of Jawaharlal Nehru. New Delhi, 1947. 33 p. 22 cm. **1602**

*about*

**Banerjee, Anil Chandra,** *ed.* Indian Constitutional documents. Calcutta, A. Mukherjee and Co., 1945-46. 2 v. 22 cm. **1603**

"List of books." v 2, p. 525-528.

**Coupland, Reginald.** The Indian problem, 1883-1935.....Report on the constitutional problem in India submitted to the Warden and fellows of Nuffield College, Oxford, London, New York, etc., Oxford University press, 1942. vi, 160 p. double map. 21½ cm. **1604**

**India.** *Constituent Assembly.* India's charter of freedom, containing the objectives resolution passed by the Constituent Assembly of India on January 22, 1947 and two speeches thereon of Jawaharlal Nehru, New Delhi, 1947. 33 p. 22 cm. **1605**

**Proposed constitution.** **In** *Scholastic* (New York) 52 : 6 Mar. 22, 1948. **1606**

**Sharma, Shri Ram.** India's democratic constitution. **In** *Foreign affairs* (New York) 28 : 449-501 Apr., 1950. **1607**

**Shastri, Shiv K.** Background to democracy. **In** *United Nations World* (New York) 5 : 54-55 Jan., 1951. **1608**

## INDIA—DEFENCE

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Launching a ship. **In** *IA* 1949 : 364-367. **1609**

A speech delivered at Vizagapatam, Madras, on the launching of S. S. *Jala-Usha*, the first ocean-going steamer made in India, on March 14, 1948.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** To our services. **In** JNS 1254 : 535-538. **1610**

Broadcast to the Services from the Delhi Station of All-India Radio, on December 7, 1949.

——To the defence services. **In** IA 1949 : 362-363. **1611**

A talk broadcast to the men of the Armed Services from New Delhi, on December 1, 1947, inaugurating the New Forces Programme on the All-India Radio.

*about*

**Dutt, Rajani Palme.** No place for British Army in free India; Nehru on how power can be transferred to Indians. **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta), April 8, 1946. **1612**

In an exclusive interview to Shri Rajani Palme Dutt of the *Daily Worker* Jawaharlal Nehru gave a number of interesting answers to questions put to him on the situation of negotiations. The author wrote this article based on that interview.

## INDIA—DOMINION STATUS

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Amendment to Mahatma Gandhi's resolution on Dominion Status in the All-India Congress Committee at Calcutta, December 27, 1928. **In** *Indian Quarterly Register,* (Calcutta) 2 ; 32-35, 1928. **1613**

*about*

**Coupland, Reginald.** *Swaraj* and Dominion Status. **In his** The Indian problem, 1883-1935. Report on the constitutional problem in India submitted to the Warden and fellows of Nuffield College, Oxford. London, New York etc., Oxford University press, 1942. vi, 160 p. 21½ cm. p. 80-86. **1614**

Comments on Gandhi's and Nehru's demand for *Swaraj* (complete independence) and his reactions about the British offer of Dominion Status.

**Gandhi, M. K.** Dominion status. **In** Mahatma ; life of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi by D. G. Tendukar and Vithalbhai K. Jhaveri ; foreword by Jawaharlal Nehru. Bombay, 1951-54. 8 vols. ports. facsims. 25 cm. v. 2 : 439. **1615**

While moving a resolution in a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on December 26, 1938, Gandhi said, "It is an open secret that we have in our camp sharp differences of opinion as to the lead the Congressmen should receive in connection with the epoch-making report of the All-Parties Committee." Srinivas Iyengar Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Bose were very much against the dominion status idea, while Motilal Nehru (Jawaharlal Nehru's father) had made it clear that he would not preside over the Congress if he could not have a majority for the resolution in favour of his report. Gandhi struck a middle path and proposed that, "the Congress shall not be bound by the constitution, if it is not accepted on or before the 31st of December 1930 and provided further that in the event of non-acceptance by the British Parliament of the said constitution by that date, the Congress will start non-violent non-co-operation."—*Ibid,* p. 439.

**Jawaharlal Nehru defines aims.** **In** *Great Britain and East* (London) 55 : 433 Dec. 5, 1940. **1616**

Comments on Nehru's statement in which he said, "We want independence and not dominion or any other status."



## INDIA-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** India's sickness : Famine. **In** *DI* 1946 : 437-440. **1617**

While surveying the history of various famines in India comments on India's economic conditions.

——On the Five-Year Plan. **In** JNS 1954 : 85-106. **1618**

A collection of three speeches on various aspects of the Five-Year Plan summarizes India's economic condition.

*about*

**Agarwal, Shriman Narayan.*** The Gandhian plan of economic development of India. Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi. Bombay, Padma publications Ltd., 1944. 115p. 22cm. **1619**

——Gandhian plan reaffirmed. Foreword by Rajendra Prasad. Bombay, Padma publications Ltd., 1948. 88p. 22cm. **1620**

"A continuation of and supplement to the author's Gandhian Plan."

**All-India Congress Committee,** *Allahabad.* Report of the economic programme committee. Allahabad, The A.I.C.C., 1948. 62p. 21½cm. **1621**

The economic programme of the All-India Congress Committee is entirely based on the Gandhian plan to raise the standard of India's masses.

**Atlantic report on the world to-day.** **In** *Atlantic monthly* (Boston) 191 : 10 Apr. 1953. **1622**

**Bombay letter.** **In** *Business week* (New York) p. 116 Oct. 18, 1947. **1623**

**Can Nehru get capital without capitalists ?** **In** *Saturday evening post* (Philadelphia) 222 : 10 Nov. 5, 1949. **1624**

**D'Souza, Jerome.** Will India abandon Gandhi's distributism ? **In** *Commonweal* (New York) 51 : 361-363 Jan. 6, 1950. **1625**

**Dutt, Asoke Kumar.** Nehru builds India's new economic economy. **In** *United Nations World* (New York) 3 : 50-53 Oct., 1949. **1626**

Evaluates "Nehru's economic credo." Surveys briefly the economic history of India since Nehru and Indian National Congress in 1929, proclaimed its belief in economic democracy, as strictly political goal of India's emancipation into a democratic self-governing state. The article is illustrated. Nehru is shown with his young grandson, Rajiva.

**Gandhi, M. K.** Gospel of work. **In** Selection from Gandhi by Nirmal Kumar Bose. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1948. xxiii, 311p. 22cm. p. 49-63. **1627**

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*Please *see* also under **Narayan, Shriman.**

A collection of extracts from Gandhi's writings and speeches on the economic conditions in India and how to improve them. The gleanings are arranged under subject headings like gospel of work ; the sight of poverty ; no question of giving alms ; bread labour ; spinning as a supplementary industry ; *Khadi* not a commercial concern and relation between the new scheme of *Khadi* and *Swaraj*.

**Gould, K. M.** Land-hungry India. **In** *Scholastic* (New York) 63 : 19 Nov. 18, 1953. **1628**

**Hersey, Evelyn W.** Social and economic factors in India's welfare progress. **In** *Social case work* (New York) 32 : 300-306 July, 1951. **1629**

——India, heading into smack ? **In** *Business week* (New York) 109-110 Oct. 25, 1947. **1630**

**Indian economy is stalled.** **In** *Business week* (New York) p. 118 Apr. 30, 1949. **1631**

**Kumarappa, Joseph Cornalius.** The economics of permanence : a quest for a social order based on non-violence. Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi. Wardha, All-India Village Industries Association, 1946-1948. **1632**

An interpretation of the Gandhian plan to improve the economic conditions of the people of India.

——*Swaraj* for masses. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1948. 104p. 19cm. **1633**

This book, divided into five sections, is a collection of articles originally published in *Harijan* and *Gram Udyog Patrika*. They describe the present economic conditions, the ideals on which India's economy should be based, India's wealth, and the possibilities of changing her industries in the light of her political changes.

**Mitra, K.** *ed.* Economic freedom and economic planning : a symposium. Allahabad, All-India Congress Committee, 1947. 202p. 21½ cm. **1634**

The contributions to this symposium organized by the All-India Congress Committee discuss the National plan from its different points of view.

**Nag, D. S.** Study of economic plans for India. Foreword by Rajendra Prasad. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1949. 177p. 19cm. **1635**

In this book the author carefully examines and analyses the Gandhian and a few other economic plans, suggesting ways and means to improve the standard of living of the people of India.

**Nair, Kusum.** There's business in India, but U. S. can get it only by enterprise. **In** *Fortune* (Denvar) 39 : 86-87 Feb., 1949. **1636**

**Naoraoji, K.A.D.** As Nehru said. **In** *Rotarian* (Chicago) 77 : 20-22 Oct., 1950. **1637**

**New Delhi letter.** **In** *Business week* (New York) p. 70 Jan. 3, 1948. **1638**



**Rao, R. V.** Economic planning in India. Rajkot, Kitabghar, 1945. 116p. 19cm. **1639**

Examines and discusses economic planning in India.

**Sundaram, Lanka.** Nationalism and self-sufficiency, a critique of India's economic fortunes. Delhi. Rajkamal publications, 1944. 119p. 22½ cm. **1640**

"Sequal to my...book *India in world politics* and is followed. by my book "*A secular state for India.*"—Preface.

**Thorner, Daniel.** Problems of economic development in India. **In** *Annals of the American Academy of political and social science* (Philadelphia) 268 : 96-103 Mar., 1950. **1641**

**Ward, B.** Fateful race between China and India. **In** *New York Times Magazine* (New York) p. 9. Sep. 20, 1953. **1642**

*see also*
NEHRU ON INDUSTRIALISATION

## INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY (GENERAL)

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Defining foreign policy. **In** JNS 1954 : 226-242. **1643**

A speech Nehru delivered during the debate on the President's Address in Parliament, New Delhi on February, 17, 1953. Defining a foreign policy Nehru said,..."a foreign policy is not just a declaration of fine principles ; nor is it a directive to tell the world how to behave. It is conditioned and controlled by a country's own strength. If the policy does not take the capacity of the country into account, it cannot be followed up. If a country talks bigger than it is, it brings little credit to itself." "It is easy for you or me," Nehru added further, "to lay down beautiful maxims ; but if that is done by a Government or nations it would probably come to nothing. In any case, what do we achieve except the satisfaction of having made fine speeches."—*Ibid.* p. 229-30.

——Emergence of India in world affairs. **In** *IA* 1949 : 229-244. **1644**

In this speech which Nehru delivered at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) New Delhi, on March 8, 1948 he said, "We are at the present moment on friendly terms with all countries. With our neighbour, Pakistan, I think the situation is improving from day to-day. It is much better than it was a few months ago. I hope it will improve more. With Afghanistan and Nepal we are on the friendliest terms. "With other countries in Asia and in Europe," Nehru further added, "our relations are getting closer and closer, our trade is extending."—*Ibid* p. 243.

——Going ahead. **In** JNS 1954 : 204-211. **1645**

This speech Nehru delivered in reply to the debate on the President's Address in Parliament, New Delhi, on February 12, 1952. The President referred to foreign affairs and international relations in his address. Supporting the President's address Nehru added, "The manner of his address was calm and dignified. This seems to have led some Hon. Members and some press men to believe that our Government had abandoned the firm stand it had taken earlier. I would beg the House not to interpret the absence of fire in the President's Address as a sign of change in our policy."—*Ibid* p. 206.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Great step forward, but only a step ; statement, July 21, 1954. **In** *U. S. News* (Dayton) 37-88 Ju.30, 1954. **1646**

——. The growth of violence. **In** JNS 1954 : 178-190. **1647**

In answering to the debate on India's Foreign Policy in Parliament, New Delhi, on December 7; 1950, Nehru said, "Our foreign policy, naturally, has to do with world affairs but if my Hon. Member thinks that the Government of India moulds world affairs he is very much mistaken. I do not say that we cannot or have not affected the world to some extent. But obviously, we affect or influence it in a very small measure. "If the world goes wrong," Nehru added further, "than it may, of course, be due to some error of ours but surely it would be the resultant of a large number of policies, in particular the policies of the powerful and influential countries that dominate the policies of the smaller and weaker countries." —*Ibid* p. 179.

——. India keeps out of power blocs. **In** *IA* 1949. 210-222. **1648**

This speech Nehru delivered at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi on March 8, 1948. "Speaking on two cut motions moved by Prof. Ranga and Seth Govinddas to discuss India's foreign policy, some criticized certain aspects of that policy and advocated alliance with one of the power blocs at the U.N.O. The Prime Minister made this speech in reply to the debate."—*Ibid* p. 210.

——India's foreign policy. **In** *IA* 1949 : 199-209. **1649**

A speech Nehru delivered at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi, on Dec. 4, 1947. "This speech was made in reply to Prof. N.G. Ranga's cut motion for the reduction of the demand under the head "Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations."—*Ibid* p. 199.

——The larger scheme of things. **In** JNS 1954 : 212-225. **1650**

Speech in reply to the two day debate on Foreign Policy. Parliament, New Delhi, on June 12, 1952.

——Nehru talks interview ; edited by W. Attwood. ports. **In** *Look* (Des Moines) 18 : 31-35 Nov. 2, 1954. **1651**

——Nehru's idea for peace ; interview. **In** *United States News and world report* (Dayton, Ohio) 29 : 30-32. Sep. 15, 1950. port. **1652**

A complete account of eighteen questions and their answers by Nehru on the war in Korea. These questions were submitted to Nehru through the Ambassador of India in Washington, D. C. The Ambassador forwarded these replies to the editors of *U.S. News and World Report*. A picture of Nehru is printed.

——Our foreign policy. **In** *IA* 1949 : 244-261. **1653**

In this speech which Nehru delivered at the Indian Council of World Affairs, Constitution Club, New Delhi, on March 22, 1949, summarizes India's foreign policy in general.

——Our policy is positive. **In** JNS 1954 : 143-158. **1654**

A general statement on India's foreign policy, Nehru made in Parliament while presenting the budget demand for the Ministry of External affairs, New Delhi on March 17, 1950. Explaining his foreign policy Nehru said. "Our general approach has been, as far as possible, one of non-interference in the various conflicts in other parts of the world." "As the House may judge," Nehru further added, "we have followed this policy with greater or less success. Of course as a



member of the United Nations, we have to participate in debates and express our opinion. In many subsidiary organs of the United Nations dealing with other matter, we had to express our opinion, particularly in relation to Asiatic countries with which India has a special relation."—*Ibid* p. 1431.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** The problem of external publicity. **In** IA 1949 : 223-228. **1655**

This speech Nehru delivered at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) on March 15, 1948.

——Pursuit of peace ; address, October 17, 1949. **In** *Vital speeches* (New York). 16 : 47-49. Nov. 1, 1949. **1656**

——The psychosis of fear. **In** JNS 1954 . 243-258. **1657**

In this speech Nehru delivered in Parliament, New Delhi, on February 18, 1953 answers questions of some of the members of Parliament regarding India's foreign policy.

——Report to the All-India Congress Committee on the International Congress against imperialism held at Brussels, February 10-15, 1927. **In** *Indian Quarterly Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 152-159. 1927. **1658**

——Speech outlining foreign policy at his first Press Conference as Minister-in-charge, September 26, 1946. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 251-258, 1946. **1659**

——Talks with Nehru ; India's Prime Minister speaks out on the crisis of our time. A discussion between Jawaharlal Nehru and Norman Counis. New York, J. Day Co., 1951. 64 p. 21 cm. **1660**

Published in the *Saturday review of literature* (New York) in April. British edition published by V. Gollanez, London, 1951.

——We will not compromise. **In** JNS 1954 : 191-203. **1661**

A speech Nehru made during the Foreign Affairs debate in Parliament, New Delhi, on March 28, 1951.

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**America learns about reds ;** Neutral nations repatriation commission. **In** *America* (New York) 90 : 167 Nov. 14, 193. **1662**

**Anand, Mulkraj.** Mulkraj Anand praises Nehru's foreign policy. **In** *National Herald* (Lucknow) July 22, 1953. **1663**

A report of an interview with Dr. Anand in which he said, "Only the moral prestige of the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and his policy of neutrality stood between India and disaster."—*Ibid.*

**Appadorai, Angadipuram.** India's foreign policy. **In** *International Affairs* (New York) 25 : 37-46 Jan., 1949. **1664**

**Asia : pilgrims in the West and East.** **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 44 : 36 Nov. 8, 1954. **1665**

**Bartlatt, Vernon.** Removing barriers to peace ; Nehru can play big role. **In** *Bombay Chronicle* (Bombay) July 6, 1953. **1666**

Clearly the combined wisdom of men so unlike each other as Sir Winston Churchill and Nehru will be badly needed in the next few months says the author in this article.

**Barton, Sir William Pell.** India and world politics. **In** *Fortnightly* (London) 170 (ns. 164) : 96-98 Aug., 1948. **1667**

——India's foreign policy. **In** *Contemporary review* (New York) 178 : 267-270 Nov., 1950. **1668**

Comments on Nehru's foreign policy. Summing up his remarks the author adds, "India in the context of world events today feels no longer able to carry out a policy of neutrality. She has ceased to aspire to the leadership of Asia : her influence will be mainly directed towards establishing peace and well-being in Asia. One likes that her voice in world politics may soon have the weight her position should command it. Only a complete understanding over Kashmir could be reached between herself and Pakistan."—*Ibid.* p.270.

**Bhargava, G.S.** More cautious Nehru. **In** *New republic* (New York) 131 : 6 Nov. 1, 1954. **1669**

**Carter, Gwendolen Margaret.** Asian dominions in the Commonwealth. **In** *Pacific affairs* (New York) 22 : 367-375 Dec. 1949. **1670**

**Chamanlal,** *Diwan.* Nehru's foreign policy is a correct one. **In** *Hindu* (Madras) Nov. 12, 1950. **1671**

General comments on Nehru's foreign policy.

**Chase, Stuat.** Nehru and the middle way. **In** NAG. 1949 : 58-60 **1672**

American author and economist supports Nehru's neutral progress policy and adds, "I hope that Jawaharlal Nehru can continue to lead us along this road." "Without leaders," he further added, "we shall be lost. And we must have strong, wise leaders able to hold their own against those men on horseback who flourish their swords, and call so loudly on the right and on the left."—*Ibid.* p.60.

**Coatman, J.** India and the future. **In** *Political quarterly* (London) 18 : 313-323 Oct., 1947. **1673**

**Crown without sceptre** ; a republic within the Commonwealth. **In** *Round table* (New York) 39 : 203-207 June, 1949. **1674**

**Damned if we do, damned if we do not** ; eleventh international conference of the Institute of Pacific relations, Lucknow. **In** *Commonweal* (New York) 53 : 109-110, Nov. 10, 1950. **1675**

**Deane, Philip.** Nehru's view on national and world situation. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) March 21, 1954. **1676**

A report of the author's interview with Nehru.

**Delhi dispatch** ; bid to both sides. **In** *New Republic* (New York) 131 : 5 Oct. 25, 1954. **1677**



**D'souza, Jerone.** Nehru's independence course. **In** *Commonweal* (New York) 53 : 54-56 Oct. 27, 1950. **1678**

**Fielden, Lional.** Which way will India turn ? **In** *New York Times magazine* (New York) p.14-15 June 16, 1950. **1679**

**Fitzerald, Richard Charles.** Further development in the British Commonwealth of nations. **In** *World affairs* (London) ns. 3 : 269-281 July, 1949. **1680**

**Gayn, Mark.** Shape of the table. **In** *New Statesman and Nation* (London) 46 : 224-225 Aug. 29, 1953. **1681**

**Hutheesing, Raja.** India's chance. **In** *Spectator* (London) 190 : 781 June, 1955. **1682**

**India for the Indians. In** *Scholastic* (New York) 64 : 19 Apr., 1954. **1683**

**India responds to new approach. In** *Christian century* (Chicago) 69 : 333 Mar., 19, 1952. **1684**

**India's point of view. In** *Commonweal* (New York) 59 : 108 Nov. 6, 1953. **1685**

**India's shifting neutrality. In** *Atlantic monthly* (Boston) 187 : 16-17 March, 1951. **1686**

**India's vacant chair. In** *New republic* (New York) 125 : 6 Sep. 10, 1951. **1687**

**Karanjia, R.K.** Foreign policy of Free India. **In** *New Statesman and Nation* (London) 35 : 6 Jan. 3, 1948. **1688**

**Kirchway, Frede.** (Mrs. Evans Clark) India as independent. **In** *Nation* (New York) 173 : 272 Oct. 6, 1951. **1689**

**Kodanda Rao, P.** India : the republic dominion. **In** *Current history* (Philadelphia) 25 : 331-338 Dec., 1953. **1690**

**Levi, Werner.** India debates foreign policy. **In** *Far Eastern Survey* (New York) 20 : 45-52 Mar. 7, 1951. **1691**

——India's foreign policy. **In** *Fortnightly* (London) 175 (ns : 169) 213-18 Apr., 1951. **1692**

**Lilienthal, David Ele.** Are we losing India ? **In** *Collier's* (Springfield, Ohio) 127 : 13-15 Jun. 23, 1954. **1693**

This profousely illustrated article with photographs is an attempt to interpret to Americans from the American point of view the following questions : Are (Americans) facing the same fate that overtook in China ? Will all Asia turn against U. S. ? The writer who talked to Nehru, warns of the peril—and suggests how Americans might reverse the tide. Along with several other pictures, there is a 10 × 8 coloured picture of Nehru with the author, sitting in the P. M's residence

garden at New Delhi. The author concludes "I believe the new India is on top, with a fair chance to stay there. We could not co-operate with the old India even if we wanted to. We can work with the new. I think we should. I believe we will."—*Ibid* p. 46.

**Man in a glass house.** **In** *United States news and world report* (Dayton, Ohio) 36 : 36-41 Feb. 12, 1954. ports. **1694**

This critical article criticises Nehru's foreign policy and points out India's domestic problems. Depicting the two sides of Nehru i. e., "Abroad" and "at home" the author comments :

Abroad :

(*a*) Nehru as the world to follow India's moral leadership.
(*b*) Nehru accuses U. S. of playing "power politics."
(*c*) Nehru denounces racial discrimination in Western nations.
(*d*) Nehru wants West to be soft towards Russia, communist China.
(*e*) Nehru denounces South Korea's Syngman Rhee as a "dictator."

At Home :

(*a*) Nehru's India is shot through with profiteering, illiteracy, poverty.
(*b*) Nehru's Government is putting on pressure to take over Kashmir.
(*c*) Nehru rules over millions of "untouchables" who are denied most rights.
(*d*) Nehru's Government has cracked down on India's communists.
(*e*) Nehru means what amounts to a one-man Government in India.

A picture of Nehru with Indian troops is given. Two pictures also appear side by side one in Western dress and the other in Indian dress.

**Mansergh, Nicholas.** Commonwealth in Asia. **In** *Pacific affairs* (New York) 23 : 3-20 Mar., 1950. **1695**

**Masani, Minocheler Ruston.** More impression of Lucknow. **In** *Far-Eastern survey* (New York) 20 : 42-43 Feb. 21, 1951. **1696**

**Maurer, Herrymon** (Pinchas Goldfeder, pseud). Middle ground where Nehru stands. **In** *Commentary* (New York) 11 : 207-216 Mar., 1951. **1697**

**Karanjia, R. K.** Foreign policy of free India. **In** *New Statesman and nation* (London) 35 : 6 Jan., 3, 1948. **1698**

Commenting on Nehru's foreign policy for India, author adds, "Nehru would like to steer India clear of the rocks and shoals of the world Soviet-Slav and Anglo-American blocs, of the international Soviet-Communist Party no less than the international American-Capitalist Party". He further adds, "U. N. O has emphatically affirmed its neutrality between the United States and the Soviet Union and its policy to treat every issue strictly on its merits. It may be that India the mother of civilizations, will emerge united once again to assume her role of leadership in Asia."—*Ibid* p. 7.

**Nehru proposed as supreme mediator between East and West.** **In** *United Nations World* (New York) 3 : 6-7 Nov. 1949. port. **1699**

Comments on a proposal according to which "the current General Assembly (of U. N.) to appoint Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India as supreme mediator between the Western and Eastern blocs." The plan, in its present, would endow the Prime Minister of India with full powers to organize his mediation in



whatever way he feels best to insure success." The events show that the proposal ended in fiasco.

**Nehru's choice.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 64 : 34 Nov. 22, 1954. **1700**

**Neutral Mr. Nehru** ; whose side is he on ? **In** *United States News* (Dayton) 37 : 78 Oct. 29, 1954 port. **1701**

**Neutrality, the Indian rope trick.** **In** *Scholastic* (New York) 64 : 9-11 Feb. 3, 1954. **1702**

**New ally in Asia.** **In** *America* (New York) 90 : 222 November 28, 1953. **1703**

**New look of Indian neutralism.** **In** *America* New York 92 : 174-175 Nov. 13, 1954. **1704**

**Pethick-Lawrence, Frederick William.** *1st baron.* India and the Commonwealth. **In** *Contemporary* (London) 175 : 231-324 Jun., 1949. **1705**

——India's place in the world. **In** NAG 1949 : 15-16. **1706**

A British statesman, former Secretary of the State for India and the Head of the British Cabinet Mission to India estimating India's place in the world says "..... She (India) occupies a pivotal place on the map of the World. .....A free and democratic India, in close association with other like-minded, free and democratic peoples, can be a great bulwark of peace and of constructive followship in the community of nations."—*Ibid* p. 16.

**Puzzle : What does Nehru really want ?** **In** *United States News* (New York) 30 : 35-36 Feb. 9, 1951. **1707**

**Rangaswamy, K.** Indian power politics. **In** *Nation* (New York) 171 : 302-303 Oct., 7, 1950. **1708**

**Rao, Shiva.** Light ahead in India. **In** *Nation* (New York) 166 : 632-633 Jun. 5, 1948. **1709**

**Rosinger, Lawrence Kaelter.** India in world politics. **In** *Far Eastern Survey* (New York) 18 : 229-233 Oct. 5, 1949. **1710**

——Meeting of East and West ; review of *Talks with Nehru :* discussion between Jawaharlal Nehru and Norman Cousins. **In** *Saturday review of literature* (New York) 34 : 9 Jul., 21, 1951. **1711**

**Roy, Prakash.** Nehru and neutrality. **In** *Nation* (Calcutta). **1712**

A critical study of Nehru's statement he made in Washington, D.C. before the U.S.A. Congress. Nehru said, "when freedom is menaced, or justice threatened, or aggression takes place, we cannot and shall not be neutral."—*Ibid.*

**Shean, Vincent.** Case for India. **In** *Foreign affairs* (New York) 30 : 77-90 Oct. 1951. **1713**

A favourable treatise and an interpretation of Nehru's foreign policies to the people of the United States. Specially comments on Nehru's policies on the Kashmir and Korean issues.

**Shridharani, Krishnalal Jethalal.** India's uncertain future. **In** *New republic* (New York) 124 : 10-12 Feb. 26, 1951. **1714**

——Nehru's neutrality. **In** *New republic* (New York) 124 : 8-9 May, 21, 1951. **1715**

Dr. Shridharani in this despatch from New Delhi interprets and explains Nehru's foreign policy. Comments on issues like the All-India Peace Congress, the Cultural Freedom Congress, on General MacArthur's dismissal etc.

**Stassen, Harold Edward.** Nehru, man in the middle. **In** *Ladies' home journal* (Philadelphia) 68 : 50-1 May, 1951. **1716**

Criticism of Nehru's foreign policy in general and the Korean policy in particular.

**Stevenson, Adlai Ewing.** Will India turn Communist? **In** *Look* (New York) 17 : 38-44 Jul. 14, 1953. **1717**

Criticism of Nehru's foreign policy.

**Trumbull, Robert.** Behind India's foreign policy. **In** *New York Times Magazine* (New York) p. 12. Oct. 5, 1952. **1718**

— Nehru talks of the East and the West. **In** *New York Times Magazine* (New York) p. 9. Aug. 20, 1950. **1719**

— Nehru's dilemma, West or East? **In** *New York Times Magazine* (New York) p. 14. Jun. 10, 1951. **1720**

An evolution of Nehru's neutral foreign policy. In this despatch from New Delhi *Time* correspondent points out that India's Prime Minister seeks middle course between the democracies and communist power. Concluding his illustrated article the author adds, "India, with an oriental consciousness of limitless time stretching ahead, feels no compulsion to line up either with the East or the West at this indecisive moment of history."—*Ibid* p. 30.

— Spokesman of a troubled continent, Prime Minister Nehru. **In** *New York Times Magazine* (New York) p. 12. Oct. 9, 1949. **1721**

**Vijayatunga, J.** Nehru's policy not inaction but negotiation. **In** *Indian Express* (Madras) Sep. 12, 1953. **1722**

A general review of Nehru's home and foreign policy.

**Vitray, Mrs. Laura.** Asia's revolution : India has the answers. **In** *United Nations world* (New York) 4 : 23-25 Oct. 1950. **1723**

**Wallbank, Thomas Walter.** India : trial balance. **In** *Current history* (Philadelphia) ns. 16 : 203-209 Apr. 1949. **1724**

**Weintal, E.** Can this be love? **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 44 : 36-37 Jul. 12, 1954.* **1725**

* For later material *see* the SUPPLEMENT



## INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY GENERAL (CRITICISM)*

**Chowdhury, Sant Rai.** Nehru—yesterday and today. **In** *Nation* (Calcutta). **1726**

Criticising Nehru's foreign policy in general and his visit to U. S. the author adds, "The Commonwealth or the U. N O. cannot carry us far. The fear, at any rate, remains of India's remaining tied to the wheel of British and American big business. The Indian bourgeoisia has today secured the economic and political co-operation of the British imperialist bourgeoises only to build a cordon to face the upsurge of the revolutionary masses of India. Hence the series of betrayal, the ignoble compromise, the acceptance of the Dominion Status for India, the partition of India, and finally membership of Imperialist power bloc, the British Commonwealth. "The planned moves," the author adds, "for economic and political collaboration with British Imperialism at the cost of India's cherished goal of freedom are directed against the masses and its national revolution. The masses are fighting today the bureaucratic regime with their back to the wall."—*Ibid.*

**Gopalan, A. K.** Under Nehru's leadership India has made great contribution for world peace. **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) Nov. 14, 1954. **1727**

A member of Parliament and leader of the Communist opposition reviews Nehru's home and foreign policies on the latter's 65th birthday. It is a useful article.

**Vivek.** Nehru's blindness to facts. **In** *Times of India.* (Bombay) June 17, 1953. **1728**

Criticism of Nehru's appearance at television in London and his speech on India's foreign policy in general.

## INDIA FOREIGN POLICY—ASIA

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Economic freedom for Asia. **In** *IA* 1949 : 304-312. **1729**

This is an inaugural address Nehru delivered at the third session of the United Nations Economie Commission for Asia and the Far East at Ootacamund, Madras on June 1, 1948.

——Visit to America. New York, John Day Co., 1950. vi, 182p. ports. 20cm. **1730**

A collection of the speeches made by Nehru on his visit to the United States and Canada in 1949. Some of the speeches are prepared, but others were extemporary. In nearly all of them he discussed the problem of India or Asia in general.

*about*

**Deva, Jaya.** India's role in Asia in the post-war. **In** *Asiatic review* (London) ns. 42 : 221-231 Jul., 1946. **1731**

——India and peace in Asia. **In** *New republic* (New York) 123 : 6 Aug. 28, 1950. **1731a**

*Please *see* also the SUPPLEMENT

## INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY—CHINA

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** India can learn from China. **In** *Asia* (New York) 43 : 24-26 Jan. 1943. **1732**

Shortly before his arrest in 1942, Nehru wrote this article as an introduction to the Indian edition of Nym Wales book *China Builds for Democracy*, which is the story of the industrial co-operative movement in China. Nehru speaks very high of the Chinese industrial co-operative movement and comments."...Possibly the whole world, if it is to rise above its present brutal level of periodic war, will have to organize itself in some such way."—*Ibid* p. 26.

——India speaks to China ; last free utterances of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. **In** *Life* (Chicago) 14 : 30 Mar. 1, 1943. port facsim. **1733**

Comments on Nehru's message to China which he wrote in English for a Chinese journalist at the historic Bombay meeting of the All-India Congress. His message is reproduced at the right column of the articles, with a printed version below. A very thoughtful picture appears at the bottom with the caption : "Nehru is Gandhi's outstanding heir for leadership of the Congress party."

——No recognition of two Chinas ; Nehru defines policy on off-shore Island. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Feb. 26, 1955. p. 10. **1734**

A major speech he made in the Lok Sabha on Feb. 25, regarding the Formosa problem. He said, "Formosa was the most important and most dangerous question facing the world today."—*Ibid.*

*about*

**Artists and statesmen :** Yousuf Karsh assembles new portfolio. **In** *Life* (Chicago) 29 : 74 Aug. 7, 1950. **1735**

Comments on his foreign policy on the issue of recognizing Red China in U.N. The picture that appears on page 74 "was taken in Canada, where Karsh was impressed by Nehru's 'mystic serenity,' his soft speech and unmistakable sincerity"—*Ibid* p. 74.

**Communist Campaign to capture Nehru of India.** *Blitz* campaign. **In** *News week* (New York) 42 : 50 Nov. 30, 1953. port. **1736**

Critical comments on the *Blitz's* proposal for "The fund of goodwill and friendship" on Nehru's 64th birthday. From the point of view of the *Newsweek* "It was part of a blatant and curious attempt to flatter Nehru and to create the impressions that he favours communism more than he does." Reproductions of *Blitz's* posters are given.

**Dynamic Neutrality.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 57 : 26 Jan. 29, 1951. port. **1737**

An account of the London conference of commonwealth ministers. The editor, specially criticises Nehru's appeal of recognizing communist China. He also criticises Nehru's policy of Neutrality.

**Fear, M.** India, the honest broker. **In** *New Republic* (New York) 129 : 8-9 Sep. 7, 1953. **1738**



**Fitzgerald, Charles Patric.** Chinese revolution and the West. **In** *Pacific affairs.* (New York) 24 : 3-17 Nov. 1951. **1739**

**Good look** ; relations with China. **In** *Time* (Chicago) 59 : 37 Mar. 24, 1952. **1740**

**Hutheesing, Raja.** China through Indian eyes. **In** *New Statesman and nation* (London) 46 : 152 Aug. 8, 1953. **1741**

**Leng, Shao Chuan.** India and China. **In** *Far Eastern Survey* (New York) 21 : 73-78 May 21, 1952. **1742**

**Nehru gets nowhere ;** India's China policy. **In** *Newsweek* 36 : 37-38 July 31, 1950. **1743**

**Nowhere.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 55 : 33 Feb. 13, 1950. **1744**

Explains his attitude towards recognizing the communist China. Also comments on President Truman's decision to make the hydrogen bomb. "If you have come to the conclusion that the world is a pretty bad show," he said, "then let the hydrogen bomb put an end to the hydrogen bomb."—*Ibid* p. 33.

**Pannikar, Kavalam Madava** (Kerala Putra) (*Pseud.*). Sino-Indian accord. **In** *Nation* (New York) Nov. 20, 1954. **1745**

**People of the week,** Pannikar India's ambassador to Peiping. **In** *United States News* (New York) 30 : 30. Jan. 26, 1951. **1746**

**Pravada, Moscow.** *Pravada* criticises Nehru's views. **In** *The Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Feb. 17, 1955 p. 12. **1747**

*Pravada* suggested on February 16, 1955 that Nehru had been influenced by Sir Winston Churchill in upholding the right of the Chinese Nationalists to attend an international Conference on Formosa. This is a *Reuter* news.

**Red Face Department : Nehru bitter at red China cross up.** **In** *News week* (New York) 36 : 31 Nov. 6, 1950 port. **1748**

A criticism of Nehru's policy towards the Korean War. Also comments on K. M. Pannikar, then, Indian Ambassador to China since 1948.

**Reds bearing gifts.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 60 : 37 Sept. 15, 1952. **1749**

Comments on India's refusal about accepting the gift of 400,000 rupees ($ 84,000) to the Indian Red Cross for famine relief. The Government of India refused it because there was a condition attached by the donor i.e. the money must be distributed through the communist sponsored "Famine Relief Committee."

**Spontaneous Pandit.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 56 : 25 Jl. 31, 1950. **1750**

Criticism of Nehru's proposal whereby United Nations would seat the Chinese Communist delegates.

**Towards disenchantment in India ;** Battle for the Himalayas. **In** *Time* (Chicago) 62 : 35-36 Nov. 33. **1751**

**Trouble in Tibet :** notes exchanged between India and China. **In** *Current history* (New York) Ns. 19 : 359-361 Dec., 1950. **1752**

**Weintal, Edward.** Nehru gets nowhere ; India's China policy. **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 36 : 37-48 July 31, 1950. **1753**

Newsweek's diplomatic correspondent criticises Nehru's foreign policy towards the Red China. Analysing Nehru's policy the author adds, "Actually, Nehru's peace initiative is a bid for the friendship of communist China. A friendly China is essential to India's security." He further adds, "By vigorously championing the Chinese Communist cause at this time Nehru hopes to win over the man of Peking and to create and organize with them an Asian "third force" capable of resisting the inroads of Soviet Communism as well as of Western Capitalism."—*Ibid* p. 38.

**Yun-Shan, Tan.** Nehru and China. **In** NAG 1949 : 76-79. **1754**

Eminent Chinese scholar, thinker and writer mentioning Nehru's first visit to China adds, "The Chinese people revere the Mahatma as a saint, adore the Gurudeva (Dr. Tagore), but regard the Pandit as a friend and brother of their own. Or to be more accurate, to the Chinese people, Tagore was like a mother, Gandhi a father and Nehru a darling"—*Ibid* p. 76.*

## INDIA FOREIGN POLICY—COMMONWEALTH

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** A fateful and historic decision. **In** *IA* 1949 : 265-267. **1755**

A talk Nehru broadcasted from All-India Radio, New Delhi on May 10, 1949 after having attended the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London. Here he summarizes and explains India's relationship with the Commonwealth countries.

——A new atmosphere of Co-operation. **In** *IA* 1949. 316-317. **1756**

A talk Nehru broadcasted from B.B.C. London, on October 26, 1948 when he went to attend the meeting of the Prime Ministers of Dominions.

——This new type of Association. **In** *IA* 1949 : 268-281. **1757**

A speech Nehru delivered moving a Resolution for the ratification of the Commonwealth Decision, at the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi on May 16, 1949.

——We have not bound the future down. **In** *IA* 1949. 282-291. **1758**

Nehru delivered this speech in reply to the debate on India's decision to remain in the Commonwealth of Nations, at the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi on May 17, 1949.

*about*

**Ghosh, K. P.** Was Nehru right ? **In** *National Herald* (Lucknow) June 28, 1953. **1759**

An account of Nehru's part in the Prime Ministers' Conference in London, in 1953.

## INDIA FOREIGN POLICY—FRANCE

**Fifield, Russel H.** Future of French India. **In** *Far Eastern Survey* (New York) 19 : 62-64 Mar. 22, 1950. **1760**

*Please *see* also the SUPPLEMENT



**Flags in Pondicherry.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 63 : 37 Apr. 12, 1954. **1761**

## INDIA FOREIGN POLICY—INDONESIA*

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Crisis in Indonesia. **In** *IA* 1949. 332-336. **1762**

Presidential speech Nehru delivered at New Delhi inaugurating the 19-nation Conference on Indonesia, January 20, 1949. The Government of Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iran, the Lebanon, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yeman were represented at this Conference by delegates at ministerial level, while China, Nepal, New Zealand and Siam sent observers.

## INDIA FOREIGN POLICY—JAPAN

**Honda, Chikao.** Nehru will intervene in cause of peace. **In** *Free Press journal* (Bombay) May 15, 1952. **1763**

Chikao Honda, President of the Mainichi Newspapers, met Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on May 5 in New Delhi. The interview covered a wide field from cold war in Europe to Indo-Japanese trade. Nehru told Mr. Chikao that he would be willing to intervene in the cause of peace at the appropriate time.

**India stays away from San Francisco.** **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 68 : 1003 Sep. 5, 1951. **1764**

## INDIA FOREIGN POLICY—KOREA*

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Appeal to settle Korean problem by admitting Chinese Communists to U. N., text of messages to U. S. **In** *U. S. Department of state bulletin* (Washington) 23 : 170-171 Ju. 31, 1950. **1765**

Text of the messages exchanged between Nehru and Dean Acheson on July 13 and 18 1954, in connection with the Korean situation.

——Cost of Korea : Nehru's letter to Stalin **In** *Spectator* (London) 185 : 72 Ju. 21, 1950. **1766**

——Nehru answers some basic question ; edited by Robert Trumble. **In** *New York Times magazine* (New York) p. 9 Nov. 11, 1951. **1767**

Views and comments on her foreign policy with special reference to the Korean question.

*about*

**Dean, V. M.** India and the Korean truce. **In** *Foreign Policy Bulletin* (New York) 32 : 1-2 Sep. 1, 1953. **1768**

**D'souza, Jerome.** Nehru's independence course. **In** *Commonweal* (New York) 53 : 54-56 Oct. 27, 1950. **1769**

Interprets Nehru's policies on Korean war and Pakistan. Rev. Jerome D'Souza, S. J., of Madras at the time he wrote this article was a member of India's Constituent Assembly and was a delegate from India to the United Nations General Assembly.

*Please *see* also the SUPPLEMENT

**Eisenhower, D. D.** Indian custodian forces in Korea commended. **In** *United States Department of State bulletin* (Washington, D. C.) 30 : 334 Mar. 1, 1954. **1770**

**Feer, Mark.** India, the honest broker. **In** *New republic.* (New York) 129 : 8-9 Sep. 7, 1953. **1771**

An interpretation, explanation and commentary on Nehru's policies on the Korean war and India's position as chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission in Korea, which was established by the U. N.

**Hudson, Geoffrey Francis.** Korea and Asia. **In** *International affairs* (New York) 27 : 18-24 Jan., 1951. **1772**

**India in key position regarding Korea.** **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 67 : 859 Ju. 19, 1950. **1773**

**Inside : Nehru must take sides in Korea now.** **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 43 : 34 Jan. 18, 1954. **1774**

**Lilienthal, David Eli.** Another Korea in the making ? **In** *Colliers* (Springfield, Ohio) 128 : 22-23 Aug. 4, 1951. **1775**

**Matter of understanding.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 56 : 22 Aug. 14, 1950. **1776**

A critical note about Nehru's policy towards the Korean War.

**Maurer, Herrymon** (Pinchas Goldfecter, *pseud.*) Middle ground where Nehru stands. **In** *Commentary* (New York) 11 : 207-16 Mar., 1951. **1777**

A critical interpretation of Nehru's foreign policy towards the Korean situation.

**Nehru gives West a second chance.** **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 69 : 907 Aug. 2, 1950. **1778**

Comments on Nehru's one of the letters to former Secretary of state of the U. S. A., Dean Acheson, regarding the Korean issue. The comments are favourable.

**Nehru of India ;** Korea middleman. **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 41 : 38-39 June. 22, 1953. **1779**

**Nehru's leadership.** **In** *Life* (Chicago) 29 : 28 Aug. 21, 1950. **1780**

Confusing comments on Nehru's foreign policy with special reference to the Korean issue and the Red China seat in the United Nations. Quotes from John Fredinick Mueh's book called *Interview with India,* John Day Co., New York, 1950. Concluding his comments the author adds, "Nehru is a man on a tight rope. He does not like communism, but he doesn't want to get a shaky and troubled India embroiled in a work fight against Communism. Moreover, as a nationalist, he doesn't want to oppose Communism in Asia when it appears as a force for nationalist liberation from "Western Colonialism"—*Ibid.* p. 28.

**Puzzle : What does Nehru really want ?** **In** *United States News and World report* (Dayton, Ohio) 30 : 35-36 Feb. 9, 1951. **1781**



A critical article on Nehru's policy towards the Korean question. The author particularly comments on India's internal problems. The article is divided into the following heads : The Nehru approach ; Abroad ; At home ; India's troubles, People, Food, Locust and "Cold War". In the conclusion the author adds, "Mr. Nehru has enormous problems at home. Danger of starvation in India this spring is real. Nehru is likely to get some, if not all, of the grain he wants from U.S. But the immediate problem for Nehru is not how to advise the world on peace, but how to get peace in his own backyard."—*Ibid.* p.36

**Thorner, A.** India and Korea. **In** *Nation* (New York) 178 : 10-12 Jan. 2, 1954. **1781**

**Trumbull, Robert.** Nehru talks of the East and the West. **In** *New York Times Magazine.* (New York) p.9 Aug. 20, 1950. **1782**

Comments on Nehru's Korean issue. In the author's opinion Nehru asks America's support for Asia's nationalism but opposes a crusade against communism." In conclusion the author adds, ".....he has conviction that Communist activity in Southeast Asia today is impeding the March of nationalism. Basically his foreign policy is motivated by his passionate nationalism. He wants all Asian peoples to be free".—*Ibid.* p. 31. Under Nehru's picture the caption reads, "We can't think of Korea as a colony of the future."—*Ibid,* p. 9.

**Watson, A.** India and Korea. **In** *Nineteenth Century* (New York) 148 : 155-161 Sept., 1950. **1783**

## INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY—PAKISTAN

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** The atmosphere of securing. **In** JNS 1954 : 298-311. **1784**

Replying to the debate on the Bengal situation in Parliament New Delhi on August 9, 1950 Nehru said, "I am sure that the Government of Pakistan will help us in promoting the atmosphere of security, not for love of you or me but because the facts and circumstances compel it to do so. I am quite convinced of that, that of course, does not mean that it will cause us no trouble at all. It wants to solve the problems because it realizes, very sensibly, that any other cause means ruin for Pakistan as much as it does for us."—*Ibid.* p. 311.

The Bengal issue. **In** JNS 1954 : 273-282. **1785**

A statement Nehru made in Parliament, New Delhi on February 23, 1950, regarding disturbances in East Bengal. He also discusses a few other issues of differences with Pakistan.

——India is opposed to war **In** JNS 1954 : 316-329 **1786**

In his reply to the debate on the President's address, in Parliament, New Delhi, on August 11, 1951, Nehru explained India's foreign policy, particularly in the context of India's relations with Paksitan and question of Kashmir.

A plea for balance. **In** JNS 1954 : 271-272. **1787**

A statement Nehru issued for the Press from New Delhi, on Feb. 10, 1950, regarding refugees from Pakistan.

Meeting the crisis. **In** JNS 1954 : 283-285. **1788**

This is a reply to Shri Lakshmi Kanta Maitra who spoke in Parliament on March 17, 1950 with great deal of feeling about the happenings in the East Bengal.

No war declaration. **In** JNS 1954 : 312-315. **1789**

Speech Nehru made in Parliament, New Delhi, on November 28, 1950 regarding a communication from Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan in answer to his (Nehru's) letter. Speaking on contents of Mr. Khan's letter Nehru said, "India's will to peace is certainly no less than that of Pakistan and I can give a categorical assurance that we shall continue to work for peace with our neighbouring country."—*Ibid.* p. 315.

The Press and Indo-Pakistan differences. **In** JNS 1954 : 458-477. **1790**

Address delivered at the joint session of the Pakistan and Indian Newspapers Editor's Conference, New Delhi, on May 4, 1950.

The right approach. **In** JNS 1954 : 286-297. **1791**

Nehru made this speech in Parliament, New Delhi, on the following motion : "That the Bengal situation with reference to the agreement between the Prime Minister of India and Pakistan signed on April 8, 1950, be taken into consideration, August 7, 1950.

We cannot be enemies for ever. **In** JNS 1954 : 261-270. **1792**

Replying to the debate on the President's Address, in Parliament, New Delhi, on Feb. 3, 1950, Nehru said, "I therefore, submit that, in our relations with Pakistan, we have first of all to follow a policy of firmness and adequate preparation but always to maintain a friendly approach." Again, Nehru added, "There can be no doubt that India and Pakistan, situated as they are geographically and otherwise and with their historiacal background, cannot carry on for ever as enemies. If they do, catastrophe after catastrophe will follow ; either they wipe each other out or one will wipe the other out and suffer the consequences, which is unthinkable."—*Ibid* p. 269.

*about*

**Agreement in Delhi.** **In** *New statesman and nation* (London) 39 : 417 Apr. 15, 1950. **1793**

**Barton, W.** Pakistan's claim to Kashmir. **In** *Foreign Affairs* (New York) 28 : 299-308 Jan., 1950. **1794**

**Bristling, beset nation ;** Pakistan and India. **In** *Time* (Chicago) 61 : 35-36 Feb. 23, 1953. **1795**

**Caroe, O.** External problems of India and Pakistan in Asia. **In** *Asiatic review* (London) ns. 44 : 372-375. Oct. 1948. **1796**

**Griffiths, Sir Percival Joseph.** Fruits of partition: **In** *Nineteeth century and after* (New York) 147 : 184-191 Mar., 1950. **1797**

——India revisited : the first winter of partition ; with discussion. **In** *Asiatic review* (London) ns. 44 : 140-154 Apr, 1948. **1798**

**India again circumvents** Pakistan. **In** *America* (New York) 90 : 524 Feb. 20, 1954. **1799**

**India and Pakistan.** **In** *New Statesman and nation* (London) 42 : 271-272 Sep. 15, 1951. **1800**



**India on the brink.** **In** *New statesman and nation* (London) 39 : 360-361 Apr. 1, 1950. **1801**

**India-Pakistan agreement. text.** **In** *Current history* (Philadelphia) ns. 18 : 297-299 May, 1950. **1802**

**India-Pakistan peace part.** **In** *Scholastic* (New York) 59 : 9 Apr. 19, 1950. **1803**

**India-Pakistan question.** **In** *International organization* (Boston) 2 : 299-306, 488-489 ; 3 : 108-110 ; 300-301 ; 4 : 110-113, 268-270 ; 439, 636-637 ; 6 : 329-332, 543-544 Je., Sep., 1948, Feb., May, 1949., Feb. Nov. 1950, May Aug. 1951. **1804**

**Let it be war : India and Pakistan.** **In** *Times* (Chicago) 55 : 32 Mar. 6, 1950. **1805**

**Lyon, Jean.** Indo-Pakistan relations are improving. **In** *Nation* (New York) 174 : 47 Jan. 12, 1952. **1806**

**Philip, P. O.** India, Pakistan agree on policy, **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 67 : 686 May 31, 1950. **1807**

**Rao, Shiva.** India : barometer wavering ; India Pakistan relations. **In** *Natian* (New York) 170 : 201-202 Mar. 4, 1950. **1808**

**Shah, Ikbal Ali.** India, Pakistan and the world. **In** *Contemporary* (London) 172 : 204-207 Oct., 1947. **1809**

**Two dominions at war ?** **In** *New statesman and nation* (London) 36 : 105 Aug. 5, 1948. **1810**

**Wallbank, Thomas Walter.** India and Pakistan : Can two nationalisms survive ? **In** *Current History* (Philadelphia) ns. 19 : 83-87 Aug. 1950. **1811**

## INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY—PORTUGAL

**Fifield, Russels H.** Future of Portuguese India. **In** *Far Eastern Survey* (New York) 19 : 71. Apr. 5. 1950. **1812**

**India closes an embassy.** **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 70 : 764 Jul. 1, 1953. **1813**

## INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY—TIBET

**Alexandrowicz, C. H.** India and the Tibetan tragedy. **In** *Foreign Affairs* (New York) 31 : 495-500 Apr., 1953. **1814**

## INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY—UNITED KINGDOM

**Nehru Jawaharlal.** A fateful and historic decision. **In** *IA* 1949 : 265-267. **1815**

A talk Nehru broadcasted from All-India Radio, New Delhi, on May 10, 1949 after having attending the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in India. Here he summarizes and explains India's relationship with U. K. and the Commonwealth countries.

——This new type of association. **In** *IA* 1949 : 268-281. **1816**

A speech Nehru delivered moving a resolution for the ratification of the Commonwealth Decision, at the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi on May 16, 1949.

——We have not bound the future down. **In** *IA* 1949 : 282-291. **1817**

Nehru delivered this speech in reply to the Debate on India's decision to remain in the Commonwealth Nations, at the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi, on May 17, 1949.

*about*

**Bishop, L.** Crown and Commonwealth. **In** *Fortnightly* (London) 17 (Ns. 165) : 160-166 Mar., 1949. **1818**

**Hutchinson, K.** Understanding India : review of *United States and India and Pakistan*, by W. N. Brown and *Mission with Mountbatten*, by A. Campbell-Johnson. **In** *Nation* (New York) 176 : 399 May 9, 1953. **1819**

**Mealing, Sir Kenneth William.** Future of British and Indian relations. **In** *Asiatic review*. New series. (London) ns. 42 : 319-321 Oct. 1946. **1820**

**Panikkar, Kavalam Madhava** (Kerala Putra, *pseud*). Basis of an Indo-British treaty. **In** *Asiatic review* New series (London) ns. 42 : 357-359 Oct. 1948. **1821**

**Rosinger, L. K.** Britain's proposals on India, June 1947. **In** *Foreign policy reports* (New York) 23 : 95-96 Jun. 15, 1947. **1822**

**Saggi, P. D.** Future of Indo-British relations. **In** *Asiatic review*. New series (London) ns. 43 : 219-223 July 1947. **1923**

**Wade, William W.** India and the Commonwealth. **In** *Foreign policy reports* (New York) 28 : 2-3 May 13, 1949. **1924**

INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY—U.S.A.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** An age of crises. **In** *IA* 1949 : 302-303. **1825**

In this talk broadcast to the U.S.A. from Delhi, on April 3, 1948, Nehru said, "Today fear consumes us all, fear of the future, fear of war, fear of the people of the nations, we dislike and who dislike us. That fear may be justified to some extent. But fear is an ignorable emotion and leads to blind strife. Let us try to get rid of this fear and base our thoughts and actions on what is essentially right and moral, and then gradually the crisis of the spirit will be resolved, the dark clouds that surround us may lift and the way to the evolution of world order bases on freedom will be clear."—*Ibid.* p. 303.



**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Discovery of America. **In** JNS 1954 : 121-125. **1826**

An address to the East and West Association, the Foreign Policy Association, the India League of America and the Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, on October 19, 1949. Clarifying India's foreign policy Nehru said, "We are neither blind to reality nor do we prepare to acquiesce in any challenge to man's freedom from whatever quarter it may come. Where freedom is menaced or justice threatened or where aggression takes place, we cannot be and shall not be neutral". "What we plead," Nehru further added, "for and endeavour to practise in our own imperfect way is a binding faith in peace and an unfailing endeavour of thought and action to ensure it."—*Ibid* p. 125.

——Inside America, a voyage of discovery New Delhi, National book stall 1950. 226 p. illus ports 23 cm. **1827**

"Speeches delivered...in America...two speeehes delivered in London have been added as an epilogue."

——Nehru answers some basic questions ; edited by R. Trumbull. **In** *New York Times Magazine* (New York) p. 9 Nov. 11, 1952. **1828**

——Speeches of Jawaharlal Nehru in America, a voyage of discovery. New Delhi, National book stall, 1950. 226 p. 19½ cm. **1829**

"All speeches delivered by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in America have been brought together in this volume. The speeches compiled here are as reported by the different papers in India. Since some of the papers sent their special correspondents to cover the tour their divergence of view, wherever possible has been noted. Two speeches delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru in London have been added as an epilogise to the speeches delivered during the America tour." *Preface.* A good source for Nehru's visit to America in 1949.

——Talks with Nehru, India's Prime Minister speaks out on the crisis of time. A discussion between Jawaharlal Nehru and Norman Cousins. London, V, Collanz, 1951. 54p. 20cm. **1830**

——Visit to America New York John Day Co. 1950 vi, 182p. ports 20cm. **1831**

A collection of the speeches made by Nehru during his visit to the United States and Canada in 1949. Some of the speeches are prepared but others were extemporary. In nearly all of them he discussed the problems of India or of Asia in general.

*About*

**Allen, G.V.** Pattern of U.S. Indian relations. **In** *United States Department of State bulletin* (Washington, D. C.,) 28 : 523 Apr. 13, 1953. **1832**

**Big six of the new year.** **In** *United States news and world report* (Dayton, Ohio) 36 : 46-47 Jan. 1, 1954. **1833**

While explaining the importance of six personalities of international fame the author interprets Nehru's foreign policy towards the U.S. The other five included in the study are : Eisenhower, Churchill, Malenkov, Adenauer ; and Rhee. Their pictures are also given. The author predicts about Nehru as follows : "For Prime Minister Nehru, 64, the coming year may bring an awakeninig to the dangers that lie in dellying with Peiking and Moscow and a consequent isolation from the Western democracies."—*Ibid.* p. 46.

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INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY—U.S.S.R.*

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**Robin, Redbreast.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 50 : 27-28 Sept. 8, 1947. **1871**

**Sherrod, Robert.** How red is India ? **In** *Saturday evening post* (Philadelphia) 226 : 28-29 Apr. 3, 1954. **1872**

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INDIA—GENERAL ELECTIONS

**Nehru Jawaharlal.** The General Elections. **In** JNS 1954 : 21-25 **1874**

Concluding his speech broadcast from the Delhi Station of All-India Radio, on November 22, 1951, Nehru said, "Let us then face this great adventure of our General Elections with good heart and spirit and try to avoid ill-will even in regard to those who oppose us. Thus, we shall lay the firm foundations of the democratic structure of this great Republic"—*Ibid.* p. 25.

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**Duck for** *Rajrishi.* **In** Time (Chicago) 56 : 28 Oct. 2, 1950. **1875**

Discusses Nehru's campaign for the General Elections of India. Also relates the Gandhinagar Congress.

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Comments on Nehru's views on India's General Elections of 1952.

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*Please *see* also the SUPPLEMENT.



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**Morris Jones, W. H.** Indian elections **In** *Political Quarterly* (London) 23 : 235-249 Jul. 1952. **1880**

**Park, Richard Leonard.** Indian democracy and general election. **In** *Pacific affairs* (New York). 25 : 130-139 June, 1952. **1881**

——India's general elections. **In** *Far Eastern Survey* (New York) 21 : 1-8 Jan. 9, 1952. **1882**

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**Sarkar, Chanchal.** Position of Nehru. **In** *New Statesman and natian* (London) 41 : 39 Jan. 13, 1951. **1884**

In this critical letter to the Editor, the author analyses and comments on Nehru's domestic and foreign policies and predicts the repercussions of his policies on the General elections. The author concludes, "If he (Nehru) carries his appeal to the masses, among whom his prestige still unparalleled, and to the progressive and youthful forces in the country on the basis of a programme such as the Congress has long promised, then he will almost surely be returned to power and congress promises might yet be redeemed"—*Ibid.* p. 39.

INDIA—INDEPENDENCE

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Anniversary of our independence. **In** *IA* 1949 : 10-11. **1885**

In a message from New Delhi, August 15, 1948, Nehru said, "So on this anniversary of our Independence we dedicate ourselves anew to the great cause of free India and her people. May we prove worthy. *Jai Hind.*"—*Ibid.* p. 11.

——The appointed day. **In** *IA* 1949 : 5-6. **1886**

A message to the Press from New Delhi, August 15, 1947. While speaking on this historic occasion Nehru said, "To the nations and the people of world we send greetings and pledge ourselves to co-operate with them in furthering Peace, Freedom and Democracy." "And to India," he added further, "our much-loved motherland, the ancient, the eternal and then even new we pay our reverent homage and we bind ourselves afresh to her service. *Jai Hind.*"—*Ibid* p. 6.

——First servant of the Indian people. **In** *IA* 1949 : 7-9. **1887**

A talk broadcasted from New Delhi, August 15, 1947. Nehru said, "Our first and immediate objective must be to put an end to all internal strife and violence, which disfigure and degrade us and injure the cause of freedom." "They come," Nehru added further, "in the way of consideration of the great economic problems of the masses of the people which so urgently demand attention"—*Ibid.* p. 7.

——Free India is one year old. **In** *IA* 1949 : 12-14. **1888**

In this broadcast from New Delhi on August 15, 1948, Nehru appealed, "And so I appeal to all my countrymen and countrywomen who have the love of India in their hearts and the passion to raise her masses, to cast aside the barriers that separate them and to join together in this historic and magnificant task worthy of a great people.' —*Ibid.* p. 14.

——Independence Day. **In** JNS 1954 : 5-10. **1889**

English version of a speech Nehru delivered at the Red Fort in Delhi, on August 15, 1949. He said, "Great questions face us and our task will not be over till we have answered them. Our objective is to make it possible for the millions of India to lead contented and purposeful lives. We cannot do that till we have solved, to a long extent, the problems that faces us."—*Ibid* p. 5.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru on war danger, independence and imperialism. Edited by R. N. Khanna. Lahore, Allied Indian publishers, 1944. 22p. 17½cm. **1890**

One of the speeches of his small collection of Nehru's four important speeches summarizes his views on India's independence.

——This I believe. **In** *United Nations World* (New York) 5 : 44 Jan., 1951. **1891**

In extract from Nehru's one of the speeches, in which he said, "We have to achieve freedom and to defend it. We have to meet aggression and to resist it and the force employed must be adequate to the purpose." He further added, "But even when preparing to resist aggression, the ultimate objective, the objective of peace and reconciliation, must never be lost sight of, and heart and mind must be attuned to this supreme aim, and not swayed or clouded by hatred or fear"—*Ibid* p. 44. A popular picture.

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**Farguhar, Richard.** Nehru und. des. Nationalismus. **In** *Nachrichtenaus der britishen politik* (Humburg) 3 : 2-4, 1950. **1892**

**India gets its freedom.** **In** *Life.* (Chicago) 23 : 27-34 Aug. 18, 1947. maps. illus. **1893**

**Lucas, E. D.** Is freedom working in India. **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 66 : 206-207 Feb. 16, 1949. **1894**

**Rao, Shiva.** India's difficult first year. **In** *Nation* (New York) 167 : 281-282 Sep. 11, 1948. **1895**

——India's hour of decision. **In** *Nation* (New York) 164 : 470-471 Apr. 26, 1947. **1896**

**Sinha, Sasadhar.** Indian independence and the Congress. London, The Swaraj house, 1943. 20p. 18½cm. **1897**

**Straight, Micheal Whitney.** Can free India survive? **In** *New Republic* (New York) 123 : 10-114 Nov. 13, 1950. **1898**

**Talbot, P.** Independence of India. **In** *Foreign Policy reports* (New York) 23 : 74-95 Je, 1947. **1999**

## INDIAN—INTERIM GOVERNMENT

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Broadcast speech as Vice-President, Interim Government in September 7, 1946. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 238-240, 1946. **1900**



**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** A cable from Pandit Nehru. **In** *New Republic* (New York) 117 : 9 Aug. 4, 1947. **1901**

This wireless message gives a vivid picture of India's social, political and economic conditions during the Interim Government. Nehru concluds : "To-day, on the eve of independence, India's mood is strange and perplexed. There is a feeling of quiet confidence and triumph at her achievement and, at the same time, deep sorrow for all that has happened during the past year and the secession of part of the country. We realize fully that we have to face a multitude of very difficult problems both nationally and internationally." He further added, "This is a sobering thought and yet the ultimate feeling is one of confidence in ourselves and in our future."—*Ibid.* p. 9.

——The Interim National Government. **In** IA 1949 : 339-343. **1902**

A talk broadcast from New Delhi on September 7, 1946. Concluding his talk Nehru said, "India is on the move and the old order passes. Too long have we been passive spectators of events, the playthings of others. The initiative comes to our people now and we shall make the history of our choice. Let us all join in this mighty task and make India, the pride of our heart, great among nations, foremost in the arts and peace and progress. The door is open and destiny beckons to all. There is no question of who wins and who loses, for we have to go forward and together as comrades and either all of us win or we all go down together. But there is going to be no failure. We go forward to success, to independence and to the freedom and well being of the four hundred millions of India, *Jai Hind?*"—*Ibid* p. 342-343.

——Nehru Viceroy correspondence on Muslim League's entry into the Interim Government, 1946. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 780-781, 1946. **1903**

——Press Conference on talks with Mr. Jinnah, on August 16, 1946. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 223-225, 1945. **1904**

——Speech accepting Viceroy's invitation to form an Interim Government, Aug. 12, 1946. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 221, 1946. **1905**

——Speech inviting Mr. Jinnah's invitation co-operation in the formation of the Interim Government. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 222 : 223, 1946. **1906**

——Speech on Jinnah's "Changes against the Congress" **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 227-228, 1946. **1907**

## INDIA—NATIONAL ANTHEM

——The tune for the National Anthem **In** IA 1949 : 371-374. **1908**

A statement Nehru made in reply to a short notice question in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi, on August 25, 1948.

## INDIA—NATIONALISM

——Nationalism and the mass struggle in India. **In** *Labour monthly* (London) 20 : 476-482. August 1938. **1909**

This article specially written by Nehru for *Labour monthly* summarizes the origion and develepment of Natlonalism in India.

——Nehru-Jinnah correspondence, including Gandhi-Jinnah and Nehru-Nawab Ismail correspondence. Allahabad, J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary, All India Congress Committee, 1938 ? 90 p. 22cm. **1910**

A collection of letters of Nehru, Jinnah, Gandhi and Nawab Ismail. The letters summarize Nehru's ideas on nationalism and Hindu-Muslim unity.

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**Adhikari, Gangadhar M.** Pakistan and Indian national unity, with a foreword by Ben Bradley. London, Labour monthly, 1943. 32 p. 19 cm. **1911**

"A speech and resolution on Pakistan and National Unity presented to the Communist party of India at a meeting held in September 1942."—Foreword.

**Ahmad, Zainul A.** *Comp.* National language for India (a symposium) Allahabad, Kitabistan, 1941. 299 p. 18½ cm. (*Half title* : Kitabistan series No. 1). **1912**

**All India Muslim League.** Hindu-Muslim settlement. Correspondence between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah, Pandit Jawaharlal and Mr. Jinnah and between S. Bose and Mr. Jinnah. Delhi, S. Shamsul Hasan, asstt. secy., All India Muslim League, 1938. 58 p., port 21½ cm. **1913**

**Alsdorf, Luding.** Indian 4 auflmit 8 Karten. Berlin, Deutscher verlog, 1040. 246 p. maps 24½ cm. (Addt. t. p : Weltpolitische bucherie, hrsq. von Georg Leibbrandt. und Egmont Zechlin). **1914**

**American outpost in Great Britain** *London.* India ; speeches delivered at a tea by the American outpost in London on May 6th, 1943 in honour of the Rt. Hon. Leopold Amery, London, Unwin brothers limited, 1943. 12 p. 18½ cm. **1915**

**Amery, Leopold Charles Mauggrice Stennett.** India and freedom. London, New York, etc., Oxford University press, 1942. 122 p. 18 cm. **1916**

"Selected speeches by the Secretary of State for India to explain British policy in India."—pl.

**Bapat, Narayan Sadashiv.** Nationalism versus communalism : An essay on Hindu-Muslim unity, 3d ed. rev. and evl. Poona, G. S. Bapat, 1943. 90 p/18 cm. **1917**

At the head of title : A national challenge to the communalists.

**Braisted, Paul Judson.** Indian nationalism and the Christian colleges. New York, Association press, 1935. xii, 171 p. 23½ cm. **1918**

Thesis (Ph. D.)—Columbia university, 1935. Vita.
"Selected bibliography" : p. 163-171.



**Chib, Som Nath.** Language, universities and nationalism in India, with a foreword by H.N. Brailsford. London, Bombay etc. M. Milford, Oxford University press, 1936. viii, 59 p. 19 cm. **1919**

**Dawn of India.** Calcutta, 1939—V. Plates. 24½. montly. "Organ of the Association of India cultural unity conference and the cultural unity movement in India," Nov. 1939. **1920**

**Desai, A. R.** Social background of Indian nationalism. Bombay, New York, Indian Branch, Oxford University Press, 1948. xv, 415 p. 22 cm. (University of Bombay publications. Sociology Series, no. 2). **1921**

Bibliography : p. 399-406.

**Diakov, A. M.** Natsionalnyi vopras i angliistii imperializm v Indii. Mockba, 1948. **1922**

Bibliography : p. 315-323.

**Dutt, Rajani Palme.** The problem of India. Toronto, Progress books, 1943. 200 p. 20½ cm. **1923**

"Chapters II-XIII of this book are mainly based on a previous book by the same author, *India—to-day.*

**Goonerante, Chandra Dharma Sena.** The development of political consciousness in India, 1857-1931. Chicago, 111, 1936. 14-55, 256-265 p. 24 cm. **1924**

Part of thesis (Ph.D.)—University of Chicago, 1933.

**Howsin, Hilde M.** The significance of Indian nationalism. Madras, Tagore and Co., 1922. **1925**

**Mavlankar, Narain, Anant.** Whither India ? The crisis in Indian nationalism, foreword by P.A. Wadia. Bombay, Popular book depot, 1946. iv, 39 p. 22 cm. **1926**

**McCully, Bruce, Tiebout.** English Education and the origins of Indian nationalism, New York, Columbia university press. London, P. S. King and son, Ltd., 1940. 5-418 p. 23 cm. (*Half-title :* Studies in history, economics and public law, edited by the faculty of political science of Columbia university. No. 473). **1927**

Issued also as thesis (Ph. D.) Columbia University. Bibliography : p. 397-408.

**Meston, James Scorgie ; Meston,** *Baron.* Nationhood for India. New Haven, Published for the Institute of politics by the Yale university press ; London, H. Milford Oxford university press, 1939. vi, 112 p. 20½ cm. (*Half-title* : The Institute of politics publication) Williams College, Williamstown, Mass). **1928**

**Nationalism in conflict in India ;** with a foreword by Quid-i-Azam Mr. M. A. Jinnah. Bombay, Home study circle, 1943. 310 p. 18½ cm. **1929**

"The author is Mr. M.R.T."—Foreword.

**Paustian, Cornelia Munz** (Boone). The development of nationalism in India, 1885-1920. Columbia, Nov. 1942. 307. 307 p. tables. **1930**

Film copy of type-written manuscript. Made in 1943 by University micro-film (Publication No. 601) Positive.

Thesis (Ph. D.)—University of the Missouri, 1943. Bibliography : leaves 298-306.

**Smith, William Roy.** Nationalism and reform in India. New Haven, Yale university press ; London, H. Milford University press, 1939. vi, 485 p. 24 cm. **1931**

"Bibliographical note." p. 450-456,

**Sundaram, Lanka.** Nationalism and self-sufficiency, a critique of India's economic fortunes. Delhi, Rajkamal publications, 1944 119 p. 22½ cm. **1932**

"Sequel to my.....book India in world politics and is followed...by my book A secular state in India."—

**Thierfelder, Franz.** Das freiheitsringen der Inder, Berlin Junkar und Dunnhaupt, 1940. 60 p. 22 cm. (*Half-title.* Das Britisch reich under weltpolitik, left, 27). **1933**

**Vairana Pillai, Mathuramuthu Samuel.** Nationalism in India before 1905. Urbana 11 b., 1936. 10 p. 23½ cm. **1934**

Part of thesis (Ph.D.)—University of Illinois, 1937.

*see also*

COMMUNAL QUESTION
HINDU MUSLIM UNITY
INDIA—NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

## INDIA—NATIONAL MOVEMENT

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** All India convention, Delhi. March 19, 1937. Presidential address. Delhi, The Hindustan Times Press, 1937, Cover-title, 19p. 21½ cm. **1935**

——Anxious India. **In** *Asia* (New York) 39 : 252-255. May, 1939. **1936**

A brief history of the Nationalistic movement in India and its representation on the British Empire. Summarizes reactions on Indian politics after the Indian National Congress won elections in majority of provinces in India.



**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Avtobiografiyah. Merhavya. 1942. 2v. in 1 parts 17 cm. **1937**

Paged continuously.

Translation into Hebrew of *Jawaharlal Nehru ; an autobiography.*

——Before and after independence, a collection of the most important and soul-stirring speeches delivered during the most important and soul-stirring years in India's history, 1922-1950. Edited by J. S. Bright. New Delhi, Indian Printing Works, 1950. 2v. in 1 (612p). Illus. parts. 22 cm. **1938**

——Before India is reborn. **In** *Asia* (New York) 36 : 344-359. June, 1936. **1939**

——Congress Leaders—old and new. **In** *Great Britian and the East.* (London) 48 : 20 Jan. 7, 1937. **1940**

——Congress leaders' apologia. **In** *Great Britian and the East.* (London) 46 :674 May, 21, 1936. **1941**

——The discovery of India, Calcutta. The Signet press, 1946, xiii, 711p. 22 cm. **1942**

"First edition March 1946, reprinted March 1946".
"First British edition published in 1946 by Meridian books limited".
"Second British edition published in 1947 by Meridian books, 1947."
"First American edition published in 1947 by the John Day Company."

——Exploitation of India. **In** *Living age* (New York) 345-394-396. Jan., 1934. **1943**

This is a reprint of an article from *the Daily Herald,* London Labor Daily. Summarises India's National Struggle for her independance and concludes, "The struggle for Indian freedom is essentially a part of the world struggle for the emoncipation of the exploited everywhere and for the firm establishment of a new social order."—*Ibid.* p. 396.

——Humiliation of India. **In** *Nation* (New York) 138 : 410-411. Apr. 11, 1934. **1944**

——Important speeches, being a collection of most significant speeches delivered from 1912-1946. Edited by Jagat S. Bright. 2d, rev. Enl. ed. Lahore, Indian Printing Works, 1946 ? 396p. parts 22 cm. **1945**

——Important speeches of Jawaharlal Nehru, being a collection of most significant speeches delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru from 1922-1945. Edited by Jagat S. Bright, Lahore, The Indian printing works, 1945. iv, 243p. parts 22 cm. **1946**

A collection of twenty-nine important speeches of Nehru. The editorial notes at the end of the book are very useful material for future biographers of Nehru. For each speech a brief introduction is provided, which includes the subject, occasion and date.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Independence and after, a collection of speeches, 1946-1949. 1st American edition. New York, John Day 1950. 403p. 24 cm. **.1947**

——India and the world. **In his** India and the world : essays. London George Allen and Unwin Limited, 1936. 18½ cm. 262 p. p. 200-209. **1948**

In conclusion Nehru adds, "All over the world today behind the political and economic conflict, there is a spiritual crisis, a questioning of old values and beliefs, and a search for way of the tangle. In India also, perhaps more so than elsewhere, there is the crisis of the spirit for the roots of Indian culture still go down deep into the ancient soil and though the future beckons, the past holds back. The old culture offers no solution of modern problems : the capitalist West, which shows so brightly in the nineteenth century, has lost its glamour, and seems to be inextricably involved in its own contradiction ; the new civilization being built up in the Soviet countries attracts, in spite of some patches, and offers hope and world peace, and a prospect of ending the misery and exploitation of millions. It may be that India will revolve this crisis of the spirit by turning more and more in this new order, but, when it does so, it will be in her own way, making the structure fit in with the genius of her people."—*Ibid.*

——India and the world. London George Allen and Unwin Limited ; 1936. 18½ cm. 292p. **1949**

A collection of fourteen essays written between 1929 and 1936 on various occasions. Practically all of them relate the story of the origin and development of our struggle for freedom.

——India on the march, statements and selected quotations from the writings of Jawaharlal Nehru, relevant to the subject only, covering three decades of his political carreer, from 1916 to 1946. Edited by Jagat S. Bright, Lahore. The Indian printing works, 1946. 330. parts 22 cm. **1950**

——Indian problem. **In his** India and the world essays. London. George Allen and Unwin Limited, 1936. 18½ cm. 262p. p 226-262. **1951**

Record of a meeting held in London, February 4, 1936 under the auspices of the Indian Conciliation Group.

——Issue of India ; excerpts from defence speech. **In** *New Statesman and Nation* (London) 21 : 483 May 10, 1941. **1952**

Extracts from Nehru's defence speech which he delivered before the magistrate in India. D.M. Anand, who sent these extracts from Nehru's speech concludes, "These moving passages are quoted not with a view to arousing the sympathy of the humanitarians in this country for Nehru and other political prisoners in India, but so that people in Britain may be able to realise fully the implications of the policy their Government is pursuing in India to-day."—*Ibid.* p. 483. Nehru's defence is reproduced in *The Unity of India.*

——Jawaharlal Nehru ; an autobiography, with musings of recent events in India. New edition containing an additional chapter. Five years later. London, John Lane, 1945. xiii, 623p. parts 22cm. **1953**



**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Jawaharlal Nehru, an autobiography ; with musings on recent events in India. London, John Lane, 1936. xiv, 618p. plates. parts. 22½ cm. **1954**

"First published April 1936.....Reprinted July 1936."

——. Jawaharlal Nehru's speeches, 1949-1953, Delhi. The publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 1954. x, 586p. 19½ cm. **1955**

Includes a selection of the more significant of Nehru's speeches and writings covering the period between August 1949 and February 1953. The speeches are arranged under the following headings : The home front ; on the five year plan ; India and the world ; India's foreign policy ; India and Pakistan ; On Kashmir ; On science and culture ; To the Universities ; To children ; On the press; Concerning the constitution and Miscellaneous. An index to the speeches could have been a great help.

——A letter to an Englishman. **In** India and the world Essays. London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1936. 18½ cm. 262 p. 177-199. **1956**

This letter, written in reply to a letter sent to Nehru, at Badenweiler in January 1936, summarizes India's social, economic and political conditions.

——The life and speeches of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, edited by Principal R. Dwivedi. Allahabad, National Publishiug House, 1930. Ixxxiv, 327 p. parts. 19 cm. **1957**

——The mind of a judge. **In his** India and the world Essays. London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1936. 18½cm. 262p. p. 130-145. **1958**

Written in prison on Sept. 1935, this essay was first published in the Modern Review Calcutta. Portrays psychology of the mind of a judge while convicting political prisoners. Also throws some light on the conditions of the prisoners in India.

——Nationalism and the mass struggle in India. **In** *Labour Monthly* (London) 20 : 476-82, August 1938. **1959**

This article specially written by Nehru for *Labour Monthly* summarizes the Nationtional Movement in India during 1938. It also traces the origin and development of the movement and Gandhi's contribution to it.

——Nehru tackles her problem. **In** *Living Age* (New York) 355 : 112-17. Oct. 1938. **1960**

In this reprint from the *Labour Monthly*, London, organ of the International Labour, Nehru summarizes the general political conditions in India and of the National struggle in particular. In conclusion Nehru says, 'India is thus, like the rest of the world, far from static, and all manner of dynamic possibilities confront her. Her present Constitution, imposed upon her by British imperialism, is essentially unstable and cannot last." He further added, "Her people are engrossed in their manifold problems and yet realised more and more that these problems are connected with international developments."—*Ibid.* p. 117.

——New India speeks, compiled by D.R. Bose. Calcutta, A Mukherjee, 1947. viii, 186. part. facsim. 19 cm. **1961**

A collection of important addresses of Nehru on India's demand for her independence.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Points of view ; some brief extracts from *Towards Freedom*, the autobiography. New York, The John Day company, 1941. 16p. 16×13 cm. **1962**

"Privately printed for friends of the publisher."

——Reply to the attack on India by the British conservatives at their Blackpool Conference. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 261-262, 1946. **1963**

——Revolution in Iudia. **In** JNS 1954 : 109-120. **1964**

A speech Nehru delivered in the House of Representatives and the Senate, Washington, D. C. on October 13, 1949, during his visit to U. S. A. "Here he summarizes the revolution of India's Nationalistic movement.

——Selected writings, selected statements and pick of the basket quotations...1916-1950, dealing with the shape of things to come to India and the world. Edited by J. S. Bright, New Delhi, Indian Printing Works, 1950. viii, 353p. Parts, 21cm. **1965**

First published in 1946 under title : India on the March.

——Speeches delivered while moving resolution on Indian Independence. **In** *Indian Quarterly Register*, (Calcutta) 2 : 380, 1927. **1966**

——Statement on the formation of the Civil Liberties Union. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 197, 1936. **1967**

——A tryst with destiny. **In** *IA* 1949 : 3-4. **1968**

A speech delivered at the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi, August 14, 1947. Opening his speech Nehru said, "Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially." "At the stroke of the midnight hour," he added further, "when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A movement comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance. It is fitting that all at this solemn movement, we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still large cause of humanity." —*Ibid.* p. 3.

——The Unity of India ; collected writings, 1937-1940. Edited by V. K. Krishna Menon. London, Drummond, 1942. viii, 432p. xxx. Illus. maps. 22cm. **1969**

"First edition, 1941. Second edition, 1942."

"The present edition...is a reprint of the first edition." Foreword to the second edition.

A collection of Nehru's important writings and speeches. The volume is in five parts : India and the States ; Congress politics ; Away from Politics ; India and foreign affairs ; and Towards a Constituent Assembly.

——Unity of India. **In** *Foreign Affairs* (New York). 16 : 231-243. Jan., 1938. **1970**

This learned article summarizes India's struggle for her freedom and urges other free nations to join hands with India's demand for her independence. In the concluding paragraph Nehru adds, "In the subconscious mind of India there is



questioning, a struggle, crisis—As of old, India seeks a synthesis of the past and the present, of the old and the new. She sees the new Industrial civilization marching irresistibly on, she distrusts it and dislikes it to some extent for it is an attack against and on upheaval of so much that is old ; yet she has accepted that Industrial civilization as an inevitable development."—*Ibid.*, p. 243.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** A visit to England. **In his** India and the world : essays. London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1936. 18½ cm. 262p. p. 210-217. **1971**

Originally this essay was published in *The Socialist*.

——The way to peace. **In his** India and the world : essays. London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1936. 18½ cm. 262p. p. 218-225. **1972**

This article was originally published in *Time and Tide* 1936.

——What India wants. London, The India League, 1942. 15p. illus. part 16½ cm. **1973**

This article is a reprint from *Fortune* magazine. Explains India's demand for complete independence.

——Whither India. **In his** India and the world : essays. London, George and Unwin Ltd., 1936. 18½ cm. 262 p. p. 39-64. **1974**

Originally published in India by Kitabistan of Allahabad, in 1933, this essay relates and supports India's struggle for her freedom.

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**Amery, Leopold Charles.** Maurice Stennett. India and Freedom. London, New York etc., Oxford University Press, 1942. 122p. 18cm. **1975**

"Selected speeches by the Secretary of State for India.....to explain British policy in India."—p.1.

The object of this little volume of selected speeches by the Secretary of State for India is to explain British policy in India in its proper prospective, both in relation to the World War II and to the growth of freedom in Britain and in the British Commonwealth.

**Andrews, Charles Freer.** The Indian Problem. 2nd ed. Madras. G.A. Natesan and Co., 1923. viii, 136p. part. 19½ cm. **1976**

A collection of essays on subjects like : Indian Independence ; Swadeshi movement ; Non-co-operation ; National education, etc.

**Anand, Mulk Raj.** Letters on India. London, G. Routledge and Songs Ltd., 1942 V, 159p. 119cm. **1977**

"The first letter appeared in *Fortnightly*, June 1942."

**Banerji, Bijoykumar.** Indian War of independence ; with special reference to I.N.A. Calcutta, Oriental agency, 1946. 168p. ports. 19cm. **1978**

**Besant, Mrs. Annie** (Wood). India, bound or free ? A world problem. London and New York, G.P. Putnam's sons 1926. 216p. 18 cm. **1979**

——. India's struggle to achieve dominion Status. Madras, India, Theosophical publishing house, 1932. 12p. facsim. (8p). 24½ cm. **1980**

The facsimile is of the original manuscript.

**Bombwall, K.R.** Indian Politics and government, since 1885 ; a study of the nationalist movement and constitutional development in India since 1885. Delhi, Atma Ram, 1951, 380p. 22 cm. **1981**

**Bose, Subhash Chandra.** Important speeches and writings ; being a collection of most significant speeches, writings and letters from 1917 to 1945. Edited by Jagat S. Bright, 2nd ed. and enl. ed. Lahore, Indian Printing Works, 1947. xii, 407p. parts. 22 cm. **1982**

——. On to Delhi, speeches and writings ; edited by Narayana Menon. Poona, The Editor, 1946. xi, 152p. 19 cm. **1983**

The two volumes summarize late Subhas Chandra Bose's ideas regarding India's struggle for freedom. Nehru and Bose differed from each other on some important political issues.

**Brailsford, Henry Noel.** Hodu in-shibud le-berut : translation of *Subject India* into Hebrew. Tel-Aviv, 1948/49. 282p. Illus. parts, map. 19 cm. **1984**

——. Subject India. New York, The John Day Company, 1943. viii, 272p. Illus. 19½ cm. **1985**

A liberal view of India's struggle for independence and related problems. Comments on Nehru's conversations with the Viceroy, and his imprisonments etc.

**Bright, Jagat S.** The great Nehrus, 2nd. rev. ed. New Delhi, Tagore memorial publications, 1950, 337p. 19 cm. **1886**

A historical account of the brilliant role played by three notable personages in the Nehru family. Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, in the struggle for India's independence.

——. The life of Jawaharlal Nehru. Lahore, Indian Printing Works, 1946. 298. Illus. parts. 22 cm. **1987**

**Caveesar,** *Sardar* **Sardul Singh.** India's fight for freedom. A critical survey of the Indian National movement since the advent of Mahatma Gandhi, in the field of Indian Politics. Lahore, National publications, 1936, ix 480. 19 cm. **1988**

A leftist's interpretation of India's struggle for freedom.

**Chand, Duni.** Visits of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to the Punjab after their release. **In** Congress Series No. 1. Indore, The Author, 1947. 42p. 24 cm. p.8-18. **1989**

Describes political upheavals in India between 1937 and 1947.



**Churchill,** *Sir* **Winston Leonard Spencer.** India, speeches and an introduction. London. T. Butterworth, 1931. 140p. 19½ cm. **1990**

Collection of nine speeches delivered between July 18, 1920 and March 26, 1931, and one article written for the *Daily Mail* (London) in November, 1929.

**Coatman, John.** India in 1925-26 ; 1926-28 and 1928-29. Calcutta, Government of India Central Publication branch, 1928. 3 Vols. 20½ cm. **1991**

Includes a chronologieal survey of India's political and constitutional activities.

**Congreve, Richard.** India. London. J. Champman, 1857. iv, 35 p. 20½ cm. **1992**

**Crawford, Arthur Travers.** The unrest in India. "Holly and olive branches ; A pamphlet. Bombay, printed at the Bombay Gazette electric printing works, 1908. 3, 79 p. 21½ cm. **1993**

**Deb, J. M.** Blood and tears. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1945. ix. 294 p. 21½ cm. **1994**

A chronological retrospect of political happenings in India during the six eventful years of World War II.

**Doulatram, Jairamdas.** Revolution and counter revolution. Bombay, Vora & Co. 1936. 12 p. 18 cm. **1995**

**Duffet, Walter Elliot and others.** L'Indle D'aujourd 'hui. Preface De L'hon Hector Perrier, traduit, de l'anglais par Jerome Cugret. Montreal, Publie pour l' institut Canadian des affairs, internationles par. B. Valiquette, 1944. 217 p. 18½ cm. "Bibliographie" p. 207-113. **1996**

——India to-day, the background of Indian nationalisation. New York, The John Day company, 1942. 173 p. Illus. 19½ cm. (Canadian institute of international affairs Canadian Paper, No. 3). **1997**

**Dutt, Rajani Palme.** A guide to the problem of India. London, V. Gollancz, 1942, 200 p. 18½ cm. **1098**

(Chapter II-XIII of this book are mainly based on a previous book by the same author, India-to-day)

——Modern India. Bombay, Sunshine Publishing house, 1926. ii, 211 p. 17½ cm. **1999**

A communistic version of the National Movement.

——Des Modern Indien. 1. bis 5. tausend. Hamburg. Berlin, C. Hoym nachfolger, 1928. 141 p. 21½ cm. (Half title) : Prolame der weltpolitik und der arbiterbewegung, bd. 3). **2000**

——El problema de India. La Habana, Editorial Paginas, 1945. 223 p. 2 cm. **2001**

"Primera edicion en castellano."

**Dutt, T. K.** Plain talks to Britain. Lahore, Indian printing works, 1943. 138 p. 18½ cm. **2002**

**Fielden, Lioned.** Beggar my neighbour. Bombay, India, International book house, Ltd., 1944. 99p. 19½ cm. **2003**

"First published in Great Britain, June 1943. First Indian edition, April 1944." Bibliography : p. 98-99.

**Friedman, Irving.** S. Indian Nationalism and the Far East. **In** *Pacific affairs* (New York) 13 : 17-29 Mar. 1940. **2004**

**Fischer, Louis.** Empire. London, D. Dobson Ltd., 1945. 70 p. 16½ cm. **2005**

First published in Great Britain, September 1945.

**Fuller, John Frederick Charles.** India in revolt. London, Eyne and Spottiswood, 1931, 272 p. 22½ cm. **2006**

**Gandhi, M. K.** I ask every Briton. London, Baines and Scasbrook Limited, 1943. 79 p. 18½ cm. **2007**

First pubiished in Great Britain, April 1943—p. (2) of cover.

——La Independenciade la India. Buenos Aires, Ediciones Sume, 1942. 223 p. 20½ cm. (Caleccion : Hechos e ideas, v. 1). **2008**

**Goodall, Norman.** Can India unite? London, Edinburgh house press, 1943. 23 p. 18 cm. (World issues No. 16). **2009**

——The Indian deadlock, an interpretation and an appeal. London. The Livingstone press, 1942, 39 p. 18½ cm. **2010**

**Gunther, Frances.** (Fineman) Revolution in India. New York, Island press, 1944. 122 p. 20½ cm. **2011**

A study of the psychological aspect of India's national struggle. "This book is pro-free India, which does not mean anti-English."—Preface.

**Hauser, Ernest O.** Storm over India. **In** *Survey graphic* (New York) 26 : 481-294. Sep., 1937. **2012**

**Hogg, Dorothy.** India : a plea for understanding. London, J. Clarke and Co. 1943. 84 p. 18½ cm. Indian edition published by Kitab Mahal, 1946. **2013**

Sympathetic view of an English woman for the National Movement of India. Supports Nehru's point of view.

**Hoyland, John Somervell.** Indian Crisis, the background, New York, The Macmillan company, 1943. vii, 193 p. 21½ cm. **2014**

Supports Nehru and India's struggle for freedom.



**Hutheesing, Krishna** (Nehru). Shadows on the wall. Bombay Kutub, 1946. 150 p. port, 19 cm. **2015**

"Twelve stories of the fellow prisoners, politicals and convicts, who were with... the author in jail many years ago."—Preface.

——With no regrets, an autobiography. Bombay, Padma Publications Ltd., 1944. xiii, 157 p. parts 22 cm. **2016**

American edition published by John Day, New York, in 1945. British edition published by Drummond, London in 1946.

An autobiographical survey of the National Struggle with special reference to the contribution of the Nehru family.

**India League,** *London.* Condition of India ; being the report of the delegation sent to India by the India League, in 1932. Preface by Bertrand Russell. London, Essential News, 1932. xvi, 534 p. 19½ cm. **2017**

Supports Nehru's efforts for India's struggle for freedom. The Government of India did not allow the entry of this report in India.

**India Sedition Committee.** Report, Calcutta, Superintendent Government printing India, 1918. xv, 226 p. incl. tables, fold, maps. 23 cm. **2018**

**Inglis, Alexander.** Nehru's India. **In** *Queen's quarterly* (Kingston, Canada) 53 No. 4 : 409-17. Nov. 1946. **2019**

**Iyengar, A. S.** All through the Gandhian era. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1950, x, 327 p. illus. 19½ cm. **2020**

A brief history of the national struggle for India's independence. Comments also on Nehru's part in it.

**Johnson, Julia Emily,** *Comp.* Independence for India. New York, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1943. 292 p. 20 cm. (The reference shelf, v. 16, No. 3). **2021**

A useful source for literature on India's National Struggle. Includes also a few books and articles by Nehru.

**Kabir, Humayun.** The Indian revolution. **In** G 1944 : 99-104. **2022**

Tracing the origin and growth of India's struggle for freedom the author adds, "To a people weakened and emasculated through oppression of centuries, he (Gandhi) brought back self-respect, the spirit of struggle and resistance." *Ibid* p. 103.

**Kripalani,** *Acharya,* **Bhagwandas Jiwatram.** Our struggle for freedom and democracy. Bombay, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee publications, 1941. 13 p. 19 cm. **2023**

**Krishnamurti, Y. G.** The betrayal of freedom, a study in Nehru's political ideas. Foreword by Bhulabhai J. Desai. Bombay. The Popular Book Depot, 1944, 73 p. ports 20½ cm. **2024**

**Krishnamurti, Y.G.** Jawaharlal, the man and his ideas. Invitation by Dr. B. Pattabhai Sitaramayya. Preface by Bhulabhai J. Desai and Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru. Bombay, Popular Book Depot, 1942. xxx, 174 p. 19 cm. **2025**

**Kumarappa, Bhartan,** *ed.* The Indian struggle for freedom (Through Western eyes) Rajahmundry (South India), The Hindustan Publishing Company Ltd., 1938, iv. 192 p. 18 cm. (On cover : India today series). **2026**

**Lal, Chaman.** The vanishing empire. Tokyo, Japan, Kyodo printing company, 1937, 2,2,11,248, 15 p. plates, ports. 22½ c.m. **2027**

"Books recommended : p. 12-15 at end.

**Machenzie, DeWitt.** India's problem can be solved. Garden city New York, Doubleday, Doran and company, 1943. x, 265 p. ports. 22 cm. **2028**

**Maherally, Yusuf Jaffar,** *ed.* Price of liberty. Bombay, National information and publications, 1948. 261p. ports. 19 cm. **2029**

**Mand, Mubarak.** On the brink of War. Lahore, The Colleagues, 1947. xi, 333 p. 19 cm. **2030**

**Mathew, Basil.** New India : some trends and personalities. **In** *Asiatic Review* (London) Ns. 33-251—258, April, 1937. Abridged in *Great Britain and the East* (London) 48 : 259-260 Feb., 18, 1937. **2031**

**Matters, Leonard.** India ; a factual survey of the country, its peoples, leaders and problems. London, W. H. Allen and Co. Ltd., 1942, 60 p. 18 cm. **2032**

**Mavalankar, Narain Anant.** Whither India ? The crisis in Indian nationalism, foreword by P.A. Wadia, Bombay, Popular book Depot, 1946. iv, 39 p. 22 cm. **2033**

**Menon, Kumara Padmanbaha Sivasankara.** Nehru, the spring of eternal youth. Lahore, Allied Indian Publishers, 1946. 85p. 19 cm. **2034**

**Mitra, Bejan and Chakraborty, Phani,** *ed.* Rebel India. Calcutta, Orient Book Co. 1946. 260p. Illus. parts 22 cm. **2035**

**Model, Cyril Jenner.** What price freedom ? Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1945. x, 199p. 19 cm. **2036**

**Mota, Hirdey Nath.** From bondage to freedom. Foreword by Sachidanand Sinha. Lucknow, Ganga Pustakmala Karyalaya, 1948. 140p. illus. 19 cm. **2037**



This is an attempt to encompass in a short space, the stirring history of India's struggle for emancipation.

**Moulik, Mohindra Mohan.** Il fondamento ideale del nazionalismo idiano. Roma, Instituto italiano per il Medio ed. estremo Orinte, 1936, 29p. 24 cm. **2038**

**Muller, Sieghild.** Ausserindische Einflusse und Vorbilder und die indische Nationalbewegung ; cine Untersuchung an Hand der Schriften Von Fuhren der Bewegung, u. a Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Subhash Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi. Heidolberg, 1946. 124, xii, xi, 30 cm. **2039**

——Typewritten (Carbon copy) Inaug. Diss.—Heidelberg. Bibliography : xi, at end. **2040**

**Mukerji, Dhan Gopal.** Disillusioned India. New York, E. P. Dutton and Co. 1930. 224p. 21½ cm. **2041**

A plea that India should be granted at least dominion status. The book is dedicated to the late Kamla Nehru, wife of Jawaharlal Nehru.

**Mukerjee, Hirendranath.** India a struggle for freedom ; a history of the national movement. 2d. ed. Bombay, Kutub Publishers, 1946, 250p. 19 cm. "Suggested reading". p 248-250. **2042**

A reliable and concise story of India's struggle for freedom.

**Mukerjee, N. C.** The revolutionary mind in India today. Allahabad, Kitabistan, 1937. 3-83p. 18½ cm. **2043**

**Munshi, Kanaiyalal Maneklal.** Sparks from the anvil. Bombay, Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, 1951. x, 170p. 19 cm. (Bhavan's Book University No. 3). **2044**

An autobiography, revealing the author's part in the struggle for India's freedom.

**Narain, Jai Prakash.** "J.P." India's revolutionary number one, compiled and edited by B.N. Ahuja. Lahore, Varma Publishing Co. 1947. viii, 220p. 19 cm. **2045**

"A biographical sketch by B. N. Ahuja". p. 1-20.

Non-party political conference. *Bombay., March* 1941. **2046**

A national government ; proceedings of the non-party political conference held in Bombay on 13th and 14th March 1951, under the Chairmanship of the Right Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru...Delhi. Printed at Imperial Fine Art press for B. Shiva Rao, New Delhi, 1941 ? Cover title, ii. 87 p. 24 cm.

**Pandit, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi** (Nehru). So I became a minister. Allahabad, and London, Kitabistan 1939. 154p. 19 cm. **2047**

A collection of essays, addresses and radio talks.

**Pattabhi Sitaramaya, Bhogaraju.** The history of the Indian national Congress, with an introduction by Rajendra Prasad. Bombay, Padma Publications, 1946-1947. 2v. 26 cm. **2048**

Vol. I was first published in 1935 as complete and reprinted in 1946 to form vol. I of this larger work having same title.

——The Nationalist movement in India. Bombay, National Information and publications, 1950. 144. 19 cm. **2049**

——Some fundamentals of the Indian Problem. Bombay. Vora, 1946. 104p. 19 cm. **2050**

**Post War World Council.** Freedom for India now! By Pearl S. Buck, Linyutan, Krishnalal Shridharani and others. New York City, The Post War world council, 1942. 26p. 18½ cm. **2051**

"Contains speeches, excerpts from speeches and messages delivered at a meeting of the Post War council.....in New York City on August the sixth, 1942" p. 2.

**Prasad, Rajendra** and others, *eds.* Nehru Abhinandan Granth : a birthday book. New Delhi, The Editorial board, 1949. xxxi, 705p. Illus. 24 cm. **2052**

**Raman, T. A.** La India. Maxico, D. F. Ediciones Minerva, S. de. r.l. 1944. 224p. tables 22 cm. **2053**

——Report on India. Washington, The Infantry journal, 1944. 212p. maps. 16½ cm. (On cover). Fighting forces series. **2054**

"Part of the material in this book originally appeared in *India*, by the same author, a volume in the World today series first published in England in 1942."

**Ranga N. G.** Outlines of national revolutionary path. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1945. iv. 132 p. 18 cm. **2055**

**Roy, Manabendra Nath.** Jawaharlal Nehru, Delhi, Radical Democratic Party, 1945. 61p. 19 cm. **2056**

A critical study of Nehru and his ideas.

**Singh, Anup.** Nehru, the rising star of India. New York, The John Day, 1939. xviii, 168p. 19½ cm. **2057**

**Sorensen, Regionald and Menon, V. K, Krishnan.** Release of Nehru. **In** *New Statesman and Nation* (London) 20 : 515 Nov. 23, 1940. **2058**

In this joint letter to the Editor of the *New Statesman and Nation* the authors declare the formation of a Campaign Committee for the release of Nehru and in support of the Indian demand for freedom. Reginald Sorensen an M. P. was the Chairman of the India League, London and V. K. Krishna Menon was the Honorary Secretary.

**Sunderland, Jabez Thomas.** India in Bondage. New rev. ed. brought strictly up-to-day, including the momentous events of the last two years. New York, Lewis Copelad Company, 1932 vii, xxxii, 589p. part 22½ c.m. **2059**

Indian edition published by R. Chatterjee, Calcutta, 1228.

"Books on India recommended for further reading" p. 563.572.



This comprehensive study of India's national struggle supports Nehru's point of view.

**Symes, Lillian.** India's revolution its challange. New York City, Socialist party, 1942. 31p. 18 cm. **2060**

**Thompson, Edward John.** Ethical ideals in India today, lecture delivered at Conway Hall, Red Lion square, W. C. 1., on March 22, 1942. London, Watt & Co. 1942. 39 p. 17 cm. (Conway memorial Lecture.) **2061**

**Thompson Edward John and Garrett, Geoffrey Theodore,** Rise and fulfilment of British Rule in India. London, Macmillan & Co. 1934, xii, 690p. maps. 23 cm. **2062**

"Bibliographical note" p. 665-750.

This volume is divided into eight parts covering the history of the British Raj from 1599 to 1933. It also traces the origin and development of the national struggle for India's independence and its prominent leaders.

**Tichy, Herbert.** India, Kampf and Schicksal eines funftels der menschtiet. Leipzig, W. Goldmann, 1943. 260p. Illus. parts, plates, 22½ cm. **2063**

**Vakeel, Nusserwanjee, Hormasjee.** Political insanity of India. Bombay, Thacker and Co. 1943. ix, 95p. 22 cm. **2064**

**Wheeler, Post.** India against the storm. New York, Books inc., distributed by E. P. Dutton and Company, inc. 1944, 350p. 21½ cm. **2065**

A general survey of India's social and political problems. In chapter ten (p. 125-139) the author gives "Evaluation of a saint (Gandhi)" and estimates his contribution to the national struggle.

**Williams, Laurence Frederic Rushbrook.** What about India? London, New York etc. T. Nelson and sons Ltd., 1938. x ; 11-176p. 19 cm. **2066**

**Woodman, Dorothy.** India in crisis, picture story based on 'March of Time' film. London, The pilot press Ltd. 1943. **2067**

**Younghusband, Sir Francis Edward.** Dawn in India, British purpose and Indian aspiration. 2d. ed. London, Murray, 1931. xvi. 331 p. **2068**

**Zacharias, H. C. E.** Renascent India, from Rammohan Roy to Mohandas Gandhi. London, G. Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1933. 304p, part 22½ cm. **2069**

A history of India's national struggle for freedom.

**Zutshi, C. N.** In a free India, a timely reminder to Britain of her pledges and to India of her mission. Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1945 108p. 19 cm. **2069a**

INDIA NAVY

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INDIA DEFENCE

## INDIA—PARTITION

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** India-Partition or strong national state or centre of supra-national state ? **In** *DI* 1946 : 463-474. **2070**

Summarizes the origin and development of the move for India's partition and for the creation of Pakistan.

——On communalism. **In** *IA* 1940 : 43-51. **2071**

Includes two speeches which summarize his ideas on the consequences of India's partition.

——Speeches on Bihar riots. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 201, 203-4, 206-7, and 294, 1946. **2072**

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**Age of unreason.** **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 29 : 41 Jun. 9, 1947. **2073**

**Anti-vivisection.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 49 : 32 Jun. 2, 1947. **2074**

**Atlee, Clement Richard.** British plan for India ; address, June 3, 1947. **In** *Vital speeches* (New York) 13 : 516-518 Jun. 1947. Same with appendix. **In** *Current history* (New York) ns. 33 : 36-38 Jnn. 1947. **2075**

A British version of India's partition. Supports Jinnah's Two-Nation Theory on which is based the entire conception of Pakistan. Nehru always disagreed with Jinnah's point of view on this issue.

**Barton,** *Sir* **William-Pell.** Year of Independence in India and Pakistan. **In** *Quarterly review* (London) 286 : 469-484 Oct., 1948. **2076**

**Birth of two nations.** **In** *Life* (Chicago) 23 : 38-39 Sep. 8, 1947. **2077**

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**British and India.** **In** *Commonweal* (New York) 46 : 227-228 Jun. 20, 1947. **2080**



**British and partition of India.** **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 64 : 755. Jnd. 18, 1947. **2081**

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**Campbell-Johnson, Alan.** Mission with Mountbatten. London, Robert Hale, 1951. xiv, 383p. 24cm. illus. list of principal personalities. **2083**

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Day to day account of the partition of India by the Press Attache of the last Viceroy and the first constitutional Governor-General of India. The book is indispensable because it presents, in its true perspective, the most tragic and at the same time, most significant scene in India's history. It is tragic because, contrary to Nehru's wishes, India was divided into two parts. It is significant because India got rid of foreign rule and became an independent country.

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**Cousins, Norman.** Where violence begins. **In** *Saturday review* (New York) 37 : 22-24 Jan. 36, 1954. **2085**

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**Division of India.** **In** *New Statesman and nation* (London) 41 : 639-640. Jun. 9, 1951. **2088**

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**Dutt, Rajani Palme.** Mountbatten plan for India. **In** *Labour monthly* (London) 29 : 210-19. Jul. 1947. **2090**

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**Massacre in the Punjab.** **In** *Nation* (Chicago) 165 : 213 Sep. 6, 1947. **2104**

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**Mehta, Nanalal Chamanlal.** Partition and freedom. **In** NAG 1949 : 263-281. **2106**

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**Philip, P.O.** India leaders reconciled. **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 64 : 982. Aug. 13, 1947. **2110**

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**Saintliness** *vs.* **slaughter.** **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 30 : 32 + Sep. 1, 1947. **2116**

**Savage religious riots plague** two new governments in India. **In** *New York Times magazine* (New York) p. 8-9. Sep. 21, 1947. **2117**

**Setting up partitions.** **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 29 : 35. June 2, 1947. **2118**

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**Snow, E.** Has Britain won back India ? **In** *Saturday evening post* (Philadelphia) 220 : 30-31+Apr. 3 3948. **2120**

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**Transfer of power in India and since.** **In** *Asiatic review* (London) ns. 44 : 385-9. Oct. 1948. **2125**

**Tuker,** *Sir* **Francis Ivan S.** Nehru accepts partition plan. **In his** While memory serves. London, Toronto, Melbourne etc., Cassell and Company Limited, 1950. xiv, 668p. 21½ cm. p. 295-297. **2126**

In his tale of the last two years of British rule in India, the author summarizes Nehru's attitude towards the partition of India. The author adds, "Pandit Nehru spoke as a statesman, accepting the plan. Mr. Jinnah spoke as a lawyer, accepting the plan if his League Working Committee agreed to it also"—*Ibid.* p. 295.

**Two Indias.** **In** *New Statesman and nation* (London) 34 : 263. Oct. 1947. **2127**

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**Vulture's prey.** **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 30 : 40-41 Sep. 15, 1947. **2130**

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A descriptive and illustrated account of the partition of India and an examination of the reasons which are responsible for the formation of Pakistan.

**Waugh,** *Sir* **Aurthur Allen.** India and Pakistan : The economic effects of partition. **In** *Asiatic review* (London) ns. 44 : 113-121 Apr. 1948. **2132**

## INDIA—POLITICAL PARTIES

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru-Viceroy correspondence on Muslim League's entry into the Interim Government, 1946. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 280-281, 1946. **2133**

——Speech on alliance between Muslim League and British officiates Speech to Subjects' Committee of All-India Congress Committee, held at Meerut, November 21, 1946. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 279, 1946. **2134**

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**Barton,** *Sir* **William Pell.** The economic background and political parties. **In his** India's fateful hours, London J. Murray, 1942, 157 p. 19 cm. p. 15-27. **2135**

A pro-British view regarding the political parties in India. Criticises Gandhi, Nehru and the Indian National Congress. The author adds, "Muslims and the minorities generally regard the British connection as essential for the protection of their interests against the Hindu majority." He further says, "Thus for Mr. Gandhi and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress High Command there is little to choose between Nazism and what they consider its British counterpart."—*Ibid.* p. 15.

**Curran, Jeam Alonzo,** *Jr.* RSS : militant Hinduism. **In** *Far Eastern Survey* (New York) 19 : 93-98 May 17, 1950. **2136**



**Duffett, Walter Elliott,** etc., *Comps.* The political groups. **In** their India today ; the background of the Indian nationalist movement ; foreword by J. M. Macdonnell. Toronto, Halifax, The Ryerson press, 1941. vii, 110 p. illus. (Contemporary affairs No. 10) p. 53-62. **2137**

The groups included in this discussion are the Indian National Congress headed by Gandhi and Nehru, the Muslims, the untouchables, the communist party and a few others.

**Gandhi, M.K.** Parties. **In** TMG 1945 : 439. *Orig. Pub. YI,* Feb. 1, 1920 and Dec. 8, 1921. **2138**

An account of Gandhi's views on the different political parties in India.

**Goshal, Kumar.** Other organizations. **In his** The People of India. New York, Sheriden house, 1944. viii, 375 p. 21½ cm. p. 225-231. **2139**

Describes the aims and ideals of the major political parties of India. Among them, "The National Congress", usually known as the Congress, is the most representative, influenced and guided by Gandhian principles. Others are the Congress Socialist Party, Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, All-India States Peoples' Congress, Depressed Class Federation and the Communist Party.

**Levi, Werner.** India's politicial parties. **In** *Far Eastern survey* (New York) 20 : 169-172 Oct. 10, 1951. **Also in** *Fortnightly* (London) 176 (ns. 170) : 816-822 Dec. 1951. **2140**

**Nehru, Motilal.** Report of All Parties Conference. Allahabad, All-India Congress Committee, 1928. 155p. 19cm. **2141**

Presents the nationalistic version of various political parties in India.

**Noman, Mohammad.** Muslim league. Allahabad, Kitabistan, 1942. 433p. port. 18cm. **2142**

**Parkins, Raleigh.** The political groups. **In his** India today ; an introduction to Indian politics. New York, John Day Co., 1946. vii, 387p. 19½ cm. p. 91-119. **2143**

Comments on the aims and ideals of the Indian National Congress, the Muslim League, the Indian Liberals, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Radical Peoples. Democratic Party, the Indian Christians, the Communist Party and a few other's Gives brief history of the Indian Congress in ten pages and comments, "No account of Congress is complete, without some reference to what a recent writer has described as "the virtual sovereignty of Mr. Gandhi," whom Jawaharlal Nehru has described as a "permanent super-president."—Nehru's autobiography, English edition, p. 132.

**Parmanand,** *Bhai.* Hindu national movement. Lahore, Central Hindu Yuvak Sabha, 1929. 68p. 18 cm. **2144**

A brief history of the origin and growth of the Hindu Mahasabha which always opposed what Nehru proposed.

**Parties and personalities.** **In** The new India ; reprinted from *The Times.* (London) Indian number, published on March 23, 1937. London, The Times publishing company, 1937, 177p. illus, 24c. p. 37-42. **2145**

A brief survey of the aims and ideals of India's main political parties. Nehru's picture appears with other leaders of their respective parties.

**Raj Kumar, N. V.** Indian political parties, foreword by Shankerao Deo. New Delhi, All-India Congress Committee, 1948. v, 139p. 19cm. (Indian national publications). **2146**

A survey of different political parties in India after India's partition.

## INDIA—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

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——Cable from Pandit Nehru. **In** *New Republic* (New York) 117 : 9 Aug. 4, 1947. **2148**

——Eighteen months in India, 1936-1937 ; being further essays and writings. Allahahad and London, Kitabistan, 1938. viii, 319p. 19cm. **2149**

"The author's personal reactions to certain happenings and tendencies after his return from Europe in March 1936 and while he was President of the National Congress"—*cf.* Pref.

——India and the world : essays. London, G. Allen and Union Ltd., 1936. 262p. 19 cm. **2150**

Editor's preface signed : H. G. A.

"First published July 1936, second impression August 1936."

Contents :—Presidential address to the National Congress, 1929—Whither India, 1933—Presidential address to the National Congress, 1936—Prison-land, 1934—The Mind of a Judge, 1935—Quetta, 1935—First letter to Indira—The last letter to Indira—Mahatma Gandhi, 1936—A letter to an Englishman—India and the world, 1936—A visit to England, 1936—The way to peace, 1936—Indian problems, 1936.

——Jawaharlal Nehru ; an autobiography ; with musings on recent events in India. New edition containing an additional chapter : Five years later. London, John Lane, 1945. xiii, 623 p. 22 cm. **2151**

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"Proposals on defence made by Sir Staford Cripps to the Congress in a letter to the President (of the Indian National Congress) dated the 7th April, 1942 p. 6-7.

——Linguistic States. **In** JNS. 1954 : 54-62. **2153**

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"An English version of the Presidential address delivered in Hindustani at the Punjab Provincial Conference held on April 11, 1928."

——New India speaks, compiled by D. R. Bose, Calcutta. A. Mukherjee, 1947. viii, 186p. ports. 19 cm. **2155**

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——Pandit Jawaharlal's speech in Hindi. **In** Report of the 45th Indian National Congress. Karachi, R. K. Sidhwa, 1931. v, 158p. 18½ cm. 129-132p. **2156**

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——Press Statement on political prisoners' day, September 13, 1936. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 196, 1936. **2159**

——Press Statement on behalf of India on February 9, 1927. **In** *Indian Quarterly Register* (Calcutta) 1 : 204-205 1927. **2160**

——What India wants. London, The India League 1942. 15p. illus. part. 16½ cm. **2161**

This article is a reprint from *Fortune* magazine. Explains India's demand for complete Independence.

——When independance came to India. **In** JNS 1954 : 26-41. **2162**

This speech which Nehru delivered in Parliament, New Delhi, on May 22, 1952, summarizes India's home and foreign policies. Also analyses and explains India's problems and suggests solutions.

——A window in prison and prison land. Allahabad, M. N. Pandey, 1938. 28 p. 18 cm. **2163**

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**After Gandhi. In** *New Republic* (New York) 118 : 8 Feb. 16, 1941. **2165**

**Ambedkar speaks out.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 58 : 38 and Oct. 22, 1951. **2166**

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**Anchor for Asia.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 54 : 30-34, Oct. 17. 1949. **2168**

**Barton,** *Sir* **William Pell.** Dark days in India. **In** *Quarterly review* 129 : 486.489 Dec. 1947. **2169**

**Brailsford, H. N.** India : to-day and tomorrow. **In** *Contemporary* (London) 171 : 321-326 Jun. 1947. **2170**

**Chandrasekhar, S.** Freedom for India? **In** *Far Eastern survey* (London) 15 : 198-200 Jun. 3, 1946. **2171**

**Comment.** **In** *Twentieth century* (London) 150 : 362-363 Nov. 1951. **2172**

**Cooke, N. F.** Can India live? **In** *National review* (London) 130 : 41-47 Jan. 1948. **2173**

**Curti, M.** Impressions of a visit to India. **In** *Yale review* (New Heaven) ns. 36 No. 4 : 689-702 Jun. 1947. **2174**

**Das, Taraknath.** India : past, present and the future. **In** *Political science quarterly* (New York) 62 : 295-304 Je. 3947. **2175**

**Dean,** *Mrs.* **Vera.** (Micheles) Internal problems dominate Indian Politics. **In** *Foreign policy bulletin* (New York) 30 : 3-4 Nov. 24, 1950. **2176**

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**Dutt, Rajani Palme.** A guide to the problem of India. London, V. Gollancz, 1942. 18½ cm. **2178**

(Chapters II-XIII of this book are mainly based on a previous book by the same author, *India-to-day*).

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Extracts from his writings on the British Government in India.

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**Grin without the cat :** Commonwealth of nations. **In** *Time* (Chicago) 53 : 31 May 9, 1949 Illus. **2181**

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This book is a plea for a better understanding between the people of Britain and India. Summarizes Gandhi and Nehru's part in "Quit India" movement against the British Government.



**India**—*Bureau of public information.* India.....a statement prepared for presentation to Parliament in accordance with the requirements of the 26th session of the Government of India Act. Delhi, Manager of publications, 1921-1937. V. maps., 24 cm. **2183**

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**India : new state in red shadow.** **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 42 : 45 Oct. 12, 1953. **2184**

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The author as Principal Information Officer relates how he used to arrange numerous press conferences, addressed by the Prime Minister Nehru and the Deputy Prime Minister Patel.

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**Lal,** *Diwan* **Chaman.** New responsibility on Nehru's shoulders. **In** *Tribune* (Ambala) Jan. 26, 1952. **2188**

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**Mayer, A.** India emerges. **In** *Survey Grafic* (New York) 36 : 390-2 Jul. 1947. **2192**

**Mountbatten, Lord Mountbatten,** *earl.* Time only to look forward ; speeches by Viceroy of India and Governor General of the Dominion of India, 1947-48, included related addresses. London, N. Keye, 1949. vii, 276p. Illus. 25 cm. **2193**

Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India and a friend of Nehru. These speeches are important because they give a clear understanding of some of the most important issues which India faced in 1947-48.

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**Nair, Kusum** (Mrs Pran Nath Nair). India on the fence. **In** *Fortune* (Denver) 42 : 61 and Jan. 1951. **2195**

**Parkin, George Raleigh.** India today, an introduction to Indian politics. Rev. ed. Toront, Longmans, Green ; New York, John Day, 1946. x, 387p. 21½ cm. **2196**

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"The aim of this book is to provide an elementary introduction to Indian politics. It presents in concise form only those first simple facts which constitute the raw material out of which contemporary Indian politics are fashioned and which any one should know who wishes to have some undestanding of India today."—*Foreword.*

**Rao, Shiva.** Clouds lift over India. **In** *Nation* (New York) 168 : 72-72, Jan. 15, 1949. **2197**

——India drifts toward civil war. **In** *Nation* (New York) 164 : 653-654, May 31, 1947. **2198**

**Ratcliffe, S.K.** India : end and beginning. **In** *Contemporary* (London) 171 : 202-207. April 1947. **2199**

**Reynolds, Reginald Arthur.** White *sahibs* in India. Foreword by Jawaharlal Nehru. London. The Socialist book centre Ltd. 1946, xv, 247p. 22 cm. **2200**

A reliable survey of the British Government in India up to 1946. In the foreword Nehru says, "I welcome this book and commend it to Englishmen and Indians who want to help in the solution of one of the major problems of our age." —p.xii.

**Roy, Manabendra Nath.** Danger of dictatorship in India. **In** *New republic* (New York) 126 : 15-16 March 3, 1952. **2201**

**Sahgal, Nayantara.** Letter to the editor on interview with India by J.F. Meuhl. **In** *Saturday review of literature* (New York) 33 : 26-27 Sep. 23, 1950. Discussion 33 : 27-28. Sep. 23-25 Oct. 21, 1950. **2202**

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**Scheinder, Georg.** Pandit Nehru Zwischen Zwei Welten. **In** *Wochenzeitung, Fur Politik, Kultur and Wirtschaft* (Koblenz) 5 : 10 1950. **2204**

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**Trumbell, Robert.** India : The ledger after two years. **In** *New York Times Magazine* (New York) p. 12-13 and May 8, 1949. **2207**

**Venkataramani, K.S.** After Gandhiji, our problems. Madras, Svetaranyas ashrama 1948. 170p. 19 cm. **2208**



Questions like who shall succeed Gandhi, what will be India's foreign policy, what are political problems, are discussed in this book.

**Warm welcome.** **In** *time* (Chicago) 54 : 23 July 25, 1949. **2209**

A pen-picture of Nehru's visit to Calcutta in July, 1949, and his speech he delivered in the Maidan before a gathering of 6,00,000 people. While speaking he said, "I should like to express my deep gratitude.....not only for my warm welcome, but for the perfect order that prevailed.....Calcutta is.....a peaceful city of busy folk carrying on their profession and avocation, while just a few anti-social elements cause trouble."—*Ibid.*.....p. 23.

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## INDIA—POPULATION

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An account of his views on the population problem in India and abroad. Quotes freely Western authorities on the subject.

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**Molony, J. C.** Population problems. **In** *Contemporary* (London) 173 : 286-289 May, 1948. **2212**

## INDIA—POVERTY

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## INDIA—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

## INDIA—REPUBLIC

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** India becomes a republic. **In** JNS 1954 : 1. **2213**

In this message to the Nation on January 26, 1950, Nehru declared, "During these twenty years we have known struggle and conflict and failure and achievement." "The man" Nehru further added, "who led us through apparent failure to achievement is no more with us but the fruit of his labours is ours. What we do with this fruit depends upon many factors, the basic factors being those which Gandhiji laid stress throughout his career—high character, integrity of mind and purpose, a spirit of tolerance and co-operation and hard work. I can only suggest to our people that we should found our republican freedom on these basic characteristics and shed fear and hatred from our minds and think always of the betterment of the millions of our people".—*Ibid.*, p. 1.

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**Republic day.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 55 : 24 Feb. 6, 1950. **2218**

## INDIA—SOCIAL CONDITIONS

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Chapter ten : Ahmadnager Fort again. **In** *DI* 1947 : 422-505. **2219**

Under sixteen headings in this chapter Nehru summarizes and expresses his views on the various aspects of India's social problems.

——On the Five Year—Plan. **In** JNS 1954 : 85-106. **2220**

These three speeches on Five Year—Plan also summarize Nehru's ideas about India's social conditions and economic conditions.

*about*

**Alexander, Horace Gundy.** Congress rule in India ; a study in social reforms. London, V. Gollancz Ltd., and the New Fabian research bureau, 1938. 31p. 21½ cm. (On-Cover : New Fabian research bureau publication no. 39). **2221**

An English pacifist and a friend of Nehru studies social and political services rendered by the Indian National Congress.

**Andrews, Charles Freer.** The true India ; a plea for understanding. London, G. Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1939. 251p. 20 cm. **2222**

A clarification of some facts about social conditions in India magnified by Katherine Mayo in her book *Mother India*.

**Bernays, R.** Naked *fakir*. London, Gollanz, 1931. xvi, 335p. 19½ cm. **2223**

Diary of the author's reaction to India's social and political conditions. Estimates Nehru's life and work. The chapter "On the way to Allahabad," (73-82) is particularly useful.

**Bhatty, I. Z.** India ; the challenge of the working class. **In** *National council outlook* (New York) 3 : 4-5 May, 1953. **2224**

**Bourke-White, Margaret.** Halfway to freedom ; a report on the new India in the words and photographs. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1949. xi, 245p. illus. ports., maps. 22cm. **2225**

An illustrated account of India's social and political conditions. Comments also on the social and political ideas of Nehru.

**Bowles, Chester.** American in Asia. **In** *Commonweal* (New York) 58 : 67-70. Apr. 24, 1953. **2226**

**Bullitt, William Christian.** Old ills of modern India. **In** *Life* (Chicago) 31 : 110 ; 112 Oct. 1, 1951; *same* abridged with title : India between two worlds. **In** *Readers' digest* (New York) 60 : 33-38. Feb., 1952. **2227**



The author of this article recorded his impressions about India's social political and economic conditions after meeting a few peoples in India and having exchanged his views with them. The article is descriptive, illustrated and critical.

**Curti M.** Impressions of a visit to India. **In** *Yale review* (New Haven) ns. 36, No. 4 : 689-702. June 1947. **2228**

**Gandhi, M. K.** Women and social injustice. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1945. xi, 212p. 21½ cm. **2229**

Includes practically all material covered by *To the women*. Edited and published by Anand T. Hingorani. These writings reveal the social and moral problems of women and men in India and a clear glimpse of the social conditions of India's society.

**Ghoshal, Kumar.** The people of India. New York, Sheridan house, 1949. viii, 375p. ports. 22cm.

"Reference" : p. 361-362. Bibliography : 363-364. **2230**

Describes faithfully India's social, economic and political conditions. Praises Gandhi and Nehru's services for the general upliftment of the people.

**Hersey, Evelyn W.** Social and economic factors in India's Welfare programme. **In** *Social casework* (New York) 32 : 300-306 July, 1951. **2231**

**Kumarappa, Jagadisan Mohandas,** *originally* John Jesudason Cornelius. Social problems of India. **In** *National conference of social work* (New York) 1948 : 74-78. **2232**

**Mukerji, Dhrjati Prasad.** Modern Indian culture ; a sociological study. 2d rev. and enl. ed. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1948. ix, 235p. 19½cm. **2233**

A concise study of the social and cultural aspects of modern Indian culture.

**Prasad, Rajendra.** Constructive programme ; some suggestions. 2d ed. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1948. 82p. 20½ cm. First edition published in 1942. **2234**

An interpretation of Gandhiji's Constructive programme to solve India's social, economic and political problems.

**Wells, W. H.** India ; village life shown on U. N. films. **In** *Survey* (New York) 85 : 95-97 Feb., 1949. **2235**

**Wofford, Clare** (Lindgren) and **Wofford, Horris.** India afire. New York, John Day Company, 1951, 343 p. map. 21 cm. **2236**

In this book are recorded the hurried impressions regarding India's social, economic and political conditions.

*see also*

CASTE SYSTEM

INDIA—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

INDIA—SOCIALISTIC STATE

*see*

INDIA—WELFARE STATE

INDIA—STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

*see*

INDIA—NATIONAL MOVEMENT

## INDIA-WELFARE STATE*

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Socialistic society. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Feb. 26, 1955. p. 10. **2237**

Replying to Gurupaswamy's question in the Lok Sabha Nehru said, ".....We aim at a society where economic opportunities and the rest are equal among the people".

——Welfare state India's objective; Nehru's report to All-India Jan. 16, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **2238**

Reiterating some earlier pronouncements and clarifying and amplifying certain others, Nehru in his 6,500-word report to the National Congress held at Satyamurthi Nagar (Avadi) on January 16, 1955 declared that a welfare State of a socialist pattern is the national objective. The report covers both the national and international problems those ahead and those tackled hitherto and also questions apropos the Congress and Congressmen. It is, therefore, in the nature of a report by Nehru not only as the outgoing President but also as Prime Minister of India.

*about*

**Dhebar, U. N.** Congress as instrument of New Social Order. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) (Avadi Congress Supplement) Jan. 22, 1955. P. II-IV. **2239**

Presidential address he delivered on January 21, 1955 at the 60th session of the Indian National Congress at Satyamurtinagar, Avadi, Madras. Dhebar emphasized that service and sacrifice are two important factors which will build the inner strength of the organization and constructive work in order to win our masses to a social order of Congress conception.

**Indian National Congress,** *Avadi, Madras.* Congress emphasis on welfare state objective; resolutions for Avadi Session. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Jan. 18, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **2240**

Texts of discussions by U. N. Dhebar, Nehru, Maulana Azad, Pandit Pant and 20 other Congress leaders on a number of draft resolutions on the proposal of Welfare state of India.

——Congress plans for prosperity; resolutions adopted at Avadi session. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Jan. 23, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **2241**

This resolution on India's economic policy which is a preamble for a proposed "welfare state" was unamimously adopted by the delegates to the 60th Congress session on January 22, 1955 at the Avadi Congress.

* For later material please see the SUPPLEMENT.



**Indian National Congress,** *Avadi, Madras. Subject Committee,* Socio-economic objectives of Congress re-stated. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi). Jan. 20, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **2242**

All the four vital resolutions drafted by the Steering Committee for the 60th Congress—on a socialistic pattern of society, international affairs, economic policy, and unity and integration—were approved amid enthusiastic applause by the subject committee which met at Satyamurti Nagar for seven hours on January 9, 1955. Four Congress statesmen, Nehru, Rajagopalachari, Mulana Azad and Pandit Pant, featured prominently in the proceedings.

## INDIA—WORD WAR II

**Nehru Jawaharlal.** Indias' day of reckoning. **In** *Fortune* (Chicago) 25 : 67a-67d. Apr, 1942. post. **2243**

This article specially written for *Fortune* was cabled from New Delhi on March 7, 1942. Explains and clarifies India's position relative to the World War II. While explaining the reason why the Editors of *Fortune* requested Nehru for this article they add, Pandit Nehru's article angrily critical of the British Government is published here not to add to the already overwhelming difficulties of our ally but to contribute in the common cause to an understanding of a vital question affecting us all—The Editors—*Ibid.* p. 67a. Nehru's full page picture appears with many other photos.

——Message to the *News Chronicle* (London), on October 7, 1939. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 384, 1939. **2244**

——Nehru on war danger, independence and imperialism.....Edited by R. N. Khanna. Lahore. Allied Indian publishers, 1944. 22p. 17½ cm. **2245**

A collection of four speeches on World War II.

——Next step in India. **In** War and India's freedom. Bombay, Popular book depot, 1940 230 p. 18½ cm. p. 220. **2246**

A brief report of an address he delivered in a public meeting in Bombay reviewing the situation which had ended in the resignation of the Congress Ministries.

——The parting of the ways and the viceroy-Gandhi correspondence. London, published by L. Drummond Ltd; for the India League, 1940. Cover title, 23 p. 21½ cm. **2247**

A good source for India's views on World War II.

——Peace and India. London, The India League, 1938. 31 p. 18½ cm. **2248**

Text of the resolution of the Indian National Congress on Foreign policy and war danger, passed of the annual session at Haripur, February, 1938.

——Statement on Lord Zetlands' speech in the House of Lords on India and the war September 29, 1939. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 382-383, 1939. **2249**

——Statement on the Viceroy's Declaration of October 17, 1939. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 394, 1939. **2250**

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Statement on Would War II before the court on November 3,1940. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 198-200, 1941. **2251**

*about*

**Acharya, G. N.** Freedom first. Bombay, Padma publications, 1943. ii, 162p. 19½ cm. **2252**

This brief study describes the difference between the Indian and the British points of view regarding India's co-operation with England's war efforts. The author pleads that India's independence is essential to win her co-operation.

**Aiyer, H. R.** Congress and the war. Baroda, C. S. Raja & Co., 1941. 40. 19½ cm. **2253**

Interprets the attitude of the Indian National Congress towards World War II.

**China asks India whether it will fight. In** *Life* (Chicago) 12 : 23-25 Apr. 27, 1942. ports. **2254**

A pictorial account of Chiang-Kai-Shek's visit to India and his conversations with Gandhi, Nehru and other National leaders of India.

**Gandhi, M. K.** My appeal to the British, edited by Anand T. Hingorani, New York, The John Day company, 1942. 79 p. 19½cm. **2255**

"First published in India August 1, 1942. First American edition, 1942."

".....Record of his.....most urgent appeal to the British, as voiced by him during three crucial months—April 26 to July 26, 1942."—*Publisher's note* p. 5. Includes material covered by *I ask every Briton and Gandhi Against fascism.*

**India.** *Bureau of public information.* India and the aggressors, the trend of the Indian opinion between 1935-40 compiled by the Bureau of public information, Government of India press, 1942. vi, 1940 p. 25½ cm. **2256**

A valuable source book. Includes attitude of various organizations, political parties and eminent Indians, regarding World War II.

**Indian National Congress,** *Allahabad.* Congress and war crisis. Allahabad, All-India Congress committee, 1940. ii, 179 p. 21½ cm. **2257**

Another valuable source book which presents the nationalistic point of view towards the World War II.

**Mitchell, Kate Louis.** India and the war ; an analysis of the Cripp's mission and its aftermath ; a documentary record with commentary ; with detailed map of India. New York, Amerasia, 1942. 48 p. 19 cm. **2258**

"Reprinted from *Amerasia's* May, 1942, issue. p. 2.

**Raman, T. A.** India and the war. **In his** Report on India. London, New York, etc., Oxford University press, 1943. 231 cm. p. 127-130. **2259**



An interpretation of Nehru's attitude towards World War II. The author comments, "Whatever the balance of forces may have been, the upshot was that the greatest political party in India took a conditional attitude, which Nehru formulated in logically impeccable words."—*Ibid* . p. 130.

**Steel, Johannes.** Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. **In his** Men behind the war, a "who's who" of our times. New York, Shridan house, 1942. xviii, 447 p. 22½ cm. p. 315-323. **2260**

A biographical study of Nehru with special reference to his views on the World War II.

**Vaswani, B. J.** India explained. Karachi, D. J. Sind College, 1943. 171 p. 19 cm. (Indian series no. 2). **2261**

"This book is intended to introduce India to the mind and hearts of American and British soldiers who were stationed in India during World War II.

## INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Building up strength of Congress. P. M. warns against complacency. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Jan. 23, 1955. p. 1. **2262**

Nehru declared at a conference of Presidents and Secretaries of various State Congress Committees at Satyamurti Nagar, Avadi, Madrass, that he was confident of the Congress achieving success in the forthcoming general elections in Andhra.

——Eighteen months in India, 1936-1937 ; being further essays and writings. Allahabad and London, Kitabistan. 1938. viii, 319p. 19 cm. **2263**

"The author's personal reactions to certain happenings and tendencies after his return from Europe in March 1936 and while he was President of the National Congress"—*cf.* Pref.

——India and the world ; essays, London, G. Allen and Unwain Ltd., 1936. 262p. 19 cm. **2264**

Editor's preface signed : H. G. A.

"First published July 1936 ; Second impression August 1936."

Contents :—Presidential address to the National Congress 1929—Whither India, 1933—Presidential address to the National Congress, 1936—Prison land, 1934—The mind of a judge 1935—Quetta, 1935—First letter to Indira—The last letter to Indira—Mahatma Gandhi, 1936. A letter to an Englishman—India and the world, 1936—A visit to England, 1936—The way to peace, 1936—Indian Problems 1936.

——The Indian National Congress, 1920-1923 ; being a collection of the resolutions of the Congress and of the All-India Congress Committee and of the Working Committee of the Congress from September 1920 to December, 1923. Allahabad, All-India Congress Committee, 1924. x, 351p. 21½ cm. **2265**

"Deals with the period beginning with the adoption of the policy of non-co-operation by the Calcutta Special Session to the end of 1923. To make the record complete the resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee, which met at Banaras on May 30th and 31st 1920, dealing with the Khilafat question and the Punjab enquiry and summoning a special session of the Congress to consider the adoption of non-co-operation, are also given."—*Ibid.* p. v.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal**. The Indian National Congress 1924 ; being the resolutions of the Congress and of the All-India Congress Committee and of the Working Committee of the Congress passed during the year 1924. Allahabad, Jawaharlal Nehru, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 1925. iv, 72p. 18½ cm. **2266**

A complete account of the Congress activities during the year 1924.

——Long live free India. **In** *Living age* (New York) 339 : 468-9. Jan. 1931. **2267**

A speech delivered by Nehru, then the President of the Indian National Congress from the dock before he was sentenced to two years in jail in 1931. Concluding his speech Nehru said, "To the Indian people I cannot express my gratitude sufficiently for their confidence and affection." "It has been" he further added, "the greatest joy of my life to serve in this glorious struggle and to do my little bit for the cause. I pray that my countrymen and countrywomen will carry on the good fight unceasingly till success crowns their effort and we realise the India of our dreams. Long live free India."—*Ibid.* p. 469.

——Pandit Jawaharlal's speech in Hindi. **In** Report of the 45th Indian National Congress. Karachi, R. K. Sidhwa, 1931. v, 158p. 18½ cm. 63-64p. **2268**

——Peace and India. London, The India Leauge, 1938. 31p. 18½ cm. **2269**

Contents—Peace and empire—India and collective peace—India, Spain and China.—Appendix : I. Test of the general resolution passed at the "Peace and empire" conference, London, July 15th and 16th, 1938. II. Test of the resolution of the Indian National Congress on "Foreign policy of war danger" passed at the annual session at Haripura February, 1938.

——Presidential address. **In** Report of the 49th Session of the Indian National Congress held at Lucknow in April 1936. Allahabad, The General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 1936. p. 7-59. **2270**

The English rendering of Nehru's Presidential address to the 49th Session of the Indian National Congress held at Lucknow in April, 1936. Summarizes the Post-World War I problems in India and abroad.

——Presidential address at the fiftieth session of the Indian National Congress, held at Faizpur, December 27, 1936. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 222-230, 1936. **2271**

——Presidential address at the forty-ninth session of the Indian National Congress at Lucknow, April 12, 1936. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 1 : 263-278, 1936. **2272**

——Presidential address, Indian National Congress, forty-ninth session, April 1936. Lucknow n.p. 1936. **2273**

——Presidential address to the First Republican Congress, Madras December 28, 1927. **In** *Indian Quarterly Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 347, 1927. **2274**



**Nehru, Jawaharlal**. Presidential address to the forty-fourth Session of the Indian National Congress, at Lahore, on December 29, 1929. **In** *Indian Quarterly Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 288-297, 1929. **2275**

——Presidential address to the Indian National Congress. **In** *Labour monthly* (London) 18 : 282-94. May 1936. **2276**

Extracts from Nehru's Presidential address to the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress. After a personal introduction, which is omitted in this article, the speech begins with a survey of the position of the Indian National struggle and the world situation, decay of British Imperialism ; the National Congress and the Masses ; the aim of Socialism, and fight against the Government of India Act.

——Presidents of all Pradesh Congress Committees. **In** *Congress Bulletin* No. 1, Jan.-Feb., 1952. p. 11-16. **2277**

A reprint of a circular letter No. P-30/1429 dated Feb. 8, 1952, which he wrote to the Presidents of all Pradesh Congress Committees regarding his impressions of his extensive tours in India in connection with the general elections.

——President's address at Tamilnad Political Conference. **In** *Congress Bulletin*, Nos. 10 and 11. Oct.-Nov. 1953. p. 307-313. **2278**

An address the author delivered before the Political conference of Tamilnad Congress workers at Madras on the 3rd October, 1953. Nehru said, "The Congress point of view obviously overlaps very often with the country's point of view. The Congress is not something apart from the country. The Congress is the country and the country is the Congress. We serve the Congress and we serve the country in the Congress. Congress serves the country. Otherwise, there is no function for the Congress."—*Ibid.* p. 307.

——Presidential Address to the National Congress, Lucknow, April, 1936. **In his** India and the world, essays. London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd. 1936. 18½ cm. 262 p. p. 64-107. **2279**

While concluding his speech Nehru said, "It may be that many of us must suffer still and die so that India may live and be free." "The promised land," Nehru further added, "may yet be far from us, and we may have to march wearily through the deserts, but who will take away from us that deathless hope which has survived the scaffold and immeasurable suffering and sorrow ; who will dare to crush the spirit of India which has found rebirth again and again after so many crucifications." —*Ibid.* 107.

——Presidential Address to the National Congress. Lahore, December, 1929. **In his** India and the world essays. London George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1936. 18½ c.m. 262 p. p. 13-38. **2280**

While concluding his address Nehru said, "We have conspiracy cases going on in various parts of this country. They are ever with us. But the time has gone for secret conspiracy. We have now an open conspiracy to free this country from foreign rule and you, comrades, and all our countrymen and countrywomen are invited to join it. But the rewards that are in store for you are suffering and prison and, it may be death. But you shall also have the satisfaction that you have done your little bit for India, the ancient, but ever young, and have helped a little in the liberation of humanity from its present bondage."—*Ibid.*

——Report of the 42nd Indian National Congress held at Madras, 1927. Allahabad, Jawaharlal Nehru, General Secretary, 1928. 116-27 p, 21½ cm. **2281**

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Report of the forty-third session of the Indian National Congress held in Calcutta in December 1928. Calcutta, J. R. Ghosh, 1929. 186 p. 21½ cm. **2282**

——Report submitted to the All-India Congress Committee by Jawaharlal Nehru, Haripura, February 1938. Allahabad, J. B. Kriplani, General Secretary, A. I. C. C. 1938. 12 p. 21½ cm. **2283**

——Speech moving resolution on All-India volunteer organization in thirty-eighth session of the Indian National Congress 1923. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 12 : 129, 1923. **2284**

——Speech moving resolution on the Indian National movement at the forty-second session of the Indian National Congress at Madras, December 1927. **In** *Indian Quarterly Register* (Colcutta) 1 : 207, 1927. **2285**

——Speech on the fifty-fourth session of Indian National Congress at Meerut, November 23-24, 1946. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 289-294 and 295, 1946. **2286**

——Speech to the All-India Congress Committee, held at Delhi on September 23, 1946. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 ; 242-243 and 2 ; 250-251, 1946. **2287**

——Statement on the Congress and the masses, a call for co-operation. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 363-366, 1937. **2288**

——Statement on the Congress Presidential controversy, January 27, 1939. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 1 : 45, 1939. **2289**

——To all P. C. C's. **In** *Congress Bulletin*, No. 1, Jan-Feb. 1952. p. 18-19. **2290**

Reprint of the circular letter No. C.E.G/30/1593 dated Feb. 10, 1952, regarding the decision of the Working Committee about the selection of the Provincial Legislative Councils and the Council of States.

——United National Front. **In** *Asia* (New York) 37 : 341. May 1987. **2291**

Extracts, from his Presidential address at the Faizpur Indian National Congress, December 1936. Nehru declared, "……The most urgent and vital need of India today is a United National front of all forces and elements that are ranged against imperialism"—*Ibid*, p. 341.

*about*

**Angadi, S. N.** I differ from Congress, Belgaum, The author, 1936. 93p. 19cm. **2292**

Criticises the policies of the Indian National Congress.



**Bhattacharya, Bejoy Krishna.** A short history of the Indian National Congress. Calcutta, Book Emporice, 1948. viii-261 p. facism. 22cm. **2293**

**Bose, Subhas Chandra.** Through Congress eyes. Allahabad London, Kitabistan, 1939. vi, 243 p. 19 cm. **2294**

**Chander, Jag Parvesh.** The Congress case. Lahore, Free Indian Publications, 1943. v-xii, 124p. 21½ cm. **2295**

**Chakravarty, D.** and **Bhattacharya, C.** Congress in evolution, being a collection of Congress resolutions from 1885 to 1940 and other important documents. Calcutta, Book Co. 1940, Parts I and II. viii, 232p. ii, 57p. 21½ cm. **2296**

**Chatter-Box India.** **In** *Literary digest* (New York) 121 : 14 Apr. 25, 1936. **2297**

An account of the Lucknow Congress for which Nehru was elected as its President. Nehru's thoughtful picture in Western clothes with the following caption below : Gandhi's successor : Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the All-India Congress.

**Congress at a deadlock** and the way out. Bombay, Hindustan Newspapers, 1934. 24p. 19 cm. **2298**

**Congress Presidential addresses ;** from the silver to the Golden Jubilee. Second series. Madras, G.A. Natesen and Co. 1934. 941p. xviiip. 24 cm. **2299**

Collection of the Presidential addresses of the Indian National Congress from 1911 to 1934.

**Dadachanji, B.K.** Indian National Congress and Indians overseas ; with special reference to Indians in Burma ; a letter addressed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Bombay, Hamara Hindustan Publications, 1946. 62p. 21 cm. **2300**

**Das Gupta, Hemendranath.** Indian National Congress, Calcutta, J.K. Das Gupta, 1946. xx, 282, vip. 21¼ cm. **2301**

A critical history of the Congress.

**De Mallow, Frederick Morion.** The Indian National Congress ; a historical sketch. London, Bombay, etc., H. Milford, Oxford University press, 1934. 120p. 18½ cm. **2302**

Against the background of the social and political history of the last fifty years the author studies the evolution of the Indian National Congress from its 1911 origin as a "National Parliament."

**D'souza, Jerome.** Congress party in India. **In** *Commonweal* (New York) 51 : 174-177. Nov. 18, 1949. **2303**

**Fighting disciple.** **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 19 : 38 Jan. 26, 1942. **2304**

Comments on Nehru's election as President of the Indian National Congress. Points out that "Mohandas K. Gandhi, India's Nationalist saint, last week named his leading disciple Jawaharlal Nehru as his successor at the head of the Indian National Congress." Gives Nehru's brief biographical sketch.

**Gandhi M.K.** Congress. **In** TMG. 1945 : 107-114. Also **In** S.G. 1948 : 98-108. **2305**

A collection of extracts from Gandhi's writings and speeches on the aims and ideals of the Indian National Congress.

**Graham, W. Gordon**. Nehru : Fruits of another victory. **In** *Christian Science Monitor Magazine* (Boston) p.8. Oct. 21, 1950 **2306**

The author being a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in India gives a pen-picture of the annual session of the Indian National Congress, held near Nasik in Bombay State. Comments on difference of opinion between Nehru and Purshottamdas Tandon and concludes, "The Nasik Congress thus became something of a personal triumph for Pandit Nehru. It proved once more that he is still the only man who can lead India."—*Ibid.* p.8. Sketch of Nehru's picture by Emil Weiss.

**Has Congress failed ?** by a Student. Bombay, Times of India, 1943. 83p, 19 cm. **2307**

A critical study of the Congress.

**Jha, Sambhu Nath.** Pandit Nehru's address. **In** *Search Light* (Patna) Nov. 3, 1954. **2308**

Comments on Nehru's address to Congressmen at *Sadaquat Ashram*, in which he emphasised on the need for building up character.

**Joshi, Puran chandra.** Communist reply to Congress Working Committee's charges. Abridged by Amrit Sen. Calcutta, K. Roy; Bengal Provincial Committee, Communist Party of India. 1946, 114p. 18 cm. **2309**

A Communistic version of the Congress.

**Kriplani,** *Acharya*. **Jiwatram Bhagwandas**. Fateful year, being speeches and writings during the year of Presidentship of the Congress. Bombay, Vora and Co. 1948, 150p. 18 cm. **2310**

His other two books, *i.e. The future of the Congress and The Indian National Congress* are also useful.

——Poser for Jawaharlal, the crisis and how to fight it. **In** *Free Press Journal* (Bombay) Sep. 9, 1951. **2311**

**Nariman, K.F.** Whither Congress ? Spiritual idealism or political realism. Bombay, D.R. Dewooklar, 1933. 160p. 19cm. **2312**

A criticism of Gandhi, Nehru and the Indian National Congress.

**Nehru heads the Congress party.** **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 68 : 1069 Sep. 19, 1951. **2313**

Critical comments on Nehru's refusal to send "an Indian delegate to San Francisco." The author also comments on Nehru's election as President of the Indian National Congress.



**Nehru resigns Congress presidency.** **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 71 : 1421 Nov. 24, 1954. **2314**

**Nehru takes him in Indian affairs.** **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 63 : 884 Jul. 17, 1946. **2315**

An editorial note on Nehru's being elected President of the Indian National Congress on July 6, 1946. The author also briefly estimates his influence over the Indian masses and comments on his two books *i.e, Towards Freedom* (Nehru's autobiography) and *Glimpses of World History*, which he wrote during his imprisonment years.

**Nehru's ultimatum wins endorsement.** **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 67 : 1157 Oct. 4, 1950. **2316**

**Pt. Nehru's challenge.** **In** *Round Table* (London) 26 : 562-568. Jun. 1936. **2317**

An appreciation of Nehru's presidential speech on April 12, 1936, to the open session of the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress. The real text of his discourse was "independence first and how to join together in India's struggle for independence." Extracts from his speech freely quoted.

**Patil, S. K.** Indian National Congress, a case for its reorganisation. Aundh, Aundh Publishing Trust, 1945, iv, 71 p. 21 cm. **2318**

**Pattabhai Sitaramayya, Bhogaraju.** The history of the Indian National Congress ; with an introduction by Rajendra Prasad. Bombay, Padma publications, 1947-47. 2v. 26 cm. **2319**

Vol. I was first published in 1935 as a complete and reprinted in 1946 to form v.I. of this larger work having same title.

Contents, v. I. 1885-1935. Vol. II, 1935-1947.

**Purshotamdas Tandon elected president** of Indian Congress Party. **In** *Nation* (New York) 171 : 278 Sep. 23, 1950. **2320**

**Rao, C.S. J.** Is Nehru a dictator ? **In** *Tribune* (Ambala), Sep. 9, 1951. **2321**

Comments on the Congress crisis of 1951.

**Rao, Shiva.** Political tremors in India. **In** *Nation* (New York) 171 : 244 Sep. 16, 1950. **2322**

**Rosinger, Lawrence Kaelter.** India's Congress party challenged by new split. **In** *Foreign policy bulletin* (New York) 30 : 304 Jul. 6 1951. **2323**

**Roy, Ben Roy.** Nehru's speech at Kalyani. **In** *Indian Nation* (Patna) Jan. 28, 1954. **2324**

Comments on his Presidential address.

**Satyapal,** *and* **Prabodh Chandra.** Sixty years of Congress, India lost, India gained a detailed record of its struggle for freedom. Foreword by Dewan Chamanlal. Lahore, Lion Press 1946. viii, 334 p. Part. 25 cm. **2325**

A history of the Indian National Congress.

**Shastri, Lal Bahadur.** Congress ideology and organization. **In** *Hindustan Times* (Avadi) Congress Supplement (New Delhi) Jan. 22, 1955, p. 1. **2326**

The author a well known Congress worker and Union Minister for Transport explains the ideology and organisation of the Indian National Congress.

**Shridharni, Krishnalal Jethalal.** Nehru takes over the Congress. **In** *New Republic* (New York) 125 : 13-14. Oct. 8, 1951. **2327**

Summarises India's political situation on Aehru's election as President of the Indian Aational Congress. Throws light on the differences of opinions between Aehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, known as the "Iron man of India," died on December 15, 1950.

**Singh, Mohan.** Congress unmasked. Sanehwal, (Ludhiana), Desh Sewak party of India, 1947. 199 p. 18 cm. **2328**

Criticises the attitude of the Congress towards the partition of India.

**Sinha, Sasadhar.** Indian independence and the Congress, London, The Swaraj House, 1943, 20 p. 18½ cm. **2329**

**Sitaramayya B. Pattabhi.** Memories of Jawahar. **In** *Bombay Chronicle* (Bombay) Nov. 14, 1949. **2330**

An intimate story of Nehru's relationship with the Indian National Congress. Also gives a brief account of Nehru's visit to U.S.A. and Canada.

**Sundaram, Lanka.** Has Nehru crossed the Rubicon ? **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) Aug. 27, 1951. **2331**

Relates Nehru's relationship with the A. I. C. C. and other political parties in India.

——Nehru pours new wine into old bottles. **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta) Sep. 24, 1951. **2332**

**Wagle, D. P.** Nehru's victory fortuitous, Indo-U. S. relations likely to improve. **In** *Tribune* (Ambala) Sep. 14, 1951. **2333**

Comments on Nehru's political victory within the Indian National Congress by an overwhelming vote of 296 to four was regarded by circles sympathetic to India as both fortuitous and timely from the viewpoint of Indo-American relations.

**Watson, Alfred.** Indian parties at the cross-roads. **In** *Great Britain and the East.* (London) 58 : 7 Jan. 24, 1942. **2334**

A critical account of the decisions reached by the All-India Congress Committee at Wardha. Compares differences of opinion between Gandhi and Nehru by saying, "Mr. Gandhi's conception of the future of India is a return to medievalism, Nehru is the exponent of an essentially modern outlook born of his training in England and his subsequent wide travelling." He further added, "Mr. Gandhi represents the right wing of Congress opinion the no-changers of Indian life. Nehru calls himself a Marxian Socialist, only restrained in his doctrine by the practical consideration, as his biographer admits, that the mention of socialism drives powerful interests in India into the embrace of the British and so jeopardises the chances of Political independence." The article is very critical and is divided into the following parts : Unresponsive Congress ; irreconciliables ; a lost cause ; and need for goodwill.



**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Presidential address, All-India States peoples' conference, February, 1939, Ludhiana...Allahabad, J. Nehru, 1939. 20 p. 22 cm. **2335**

This Presidential address summarizes Nehru's view on Indian Princes and their states in 1939.

*about*

**Gandhi, M. K.** The Indian states' problems. Ahmedabad, Navajivan press, 1948. xi, 21, 3-687 p. 22 cm. **2336**

Collection of his writings and speeches, originally published in *Young India* and *Harijan* on the Indian states and their problems covering the last twenty years. Part II includes important documents concerning the subject. Includes materials covered by the *To the princes and their people and Indian India.*

**India punishes princes.** **In** *Scholastic* (New York) 58 : 17 April 25, 1951. **2337**

**Princes** *vs.* **Indian freedom ;** Britain's plan preserves her network of friendly fortress in debatable territory. **In** *Amerasia* (New York) 10 : 190-198. Dec. 1946. **2338**

**Shah, Ikbal Ali.** Future of Indian states. **In** *Fortnightly* (London) 168 (ns. 162) : 100-105. Aug. 1947. **2339**

**Zutshi, C. N.** Indian states and the Nehru report. **In** *Indian review* (Madras) 29 : 752-755 Nov. 1928. **2340**

Estimating the Nehru report, the author remarks, "All sides considered, the recommendations of the Nehru Committee offered the best solution of the vexed problem of the Indian states ; and the Indian Princes will do well to be well-advised to accept them to stave off the day of reckoning which is fast approaching."—*Ibid.* p. 755.

INDIAN UNION

*see*

INDIA—REPUBLIC

INDUSTRIALIZATION

*see*

NEHRU ON INDUSTRIALIZATION

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

*see*

INDIA—INTERIM GOVERNMENT

INTERNATIONALISM

*see*

NEHRU—INTERNATIONALIST

NEHRU ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

INTERVIEWS WITH NEHRU

*see*

NEHRU—INTERVIEWS

*JALA-USHA*

*see*

INDIA—DEFENCE

JAPAN

*see*

INDIA FOREIGN POLICY—JAPAN

KAMALA NEHRU

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Badenweiler : Lausana **In** DI 1945 : 21-29. **2341**

A valuable source for material on Nehru's marriage, sacrifices of his wife Smt. Kamala Nehru, her illness and death. The chapter is divided into the following five parts : Kamala ; our marriage and after ; the problem of human relationship ; Christmas 1935 and death.

——My wedding and an adventure in the Himalayas. **In** JNA 1941 : 37-39. **2342**

KASHMIR QUESTION

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Facts relating to Kashmir. **In** IA 1949 : 66-70. **2343**

A statement made at the Press Conference. New Delhi, on January 2, 1948.

——India has nothing to conceal. **In** *IA* 1949 : 87-89. **2344**

In this statement which Nehru made at New Delhi on June 10, 1949, explains India's reaction to a statement said to have been made by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan, on his (Nehru's) letter to the President of the U. N. Security Council, dated 5th June, 1948.

——India is opposed to war. **In** JNS 1954 : 316-329. **2345**

In his reply to the debate on the President's address in Parliament, New Delhi, on August 11, 1951, Nehru explained India's foreign policy, particularly in the context of India's relations with Pakistan and the question of Kashmir.

——Kashmir has gone through ages. **In** *IA* 1949 : 60-65. **2346**

A statement made in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) New Delhi, on November 25, 1947. "The issue in Kashmir", Nehru added, "is whether violence and naked force should decide the future or the will of the people. The raiders encouraged by Pakistan have sought to enforce by the sword accession to Pakistan



against the obvious wishes of large numbers of the people in Kashmir. We cannot permit the success of this method to achieve political ends. It is a tradgedy that Pakistan should ally itself to such methods instead of devoting itself to urgent tasks of economic and social reconstruction".—*Ibid.*

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Let the people decide. **In** JNS 1954 :346-354. **2347**

A speech Nehru made in Parliament, New Delhi on August 7, 1952. Explains India's obligations and responsibilities to the people of Kashmir.

——Our pledge to Kashmir. **In** JNS 1954 : 333-345. **2348**

This speech which Nehru delivered in Parliament, New Delhi, on August 7, 1952, summarizes the Kashmir question and presents India's point of view.

——Pledge to Kashmir. **In** *IA* 1949 : 71-72. **2349**

A statement he made at New Delhi on January 15, 1948.

——The story of Kashmir goes on. **In** *IA* 1949 : 90-99. **2350**

A speech Nehru delivered at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) New Delhi, on September 17, 1948.

——The sweep of history. **In** *IA* 1949 : 73-99. **2351**

This important statement on the Kashmir issue Nehru made in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi, on March 5, 1948.

——Who is responsible. **In** *IA* 1949 : 55-59. **2352**

A talk broadcast from New Delhi on November 2, 1947 on the Kashmir issue.

*about*

**Abdullah, Sheikh Mohammad.** Symbol of peace and progress. **In** *NAG* 1949 : 61-63. **2353**

Former Prime Minister of Jummu and Kashmir Government speaking about Nehru's interest in the Kashmir question he adds, "...During "Quit Kashmir" days, when we were engaged in a last ditch battle against autocracy, he arrived post-haste in Kashmir and did all he could to steer us successfully through during a surely trying period."—*Ibid.*, 63.

**Bennett, Marjorie.** U. N. makes progress on Kashmir. **In** *Far Eastern survey* (New York) 19 : 65-67. **2354**

**Brecher, M.** Kashmir : a case study in United Nations mediation. **In** *Pacific affairs* (New York) 26 : 195-207 Sep., 1953. **2355**

**Deadlock in Kashmir.** **In** *New statesman and nation* (London) 41 : 55 Jan. 20, 1951. **2356**

**Did Nehru restore to strong-arm action ?** **In** *Christian century* (Chicago) 70 : 955 Aug. 26, 1953. **2357**

Critical editorial comments on the arrest of Mohammed Abdullah, who was the Premier of Kashmir. The author remarks, "The moving figure behind these Gestapo-like arrests is said to have been Nehru". "By such rapid and high-handed moves," the author continues, "the chances for setting the Kashmir question by

negotiation under U. N. auspices have been ended. India apparently has seized a position in which it controls the Kashmiri government. But settlements reached in this fashion do not stay settled. No one should know that better than Gandhi's disciple, Jawaharlal Nehru."—*Ibid.*, p. 956.

**Gandhi, M. K.** Kashmir pangs. **In** *CU* 1949 : 838-839. Originally published in *Harijan*, November 11, 1947. **2358**

With regard to the situation in Kashmir Gandhi said, "When the Maharaja Sahib in his distress wished to accede to the Union (Indian Union), the Governor-General could not reject the advance. He and his Cabinet sent troops by air to Kashmir telling the Maharaja that the accession was provisional upon an important plebiscite being taken of the Kashmiris irrespective of religion. The Maharaja had wisely appointed Sheikh Abdullah as his Minister with all powers accruing to the office".— *Ibid.* p. 838.

**Hafizullah, Mohamad.** Towards Azad Kashmir. Lahore, Bazam-i-Froghi-i-Adab, 1948. xii, 170p. maps. 22 cm. **2359**

A Pakistani version of the Kashmir question. Criticises Nehru's stand on the Kashmir issue.

**Hopes in Kashmir.** **In** *New statesman and nation* (London) 46 : 195 Aug. 22, 1953. **2360**

**Hutheesing, Raja.** Changes in Kashmir. **In** *Spectator* (London) 191 : 166 Aug. 14, 1953. **2361**

**India,** (Dominion). *Ministry of External Affairs, and Commonwealth Relations.* Documents regarding Kashmir. Washington, D. C. Government of India Information Services, 1949. 14p. 22cm. **2362**

An Indian version of the Kashmir question.

**Kashmir and the United Nations.** **In** *World to-day* (London) 6 : 143-147 Apr., 1950 **2363**

**Kashmir demilitarization agreement possible.** **In** *United Nations Bulletin* (New York) 11 : 350-351 Nov. 1, 1951. **2364**

**Kashmir problem ;** end of a stalemate ? **In** *World to-day* (London) 9 : 393-399 Sep., 1954. **2365**

**Kirchway, Freda.** (Mrs. Evans Clark). India as independent. **In** *Nation* (New York) 178 : 272. Oct. 6, 1953. **2366**

Comments on Nehru's policy on the Kashmir issue. The authoress says, "Like other National leaders, Jawaharlal Nehru seems to us unduly rigid, even though technically and legally his stand can without question be defended."—*Ibid.* p. 272.

**Marching through Kashmir.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 54 : 37 Oct. 10, 1949. **2367**

A pen-picture of Nehru's visit to Srinagar, Kashmir, where he went to speak in "a convention of Sheikh Abdullah's Kashmir National Conference Political Movement."—*Ibid*, p. 37.

**Matter of morals.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 56 : 26 Sep. 4, 1950. port. **2368**



Comments on Nehru's reactions on U. N. Mediator Sir Owen Dixon's proposal that Kashmir be partitioned. Nehru declared that it was, "absolutely impossible for the Government of India to accept the mediator's recommendation that the famed Vale of Kashmir, strategic heart of the state, be placed under U. N. rule for a plebiscite to determine whether its population wants to join India or Pakistan."

**Park, Richard Leonard.** India argues with Kashmir. **In** *Far Eastern survey* (New York) 21 : 113-116 Jul. 2, 1952. **2369**

**Phadke, N. S.** Birth-pangs of new Kashmir. Foreword by Sheikh Abdullah. Bombay, Hind kitabs, 1948. 34p. 19 cm. **2370**

Relates in brief the story of the Kashmir question. Sheikh Mohamed Abdullah in the foreword to this book clarifies further the dispute and summarizes the salient points of the problem.

**Rangaswamy, K.** High stakes in Kashmir. **In** *Nation* (New York) 171 : 459-460 Nov. 18, 1950. **2371**

**Rao, K. Rama.** Nehru turns down Kashmir partition move. **In** *Searchlight* (Patna) Nov. 15, 1949. **2372**

A report of Nehru's address to a Press Conference in London, on November, 12, 1949. Nehru said, "India will not allow herself to be bullied by anybody in the world into an inequitable settlement or a surrender on the Kashmir issue."—*Ibid.*

**Rau,** *Sir* **Narsing** and **Khan,** *Sir* **Mohammad Zafrulla.** Kashmir ; debates. **In** *Rotarian* (Chicago) 79 : 6-7 Sep., 1951. **2373**

**Thakur, R. V.** Crises in Kashmir. **In** *Nation* (New York) 177 : 149-151 Aug. 22, 1953. **2374**

**Waintal, Edward.** Kremlin courtship. **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 35 : 27 Feb. 20, 1950. **2375**

The author being a diplomatic correspondent of the *Newsweek* reported from New Delhi that Nehru's attitude towards the American pressure for the settlement of the Kashmir and other Indian disputes with Pakistan. In the earlier dispatch Dean Acheson, then Secretary of the Department of State of U.S.A. privately warned Nehru that India's failure to accept the Gandhian General McNaughton's proposal as basis for a Kashmir settlement might force the U. N. Security Council to take direct action. Nehru considerd it a threat and did not care.

**Whose security ?** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 58 : 19 Aug. 6, 1953. **2376**

Criticism of Nehru's refusal to the Pakistan offer regarding the Kashmir problem. Also criticises Nehru's policies towards Communist China.

## KHADI

**Nehru Jawaharlal.** New role of Khadi. **In** JNS 2954 : 80-82. **2377**

Translation of a speech Nehru delivered at the inauguration of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, New Delhi. on Feb. 2, 1953.

*about*

**All-India Spinners' Association,** Ahmedabad. Annual report, 1925-1940. The Association, 1925-40. 22 cm. **2378**

Gandhi inaugurated the All-India Spinners' Association on September 22, 1925, at the Patna Congress. It was "established with the consent of the All-India Congress Committee, as an integral part of the Congress organization, but with independent existence and power :—MAHATMA, v 2 : 268.

**Gandhi, M. K.** Economics of *Khadi*. Foreword by Rajendra Prasad. Ahmedabad, Navajivan press, 1941. xxii, 627p. 22cm. **2379**

"A collection of all the important writings of Gandhiji on the economics of *Khadi* carefully selected and arranged. The subjects discussed include : Boycott of foreign cloth ; Indian Mills and *Khadi* ; *Khadi* as a corner stone of *swaraj* and a juster economic order ; The place of machinery in the political economy ; and artisans wages, etc."

**Gregg, Richard Bartlett.** Economic of *Khaddar*. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1946 212p. 20½ cm. **2380**

"Revised second edition...December, 1946". "Bibliography on Indian hand-spinning and hand-weaving and the *Khaddar* movement." "First published by S. Genesan, Madras, India."

"Richard B. Gregg has been studying the *Khadi* movement in a most minute manner ever since his arrival in India. After a year's labour, he has written a book on the movement which treats *Khadi* in an almost original manner."—M. K. Gandhi.

**Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Bhogaraju.** I too have spun, being collection of notes on spinning. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1946. 87p. 19½ cm. **2381**

An appreciation of spinning by one of Gandhi's close associates and followers.

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT
*see*
INDIA—NATIONAL MOVEMENT

KISAN MOVEMNET
*see*
PEASANTS AND LANDLORDS

## LABOUR AND WORKERS

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Presidential address to the Tenth Indian T. U. C. session at Nagpur on November 30, 1922. **In** *Indian Quarterly Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 425-428, 1929. **2382**



**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Recent essays and writings on the future of Indian Communalism, labour and other subjects. Allahabad, Kitabistan, 1937 153p. 18½ cm. **2383**

"Some of these articles...have already appeared in pamphlet form". "Second Edition", 1937.

——Statement on split in the Trade Union Congress, at Nagpur, 1929. **In** *Indian Quarterly Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 428-429 1929. **2384**

*about*

**Gandhi M. K.** The gospel of labour, **In** MMG, 1945 113-115. **2385**

Gleanings from his writings on the importance of labour in life. Once he said, "If I had the good fortune to be face to face with one like him (Buddha) I should not hesitate to ask him why he did not teach the gospel of work in preference to one of contemplation."—*Ibid*, p. 114.

**Ram, Jagjivan.** Nehru as champion of cause of labour. **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta) Nov. 14, 1950. **2386**

Appreciates Nehru's efforts for the betterment of labour class and comments on his foreign policy.

LABOUR MOVEMENTS
*see*
STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

LAND GIFT MOVEMENT
*see*
BHOODAN MOVEMENT

LANDLORDS
*see*
PEASANTS AND LANDLORDS

LOCKOUTS
*see*
STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

MACHINE
*see*
NEHRU ON INDUSTRIALIZATION

MARRIAGE OF NEHRU
*see*
NEHRU-MARRIAGE

## MEDICINE

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** The modern system of medicine. **In** JNS, 1954 ; 539-547. **2387**

Inaugural address delivered at the Health Ministers' Conference, New Delhi, on August 31, 1950.

*about*

**Gandhi, M.K.** Key to health. Translated from Gujarati by Sushila Nayyar, Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1948, xxvi, 83p. **2388**

This book was written originally in Gujarati when Gandhi was imprisoned in the Aga Khan palace Prison, in Poona, India, during 1942-1944. These chapters deal with subjects such as the human body, air, water, food, intoxicants, and natural therapeutics.

## MINORITIES

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Equality and the backward classes. **In** JNS 1954, : 515-532. **2389**

Speech delivered while moving the resolution "That the Bill to amend the Constitution of India," as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration in Parliament, New Delhi on May 29, 1951.

——Guidallo ranee. **In** *Living Age* (New York) 354 : 152-153 Apr. 1938. **2390**

A reprint from the *All-India Congress Committee Newsletter*, Allahabad, this is an account of an interview Nehru had in Sylhat, Assam, with many Nagas who came to see him from the surrounding hills. Here Nehru tells a story of a girl named Guidallo Ranee who raised the banner of independence and called her people to rally round it.

——The tribal folk. **In** JNS 1954 : 42-48. **2391**

A speech Nehru delivered at the opening session of the scheduled tribes and scheduled areas Conference, New Delhi, on June 7, 1952.

*about*

**Agreement between India and Pakistan** on minorities (text). **In** *Middle East Journal* (Washington, D. C.) 4 : 344-346 July, 1950. **2392**

**Ambedkar, Bhimrao Ramji.** States and minorities, what are their rights and how to secure them in the constitution of free India. Bombay, published by C. Murphy for Thacker, 1947. 79p. 19 cm. **2393**

A critical study of the minorities problem in India.

**Dalal, Manockji Nadirshaw.** Whither minorities ? Bombay, D.B. Taraporavala and Co., 1940. ix, 281p. tables, 22 cm. **2394**

"Short bibliographical note." p. 208.



**Krishna, Katragadda Bala.** The problem of minorities, or Communal representation in India. London, G. Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1939. 359p. 22 cm. **2395**

Discusses communal representation for the minorities.

**Singh, Mohinder.** Depressed classes ; their economic and social condition. Introduction by Radhkamal Mukerjee. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1947. xv, 213, xip. 19 cm. **2396**

This book—a Ph. D. thesis—is an intensive, first-hand investigation into the socio-economic conditions of the depressed classes which enables problems to be stated in all its complexity as well as urgency."

*see also*

COMMUNAL AWARD

COMMUNAL QUESTION

MOUNTABATTENS

*see*

NEHRU ON THE MOUNTBATTENS

MRS. NEHRU

*see*

KAMALA NEHRU

MUSLIM LEAGUE

*see*

INDIA—POLITICAL PARTIES

NAIDU, SAROJINI

*see*

NEHRU ON SAROJINI NAIDU

NATIONAL ANTHEM

*see*

INDIA—NATIONAL ANTHEM

NATIONAL FLAG

*see*

INDIA—FLAG

## NATIONAL LANGUAGE

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Linguistic States. **In** JNS 1954, 54-62. **2397**

In this speech which Nehru delivered in Parliament, New Delhi, on July 7, 1952 expresses his views on the question of linguistic states.

*about*

**Agarwala, Shriman Narayana.*** The medium of instruction, with a foreword by Mahatma Gandhi. Allahabad, Kitabistan, 1942. 55 p. 19 cm. **2398**

Supports Gandhi's views that India's national language should be Hindustani.

**Ahmad, Zainul A.** *Comp.* National language for India ; a symposium. Allahabad Kitabistan, 1941, 299p. 18½ cm. (Half title, Kitabistan series, No. 1). **2399**

**Chatterji, Suniti Kumar.** Languages and the linguistic problem. London, New York, Bombay, etc. H. Milford, Oxford University press, 1943. 31p. 18½ cm. (Oxford pamphlet on Indian affairs. No. 11). **2400**

**Chib, Som Nath.** Language, universities and nationalism in India, with a foreword by H. N. Brailsford, London, Bombay etc., H. Milford, Oxford University press, 1936. viii, 59p. 19cm. **2401**

**Das Gupta, Arun Chandra.** *Bapu* on national language. **In** RG 1951 : 66-68. **2402**

Interpretation of Gandhi's ideas about the national language of India.

**Nag, D. S.** *ed.* Medium of education : a symposium. Bombay, National Information and publications, 1948. x, 57p. 19½ cm. **2403**

Collection of articles in the medium of education by a few well known educators in India.

**Sharma, Swaminath.** Lingua Indiana. Bombay, Nalanda publications, 1947. iv, 58p. 19½ cm. **2404**

A brief study of the problem of adopting India's national language.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT
*see*
INDIA—NATIONAL MOVEMENT

NATIONALISM
*see*
INDIA—NATIONALISM

* *See* also under Narayan, Shriman.



NAVY
*see*
INDIA—NAVY

*NAYEE TALEEM*
*see*
BASIC EDUCATION
NEHRU ON EDUCATION

## NEHRU AND BENGAL

**Mukhopadhyay, K. L.** The hour and the man. **In** *Nation* (Calcutta) July 20, 1949. **2405**

Criticises Nehru's speech delivered in Calcutta regarding Bengal's political and social conditions after the partition of India

**Sen Gupta, N. C.** Honest Nehru. **In** *Nation* (Calcutta) July 17, 1949. **2406**

Comments on Nehru's ideas on the Bengal problems after India's partition.

## NEHRU AS DEMOCRAT

**Munshi, K. M.** Greatest apostle of democracy, Pandit Nehru's role in world politics. **In** *Hindu* (Madras) Nov. 14, 1949. **2407**

Commenting on Nehru's visit to U.S.A. The author explains Gandhi's influence on him. This well-written article is divided under three main headings : 1. Gandhiji's influence ; 2. Challenge of totalitarians ; 3. Objectives and resolutions of Constituent Assembly.

**Padhya, Prabhakar.** Democrate, dictator or dupe ? **In** *Free Press Journal* (Bombay) Sep. 16, 1951. **2408**

An attempt to explain, "Is Nehru a dictator ?" or a democrate.

**Ranga, N. G.** Democratic thinker. **In** NAG, 1949 146-143. **2409**

## NEHRU AS DICTATOR

**Padhya, Prabhakar.** Democrate, dictator or dupe ? **In** *Free Press Journal* (Bombay) Sep. 16, 1951. **2410**

An attempt to explain, "Is Nehru a dictator ?" or a democrate.

NEHRU ANTHOLOGY
*see*
COLLECTED WORKS

NEHRU AS FOREIGN MINISTER
*see*
INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY (GENERAL)

## NEHRU AS HEIR AND SUCCESSOR OF GANDHI

**Mashruwala, Kishorilal G.** Intellect, faith and action. **In** NAG 1949 : 136-37. **2411**

Late editor of *Harijan*, established by Mahatma Gandhi tells us why Gandhi recognized Nehru as his heir and successor ? In answer he says, "I believe that Bapu saw in him a sincerity of faith and a dedication to the service of the people that snatched his own, and was happy. The fine balance of intellect, faith and action convinced him, where these qualities co-exist one does not become a fanatic of any "ism," but rather a devotee of Truth alone. And unwavering devotion to Truth in his only cause or "ism"—as it had always been that of Bapu"—*Ibid* p. 137 Originally the article was written in Hindi.

## NEHRU AS A HISTORIAN

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** The discovery of India. Calcutta, The Signet Press, 1946. xiii, 711 p. 22 cm. **2412**

"First edition March, 1946, reprinted March 1946."

"First British edition published in 1946 by Meridian Books Ltd."

"Second British edition published in 1947 by Meridian Books Ltd."

"First American edition published in 1947 by John Day Company."

"An interpretative history of India from her pre-historic Indian Valley civilization to the present period of English imperialism as seen through Nehru's microscopic outlook. This is a discovery of India in terms of her past, her geography, religion, art. racial groups. And here, too, are the 200 years of English domination and its failure. Nehru sees India stimulated by the industrial revolution brought by the British—but barred from participation and resultant prosperity for low people by imperialistic arrangement. Dynamic progressive, Nehru defies the communal problem as actually a struggle between the remnants of federal order and modern ideas and Pakistan as an influence, a factor in strengthening those feudal elements. With Russia as another influence, Nehru proposes in answer to the Cripps' mission, full independence for India, and internationally a policy of freedom for dependent nations."

——Glimpses of world history, being further letters to his daughter, written in prison, and containing a rambling account of history for young people. With 50 maps by J. F. Horrabin. New York, The John Day Company, 1942. xvi, 993 p. illus maps. 23 cm. **2413**

"Revised to a considerable extent re-written, and brought upto date to the end of 1938 by the author."—*Foreword.* Indian edition published to 1934-35 by Kitabistan, Allahabad.

A successful attempt to interpret East to the West and West to East. In the late 1920, while he was in prison as a *satyagrahi* (non-violent non-co-operation) against British Government in India, Nehru began this series as letters to his small daughter named Indira Nehru (Now Indira Gandhi), in which he traces world history from its beginnings down to the present. First published in 1934 the book has been revised and expanded and now concludes with events of the year 1938.

——Glimpses of world history, being further letters to his daughter, written in prision, and containing a rambling account of history for young people. With 50 maps by J. F. Horrabin. 4th ed. London, L. Drummond, 1949. xvi, 992p. maps. 23 cm. **2414**



**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Letters from a father to his daughter being a brief account of the early days of the world written for children. Allahabad, The Allahabad Law Journal Press, 1947. 119p. 19½cm. **2415**

Also published in 1938 by Kitabistan, Allahabad.

A collection of thirty letters Nehru wrote in the summer of 1928 to his daughter Indira Nehru (now Indira Gandhi) when she was ten years of age. The book is an excellent contribution to children's literature.

——Mikhtavin...Ain-Charod, Hakibutz hameuchad, 1943, 56p. 13½ cm. **2416**

Abridged translation into Hebrew of some letters from his *Glimpses of World History.*

——A record of the Martyrdom of man. **In** *IA* 1949 : 393-398. **2417**

An address delivered at New Delhi inaugurating the Silver Jubilee Session of the Indian Historical Commission, on December 23, 1948.

——Story of the world, a brief account of the early days of the earth as told in letters to his daughter ; with sketches by Richard Albany. New York, The John Day Co., 1951. 121p. ill. **2418**

"Letters written by the author to his daughter when she was ten, in which he describes the early days of our world."

——Writings of history, unifying forces must be stressed. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Dec. 24, 1948. **2419**

A speech he delivered while inaugurating the Silver Jubilee session of the Indian Historical Records commission at the Delhi University on Dec. 23, 1948.

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**Chakravarty, Amiya.** Nehru als Historikar. **In** *Der Vereinten Nationen* (New York) 1 : 286-89 1951. **2420**

**Panikkar, K. M.** Nehru as historian. **In** *NAG* 1949 47-50. **2421**

A well known India's Diplomat and author studies Nehru as a historian. Reviews Nehru's "*Discovery of India.*"

**Wintringham, Tom.** Better history and better English. **In** *NAG* 1949 : 29-31. **2422**

A British socialist parliamentarian, internationalist and historian studies Nehru as a writer and historian. Commenting on his *Glimpses of World History*, the author adds, "He (Nehru) is much kinder than any American historian to the British who once ruled India. He is the leader of a vast people's movement who can admit, as in letter number 161, the divisions, the distractions, even the errors of that movement."—*Ibid* p. 29.

## NEHRU AS HUMANITARIAN

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** The concept of man. **In** JNS, 1954 : 381-387. **2423**

Nehru explained his concept of man while addressing the UNESCO Symposium, New Delhi on December 20, 1951.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** The crisis of man. **In** JNS 1954 : 370-376. **2424**

An address Nehru gave at the UNESCO Indian National Commission, New Delhi, on March 24, 1951.

——Pursuit of peace ; address, October 17, 1949. **In** *Vital speeches of the day* (New York) 16 : 47-49 Nov. 1, 1949. Also included in the Jawaharlal Nehru's speeches 1949-1953. Delhi, The Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, 1954. x, 586p. p. 396. **2425**

A reprint of the address delivered at Convocation held in his honour at Columbia University, New York, N. Y., on October 17, 1949. Emphasises that non-violent way is the only way to peace and which India proposes and believes in. Honouring Gandhi he said, "The great leader of my country, Mahatma Gandhi, under whose inspiration and sheltering care I grew up, always laid stress on moral values and warned us never to subordinate means to ends." He further added, "We were not writing of him yet to the best of our ability we tried to follow his teaching." Concluding his address he said, "That is India's view, offered in all friendliness to all thinking men and women, to all persons of goodwill in the name of our common humanity. That view is not based on wishful thinking, but on a deep consideration of the problems that afflict us all, and on its merits of nature to place it before you."—*Ibid.* p. 49.

——The way to spiritual revival. **In** JNS 1954 : 392. **2426**

In this message to the International Buddhist Cultural Conference held at Sanchi, on November 29, 1952, Nehru said, "History today has ceased to be the history of this country or that. It has become the history of mankind because we are all tied up together in a common fate."—*Ibid.* p. 392.

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**Sargent, John.** A geat humanist. **In** *NAG* 1949 : 80. **2427**

A well-known British Educationist and former Education Advisor and Commissioner of the Government of India estimates Nehru as a good writer of the English language and a humanist.

## NEHRU AS INTERNATIONALIST

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** The age of crisis. **In** JNS 1954 : 417-423. **2428**

While addressing the students of the University of Chicago on October 31, 1949, Nehru said, "The past crowds in upon me, the past of Asia, of Europe and of America and standing on this razor's edge of the present, I try to peep into the future. I see in this past the long struggle of Man against adverse surroundings and in the face of innumerable difficulties. I see his repeated martyrdom and crucification but I see also the spirit of men rising again and again and triumphing over every adversity." "Let us look at this prospective of history." Nehru further added, "Gain wisdom and courage from it and not be oppressed too much by the burden of the past and of the present."—*Ibid.* p. 422.

——Basic wisdom. **In** JNS 1954 : 424 : 431. **2429**



Convocation address Nehru delivered at the University of Ceylon, Colombo, on January 12, 1950.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** A great Challenge. **In** JNS 1954 : 137-140. **2430**

This broadcast from the Delhi Station of All-India Radio Nehru gave on January 24, 1951, immediately after his return from his trip to London, Paris and other places. Nehru said, "I would appeal to the great nations of the West, who are the repositories of a magnificent culture that we admire and whose astonishing scientific and technical achievements have opened a new era for mankind, not to lose this opportunity in their search for peace. To the nations of Asia, I can speak perhaps in even more intimate language and express the fervent type that they will stand by the methods of peace, whatever happens."—*Ibid.* p. 140.

——Peace or War. **In** JNS 1954 : 166-177. **2431**

This speech Nehru delivered while initiating a debate on Foreign Affairs, Parliament, New Delhi on December 6, 1950. Nehru said, "A single phrase can sum up what is, today, the foremost issue in international affairs—peace or war. The better, if it comes, will be an overwhelming and all-enveloping war, a war which probably ruins the proud structure of modern civilization. What we are discussing, therefore, is a matter of the greatest importance and consequence." "My attitude," Nehru further added, "is one of earnestness and humility and I wish to say frankly that I have no easy remedy. All we can do is to grope in the dim twilight for something that will, perhaps, prevent the twilight from becoming dark night. It is difficult to say whether or not we will succeed, but, in any event, it is our duty to try our utmost to avert a third World War."—*Ibid*, p. 167.

——Press statement on World Peace Congress held on September 6. 1936. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 196, 1936. **2432**

——The temper of peace. **In** JNS 1954 : 133-136 **2433**

In this broadcast from B.B.C., London, on January 12, 1951, Nehru declared, "Our task is the preservation of peace and, indeed, of our civilization, to this task let us lend our energies and find fellowship and strength in each other."—*Ibid.* p. 136.

——The way to spiritual revival. **In** JNS 1954 : 392. **2434**

In this message to the International Buddhist Cultural Conference held at Sanchi, on November 29, 1952, Nehru said, "History today had ceased to be the history of this country or that. It has become the history of mankind because we are all tied up together in a common fate."—*Ibid.* p. 392.

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**Heard, Gerald.** Nehru's significance for mankind. **In** NAG 1949: 36-39. **2435**

An American man of letters studies Nehru's significance for mankind and concludes, "...when after generation look back for encouragement to the outstanding figures of the Past, they will see beside the figure of the Mahatma Gandhi that of the heroic Nehru."—*Ibid.* p. 39.

**Nag, Kalidas.** Nehru the internationalist. **In** NAG 1949 : 119-127. **2436**

President, Greater India Society, Calcutta, representative of India to the P.E.N. Congress, Buenos Aires, and the British Commonwealth Relations Conference,

Sydney, studies Nehru as an internationalist. This well written article is also a valuable biographical study. Authorities are quoted with brief notes.

**Nehru, addresses World Council.** **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 70 - 125 Feb. 4, 1953. **2437**

Supporting Nehru's speech before the World Council of Churches, held in Lucknow the author adds, "In the opinion of many of the delegates at this meeting Mr. Nehru comes nearer to possessing the qualities required of a world statesman than any other living man." Concluding his remarks the author says, "It is all to the good that the leaders of the World Council had the privilege of making Mr. Nehru's acquaintance and he theirs."—*Ibid.* p. 125

**Shridharani, Krishnalal J.** Nehru's international appeal. **In** NAG 1949 : 81-83. **2438**

A well-known journalist and author studies Nehru as an internationalist. He adds. "In a world full of politicians who are opportunists and manoeuverors, Nehru brings freshness by the sheer of his character. Here is an upright man in a field where few upright men succeed, and Nehru's success in politics has intrigued the knowing Westerners."—*Ibid*, p. 88.

## NEHRU AS LAWYER

**Katju, K. N.** Pandit Jawaharlal at the Bar. **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta) Nov. 14, 1949. **2439**

Relates his associations with Nehru since 1912 as a lawyer.

## NEHRU AS PERSON

**Tandon, P. D.** Nehru—The man. **In** *News Chronicle* (Delhi) Nov. 12, 1950. **2440**

It is an intimate picture of Jawaharlal Nehru. The writer portrays Nehru as a man and as a politician. Here are glimpses of him which are seen in his off moments.

**Vijayatunga, J.** Gentleman, the toast is Nehru. **In** *Indian Express* (Madras) Nov. 14, 1954 **2441**

Compares Nehru with Abraham Lincoln and estimates Nehru's services to India

*see also*

NEHRU-ESTIMATE.

## NEHRU AS PRIME MINISTER

**Castilino, Sarn.** Nehru continues to be Nation's idol No. 1. **In** *Tribune* (Ambala) May 11, 1952. **2442**

On the historic occasion of Nehru's assuming the office of the Prime Minister of India for the second time this known journalist and writer pays tributes to the Asia's man of destiny, Nehru.



**Gour, Hari Singh.** Politician and Prime Minister. **In** NAG 1949 : 43-44 **2443**

A well-known author, educationist and politician reviews his association with Nehru and studies him as a politician and Prime Minister.

**Mehta, Nanalal Chamanlal.** Jawaharlal as Prime Minister. **In** NAG 1949 : 302-314. **2444**

A study of Nehru as Prime Minister. In conclusion the author adds, "The Nehrus have given of themselves generously to the cause of the country, and it is in the fitness of things that Jawaharlal—should stand before the world as India's first Prime Minister and the bright emblem of her great future. He is still young, and it is but legitimate to think that a man such as he alive and vibrant with an unsurpassed record of dedicated service—would continue to play a decisive role in his country's history in years to come."—*Ibid.* p. 314.

——Nehru as foreign Minister. **In** NAG 1949 295-301. **2445**

A general commentary on Nehru's foreign policy. In conclusion the author adds, "Practical idealism is the forlorn hope of humanity and also the corner-stone of India's foreign policy, of which Jawaharlal has been such an eloquent exponent. "Feedom for all," the author further adds, "has been his *cris du coeur*."—*Ibid.* p. 301.

**Pattabhi Sitaramaya, B.** Life of sacrifice. **In** NAG 1949 : 27. **2446**

Former President of the Indian National Congress, acknowledged interpreter of Gandhian philosophy and author of the monumental history of the Indian National Congress estimating Nehru adds, "As the Prime Minister is about to complete his sixty, he easily occupies the topmost place amongst the world's statesman, seated on the arch formed by the Atlantic and Pacific, with India as its keystone, wherefrom it will be his enviable duty to work for maintaining world's *Peace*."—*Ibid.* p. 27.

**Thakurdas, Purshotamdas.** India's first citizen. **In** NAG 1949. 24-26. **2447**

India's well-known businessman and elder statesman estimating Nehru, adds that he "...is eminently fitted to be the leader of a Nation that has a great cultural heritage such as India." Adding further he said, "He had made the cause of India's freedom his objective in life, and threw himself into the freedom fight very early in his career."—*Ibid.* p. 25.

## NEHRU AS SOCIALIST

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Democratic approach to a Socialist Society. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Jan. 7, 1950. **2448**

From an unpublished speech at the Congress Parliamentary Party meeting on December 22, 1954.

——Presidential address to the First All-India Socialist Youth Congress held at Calcutta on December 27, 1928. **In** *Indian Quarterly Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 452, 1928. **2449**

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**Deva, Narendra.** Jawaharlal Nehru the Socialist. **In** *National Herald* (Allahabad) Nov. 14, 1949. **2450**

India's well-known socialist interprets Nehru's socialist ideas.

**Abramowitz, I** *ed.* Pandit socialist. **In his** Great prisoners...the first anthology of literature written in prison. With analytical introductions to the time and place and circumstances, of each prisoner and imprisonment, a general preface to the whole, and a selected bibliography. New York, E.P. Dutton ed company, inc., 1946, xxxvii, 879p. 24cm. p. 822-823. **2451**

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** India and socialism. **In** *Round Table.* (London) 26 805-807 Sep., 1936. **2452**

Interpreting Nehru's ideas on socialism this editorial article remarks, "He (Nehru) sees the future in socialism but to some observers fascism is quite as possible an outcome.

**Patwardhan, Achyut.** Jawaharlal Nehru in the eyes of a socialist. **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (Bombay) Oct. 23, 1949. **2453**

"Is Nehru a captive of his high office or, is he capable of rising above his environment to launch upon the second national struggle for economic emancipation ? Thousands of men and women who have drawn strength and inspirations from him bring to him this tribute of a question mark as a token of homage and affection," says Achyut Patwardhan, a well-known socialist leader, in the course of this article.

## NEHRU AS SPEAKER

**Mehta, Nanalal, Chamanlal.** Jawaharlal as speaker. **In** NAG 1949 : 286-294. **2454**

A study of Nehru as a speaker. Quotes freely extracts from some of his eminent speeches.

## NEHRU AS STATESMAN*

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru in the Punjab. Edited by R. N. Khanna, Lahore, Allied Indian publishers, 1944. 19 p. 17½ cm. **2455**

"An English version of the presidential address delivered in Hindustani at the Punjab provincial conference held on April 11, 1928.

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**Bruck, H.** Nehru in West-Ostlichen Zwielicht. **In** *Wochenzeitung fur Politik, Kultur und Wirtschaft.* (Koblez) vol. 7 No. 49 p. 6 1952. **2456**

**Chattopadhyaya, Kamladevi.** Nehru ; the man and statesman. **In** *Bombay Chronicle,* (Bombay) Nov. 14, 1949. **2457**

A glowing tribute to Nehru.

*Please *see also* Nehru—Estimate.



**Cousins, Norman.** Gesprache mit Nehru. **In** *Zeitschrift fur Kultur und Politik* (Frankfurt) 6 : 5, 1951. **2458**

**Fraser, Geoffrey.** La politique de M. Nehru. **In** *Annee politique et economique* (Paris) 24 : 41-47, 1951. **2459**

**Gour, Hari Singh.** Politician and Prime Minister. **In** NAG 1949: 43-44. **2460**

A well-known author, educationist and politician reviews his association with Nehru and studies him as a politician and Prime Minister.

**Ministerprasident Nehru uber science politik.** **In** *Ost probleme* (Frankfurt) 4 : 853-854, 1952. **2461**

**Naoroji, K. A. D.** As Nehru said. **In** *Rotarian* (Chicago) 77 : 20-22 Oct., 1950. **2462**

"As an aid to reader's understanding of headlines he and India are making, we present here some of Prime Minister Nehru's underlying thinking of his country's place in the family of nations. The article is a composite of some of his public statements and was brought together in this form by his friend and countryman named below"—*The Editors.* Nehru's picture appears while he sits in his garden telling his grandson a story.

**Schumacher, K. V.** Nehru zersplittert die Franten. **In** *Weltwoche* (Zurich) 19 : 899, 1951. **2463**

**Spender, Stephen.** Only cultivated statesman. **In** NAG 1949 : 145. **2464**

British poet and critic estimates Nehru as the only cultivated statesman.

**Taylor, G. D. A.** Pandit Nehru—ein wahrer Freund Grossbritanniens. **In** *Nachrichtan aus der britischen Politik* (Hamburg) 2 : 9, 1949. **2465**

**Vijayaraghavacharya, T.** Growing statesman. **In** NAG 1949 : 141-142. **2466**

A noted administrator and former Minister of Udaipur State tells the story of a growing statesman.

## NEHRU AS VOLUNTEER

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Presidential address to the First All-India Volunteers' Congress. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 215-218, 1923. **2467**

——Speech moving Resolution of All-India Volunteer Organization in Thirty-eighth Session of Indian National Congress, 1923. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 129, 1923. **2468**

## NEHRU AS WRITER

**Kabir, Humayun.** Nehru the writer. **In** NAG 1949 : 53-57. **2469**

An eminent educationist, author, former President of first session of All- India Students' Congress and now Secretary, Union Ministry of Education studies Nehru as a writer. Comments on Nehru's well known books, i.e., *Letters from A Father to his Daughter ; Glimpses of World History ; Discovery of India ;* and *Autobiography*. Estimating his *Autobiography* Prof. Kabir adds, ".....Both aspects of his personality have full and satisfying expression in the *Autobiography*. His flaming words bring cheer to depressed minds. His voice rings through the darkness and brings a ray of hope to those who are in despair. His exquisite expression of the fleeting and evanescent feelings of the heart evokes a response in all sensitive minds. His passionate insistence on judging things nationally gives to his writing a quality of understanding charity." —*Ibid.* p. 57.

**Khan, Sadath Ali.** Nehru as a writer a birthday tribute to India's Prime Minister. **In** *Search Light.* (Patna) Nov. 15, 1954. **2470**

Comments on Nehru's writings and explains the force behind them.

**Mehta, Nanalal Chamanlal.** Nehru as writer and journalist. **In** NAG 1949 : 282-285. **2471**

The author adds, "Jawaharlal has been a prolific journalist, having written extensively, frequently and regularly for all kinds of papers over a period of years. He has sponsored, managed and directed newspapers from the early years of his political career."—*Ibid.* p. 285.

**Sargent, John.** A great humorist. **In** NAG 1949 : 80. **2472**

A well-known British Educationist and former Education Adviser and Commissioner of the Government of India estimates Nehru as a good writer of the English language and a humorist.

*See also*

NEHRU AS HISTORIAN

NEHRU—BIBLIOGRAPHY
*see*
SOURCES

NEHRU—BIRTH
*see*
NEHRU—PARENTS, BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD

NEHRU—BIRTHDAYS
*see*
NEHRU—ESTIMATE

NEHRU—CHILDHOOD
*see*
NEHRU—PARENTS, BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD

NEHRU—COMMUNIST
*see*
COMMUNISM



NEHRU—COMPARATIVE STUDY
*see*
NEHRU—COMPARED TO GANDHI

NEHRU—COMPARED TO PATEL ETC.

NEHRU COMPARED TO CHIANG KAISHEK

**Abegg, Lily.** Pandit Nehru ein Chiang Kaischek? **In** *Weltwoche* (Zuerich) 17 : 1 1949. **2473**

NEHRU COMPARED TO GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

**Patch, Blunche.** Nehru and George Bernard Shaw. **In** *Anand Bazar Patrika* (Bombay) May 20, 1951. **2474**

Extract from his "30 years with G. B. S."

NEHRU COMPARED TO GANDHI

**Brockway, Fenner.** Gandhi and Nehru. **In** NAG 1949 : 117-118. **2475**

Noted British labour leader, journalist and author compares Gandhi with Nehru and Nehru with Gandhi.

**Caveeshar, Sardul Singh.** A man of action. **In** NAG 1949 : 17-20. **2476**

An Indian patriot, former President of All-India Forward Bloc, editor and author of many religious and political books comparing Nehru with Gandhi says, "He would regard it as a sacrilege to compare him with Gandhiji. He is cast in quite a different mould. But if there is anyone in India who can pull up his countrymen to the heights where Gandhiji wanted Indians to reach, it is Pandit Jawaharlalji, the man with a heart ever fresh and young and a mind growing ever in knowledge and wisdom.—*Ibid.* p. 20.

**Desai, Mahadev.** True heir and successor to Mahatma Gandhi. **In** *Natianal Herald* (Lucknow) Nov. 14, 1949. **2477**

**Dustoor, P. E,** Jawahar knows no fear : man of paradoxes, he is complement to Mahatma. **In** *Free Press Journal* (Bombay) Nov. 13, 1949. **2478**

A comparative study of the ideologies of Gandhi and Nehru. The article is summarized under the following headings ; Mahatma's Mantle : Much in common : Nehru Paradoxes ; An Agnostic ; two opposite views and lesson of History. In conclusion the author says, "In many ways he (Nehru) complements the Mahatma. And the complementary qualities he brings to the service of India are, it must be emphasised, very sorely needed." "The Gandhian outlook," the author adds further, "was the fine flowering of all that India has stood for in history ; but times have changed, and today there is a desperate need for leavening the old hump with a new leaven. That leaven is provided by the social and political outlook of Nehru.—*Ibid.*

**Kripalani, Krishna R.** Gandhi, Tagore and Nehru. 2d, ed. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1949. 141p. 17½ cm. **2479**

A comparative biographical study.

——Nehru and Gandhi two faces of India in transition. **In his** Tagore, Gandhi and Nehru. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1947. 104p. 19 cm. p. 58-65. **2480**

Comparing the two leaders the author concludes, "Nehru without Gandhi would be ineffective, and Gandhi without Nehru incomplete. When he differs from Gandhi, he says so. The orthodox look, askance at him, the heretics cheer him. But the rift between Gandhi and Nehru never appears. The two understand each other. This understanding is a measure of Gandhi's greatness and Nehru's wisdom. It is the biggest asset of the Indian National Congress."—*Ibid:* p. 65.

**Malkani, N. R.** In the footprints of the master. **In** NAG 1949 : 33-35. **2481**

A well-known author and a close follower of Gandhi attempts to answer the following question ; "Is then Jawaharlalji a Gandhiite—" a disciple of all the teachings of Gandhiji ? Answering his own question Prof. Malkani adds, "Truly Gandhiji was and could be the only follower of Gandhiji" "Jawaharlalji," he continues to say, "is not a Gandhiite but one who loved Gandhiji and is beginning to have faith in his teachings."—*Ibid.* p. 35.

**Sarabhai, Mridula.** Jawaharlal Nehru. **In** *National Herald* (Lucknow) No. 24, 1954. **2482**

Analyses and appreciates Nehru's thoughts and activities in the light of Gandhian philosophy. Freely quotes Nehru's writings on Gandhi.

**Sushil.** *Shantidut Bapu ka Uttraadhikari Nehruji* (Nehru : Gandhi's heir) **In** *Swatantra Bharat* (Lucknow) Nov. 15, 1948. **2483**

Gandhi's heir Nehru, an article in Hind.

**Sayed, M. Hafiz.** Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru : a Karmayogi, **In** *Leader* (Allahabad) Nov. 15, 1954. **2484**

Comments on Gandhi's opinion about Nehru in which he said, "He (Nehru) shines easily as father, author, writer, traveller, patriot or internationalist. A well-written article under the following headings : 1. Bapu's tribute ; 2. true Karmayogi ; 3. highest ideal ; 4. fearless service ; 5. faith of minorities ; 6. devotion of truth and may he live long.

## NEHRU COMPARED TO JINNAH

**Jones, George E.** Nehru and Jinnah, a study in contrasts. **In** *New York Times magazine* (New York) p. 10 Dec. 8, 1946. **2485**

An analysis of the ideologies of Nehru and Jinnah demanded a separate state Pakistan which he got it and Nehru's who stood for unity. The article also discusses the views India faced before her partition. Nehru is seen walking with Jinnah in the picture. The caption beneath the group picture runs, "Their acts affect one of the key states in our world's future."



## NEHRU COMPARED TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN

**Vijayatunga, J.** Gentleman, the toast is Nehru. **In** *Indian Express* (Madras) Nov. 14, 1954. **2486**

Compares Nehru with Abraham Lincoln of U.S.A.

## NEHRU COMPARED TO MARX

**D'Souza, Austin.** Nehru and Marx. **In** *United Nations World* (New York) 6 : 20-23 May, 1952. **2487**

Clarifies Nehru's neturality and comments on his impressions of socialism and communism practices in Russia today. Also gives a vivid picture of his ideas regarding Vinoba Bhava's *Land gift movement.*

Nehru's pictures with Marx and Vinoba Bhave.

## NEHRU COMPARED TO PATEL

**Iyengar, A. S.** Nehru and Patel. **In his.** All through the Gandhian era Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1950. X, 327p, 19½cm. p. 289-295. **2488**

A comparative study of Nehru and Patel. Points out similarities and difference in two of India's great personalities.

**Keskar, Balkrishna.** Nehru-Patel team—Mixture of opposites : one a symbol the other the power behind. **In** *Free Press Journal* (Bombay) June 6, 1947. **2489**

A comparative study of the virtues and weaknesses of the two great leaders. The article is divided under the following heads. 1. The uncertainty ; 2. Practical politician; 3. The contrast. 4. Different approaches ; 5. United they will stand ; 6. Institutions like the Mahatma ; and 7. Uncertain future.

**Patel's death lays new burdens on Nehru.** **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 68 : 4 Jan. 3, 1951. **2490**

Speaking of Nehru's responsibilities after Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's, death the author adds, "The burden his death imposes on Nehru is a great one. The political idealist in Nehru will be tempted to give way to the practical politician." "We believe that," he further adds, "Mr. Nehru will withstand the temptations. Certainly some compromises in both domestic and foreign policy will be made. But these need not be compromises of principle. For Nehru recognizes that the source of his power is the confidence and trust reposed in him by the Indian people. He has proved time and again that his idealism is as uncompromising as his personal integrity is incorruptible—*Ibid.* p. 4.

**Trumbull, Robert.** Nehru and Patel : heirs to Gandhi tradition. **In** *New York Times Magazine* (New York) p. 15 Apr. 11, 1948. **2491**

A comparative study of the ideas and policies of Nehru and Patel.

## NEHRU COMPARED TO STALIN

**Personalist budskab of** 30.7. 1950 fra den indiske Premierminister :—Pandit Nehru til Stalin. **In** *Nordisk Tidsskrift for international ret.* (Kobenhavn) 20 : 13, 1950. **2492**

## NEHRU—CORRESPONDENCE (GENERAL)

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Gandhi-Jawaharlal correspondence. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 356-360, 1933. **2493**

The correspondence was released to the Press on September 15, 1933.

——First letter to Indira ; for Indira Priyadarshini on her thirteenth birthday. **In his** India and the world : essays. London, George Allan and Unwin Ltd., 1936. 18½ cm. 262p. p. 156-161. **2494**

This essay was written in prison, October 26, 1930 and published in *Glimpses of World History*, Allahabad, 1934. Indira's birthday takes place, according to the Gregorian Calender, on November 19th. In was observed, however, on October 26th according to the *Samvat* era.

——The last letter to Indira. **In his** India and the world ; essays. London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1936. 18½ cm. 262p. p. 162-171. **2495**

For over two years, with a short break when Nehru was out of prison he continued to write letters to his daughter from prison giving her an outline of world history. This is the last of the series, written in August, 1933.

——Letters from a father to his daughter ; being a brief account of the early days of the world written for children. Allahabad, The Allahabad Law Journal Press, 1947. 119p. 18½ cm. Also published in 1938 by Kitabistan, Allahabad. **2496**

A collection of thirty letters Nehru wrote in the summer of 1928 to his daughter Indira Nehru (now Indira Gandhi) when she was ten years of age. The book is an excellent contribution to children's literature.

——President's letter. **In** *Congress Bulletin*, Nos. 10 and 11, Oct.-Nov., 1953 p. 314-315. **2497**

A circular letter Nehru wrote to all the Presidents of P. C. C.'s in connection with the appointment of a high powered Commission for the reorganisation of states.

——Prison letters to Indira. **In** *Asia* (New York) 34 : 544-549, 610-615, 686-689, 756-759 Sep. to Dec., 1934. **2498**

Reprints of three letters, which Nehru wrote while he was in prison on October 26, 1930, June 10, 1932, December 7, 1932 and May 11, 1933. "The letters published here were written to his daughter, Indira Priyadarshini, now Mrs. Indira Gandhi, during two previous imprisonments, between which he was President of the Indian National Congress. The letters reveal Nehru's point of view towards the whole historical prospective of Anglo-Indian relations."—*Ibid*, p. 554. Each letter has Nehru's pictures in different poses.

——The story of the world, a brief account of the early days of the earth as told in letters to his daughter. With sketches by Richard Albany. New York, John Day Co., 1951. 128p. illus. 21 cm. **2499**

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**Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand.** Appendix : letters to Nehru. **In** Mahatma ; life of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi by D. G. Tendulkar. Illustrations collected and arranged by Vithalbhai K. Jhaveri. Bombay, Vithalbhai K. Jhaveri, and D. G. Tendulkar, 1951-1954 8 vols. p. 349-364. **2500**

A collection of twenty selected letters written by Gandhi to Nehru between January 4, 1928 and October 24, 1940, summarize Gandhiji's ideas about Nehru.

**Saxena, Jyotiswarup.** Nehru : the anatomy of political leadership. **In** *National Herald* (Allahabad) Nov. 6, 1954. **2501**

While estimating Nehru the author adds, "Nehru is not Lenin, he is neither Jefferson, nor Lincoln, though he has the conscience of all the three."...The author further adds, "In the field of politics, he has become a politician, without realizing that politics today is concerned with the very tone and quality of individual as well as collective life on all its possible levels and involves the unleashing of those energising forces which will bring about a desired change in the case of Nehru."—*Ibid.*

## NEHRU—EDUCATION

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Harrow and Cambridge. **In** JNA 1941 : 17-26. **2502**

Relates his student life at Harrow and Cambridge.

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**Moore, Arthur.** An Indian Hamlet. **In** NAG 1949 ; 22-23. **2503**

A veteran British journalist, former editor of the *Statesman*, Calcutta and editor of *Thought*, Delhi, takes an account of those notable Harrovians who hold high positions in their respective countries. Quotes a song of the Harrow school.

## NEHRU—EDUCATION IN ENGLAND

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NEHRU—EDUCATION

## NEHRU—EDUCATION IN INDIA

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NEHRU—EDUCATION

## NEHRU—EDUCATIONIST

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NEHRU ON EDUCATION

## NEHRU—CRITICISM

**Balaraman, K.** Nehru : dictator in the making. **In** *United Nations World* (New York) 5 : 15-17 Dec., 1951. **2504**

**Challenges to the master.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 64 : 36 Sep. 20, 1954. port. **2505**

**Das, Taraknath.** An Indian examines Nehru. **In** *New American Mercury* (New York) 72 : 168-178 Feb. 1951. **2506**

A criticism of Nehru's foreign policy in general and on Korea in particular. Also gives a brief biographical sketch. In conclusion the author adds, "The sad truth is that Nehru's foreign policies have so far been liabilities to the cause of freedom and world peace. With India's borders menaced by the communist invasion of Tibet, with Peking, following Moscow orders in refusing to accept the "cease fire in Korea" resolution advanced by Indian and other Asian nations, it is tempting to credit strong rumours that Nehru is revising his policies and moving toward co-operation with the United States. Let us hope that the rumours are true, and not a mirage of wishful thinking on our part." *Ibid.* p. 178.

**Horrison, Selig Seidenman.** Nehru loses his Jim Farley. **In** *New republic* (New York) 131 : 15-16 Nov. 29, 1954. **2507**

**Lohia, Ram Manohar.** Nehru. **In** *National Herald* (Lucknow) Nov. 25, 1954. **2508**

A report of Lohia's speech at Secunderabad in which he accused Nehru of playing the "double role of the Prime Minister and the opposition leader"—*Ibid.*

**Nambiar, A. C. N.** Fantastic stories about Nehru in Swiss Press. **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta) July 26, 1952. **2509**

Clarifies some of the misunderstandings about Nehru in Switzerland regarding his political ideas.

**Nehru loses more than a cabinet minister.** **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 68 : 1212 Oct. 24, 1951. **2510**

**Nehru, out.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 33 : 23 March 6, 1939. **2511**

Comments on Nehru's reaction on re-election to the Indian National Congress presidency of Subhas Chandra Bose. The editor remarks, "For Pandit Nehru, however, there was a difficult choice : he was doctrinally sympathetic toward Mr. Bose but his personal devotion to the Mahatma was intense. He finally chose devotion and, in a bitter letter to Mr. Bose, resigned."—*Ibid.* p. 23.

**Nehru's leadership challenged.** **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 67 : 1124 Sep. 27, 1950. **2512**

**Opposition to Nehru grows.** **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 68 : 732 June 20, 1951. **2513**

**Pandhya, Prabhakar,** Democrat, dictator or dupe ? **In** *Free Press Journal* (Bombay) Sep. 16, 1951. **2514**

An attempt to explain, "Is Nehru a dictator," or a dupe.

**Pandit Nehru's ideology.** **In** *Great Britain and the East* (London) 51 : 88 July 28, 1938. **2515**

**Partridge, E.** Nehru's dilemma. **In** *Nation* (New York) 178 : 296 April 10, 1954. **2516**

**Philip, P.O.** Misrepresentation of Gandhi and Nehru in American press. **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 53 : 1139 Aug. 26, 1936. **2517**



A brief editorial note in which the author makes clear that some of the American Newspapers magnified differences of opinions between Gandhi and Nehru. The name of the newspapers are quoted.

**Pravda,** *Moscow. Pravda* criticized Nehru's views. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Feb. 17, 1955 p. 12. **2518**

*Pravda* suggested on February 16, 1955 that Nehru had been "influenced" by Sir Winston Churchill in upholding the right of the Chinese Nationalists to attend an international conference on Formosa. This is a *Reuter* news.

**Rao, Shiva.** Nehru and his opponents. **In** *Nation* (New York) 170 : 59-60 Jan. 21, 1950. **2519**

**Sargeant, Winthrop.** Nehru und eine opposition. **In** *Die Gegenwart* (Frankfurt) 7 : 165, 1952. **2520**

**Shahani, Ranjee.** Our Prime Minister. **In** *Bombay Chronicle* **2521**

Critical comments on Nehru's political thought.

**Trouble for Nehru.** **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 34 : 39 July 25, 1949. port. **2522**

A article note on Nehru's visit to Calcutta ; The author adds, "Throwing shoes is one of the worst of Indian insults. Last week a Calcutta mob threw shoes at Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru as he arrived from the Capital at New Delhi for a "fact finding visit."—*Ibid.* p. 29.

**Trumbull, Robert.** Nehru's dilemma : West or East ? **In** *New York Times Magazine* (New York) p. 15 May 18, 1952. **2523**

**Unexpected failure.** **In** *Times* (Chicago) 34 : 38 Nov. 8, 1954. **2524**

**Watson, Alfred.** End to Gandhism. **In** *Great Britain and to the East* (London) 58 : 10—Jan. 10, 1942. port. **2525**

Critical comments on the Bardoli resolution of the Congress. Re-action of Nehru is also criticized. Under a thoughtful picture of Nehru runs a caption, "He would not move the mass."—*Ibid.* p. 10.

——Is it the parting of the ways ? a reply to Pandit Nehru. **In** *Great Britain and the East* (London) 555 : 447-8 Dec. 12, 1940. **2526**

A reply to Nehru's article, "The parting of the ways," that he contributed to *Asia* in November, 1940. The reply is critical and divided under the following headings: The false 'we'; flagrant misstatement ; an imaginary council ; against the British and an answer from India.

**Weintal E.** What Nehru faces. **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 37 : 26 Feb. 12, 1951. **2527**

## NEHRU—ESTIMATE

**Abdullah, Sheikh Mohammad.** Jawaharlal Nehru. **In** *National Herald* (Lucknow) Nov. 12, 1950. **2528**

An intimate estimate of Nehru and his foreign policy.

**Abdullah, Sheikh Mohammad.** Nehru symbolises the spirit of Asia. **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) Nov. 14, 1951. **2529**

On the occasion of the 63rd birthday of Nehru, the author pays a great tribute to Nehru and says that his leadership is needed most in the present contest of international situation and particularly of Asia.

——Symbol of peace and progress. **In** NAG 1949 : 61-63. **2530**

Former Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir Government estimating Nehru's life and work adds, "In the world to-day, torn as it is by bitter strife, Pandit Nehru emerges as a glorious symbol of peace and progress."—*Ibid.* p. 63.

**Acharya, K. V.** World's most popular individual. **In** *Tribune* (Ambala) Nov. 14, 1949. **2531**

While commenting on Nehru the author adds, "Humanity is Nehru's God and social service his religion. A living philosophy, according to Nehru, must answer the problems of to-day, for the modern mind is governed by practical idealism for social betterment."—*Ibid.*

**Aga Khan,** *The.* Leader, thinker and practical dreamer. **In** NAG 1949 : 85. **2532**

The Head of the Ismaili Muslim sect and an Indian statesman estimating Nehru says, "Now under the imagination, practical experience, united idealism and realism of Pandit Nehru, there is today new hope for all of us, that a better and happier destiny awaits the 600,000 inhabitants of Southern Asia and North Africa, from the Atlantic to the Phillippines."—*Ibid.* p. 85.

**Alm-Lindstrom, Ulla.** Greeting from Sweden. **In** NAG 1949 : 51-52. **2533**

A Swedish woman journalist and editor estimates Nehru's life and thought.

**Arun, K. C.** History's Cross-Roads. **In** *Bombay Chronicle* (Bombay) Nov. 14, 1951. **2534**

A birthday greeting and comments on his foreign policy,

**Balaraman, K.** Nehru : dictator in the making. **In** *United Nations World* (New York) 5 : 15-17 Dec., 1951. **2535**

An analysis of India's *political* condition when Nehru was selected President of the Indian National Congress. The article is critical and throws enough light on the various political parties in India. Also comments on the General elections.

**Bearing the lion.** **In** *Scholastic* (Pittsburgh) 30 : 20 Apr. 17, 1937. **2536**

**Bhattacharya, K. K.** May he live long to win the battle of peace. **In** *Leader* (Allahbad) Nov. 14, 1949. **2537**

The article is well written and appears under the following headings. 1. Mahatma'sgreat disciple ; 2. In cause of freedom ; 3. Apostle of peace ; 4. Like Vivekananda ; 5. His world outlook ; 6. India and America ; and 7. His mission.

**Bhave, Vinoba.** Bounteous Providence. **In** NAG 1949 : 129. **2538**



One of the trusted disciples of Mahatma Gandhi, a true exponent of Gandhism and the founder and leader of the *Bhoodan* movement, in this brief message in Hindi says, "After Gandhi's, his is the one name that stands for India, is India. God's infinite grace has given us such leaders as Dadabhai Naroji, Tilak, Gandhi and Jawaharlal, one after the other. May we prove worthy of such a bounteous Providence—*Ibid.* p. 129.

**Brailsford, H. N.** Pandit Jawaharlal und d. "Entdekkund Indiens." **In** *Neue Auslesa, aus dem schrifttum der Gegenwart* (Munchen) 2 : 18-22. 1947. **2539**

——"Panditji." **In** *New statesman and nation* (London) 36 : 323 Oct. 16, 1948. **2540**

An estimate and a praise of Nehru. The author adds, "Charm, imagination, a trained intellect, the impulse to act and the will to renounce—These things make the power of this exceptional man—*Ibid.* p. 323.

**Caveeshar, Sardul Singh.** A man of action. **In** *NAG* 1949 : 17-20. **2541**

An Indian patriot, former President of All-India Forward Bloc and editor and author of many religious and political books comparing Nehru with Gandhi says,"...if there is anyone in India who can pull up his countrymen to heights where Gandhiji wanted Indians to reach, it is Pandit Jawaharlalji, the man with a heart ever fresh and young and a mind growing ever in knowledge and wisdom.—*Ibid.* p. 20.

**Cavell, R. G.** India's man of destiny. **In** *NAG* 1949 : 64-67. **2542**

Canadian businessman, author and Chairman of the National Executive of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs estimating Nehru's life and work adds, "From the depths of his knowledge of Eastern and Western philosophy, the first Prime Minister of a free India has a vital contribution to make the mutual problem of making freedom secure."—*Ibid.* p. 67.

**Chattopadhyaya, Kamaladevi.** Battle-scarred soldier. **In** *NAG* 1949 : 68-71. **2543**

India's well-known socialist leader and authoress pays a glowing tribute to Nehru. She adds, "His (Nehru's) is not a meteoric glory. He did not win his laurels on the smooth floor of the Legislation, nor make his mark reclining amongst the soft cushions of *Anand Bhawan.* He is the tried soldier, who literally carries battle scars on his body. He has had his baptism of the *lathi*, initiation into the ritual of wearing iron manacles on the wrist, repeated retreats behind prison cloisters."—*Ibid.* p. 71.

**Chowfin, Edger.** A bonquet to our Prime Minister. **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) Nov. 13, 1946. **2544**

This appreciative article the author wrote on Nehru's birthday (Nov. 14). The article is well written and is divided under the following subheadings : 1. Role in New India ; 2. Test of leadership ; 3. Remarkable utterances ; 4. Leaders and comrades of old ; 5. That great movement ; 6. A mighty dreamer ; 7. A lovely man.

**Cousins, Norman.** What about Nehru. **In** *Saturday review* (New York) 37 : 24 Apr. 10, 1954. **2544A**

Explains Nehru's influence at home and abroad.

**De Costa, Eric.** After Nehru. **In** *Search Light* (Patna) March 30, 1954. **2545**

**D'Souza, A. A.** The paradox of Jawaharlal Nehru. **In** *Catholic world* (New York) 176 : 20-25 1952. **2546**

Explains Nehru's inflnence at home and abroad.

**Deva, Narendra.** Favourite of fortune. **In** *NAG* 1949 : 107-112. **2547**

Noted Indian Socialist leader, dialectician, educationist and scholar relates how he met Nehru for the first time in 1916 or 1917 at Faizabad. This article originally written in Hindi surveys Nehru's political career from 1916 to 1949.

**De Velera, Eamon.** The ideal itself. **In** *NAG* 1949 : 3. **2548**

"Next to Gandhi," De Velera wrote, "the name Nehru has meant to us here in Ireland—Indian Independence—the ideal itself, and the movement to achieve it."—*Ibid.* p. 3.

**Durant, Will.** Saintly steadfastness. **In** NAG 1949 : 32. **2549**

A well-known American author admires Nehru's learning, his high morality and his saintly steadfastness in the lifelong pursuit of a great aim.

**Edib, Halide.** Only great Indian. **In** NAG 1949 : 28. **2550**

A Turkish feminist leader and the author of *Inside India* praising Nehru's life and work adds, "All of us hope and pray that, whatever the form Jawaharlal Nehru will be able to realize the high ideal of the Mahatma in his life time, and any information about the present situation and about his work will be most welcome."—*Ibid.* p. 28.

**Falls, C.** Mr. Nehru as mentor. **In** *Illustrated London News* (London) 223 : 554 Oct. 10, 1953. **2551**

**Gide, Andre.** Natural nobility. **In** NAG 1949 : 157. **2552**

Famous French author and Nobel Prize winner for Literature estimates Nehru's great personality.

**Gunther, Francis.** Nehru and guns. **In her** Revolution in India. New York, Island Press, 1944. 122 p. 19½cm. p. 78-91. **2553**

An estimate of Nehru in the light of Indian politics. The authoress says, "Nehru speaks for India. He speaks for Asia. He speaks for the New World Order. He speaks but he cannot act. Empire forbids. Empire frustrates. Empire imprisons.—*Ibid.* p. 91.

**Haupler, H.** Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. **In** *Abhaudlungen dem Westfal Provinzialmus. fur Naturkunde.* (Munster) 1 : 63 1946. **2554**

**Haward, Edwin.** Pandit Nehru renews an acquaintance. **In** *Great Britain and the East* (London) 50 : 720 June 30, 1938. **2555**

**Ismail, Mirza M.** Spirit of compromise. **In** NAG 1949 : 40-41 **2556**

An Indian administrator and successively Prime Minister of Mysore, Jaipur and Hyderabad estimating Nehru's life and thought says, "Mr. Nehru stands out as one of the greatest leaders of this age, and is one who loves Indian freedom with a passionate vehemence and intensity comparable only to his hatred of foreign rule." *Ibid.* p. 40.



**Jagadesan, T. N.** Nehru sixty years young today. **In** *Hitavada* (Nagpur) Nov. 13, 1949. **2557**

An appreciation of Nehru on his sixtieth birthday.

**Japheth, M. D.** The man of thought is soldier of action. **In** *Free Press Journal* (Bombay) Nov. 14, 1949. **2558**

**Joseph, Jaiboy.** Nehru's spiritual Odyssey, greatest statesman and philosopher since Asoka. **In** *Tribune* (Ambala) Nov. 14, 1949. **2559**

Gives two reasons why Nehru's philosophy should be made a subject of objective analysis at the moment.

**Kamensky, Anna.** Meeting of East and West. **In** NAG 1949:10-12. **2560**

A Sanskrit scholar, who translated the *Gita* into French and Russian estimates Nehru's life and work as, "Great are his devotion and his courage. As a true son of India, he remains faithful to the best of her noble traditions, so precious to us all." *Ibid.* p. 10

**Katju, K. N.** Symbol of our unity. **In** NAG 1949 : 128-129. **2561**

An intimate study of Nehru by his colleague, Defence Minister and the former Governor of West Bengal.

**Kaur, Rajkumari Amrit.** Wealth of human sympathy. **In** NAG 1949 : 139-140. **2562**

India's Minister for Health and formerly Gandhi's secretary for various periods from 1936 to 1946 estimates Nehru's life and thought. Relates when she saw him first and her associations with Gandhi.

**Kearney, V. S.** Ambassador's report by Chester Bowles ; review. **In** *America* (New York) 90 : 483-484 Feb. 6, 1954. **2563**

**Khanduri, Ansuya Prasad.** Three gifts of Nehrus. **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika.* (Calcutta) Nov. 23, 1946. **2564**

An appreciation of Nehru. The author adds, "Nehru is of the three or four greatest living men of the world. He is universally loved and respected. At home he is the man second in command of our national movement and abroad he is regarded an internationalist of the highest order". Adding further the author says, "Handsome, cultivated, modest, Nehru's is a dynamic personality. He is modern man with rationalistic approach not only to the problems of life but to those of the country also.—*Ibid.*

**Kher, B.G.** Personality which compels attention. **In** NAG 1949 86-87. **2565**

Former Premier of Bombay and former Secretary of the *Swaraj* Party estimates Nehru and his work. The author also relates his association with him.

**Kripalani, J.B.** Defiant in theory, pliable in action. **In** *Tribune* (Ambala) Nov. 14, 1949. **2566**

While relating his association with Nehru for thirty years the author adds, "The root of Jawaharlal's true glory must be struck in the grim soil of the Indian reality." "He must," he adds further "make good the promises he made so profusely

and so heroically. He must rid the administration of its inefficiency and corruption, the commercial life of its black-market and give people confidence that the Government means what he says."—*Ibid.*

**Kripalani Krishna.** Nehru—then and now. **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) Nov. 13, 1949. **2567**

The article is well written and summarizes Nehru's thoughts under the following headings : 1. Contradiction in character ; 2. Appeal of his personality ; 3. His strength and weaknesses ; and 4. Claim to greatness on trial. A good source for comparative study between the ideas of Gandhi and Nehru.

**Laski, Harold J.** Remarkable record of achievements. **In** NAG 1949 : 21. **2568**

Late professor of Political Science in the University of London since 1916 and internationally known author of numerous standard works on politics pays his tribute to Nehru as one of his English friends.

**Mehta, Gaganvihari.** Atomic pile of energy and vigour. **In** NAG 1949 : 101-106. **2569**

India's Ambassador to U.S.A. and author of many books estimates Nehru as, "Jawaharlal like many a great man is a bundle of contradictions in himself, a personality of divergent and conflicting forces. He has faith but he doubts, he has dogged determination and yet is indecisive, he is against compromise and has had to compromise all his life, he has an innate humanity and still has pride. People like him despite his little foiles and weaknesses, one fond of him, indeed, *because of than* ; for he is no party loss, no idol aloof from the common man—mechanical in his behaviur and dealings with others, divine in his claims." *Ibid.* p. 106.

**Mitchell, Kate L.** Jawaharlal Nehru on Indianization. **In her** India without fable ; a 1942 survey. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1942. 296, xii p. 21½ cm. p. 57-58. **2570**

An account of Nehru's part in Indianization.

**Moore, Arthur.** An Indian Hamlet. **In** NAG 1949 : 22-23. **2571**

A veteran British Journalist, former editor of the *Statesman*, Calcutta and editor of *Thought*, Delhi, reviews Nehru's fight for India's independence and compares him with Hamlet. He adds, "introspective but freely self-revealing ; sociable yet a man apart, with a care of loneliness ; gifted with a musical tongue and a ready pen ; incisive in wit and quick in temperament he is as ruthless in pursuit of what he deems right purpose as was the Hamlet who was ready to feign madness and to sacrifice Ophelia, her father and her brother, and even his own mother, without a question, in order that he might avenge his father's murder."—*Ibid.* p. 23.

**Mukherji, Jamuna.** Nehru's India, a straight life sketch. **In** *National Herald* (Lucknow) May 5, 1949. **2572**

A well writen article. The authoress has dealt the article under the following headings : 1. How British ruled India ; 2. an inglorious legacy ; 3. Freedom—Political and economic ; 4. The world today. 5. Towards socialism ; and 6. Nehru's triumph.

**Munshi, K. M.** Dedication to vision of ideal. **In** NAG 1949 : 149-151. **2573**



Politician, legislator, author, playwright and journalist paying a glowing tribute to Nehru he adds, "His life is linked with India's fortunes. In the unique partnership between him and the indomitable Sardar, India has one of the greater assets which any nation had in history."—*Ibid.* p. 151.

**Munshi, Lilavati.** Not only maker, but doer. **In** NAG 1949 : 143-144. **2574**

One of the best-known among women public workers of India, and author of several books points out the following qualities in Nehru : He is a very lucky man ; an outspoken man ; he is a dreamer ; he is generous ; large-hearted ; loves children ; loves discussion ; loves sports ; he is a democrat and is a bureaucrat.

**Murray, Gilbert.** Historic figure of stormy age. **In** NAG 1949 : 8-9. **2575**

Writing for the Commemoration Volume presented to Nehru on his sixtieth birthday Mr. Murray, a British litterateur and historian added, ".....there is the complex domestic problem of uniting in a common Indian patriotism the sectional interests necessarily arising from so great a diversity of race, language, caste and creed. It is a great thing that in the present critical period India is led by one who while he well understands the psychology of resistance and rebellion, has also the experience and intellectual power of a wise and responsible statesman." "May Pandit Nehru" long be spared to lead India towards her due position in the world as one of the chief pillars of peace and law."—*Ibid.* p. 8-9.

**Nehru and his most enigmatic.** **In** *Christian century* (Chicago) 71 : 1292 Oct. 27, 1954. **2576**

**Nehru anecdotes** I to XVIII. **In** NAG 1949 : 161-228. **2577**

These ancedotes portrait various phases of Nehru's life and thought. A valuable source for his biographers. The contributers are ; I. Stephens ; S. K. Rudra ; Hikmet Bayur ; Dhurjati Prasad Mukerji ; G. D. Birla ; Muriel Lester ; M. S. Aney ; Naranjan Singh Gill ; Lionel Fielden ; Haribhau Upadhyaya ; Kainikkata M. Kumara Pillai ; Gertrude Emerson Sen ; Nathu Ram Dwivedi ; Hiralal M. Desai ; Govinddas ; Rai Krishna Dasa ; Sudhir Khastgir, and Sri Prakasa.

**Nehru, symbol of the new India.** **In** *Scholastic* (Dayton, Ohio) 40 : 15 Apr. 20, 1942. **2578**

**Nehru's Peking visit.** **In** *America* (New York) 92 : 141-142 Nov. 6, 1954. **2579**

**Nunn, William.** Outstanding leadership. **In** NAG 1949 : 45-46. **2580**

Estimating Nehru's life and thought a British Parliamentarian says, "Pandit Nehru has undertaken high service and has followed his cause with patience and unswerving purpose. His aim is to set India on the road to greatness in his own right, and he knows that the height of a people is measured by the depth of its soul." *Ibid.* p. 46.

**Pandit, Vijaya Lakshmi.** The happy warrior. **In** *National Herald* (Lucknow) Nov. 14, 1949. **2581**

An estimate of Nehru's life and thought by his sister.

**Pandit, Vijaya Lakshmi**. Jawaharlal Nehru. **In** *Leader* (Allahabad) April 13, 1946. **2582**

An appreciation of Nehru by his sister, who in 1946 was Minister for Health U. P. Government, India. Concluding Mrs. Pandit writes, "Jawaharlal is a lovely person. Look at him when he is deep in thought. His eyes gaze into the future, sad eyes in a pale stern face. What does he see, what does he think ? The things for which the best years of his life have been spent are crumbling around him, ideas are being mercilessly shattered, the world is steeped in hatred and cruelty and ignorance. Yet one knows instinctively that Jawaharlal is undaunted and his eyes see through the darkness to that new world order which must come and of which he is the symbol. His faith ever goes forth to inspire us and keep us firm in our determination." She further adds, "We know that dawn will soon break for India and for Jawaharlal, for are they not one ?"—*Ibid.*

**Pant, Gobind Ballabh**. Personification of our hopes. **In** NAG 1949 : 155-156. **2583**

Former Chief Minister of the U.P. and the Home Minister of the Central Government explains Nehru's genius which has many facets. He adds, "His (Nehru's) writings hold a high place in the world's literature. His acquaintance with world affairs is his understanding of world affairs..... Art, literature and poetry are not neglected. Though in the midst of vast problems of high policy, he is still full of energy and irrepressible wilfulness of spirit, as he was in younger years. *Yogic* exercises and riding, mountaineering, swimming, skating and skiing are his favourite pastimes and keep him in good health and spirit of sixty. He has a strictly disciplined life, distinguished by the most scrupulous attention to detail"—*Ibid.* p, 156.

**Patel, Sardar Vallabhbhai**. Appreciation II. **In** NAG 1949 : xxviii-xxix. **2584**

Writing for the *Nehru abhinbandan granth* (1949) Patel added, ".....Having known each other in such intimate and varied fields of activity we have naturally grown fond of each other, our mutual affection has increased as years have advanced and it is difficult for people to imagine how much we miss each other when we are apart and unable to take course together in order to resolve our problems and difficulties." This familiarity, nearness, intimacy and brotherly affection," Patel added further, "make it difficult for me to sum up for public appreciation, but, then the idol of the nation, the leader of the people, the Prime Minister of the country, and the hero of the masses whose noble record and great achievements are an open book, hardly needs any commendation.—*Ibid.* p. xxviii.

**Patil, S.K.** Greatest man of the East. **In** *Bombay Chronicle* (Bombay) Nov. 14, 1954. **2585**

While paying tribute to him the author adds, "Mr. Nehru will be remembered for centuries for the valuable services that he has been rendering to the cause of peace and good, will in the world." He further adds, "Whatever may be his other short-comings, everybody must admit that he has put India in the map of the world by the soundness of his international politics."—*Ibid.*

**Pattabhi B. Sitaramayya.** Shri Jawaharlal is 63 to-day. **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) Nov. 14, 1951. **2586**

This article by one, who has worked with Nehru for long in the Congress and watched his phenomenal rise to the leadership of India and Asia, is a short sketch of his career as a man and statesman whose guidance the world of tomorrow will surely seek.



**Pathick Lawrence, Lord.** India's place in the world. **In** NAG 1949 : 15-16. **2587**

A British statesman, former Secretary of the State for India and the Head of the British Cabinet Mission to India speaking very high of Nehru says, "...India has been indeed fortunate to have as her first Prime Minister a man of his noble character, rich and varied experience and exceptional breadth of the outlook."—*Ibid.* p. 15.

**Prasad, Rajendra.** Appreciations—III. **In** NAG 1949 : xxxxxxi. **2588**

Estimating Nehru and his work Dr. Prasad said, "The history of Bharat during the last thirty years or more inextricably intertwined with the life and activity of Jawaharlal Nehru. He has been in the forefront of the struggle for freedom of the country, having courted imprisonment more times than I can recall and spent more time in goal than I and perhaps even he can mention off-hand. For many years he has been the draftsman of the resolutions passed by the Indian National Congress and its All-India Committee and Working Committee, as also of the most important statements of his policy." He added further, "He needs all the support that we can give him. The country and the world need his services for many years to come. May he live long to shape and guide our destiny and to see the Bharat of his dreams, the Bharat of the dreams of the Father of the Nation, as a living, functioning reality —this is the wish and prayer of countless men and women on this, the sixtieth anniversary of his birthday."—*Ibid.* p. xxxi.

**Privat, Edmond**. Great citizen of the world. **In** NAG 1949 : 42. **2589**

A Swiss writer, friend of Romain Rolland and former President of the European Committee for the Independence of India speaks very high of Nehru and adds, "We in the West feel grateful to India for this great citizen of the world."—*Ibid.* p. 42.

**Radhakrishnan, S.** Advocate of Great ideals. **In** NAG 1949 : 93-96. **2590**

India's celebrated philosopher and the Vice-President of the Republic of India interprets Nehru's greatness as "—There is one thing of which all men are equally ignorant, and that is the future, but we can be sure of this that Nehru's achievements are of the kind that do not vanish on the wings of time. He has built for himself an imperishable movement and his name will be long remembered as one of the great fighters for human freedom."—*Ibid.* p. 96.

**Rajagopalachari, C.** Appreciations—I. **In** NAG 1949 : xxvii. **2591**

Congratulating on the completion of Nehru's sixtieth year the author said, "Jawaharlal Nehru was to Gandhiji what Lakshmana was to Rama in our national epic. I need say nothing more to man of my country. As for other nations, their statesmen know, and love Jawaharlal Nehru almost to the point of rousing India's jealousy—because their love of Jawaharlal Nehru is like that of a sweetheart." "Our illustrisous Prime Minister", he added further, "has completed sixty years. We can hardly believe it. To us he is ever young".—*Ibid.* p. xxvii.

**Redmond, Louis.** Face of greatness. **In** *Coronet* (Boulder, U.S.A.) 31 : 67-83 Apr., 1952. **2592**

**Rougemont, Denis de.** Besuch bei Nehru. **In** *Weltwocha* (Zurich) 19 : 1-2 1951. **2593**

**Russell, Bertrand.** Russell's tribute to Nehru. **In** *Free Press Journal* (Bombay) May 18, 1952. **2594**

While commenting on Nehru Bertrand Russell, the eminent British philosopher, described that Nehru is the only powerful person in the world who is genuinely neutral."—*Ibid.*

**Saiyidain, K. G.** In you is the anchor of our hopes. **In** *Bombay Chronicle* (Bombay) Nov. 14, 1949. **2595**

A learned tribute on Nehru's sixtieth birthday. The author adds, "In the life of many, it would have been the time to look back and next on the laurels of achieved glory.....But for Jawahar who still retains the zest for life of youth and to whom life is a voyage of discovery, the sixty-first birth-day will only be the beginning of another year of activity in the service of the nation...Here are the thoughts of a sincere friend who has taken the occasion to recall not the glorious milestones in a carrier of sacrifice, but also the endearing little incident which has made Jawahar the ideal of youth of this country in the sheet-anchor of our hopes"... *Ibid.*

**Saksena, Mohanlal.** Jewal of a man. **In** NAG 1949 : 138. **2596**

A noted national leader estimating Nehru's life and work says, "Jawaharlalji as his name implies, is a jewal of a man. His lovable personality, his charming manners, his unimpeachable integrity, his transparent sincerity and, above all, his indomitable courage endear him to his friends and admirers, and inspire the esteem of his critics."—*Ibid.* p. 138.

**Sharma, Bal Krishna.** As leader of man, only Stalin is a match to him. **In** *Free Press Journal* (Bombay) Nov. 14, 1949. **2597**

Estimating Nehru's life and thought the author adds, "In all his moods you will find the same Jawaharlal, a bit aloof, a bit solitary, highly sensitive, cultured and refined, a man of iron will, a democrat to the core of his being and yet an individualist of individualists, a man of action, but contemplative all the same"—*Ibid.*

**Sharma, Ved Parkash.** Birthday bonquet to Nehru. **In** *Hitavada* (Nagpur) Nov. 14, 1950. **2598**

An appreciation of Nehru on the completion of his sixty-one birthday.

**Sheean, Vincent.** Case for India. **In** *Foreign Affairs* (New York) 30 : 77-90 Oct. 1951. **2599**

——What is the blessing ? **In his** Lead, kindly light. New York, Random house, 1949. 374 p. 22½ cm. p. 14-18. **2600**

An account of the author's meetings with Nehru and travels with him when the former visited India in 1948.

**Shridharani, Krishnalal Jethalal.** Nehru's neutrality. **In** *New republic* (New York) 124 : 8-9 May 21, 1951. **2601**



**Shukla, Ravishankar.** Country's brightest jewel. **In** NAG 1949 : 84. **2602**

In this short message in Hindi, Premier of the C. P. and Berar commends Nehru as "His (Nehru's) sacrifice, bravery, patriotism and deep humanity have made him the ideal of India's millions. His statesmanship and his idealism have earned for him a unique place amongst the world's great men." "His leadership" he adds further, "has established India's status amougst the nations of the world."—*Ibid.* p. 84.

**Sinclair, Uptan.** Mass of action. **In** NAG 1949 : 6. **2603**

In this message which the author wrote on February 18, 1949, he appreciates Nehru's ideas.

**Singh, Iqbal.** Several distinct lives. **In** NAG 1949 : 72-75. **2604**

A journalist and on the spot commentator in international affairs in praise of Nehru says, "Nehru's personality provides one such bridge between two epochs, between two worlds, the one dead and the other still struggling to be born. He belongs partially to both and wholly to neither"—*Ibid.* p. 75.

**Snow, Edgar.** The great soul's heir. **In** NAG 1949 : 88-92. **2605**

American journalist, war-correspondent and author estimates Nehru as, ".....Gandhi is known as the father and founder of the republic, Nehru the son will be known as the builder." Adding further he says, "judged by his contemporaries, his contribution, not just to India but to the world beyond, is a mighty one."—*Ibid.* p. 92.

**Sodhbans, P. S.** Dynamic personality. **In** NAG 1949 : 152-154. **2606**

Reviews his associations with Nehru since July 1919 and estimates the great work which Nehru has accomplished for the independence and greatness of India.

**Subbaroyan, P.** Loved and respected by people everywhere. **In** *Free Press Journal* (Bombay) Nov. 14, 1949. **2607**

**Tagore, Rabindranath.** *Rituraj* of India. **In** *National Herald* (Lucknow) Nov. 14, 1949. **2608**

**Tandon, P. D.** *Janta Ka Pyara Jawahar* (People's beloved Jawahar) **In** *Aaj* (Benaras) Nov. 10, 1949. **2609**

An article in Hindi.

**Thakurdas, Purshotamdas.** India's citizen. **In NAG** 1949 : 24-26. **2610**

India's well known businessman and elder statesman estimating Nehru adds that he "...is eminently fitted to be the leader of a Nation that has a great cultured heritage such as India." Adding further he said, "He had made the cause of Indian freedom his objective in life and threw himself into the freedom light very early in his career."—*Ibid.* p. 25.

**Three future leaders of Asia. In** *United Nations World* (New York) 3 : 29 Feb. 1948. Port. **2611**

A brief introductory note with a picture. The note runs as: "Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India—60 years old formerly the protege, now the political heir of Gandhi. Educated in England, learned Hindustani to communicate with the illiterate masses. Writes masterly English and his books, largely written during 10 years in prison, have been read by millions outside India."—*Ibid.* p. 29.

**Vijayatunga, J.** Gentleman, the toast is Nehru. **In** *Indian Express* (Madras) Nov. 14, 1954. **2612**

Compares Nehru with Abraham Lincoln and appreciates his services to India.

**Who's in the news.** **In** *Scholastic* (New York) 49 : 11 Oct. 7, 1946. port. **2613**

**Yalman, Ahmed Emin.** Emancipation of Asia. **In NAG** 1949 : 13-14. **2614**

A Turkish journalist and author estimating Nehru adds, "Mahatma Gandhi was admired by every Turk ; also Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a closest co-worker and pioneer fighter for the emancipation of India and general uplift of human dignity.—*Ibid.* p. 13.

## NEHRU FAMILY

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Reply to Motilal Nehru on the latter's offer of his home, *Anand Bhawan* to Nation, March 28, 1930. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 1 : 33, 1930. **2615**

——Statement made on release from prison on September 5, 1935, on account of the serious illness of Kamala Nehru. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 253 1953. **2616**

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**Bright, Jagat Singh.** Great Nehrus biographies of Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru and Vijay Laxmi Pandit. 2d. rev. Lahore, Tagore Memorial publications, 1947, 337p. 19cm. **2617**

**Dedicated family.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 46 : 99-100 Sep. 3, 1945 ports. **2618**

A review of *With no regrets* by Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing (Nehru) published by John Day, New York, 1945. Summarizes sacrifices made by the Nehru family for the cause of India's independence. Also gives a brief biographical sketch of Nehru under the heading "Gandhi's heir."

**India inside out.** **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 26 : 82 Sept. 3, 1945. **2619**

Review of Krishna Nehru's *With no regrets* published in 1945 by John Day. This illustrated review is sober and non-critical. It is divided into the following headings : History by accident ; and Gallery of Nehrus. Under the second heading, Krishna gives intimate pictures of her remarkable family. The stern dictatorial, but benevolent father, the incomparable "big brother" whom she loved, admired, and disliked in turns when he came home to India from Cambridge, "proud, charming, but a little spoiled as any son of a rich man would be.—*Ibid.* p. 84. Nehru poses with Gandhi along with a few leaders.



**Klotzel, C. Z.** Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress. **In** *Living age* (New York) 337 : 89-92 Sept 15, 1929. **2620**

A biographical sketch of Jawaharlal Nehru's father. Comments on the general political conditions when Pandit Motilal Nehru was President of the Indian National Congress.

**Mme. Pandit.** **In** *New Yorker* (New York) 25 : 13-14 Jul, 1949. **2921**

**Nehru Krishna.** (Mrs. Gunottam Hutheesing). Other sister. **In** *New Yorker* (New York) 25 : 29 Nov. 5, 1949. **2622**

An account of an interview of the editor of *The New Yorker* with Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing in a hotel of Laxington Avenue, New York. She visited America in 1949 in connection with her three and a half month transcontinental tour. In this interview she tells briefly about the Nehru family and relates her story of taking part in the National Movement of India and her imprisonments. She also tells that "He (Pandit Nehru) was at Harrow when I was born and I first remember meeting him in 1912 when I was five and he came home from Cambridge."—*Ibid.* p. 29.

**Sahgal, Nayantara** (Pandit). Prison and chocolate cake. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1954. xvi, 236, iiip. 21½ cm. **2623**

This autobiography of Nehru's niece gives insight of the Nehru family and its part played in India's struggle of her independence. This majestic story is an interesting reading and portraits how one of the most aristocratic family turned into one of the foremost sacrificing one for the cause of India's freedom. Also throws light on the social and cultural aspect, of such families in India in 1920.

**Smith, Harrison.** Qualities of the Nehru's, review of *With no regrets* by Krishna Nehru (Mrs. Gunottam Hutheesing). **In** *Saturday review of literature* (New York) 28 : 10 Sep. 1, 1945. **2624**

Gives a vivid picture of Nehru family during the National struggle of India for her freedom.

## NEHRU—HOSTILE CRITICSM

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NEHRU—CRITICISM

## NEHRU—IMPRISONMENTS

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Ahmadnagar Fort. **In** DI 1945 : 1-20 **2625**

A complete account of his detention in the Ahmadnagar Fort prison from August 9, 1942 to March 28, 1945.

——Arrests, Ordinances, Proscriptions, **In** JNA 1936 : 321-324. **2626**

An account of Nehru's trial on January 4, 1932 when he was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 (in default six months more). He was again sent to Naini prison and was transferred to Dehra Dun Gaol. Again he was transferred to Naini Prison from where he was released on August 30th, 1933.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Back to prison. **In** JNA 1936 : 567-572. **2627**

Narrates how after eleven days he was out of prison just to see his ailing wife at Bhowali. He was released on September 4, 1935 from the Almora gaol.

——Civil Disobedience begins. **In** JNA 1936 : 209-216. **2628**

Describes how he was arrested on April 15, 1930 while he was entraining for Raipur in the Central Provinces, where he was going to attend a conference. That very day he was tried and sentenced to six months imprisonment under the Salt Act. He was sent to Naini prison from where he was released in October, 1930.

——Earthquake. **In** JNA 1936 : 491-492. **2629**

Brief account of his arrest on February 12, 1934 at his residence in Allahabad. Nehru went up to the Police officer and said "*Bahut dinon se apka intzar tha*"—"I have been waiting for you for a long time." This time Nehru was re-arrested after five months and thirteen days of his previous release from prison. He was sent to Alipore gaol and later was transferred to Dehra Dun gaol on May 7th, 1934 from where he was temporarily released on August 11, 1934 to visit his ailing wife.

——Eleven days. **In** JNA 1936 ·561-565. **2630**

A pathetic account how Nehru was re-arrestad on August 23, 1934 after eleven days of his release from the prison. Nehru adds "The Police car drove up and the police officer came up to me and told me that my time was up and I had to accompany him to Naini Prison. I bade good-bye to my people. As I was getting into the car my ailing mother ran up again to me with arms outstretched. That face of hers haunted me for long—*Ibid.* p. 565. He was released on September 4, 1935 from the Almora gaol.

——Individual Civil Disobedience. **In** DI 1945 : 385-388. **2631**

Explains the significance of the Individual Civil Disobedience movement and also comments about his imprisonment. He was arrested at an early stage of the satyagraha and sentenced to four years imprisonment for making a speech.

——Nineteen twenty-one and the first imprisonment. **In** JNA 1936 : 75-81. **2632**

An interesting story of his first imprisonment in 1921. Gives an account of Gandhi's first Civil Disobedience Movement. Also explains how Gandhi had suspended the movement.

——No-tax campaign in the United Provinces. **In** JNA 1936 : 235-244. **2633**

In connection with the No-tax campaigns in the United Provinces he was again arrested after eight days of his release in October 1930. He was released from the Naini Prison on January 26, 1931*.

NEHRU—INTERNATIONALIST

*see*

INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY (GENERAL)

*For Chronological order of Imprisonments please *see* the Chronology.



## NEHRU—INTERVIEWS*

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Conversations with Nehru, edited by Norman Cousins. **In** *Saturday review of literature* (New York) 34 :13-19 Apr. 14; 7-12, Apr. 21, 1951. Discussion 34 : 24 May 19, 1951. The same material later was included in "*Talks with Nehru,*" published by the John Day Company, New York in 1951. **2634**

A collection of a few letters to the editor supporting the proposal of the publication of "*Conversation with Nehru.*"

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**Bernhard, H.** Das Interview des Pandit Nehru. **In** *Wochenschrift fur Politik, Kunst Wirtschaft* (Berlin) 5 : 1209-1211, 1950. **2635**

**Brailsford, H. N.** The faith of Pandit Nehru. **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) Nov. 15, 1947. **2636**

A record of Nehru's talk with Mr. and Mrs. Brailsford. Summarizes Nehru's ideas on India's food problem and her foreign policy.

**Fischer, Louis.** Interviews with Nehru. **In his** *The great challenge.* New York, Duell, Sloan and peace, 1946. 346 p. 21½ cm. p. 101-103. **2637**

Describes his several interviews with Nehru.

**Lindley, Ernest Kidder.** Pakistan, India and the United States : interviews with Liaquat Ali Khan and Nehru. **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 32 : 24-25. Sep. 6, 1948. **2638**

The author accompanied Admiral Richard L. Conolly, then Commander-in-Chief of United States naval forces in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, on a good-will trip through the East. In the following dispatches he reported special interviews on matters of particular interest to Americans with Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan.

**Tharner, Alice.** India's passage to freedom. **In** *Nation* (New York) 162 : 253-254. **2639**

In a letter dated Jan. 19, 1946, written from New Delhi the author who was during the war analyst of Indian affairs in the foreign Broadcast Intelligence service of U.S.A. describes his interviews with Jawaharlal Nehru. Gives a summary of Nehru's idea regarding the British proposal.

**Vijayatunga, J.** Interview with Nehru. **In** *Indian Express* (Madras) Aug. 26, 1951. **2640**

A report of his interview with Nehru. While concluding his note, the author relates his impressions about the man and his work.

**Wrench, Evelyn.** Talk with Nehru. **In** *Spectator* (London) 168 : 460 May 15, 1942. **2641**

* They are a few very important interviews.

An account of an interview the author had with Nehru one morning in 1942 in New Delhi. The interviewer asked Nehru questions on World War II, Christianity and India's national movement.

## NEHRU, KAMALA

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## KAMALA NEHRU

## NEHRU—MARRIAGE

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** My wedding and an adventure in the Himalayas. **In** JNS. 1941 : 37-39. **2642**

An account of his marriage which took place in the city of Delhi on the *Vasant Panchami,* in 1916.

——Our marriage and after. **In** *DI* 1946 : 22-25. **2643**

A philosophic interpretation of his married life surrounded by his busy political career. Paying homage to his beloved wife and a great woman of India he says, "In this upheaval Kamala had played a brave and notable part. On her inexperienced shoulders fell the task of organising our work in the city of Allahabad when every known worker was in prison."—*Ibid.* p. 24.

## NEHRU ON ART

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## ARTS AND CRAFTS

## NEHRU ON ASIA

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Asia finds herself again. **In** *IA* 1949 : 295-301. **2644**

Inaugurating the Asian Relations Conference at New Delhi on March 23, 1947, Nehru said, "All over Asia, we are passing through trials and tribulation. In India also you will see conflict and trouble. Let us not be disheartened by this; this is inevitable in an age of mighty transition." Nehru added further, "There are a new vitality and powerful creative impulses in all the people of Asia. The masses are awake and they demand their heritage. Strong winds are blowing all over Asia. Let us not be afraid of them, but rather welcome them for only with their help can we build the new Asia of our dreams. Let us have faith in these great new forces and the dream which is taking shape. Let us above all have faith in the human spirit which Asia has symbolized for those long ages past."—*Ibid.* p. 301.

——Asia is renascent. **In** *JNS* 1954 : 126-130. **2645**

A speech Nehru delivered in the Canadian Parliament, Ottawa, on October 24, 1949.

——Ferment in Asia. **In** *JNS* 1954 : 159-165. **2646**

A speech delivered at the eleventh session of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Lucknow, on October 3, 1950. Speaking about the spread of nationalism in Asia Nehru said, "Asia is a huge continent and the peoples of Asia are all different from one another as they were reared in different cultures and traditions. Inspite of all this, I think it is still true to say that in such a thing as Asian sentiment."*—*Ibid.* p. 160.



## NEHRU ON ASTROLOGY

**Sampurnanand.** Wild attacks on Astrology. **In** *Pioneer.* (Lucknow) Feb. 26, 1953. **2647**

Criticises Nehru's statement in which he said that "it is only fools who consult astrologers. Wiser men use their brains and hands."

## NEHRU ON BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Address to Bharat Sevak Samaj. **In** *Hindustan Times Weekly* (New Delhi) March 13, 1955. p. 1 and 10. **2648**

Paying a tribute to the Samaj, he said that it was doing work of basic importance and fulfilled a definite need in the country. He felt that the normal controversial politics of the day should not come to the Samaj and it was not correct to think that the organisation was a wing of the Congress. He said, "We should work to attract people not only from other groups, but more important than that capture the enthusiasm and mind of the large mass of people." *Ibid.* p. 1.

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**Bharat Sevak Samaj work to be intensified.** **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) March 14, 1955. p. 5. **2649**

A *P.T.I.* report of the three-day Nagpur convention.*

## NEHRU ON COW PROTECTION

**Sahai, L. Hardeo.** Cow versus Nehru. Delhi, The Author, 1954. 40 p. 19½ cm. **2650**

"The author is Honorary Secretary of the Go-Hatya Nishedh Samiti (Ban on Cow Slaughter Committee) and this pamphlet is a tirade on the fact that the Government of India is not banning cow slaughter throughout the country." The reviewer adds further, "one wishes that the zeal and enthusiasm shown for the cow in this book were used constructively to improve the cattle of our country and to ensure its good treatment. As Gandhiji often said, we in India are the worst offenders in the way we treat our cattle. If we truely practised the teachings of Hinduism our cattle should be the best cared for in the world. It is therefore in this constructive direction of caring of our cattle that Gandhiji's efforts for protecting the cow were directed rather than in merely preventing cow-slaughter—*Hindustan Times Weekly* (New Delhi) March 6, 1955.*

## NEHRU ON CULTURE

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** What is culture : **In** JNS 1954 ; 357-363. **2651**

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* For later material please see the SUPPLEMENT.

An address Nehru delivered at the inauguration of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi on April 9, 1950. Defining Culture Nehru said, "Does culture mean some inner growth in the man ? Of course, it must. Does it mean the way he behaves to others ? Certainly it must. Does it mean the capacity to understand the other person ? I suppose so. Does it mean the capacity to make yourself understood by the other person ? I suppose so. I mean all that."—*Ibid.* p. 360.

## NEHRU ON EDUCATION

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Basic wisdom. JNS 1954. 424 ; 431. **2652**

Addressing the convocation at the University of Ceylon, Colombo on Jan. 12, 1950 Nehru said, ".....a University is essentially a place of culture, whatever 'Culture' might mean.

——Dynamic life. **In** JNS 1954 ; 432-436. **2653**

While addressing to the students of the University of Saugor, on October 30, 1952 Nehru said, "To be dynamic and creative is the practical policy or the higher view in culture. It is fatal to sink into narrowness of mind in spite of the fact that India has had a tremendously rich inheritance."—*Ibid.* p. 436.

——Education is meant to free the spirit of man. **In** IA 1949 : 120-124. **2654**

A speech Nehru delivered at the Annual convocation of the Muslim University at Aligarh (U. P.), on January 24, 1948. Explaining his basic objective Nehru said ".. that objective is to build up a free India of high ideals and noble endeavour where there is equality of opportunity for all and where many variegated streams of thought and culture must together form a mightly river of progress and advancement for her people."—*Ibid.* p. 121.

——Ends and means. **In** JNS 1954 : 395-401. **2655**

An address Nehru delivered on the occasion of the conferment of the degre of Doctor of Laws at Columbia University, New York, on October 17, 1949.

——Inaugural address at the fifteenth session of All India Education Coference held at Lucknow on December 27, 1939. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 422-423, 1939, **2656**

——A time for work. **In** IA 1949 : 125-144. **2657**

An address Nehru gave at Lucknow at the Special (Silver Jubilee) Convocation of Lucknow University on January 28, 1949.

——The University have much to teach. **In** IA 1949 ; 115-119. **2658**

A speech Nehru delivered at the special Convocation of the Allahabad University, on December 13, 1947. Summarises his views of the type of National educational system India should have.

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**Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam.** Plan to reorganize education system announcement by Maulana Azad. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Jan. 13, 1955. **2659**



The announcement Maulana Azad made while presiding over the 2nd meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education which began its three-day session on January 12, 1955 in the Central Hall of Parliament.

**Braisted, Paul Judson.** Indian Nationalism and the Christian Colleges. New York, Association press, 1935. xii, 171p. 23½cm. **2660**

Thesis (Ph. D.)—Columbia University, 1935. vita.

"Selected Bibliography". p. 163-171.

**Gandhi, M.K.** On education. **In** S.G. 1948 : 251-267. **2661**

Gleanings from his writings which summarise his views about the type of education, India should have to achieve her independence and to maintain it. The sources of the extracts are duly quoted and numbered.

**Govindarajan, S.A.** Ceylon University honours Prime Minister. **In** *Hindu* (Madras) Jan. 13, 1950. **2662**

A report of Nehru's convocation address at the University of Ceylon on January 12, 1953.

**Kripalani,** *Acharya* **Jiwatram Bhagwandas.** Latest fad ; basic education with a foreword by Mahatma Gandhi. 3rd ed. Bombay, Vora and Co., 1949. 100p. 19½cm. **2663**

First edition published by Hindustan Talimi Sangh, Wardha, 1939.

A reliable interpretation and commentary on Gandhi's ideas on India's National education, by a close associate of Gandhi and Nehru.

**Mathur, Vishvanath Sahai** *ed.* Gandhiji as an educationist : a symposium. Delhi, Metropolitan book Co. 1951. xvi, 108p. 22cm. **2664**

A collection of seventeen essays by India's noted educationists. They present various points of views but they are all unanimous on one point that India can move up intellectually, morally and spiritually only through a sane system of national education. In Gandhi's Basic Education, we have the ingredients of such education."—*Ibid* p. xv.

**Saiyidin, K.G.** Education for international understanding. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1948. 208p. 19cm. **2665**

The author is one of the educators of India who not only believes in Gandhi's conception of Basic education but also works to make it a success. The present book is a collection of speeches delivered by the author and others at the International Educational Conference held in Australia in 1945, at the UNESCO Prefatory Conference in London, 1946. A postscript has been added to the volume in honour of Gandhi's memory.

## NEHRU ON FILM INDUSTRY

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Film industry record praised, Nehru's address to the film seminar in Delhi. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Feb. 28, 1955. **2666**

Inaugurating the Film Seminar organised by the Sangeet Natak Akadami in Delhi on Feb. 27, Nehru deprecated in general the attempts at too much restriction and regimentation by the State in the development of creative arts such as music, drama and films. He said, however, that the government would become a social menace and a danger to the community. Recommends production of children's films.

*about*

**Abbas, K. Ahmad.** Where Indian films are taboo. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Film Seminar supplement, Feb. 28, 1955. p. I. **2667**

**Film figures or statistics.** **In** *Hindustan Times.* (New Delhi) Film Seminar supplement, Feb: 28, 1955 p. x. **2668**

Summarizes information regarding capital invested in the trade, on cinema theatres, on studios, on production and distribution number of cinema theatres, total seating capacity, average daily attendance, pictures produced annually, number of studios, number of distributors, people engaged in film industry, annual gross collection, total tax paid, raw films imported, cost of raw films used and foreign films imported every year.

**Husain, Syed Ashfague.** Functions of Sangeet Natak Akadami. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Film Seminar supplement, Feb. 28, 1955. p.2. **2669**

Defines aims and functions of the Sangeet Natak Akadami.

**Kapoor, Raj.** The state and the cinema. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Film Seminar supplement Feb. 28, 1955. **2670**

**Korda,** *Sir* **Alexander.** Two-fold challenge to cinema. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Film Seminar supplement, Feb. 28, 1955 p.I. **2671**

The author in this article draws on a lifetime's experience of film making to assess the challenge of television and the possibilities and limitations of three dimensional cinema.

**Miller, Maud M.** Children's films. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Film Seminar supplement, Feb. 28, 1955. **2672**

A plea for the need of children's film in India.

**Nargis.** Open letter to Nehru ; "a slap on our faces." **In** *Free Press Journal* (Bombay) Nov. 9, 1952. **2673**

Criticises Nehru's statement in which he said, "that more money should be spent and invested in factories than in films."—*Ibid.*

**Roerich, Devika Rani.** Film as a vehicle of culture. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Film Seminar supplement Feb. 28, 1955. p. viii. **2674**

**Shantaram, V.** Responsibility of cinegoers. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Film Seminar supplement, Feb. 28, 1955 p.I. **2675**

A well-known director and producer of films explains the responsibility of cinegoers.

**Wadhera, C. Prakash.** Music in Indian films. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Film Seminar supplement, Feb. 28, 1955. p. ix **2676**



## NEHRU ON FORMOSA QUESTION

*see*

INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY—CHINA

## NEHRU ON GANDHI

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** The Father of the Nation. **In** IA 1949:35-38. **2677**

A talk broadcast from New Delhi on the occasion of the anniversary of Gandhi's birthday, October 2, 1948. Concluding his talk Nehru said, "Whatever may happen in other countries, let us remain calm and let us try to remain true to Gandhiji's teachings. If we keep faith with him, we shall keep faith with ourselves and with India, and all will be well with this country so dear to us. Jai Hind."—*Ibid*, p. 38.

——Final note to Gandhiji dated August 31, 1930. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 92-94, 1930. **2678**

——Gandhi Fasts. **In** Greeted prisoners. New York, E. P. Dutton and company, inc., 1946. xvii, 879p. 24cm. p. 830-834. **2679**

The first anthology of literature written in prison, selected and edited by Isidore Abramowitz. With analytical introductions to the time and place and circumstances of each prisoner and imprisonment, a general preface to the whole and a selected bibliography.

——The Gandhian technique. **In** JNS 1954 : 402-416. **2680**

An address Nehru delivered at the University of Chicago, on October 27, 1949.

——A glory has departed. **In** IA 1949 : 20-23. **2681**

A statement made before the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) New Delhi on February 2, 1948. Concluding his address he said, "He has gone, and all over India there is a feeling of having been left desolate and forlorn. All of us sense that feeling, and I do not know when we shall be able to get rid of it, and get together with that feeling. There is also a feeling of proud thankfulness that it has been given to us of this generation to be associated with this mighty person. "In age to come," Nehru added further, "countries and may be.....after us, people will think of this generation when this man of God (Gandhi) on earth and will think of us who, however small, could also follow his path and treaded the holy ground where his feet had been. Let us be worthy of him."—*Ibid.* p. 23.

——The greatest Indian. **In** IA 1949 : 29-32. **2682**

In this talk broadcast from New Delhi, on February 14, 1948, he said, "I plead therefore for tolerance and co-operation in our public life and a joining together of all the forces which want to make India a great and progressive nation". He added further, "I plead for an all-out effort against the poison of communalism and narrow provincialism. I plead for a cessation of industrial conflict and a joint endeavour of all concerned to build up India. In these great tasks I pledge myself and I earnestly trust that it may be given to us of this generation to realize somewhat the dreams that Gandhiji had. Thus will we honour his memory and erect a worthy memorial for him."—*Ibid.* p. 32.

——Homage to Gandhi. **In** Mahatma Gandhi ; London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd. 1949. 557p. 21½ cm. p. 548-551. **2683**

Essays and reflections on his life and work presented to him on his seventieth birthday on October 2nd, 1939; edited by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan together with a new memorial section.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal**. Immersion of the ashes. **In** *United Nations World* (New York) 2 : 22-23 May, 1948. **2684**

A report of Nehru's condolence address delivered after Gandhi's assassination.

——The last journey. **In** IA 1949 : 24-28. **2685**

Translation of a speech in Hindustani delivered on February 12, 1948, to a crowd of over a million people who assembled on the banks to watch the immersion of Mahatma Gandhi's ashes in the holy water of the Ganges at the confluence of the sacred rivers, the Ganges and the Jumna, at Allahabad.

——Letter dated July 28, 1930 to Gandhiji. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 86-88, 1930. **2686**

——The light has gone out. **In** IA 1949 : 17-19. **2687**

A talk broadcast from New Delhi on the evening of January 30, 1948. While concluding his talk Nehru advised, "Those who live elsewhere out of Delhi and in other parts of India will no doubt also take such part as they can in this last homage. For them also, let this be a day of fasting and prayer. And at the *appointed* time for cremations that is 4 p.m. on Saturday afternoon, people should go to the river or to the sea and offer prayer there. And while we pray, the greatest prayer that we can offer is to take a pledge to dedicate ourselves to the truth, and to the cause for which this great countryman (Gandhi) of ours lived and for which he has died. That is the prayer that we can offer him and his memory. That is the best prayer that we can offer to India and ourselves. Jai Hind."—*Ibid.* p. 19.

——Mahatma Gandhi. **In his** India and the world : essays. London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd. ; 1936. 18½ cm. 262p. p. 172-176. **2688**

This article which was published in *L'EUROPE* early in 1936, was written in reply to attacks on Gandhi which Soumyandranath Tagore had published in France.

——The most suitable memorial. **In** IA 1949 : 33-34. **2689**

This statement Nehru made in New Delhi, on February 25, 1948 regarding a suitable memorial to Gandhiji. He said, "It seems obvious that the most suitable memorial is to organize work in order to further his constructive ideas in the development of the nation."—*Ibid.* p. 32

——Nehru on Gandhi ; a selection, arranged in the order of events, from the writings and speeches of Jawaharlal Nehru. New York, J. Day Co., 1948. x, 150. 20cm. "List of references" p. 147. **2690**

Indian edition published in 1949 by Signet Press, Calcutta.

A collection of extracts from "Nehru on Gandhi."

——A radiant figure. **In** JNS 1954 : 573-577. **2691**

Foreword to D.G. Tendulkar's *Mahatma*, written at Pahalgam, Kashmir, on June 30, 1951.

——A year ago. **In** IA 1949 : 39-40, **2692**



A talk broadcast from New Delhi on the first anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's death on January 30, 1949. While paying homage to Gandhiji, he said with this thought and pledge let us pay homage to our Master and beloved leader who has left us, and yet is so much with us. May we prove worthy of him and his message, and of India, our dear Motherland, to whose service we have dedicated ourselves again this day. Jai Hind."—*Ibid.* p. 40.

*about*

**Kumarappa, Bharatan,** *ed.* Indian struggle for freedom, through Western eyes. Andhra, Hindustan, 1938. 192p. 19cm. (India to-day series). **2693**

**Donhoff, M.** Gandhi's Schuler. **In** *Wochenzeitung fuer Politik, Wirtschaft and Kultur* (Hamburg) 4 : 3, 1949. **2694**

**Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand.** Appendix : letters to Nehru. **In** Mahatma ; life of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi by D. G. Tendulkar. Illustrations collected and arranged by Vithalbhai K. Jhaveri. Bombay, Vithalbhai K. Jhaveri and D. G. Tendulkar, 1951-1954. 8 Vols. vol. 8, p. 349-364. **2695**

A collection of twenty selected letters written by Gandhi to Nehru between January 4, 1928 and October 24, 1940, summarize Gandhiji's ideas about Nehru.

## NEHRU ON HYDERABAD

**Nehru, Jawaharlal**. This question of Hyderabad. **In** IA 1949 : 103-108. **2696**

A statement Nehru made on the Hyderabad issue at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) New Delhi, on September 7, 1948.

——We are men of peace. **In** IA 1949 : 109-111. **2697**

A talk on Hyderabad broadcast from New Delhi, on September 18, 1949. While concluding his speech Nehru said, "I would repeat that we do not consider, as we have not considered in the past, Hyderabad is something different or alien from us. Her people, whether Hindu or Muslim, are our kith and kin and sharers with us in the great heritage of India. Jai Hind."—*Ibid.* p. 111.

## NEHRU ON IMPERIALISM

**Nehru, Jawaharlal**. Colonialism must go. **In** *New York Times Magazine* (New York) p. 9. Mar. 3, 1946. **2698**

This article which was sent to the *New York Times*, from Allahabad by wireless, summarizes Nehru's ideas on the future of Colonies. He declared, "The obvious answer is that there is no future for them as colonies, that the whole system known as colonialism has to go. It has to go for a variety of reasons. It is evident that the dependent peoples of the colonial empires are in a rebellious mood and cannot be suppressed for long, and every attempt to suppress them is a drain on the ruling country which weakens it."—*Ibid.* p. 9.

——End of imperialism. **In** Beyond victory ; edited by Ruth Nanda Anshen. New York, Brace and company, 1943 291 p. 22cm. p. 141-151. **2699**

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru on war danger ; independence and imperialism. Edited by R.N. Khanna. Lahore, Allied Indian Publishers, 1944 22p. 17½cm. **2700**

One of the speeches of this small collection of Nehru's four important speeches summarizes his views on imperialism.

——Report to the All-India Congress Committee on the international congress against imperialism held at Brussels, Feb. 10-15, 1927. **In** *Indian Quarterly Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 152-159 1927. **2701**

——Speech on the resolution against imperialist exploitation. **In** *Indian Quarterly Register* (Calcutta) 1 : 209-311, 1927. **2702**

*see also*

INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY (GENERAL)

NEHRU ON INDUSTRIALIZATION

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Co-operation among people. **In** JNS 1954 : 564-572. **2703**

Speech delivered at the Twenty-fourth Annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi on March 31, 1951.

——The middle way ; **In** JNS 1954 : 15-20. **2704**

An address Nehru delivered at the annual meeting of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association, New Delhi, on December 26, 1950.

——The only right approach. **In** IA 1949 : 173-180. **2705**

"A speech delivered at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) New Delhi, during the debate on the Industrial policy Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Minister for industry and supply, April 7, 1948."—*Ibid.* p. 173.

——Our economic policy. **In** IA 1949 : 163-172. **2706**

A speech Nehru delivered at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi, on Feb. 17, 1948. The resolution on which he made this speech was moved by Kazi Syed Karimuddin.

——Produce or Perish. **In** IA 1949. 159-162. **2707**

In this talk broadcast from New Delhi on January 18, 1948, Nehru said, "Production means wealth. If we do not produce we have not enough wealth. Distribution is equally important, so that wealth cannot accumulate in the hands of a few, nevertheless, before we think of distribution, there must be production."—*Ibid.* p.159.

——Production the first essential. **In** IA 1949 : 148-158. **2708**

A speech Nehru delivered at the Industries Conference, New Delhi, on December 18, 1947.

——Speech at the twenty-third session of the Indian Economic conference, held at Allahabad, July 2, 1940. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 1 : 379-380, 1940. **2709**

——We should pull together. **In** IA 1949 : 181-195. **2710**



A speech Nehru delivered, at the meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of commerce and industry (22nd Annual session), New Delhi, on March 4, 1949.

*about*

**Gandhi, M. K.** Industrialisation. **In** TNS 1951 : 31-32. *Orig. pub. YI.*, Nov. 12, 1931. Also **In TMG** 1945 ; 321-325. **2711**

Expressing his views on the subject Gandhi added, "Industrialisation is, I am afraid, going to be a curse to mankind."—*Ibid.* p. 31.

**George, S. K. and Ramchandran,** *eds.* The economics of peace ; the cause and the man. Maganvadi, Wardha, Gram Udyog Vibhay, Akhil Bharat Seva Sangh, 1952. xv, 378 p. 22 cm. **2712**

The contributors to this Souvenir Volume, presented to J. C. Kumarappa, on his 60th birthday on January 4th, 1954, summarise and interpret what Gandhi meant by industrialisation. Dr. Kumarappa is an important architect of Gandhi's constructive programme.

**Hughes, H.** Private enterprise in India. **In** *Fortune* (Denver) 40 : 105-106. Dec. 1949. **2713**

This article written by the Executive Vice President Far East American Council of Commerce and Industry interprets Nehru's views on the industrialisation of India. He particularly comments on Nehru's visit to America and points out, "whether India's Prime Minister Nehru has succeeded in gathering impression in this country that might serve as the raw material of a new economic policy for his nation remains to be seen." He further comments on Nehru's statement in which he said that India looked to the U. S. for three things "food—especially wheat—technical help, and financial assistance."—*Ibid.* p. 105.

NEHRU ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** The conquest of the Air. **In** IA 1949 : 327-331. **2714**

A speech Nehru delivered at the South East Asia Regional Air Navigation Meeting of the International Civil Aviation, New Delhi, on November 23, 1948.

——International co-operation. **In** IA 1949 : 325-326. **2715**

A speech Nehru delivered at New Delhi inaugurating the Asian Regional Conference of the International Mateorological Organisation on November 10, 1948.

NEHRU ON ISMS

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Various "isms" and India. **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta) Dec., 25, 1949. **2716**

Extracts from a speech delivered by Nehru, in the Constituent Assembly on March 8, 1949.

NEHRU ON LIBRARIES

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru inaugurates Gujerat Vidyapith. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Jan. 6, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **2717**

Performing the opening ceremony of Gandhi Bhawan, Nehru said, "Without comparing other countries, I feel that there are very few libraries in our country. We are accustomed to long discussion but we have not yet made satisfactory provi-

sion for reading." He further said, "it should be our endeavour to locate at best one library in every village in the country. The use of libraries should not be limited to a few scholars or pandits but the mass of people must begin to read. In fact every library should be a sort of university itself."—*Ibid.* p. 12. It is a P.T.I. news.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Oriental Khudabaksh Library, Nehru's appreciation. **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta) Nov. 7, 1954. **2718**

A report of Nehru's visit to the Oriental Khudabaksh Library during his visit to Patna.*

## NEHRU ON MUSEUM

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** On museums. **In** JNS 1952 : 377-380. **2719**

A speech Nehru delivered on November 27, 1951 at the Centenary celebration of Madras Government Museum and the opening of the National Art Gallery, Madras. Explaining the importance of Museums Nehru said, "Now, museums I think are very necessary from a variety of points of view and some of the most exhilarating times that I have spent have him in museums—not in this country but chiefly in Europe, and I have always been sorry that I could not spare more time there." Defining a museum Nehru added, it (museum) is a collection of all kinds of things of beauty or things of utility from the past and present and should convey to us some idea of the larger scheme of life." "It should," Nehru further added, "ultimately lead to or at least help in an understanding of the present scheme of things."—*Ibid.* p. 379.

——Past and present. **In** JNS 1954 : 388-391. **2720**

Speech Nehru delivered at the inauguration of the National Art Treasures Fund, New Delhi, on Feb. 23, 1952. Emphasising on the importance of museums in India Nehru said, "I should like the whole country to be dotted with museums. They cannot all be very big, you cannot spread out the treasures all over the country. They have to remain more or less concentrated to be properly looked after. They can be duplicated to some extent at other places, too. What I am anxious about is this, every child of India should see something of those has gone to build up India, should assimilate, even if in a small measure, the genius of India, which adapted to the modern conditions, should make the country grow."—*Ibid.* p. 391*.

## NEHRU ON PRESS

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Freedom and licence. **In** JNS 1954 : 459-466. **2721**

Addressing to the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference held in New Delhi on December 3, 1950, Nehru said, "The press, it is repeatedly said, performs a very essential function in our lives today, especially in the life of democratic countries. In other places that function is performed under authoritarian direction, while in democratic countries it is supposed to say just what it likes within the limitations of the law which are—I must say—pretty wide. Now, this is a tremendous burden. The burden, of course, is inevitable when power of privilege comes to a group." He further added, "We won our independence and we take pride in it. But, obviously, independence or freedom is not a one-sided affair, it carries enormous responsibilities, such as that of defending that independence when it is attacked—defending it, not only from external attack but what is even more important, from an internal weakening—*Ibid.* p. 459.

*For later material please see the SUPPLEMENT.



**Nehru, Jawahharlal.** The modern newspaper. **In** JNS 1954 : 467-476. **2722**

Speech he delivered at the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, New Delhi, on September 17, 1952. Explains the meanings of freedom of press.

——The press and Indo-Pakistan differences. **In** JNS 1954 447-458. **2723**

Address delivered at the joint session of the Pakistan and Indian Newspaper Editors' conference, New Delhi, on May 4, 1950.

——Salute from India. **In** *Nation* (New York) 171 : 559 Dec. 16, 1950. **2724**

A message from Jawaharlal Nehru "On the Eightyfifth Anniversary of *The Nation*." Nehru said, "Durning its long life *The Nation* has consistently stood for good causes and for the advancement of democratic freedom all over the world."—*Ibid.* p. 559.

*about*

**Balaraman, K. K. S.** Press tribute to "World Titan". **In** *Hindu* (Madras) January 29, 1951. **2725**

A review of Nehru's visit to U. S. A.

**Couldn't Nehru reform India's press** without suppressing free speech? **In** *Saturday evening post* (Philadelphia) 224 : 12 Jul. 28, 1951. **2726**

A critical editorial note on Nehru's press-conference amendment to the Constitution of India. The author opens his note with these words, "That old favourite of our professional liberals, India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru seems to be doing, "Peron act by attempting to harass the press."—*Ibid* p. 19.

**Next to godliness?** **In** *Times* (Chicago) 57 : 38-9 May 28, 1951. **2727**

Comments on Nehru's proposed amendment to gag the press. He asked for power to curb the press and to punish persons and newspapers for "Contempt of court, deformation and incitement to an offence."

**Shridharani, Krishnalal Jethalal.** Nehru's battle with the press. **In** *New republic.* (New York) 125 : 10-12 Jul. 2, 1951. **2728**

Comments on the Nehru Bill which the Indian Parliament passed on June 1, 1951, which limits the freedom of press.

## NEHRU ON SAROJINI NAIDU

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Sarojini Naidu. **In** IA 1949 : 399-403. **2729**

A commemorative speech on Her Excellency Srimati Sarojini Naidu, delivered at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi, on March 3, 1949.

## NEHRU ON SCIENCE

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Spirit of science. **In** JNS 1954 : 364-367. **2730**

A speech he delivered at the opening ceremony of the Fuel Research Institute Digwadih on April 22, 1950. Explaining the spirit of science Nehru said, "The

history of science shows that it does not simply better the old. It, sometimes, upsets the old. It does not merely add new truths to the old one but sometimes the new truth it discovers disintegrates some part of the old truths and thereby upsets the way of men's thinking and the way of their lives. Science, therefore, does not merely repeat the old in better ways or add to the old but creates something that is new to the world and to human consciousness."—*Ibid*, p. 365.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Scientific research. **In** JNS 1954 : 368-369. **2731**

Inaugural address Nehru delivered at 38th session of the Indian Science Congress and the first session of the Pan-Indian Ocean Science Congress.

## NEHRU ON STUDENTS

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Speech to the fourth session of the All-India Students Conference at Calcutta, Jan. 1-2, 1939 **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 1 : 468-471, 1939. **2732**

## NEHRU ON THAKKAR BAPA

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Message on Thakkar Bapa's eightieth birthday. **In** Thakkar Bapa ; eightieth Birthday commemoration volume. Compiled and edited by T. N. Gagadisan and Shyamlal. Madras, The Diocesan Press, 1949. xxiv, 420p. 21½cm. p. xv. **2733**

The following message Nehru wrote on Nov. 22, 1949. Nehru said, "I send my affectionate greetings and homage to Thakkar Bapa on this happy occasion. By long years of service of tribal and other backward people, who need such service most of all, he has become an institution in this country. May he long continue to give this selfless and efficient service."—*Ibid*. p. xv.

## NEHRU ON MOUNTBATTENS

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** To the Mountbattens. **In** IA 1949 : 368-371. **2734**

A speech delivered in New Delhi at a banquet given to Lord and Lady Mountbatten on the eve of their departure from India, on June 20, 1948. Nehru said, "The bonds that tie the Mountbattens to us are too strong to be broken and we hope to meet here or elsewhere from time to time, and whether we meet you or not we shall remember you always. We cannot give you anything more precious or more valuable a gift than you have received from the people of Delhi, from the people of India—but as a small souvenir my colleagues in the cabinet and the Governors of all the provinces of India have joined together in presenting you with this small gift which I shall have the privilege to hand to you." "This" Nehru added, "as you see, is a kind of plate or tray. It has inscribed upon it the engraved signatures of all the members ef the Cabinet and all the Governors in India, and the inscription upon it is this :

"To the Mountbattens ;
On the eve of their departure from India with affection and good wishes and as a token of friendship."—*Ibid*. p. 371.

## NEHRU—PARENTS, BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Descent from Kashmir and Childhood. **In** JNA 1941 : 1-11. **2735**



These two chapters from Nehru's Autobiography is a good source for information regarding his parents, birth and childhood.

*about*

**Mehta, Nanalal Chamanlal.** Early life and marriage. **In** NAG 1949 : 239-346. **2736**

A peep into Nehru's childhood, education, marriage and early political activities.

## NEHRU—POETRY

**Chattopadhyaya, Harindranath.** Cricket commentary. **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta) Sep. 17, 1953. **2737**

India's parliamentarian poet portrays in verses a cricket match played among M.P.'s including Nehru.

——Two sonnets to Jawaharlal. **In** NAG 1949 : 7. **2738**

India's well known poet, playwright and artist estimates Nehru as following :

"He is lighthouse with illumined eye
Lighting the entire horizon darkening round,
While lo ! on every side of him resound
Death-dealing tempests, threatening land and sky ;
He is a splendour that can never die.
Being born of wisdoms, quiet and profound,
With which his never aging brow is crowned,
At every turn proving the dark a lie !
We hail you, noble lighthouse ! on this day
When all the nation's eyes are turned to you
Trusting that you will rescue, ray by you,
The flounderray ship of life, and bring it through
Safety at last, despite black storms that rave
With challenging menace of wild wind and wave."—*Ibid*. p. 7.

**Morgan, Angela.** Nehru -the magnificent. **In** *Hindustan Times*. (New Delhi) Jan. 6, 1950.

The last stanza of the poem reads as :

"O grieving peoples everywhere, rejoice !
Give heed to this superb, majestic voice ;
The triumph of mankind we get shall see
In the great land of INDIA set free."—*Ibid*.*

## NEHRU—POLITICIAN

*see*

## NEHRU—STATESMAN

## NEHRU—PRISON LIFE

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Ahmednagar Fort. **In** The discovery of India. Calcutta, The Signet press, 1946 xii, 514 p. 21½ cm. p. 1-20. **2739**

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*See also* the SUPPLEMENT.

A brief story of his imprisonment for twenty months in the Ahmednagar Fort.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** J'ai 'ete un prisonnier, **In** *Figaro Literaire* (Paris). 6 : 6 1951. **2740**

——Jawaharlal Nehru an autobiography, with musings on recent events in India. London, John Lane, 1941. xiii, 618 p. 19½ cm. **2741**

The following chapters describe Nehru's prison life from his first imprisonment in 1921 to 1936 : Nineteen twenty-one and the first imprisonment, Lucknow District Jail ; In Naini prison ; Arrests, Ordinances, proscripts ; In Bareilly and Dehradun gaols ; Prison humours, Animals in prison ; Alipore gaol, Dehra gaol again and back to prison.

——Press statement on political prisoners day. Sep. 13, 1936. **In** *Indian Annual Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 196, 1936. **2742**

——Prison-land. **In his** India and the world : essays. London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1936. 18½ cm. 262 p. p. 108-129. **2743**

First published in Allahabad in 1934, this essay portrays the condition of prisons in India. Also compares them with foreign prisons.

——A window in prison and prison land. Allahabad, M.N. Pandey, 1938. 28 p. 18 cm. **2744**

A collection of two essays.

*about*

**L'arrestation aux Indes due Pandit Nehru. In** *Illustration* (Paris) 207 : 291 Nov. 3 ; 1940. **2745**

**Tandon, P. D.** Nehru and Naini. **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) Nov. 14, 1954. **2746**

Describes Nehru's life in the Naini jail.

*See also*

NEHRU—IMPRISONMENTS

## NEHRU REPORT

**Saiyid, Matlubul Hasan.** Nehru Report. **In his** Mohammad Ali Jinnah ; a political study. Lahore, Shaikh Muhommad Ashraf, 1945. xxi, 939p. 19cm. p. 404-426. **2747**

A pro-Muslim League interpretation of the Nehru report. The Nehru committee came into being as the result of resolution passed by the All-Parties conference held at Bombay on the 19th of May 1928 in accordance with the directions of the Madras session of the Indian National Congress in order to "consider and determine the principles of the constitution for India."—*Ibid.* p. 404.



NEHRU—REVOLUTIONARY
*see*
SOCIALISM

NEHRU—SOCIALIST
*see*
SOCIALISM
NEHRU—STATESMAN

NEHRU—TRAVELS
*see*
NEHRU'S VISIT TO CHINA
NEHRU'S VISIT TO U. S. A.
NEHRU'S VISIT TO U. S. S. R. ETC.*

NEHRU—TRIALS
*see*
NEHRU—IMPRISONMENTS

NEHRU—TRIBUTES
*see*
NEHRU—ESTIMATE

## NEHRU—TANDON DIFFERENCES

**Ah ! wilderness,** party. **In** *Time* (Chicago) 58 : 30 Jul. 30, 1951. **2748**

Comments on Nehru-Tandon differences and the activities of the Bangalore Congress.

**Nehru's leadership challenged. In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 67 : 1124 Sep. 27, 1950. **2749**

Brief editorial note on Purushottamdas Tandon's election as President of the Indian National Congress and its repercussions on Nehru's domestic and foreign policies of India. Speaking on the forthcoming results of this change the author predicts : "Before long, however, a popular swing in the other direction would set in, which might easily go all the way to the far left." "Should that happen," he further adds, "America's recent rebuffs to Nehru, who represents the one best hope of a moderate government in India would be seen for the shortsighted mistakes in judgment they were."—*Ibid,* p. 1125.

## NEHRU'S LOVE FOR CHILDREN

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Children of the world. **In** JNS 1954 442-444 **2750**

An article Nehru specially wrote on December 26, 1950, for the Children's number of *Shanker's Weekly*, New Delhi. Nehru wrote, "They (children) do not think of differences in status. They are wiser than their fathers and mothers." "As they grow up," Nehru further adds, "unfortunately, their national wisdom is often

* Please *see also* the SUPPLEMENT.

eclipsed by the teaching and behaviour of their elders. At school they learn many things which are no doubt useful but they gradually forget that the essential thing is to be humane and kind and playful and to make life richer for ourselves and others."—*Ibid*, p. 442.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** This beautiful world of ours. **In** JNS 1954 : 439-441. **2751**

On Shanker's request Nehru especially wrote this article for the children's number of *Shanker's Weekly*, New Delhi, on December 3, 1954. He added, "Our country is a very big country and there is a great deal to be done by all of us. If each one of us does his or her little best then all this mounts up and the country prospers and goes ahead fast."—*Ibid*. p. 441.

## NEHRU'S NEUTRALITY

*see*

## INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY (GENERAL)

## NEHRU'S PRISON LIFE

*see*

## NEHRU—IMPRISONMETS

## NEHRU'S VISIT TO CHINA

**Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in China.** New Delhi, Culture and Information office, Embassy of the People's Republic of China, 1955. 40p. 22½ cm. **2752**

A complete illustrative account of Nehru's visit to China in October, 1954. Contents : 1. Advance Sino-Indian friendship and consolidate peace in Asia and the world ; 2. Prime Minister Nehru's speech at Peking ; 3. Premier Chou Enlai's speech at the banquet given by him in honour of Prime Minister Nehru ; 4. Mao Tse-tung fetes Prime Minister Nehru ; 5. Nehru's speech at the Banquet ; 6. Mayor Peng Chou's speech at Peking Mass rally in honour of Prime Minister Nehru ; 7. Prime Minister Nehru's speech at Peking rally ; 8. Prime Minister Nehru's statement at Press Conference ; 9. Prime Minister Nehru answers questions at Press Conference ; 10. Prime Minister Nehru's broadcast speech to the Chinese people ; 11. Prime Minister Nehru's speech at Canton airport on his departure for home ; and 12. The development of friendly relations between China and India.

**Reddy, G.K.** Mr. Nehru's forthcomig visit to China ; big preparations in Peking. **In** *Times of India*. (Delhi) Sep. 4, 1954. **2753**

Reports about the preparations which were made by the Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai in Peking.

**Welcome for Jawaharlal.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 64 ; 31 Nov. 1, 1954 **2754**

## NEHRU'S VISIT TO CANADA

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Asia is renascent. **In** JNS 1954 : 126-130. **2755**

A speech Nehru delivered in the Canadian Parliament, Ottawa, on October 24, 1949.



**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Visit to America. New York, John Day Co., 1950 vi, 182p. ports. 20 cm. **2756**

A collection of the speeches made by Nehru on his visit to the United States and Canada in 1949. Some of the speeches are prepared but others were extemporary. In nearly all of them he discussed the problem of India or Asia in general.

*about*

**Balaraman, K.** Indo-Canadian ties closes. **In** *Hindu* (Madras) Oct. 27, 1949. **2757**

Account of Nehru's three-day sojourn in Canada.

——Nehru's stay in Ottawa. **In** *Hindu* Oct. 25, 1949. **2758**

An account of Nehru's visit to Ottawa.

**Rao, K. Rama.** The enterprising Sikhs of Vancouver. **In** *Search Light* (Patna) Oct. 12, 1949. **2759**

An eye-witness account of Nehru's visit to the Sikhs of Vancouver, Canada.

——A look at Canada. **In** *Search Light* (Patna) Nov. 5, 1949. **2760**

An account of Nehru's visit to Canada.

——Prime Minister's Ottawa visit. **In** *Hindustan Times*. (New Delhi) Nov. 2, 1949. **2761**

An eye-witness report of Nehru's visit to Ottawa.

**Sahni, J. N.** With Nehru in Ottawa and Chicago. **In** *Indian Express* (Madras) Nov. 14, 1949. **2762**

An eye-witness account of Nehru's visit to Chicago and Ottawa.

**Sharma, P. D.** Nehru's challenge to Canada. **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta) Oct. 27, 1949. **2763**

Report of Nehru's speech in Ottawa in which he declared that India will not commit herself with any bloc.

## NEHRU'S VISIT TO MIDDLE EAST

**Reddy, G. K.** Prime Minister's prestige high in Arab world. **In** *Times of India* (Bombay) June 22, 1953. **2764**

An account of Nehru's three-day visit to Cairo, Egypt.

## NEHRU'S VISIT TO U. S. S. R.*

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Soviet Russia ; some random sketches and impressions. Bombay, Chetana, 1949. xii, 132p. 19 cm. (The Inter-continental library) "First published in 1929." **2765**

Summarizes Nehru's views on the Russian revolution and her social, political and economic achievement after the revolution.

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* For his visit to U.S.S.R. in 1955, please *see* the SUPPLEMENT.

## NEHRU'S VISIT TO U. S. A.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Inside America, a voyage of discovery. New Delhi, National stall, 1950. 226 p. illus. ports. 23 cm. **2766**

"Speeches delivered...in America...Two speeches delivered in London have been added as an epilogue."

——Revolution in India. **In JNS** 1954 : 109-120. **2767**

A speech Nehru delivered in the House of Representatives and the Senate, Washington, D.C. on October 13, 1949, during his visit to U.S.A. Here he summarizes the evolution of India's Nationalist movement.

——Visit to America. New York, J. Day Co., 1950 vi, 182 p. ports. 20 cm. **2768**

A collection of the speeches made by Nehru on his visit to the United States and Canada in 1949. Some of the speeches were prepared, but others were extemporary. In nearly all of them he discussed the problems of India or of Asia in general.

*about*

**Allen, William D.** Jawaharlal Nehru through American eyes. **In** *Pioneer* (Lucknow) Nov. 14, 1949. **2769**

Comments on Nehru's visit of U.S.A. under the following headings : 1. Hero of women ; 2. Pressure of events ; 3. Emotional impact ; and 4. New experience.

**Anchor for Asia.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 54 : 30-34 Oct. 17. **2770**

A complete illustrated account of Nehru's first visit to the United States. The article includes the following subject headings : Anchor for Asia, a farewell ; a look-see ; people's ride ; a vital force ; and power and persuation. Nehru's picture on cover.

**Balaraman, K.** First citizen of the world. **In** *Hindu* (Madras) Oct. 17, 1949. **2771**

Relates an account of Nehru's visit to the U. N. and his meeting with the delegates.

——Freedom from fear. **In** *Hindu* (Madras) Oct. 21, 1949. **2772**

A report of Nehru's address to foreign policy groups in Washington, D.C.

——Indo-American relations ; importance of Nehru's visit. **In** *Hindu* (Madras) Oct. 14, 1949. **2773**

Discusses the importance of Nehru's visit to U.S.A. and points out the main topics likely to be discussed with Nehru by the State Department.

——Nehru at Indian embassy ; foreign diplomats entertained. **In** *Hindu* (Madras) Oct. 16, 1949. **2774**

Gives an eye-witness account of the reception given by the Indian Embassy in Washington to Nehru, President Truman and other foreign diplomats.



**Balaraman, K.** Nehru's address to Congress, American leaders welcome speech. **In** *Hindu* (Madras) Oct. 15, 1949. **2775**

Comments on Nehru's speech to the U.S. Congressmen in Washington, D.C.

——Nehru's visit to Mount Vernon ; tribute to General Washington. **In** *Hindu* (Madras) Oct. 14, 1949. **2776**

A pen-picture of Nehru's visit to George Washington's home at Mount Vernon and the Arlington national cemetery.

——Renaissance in Asia. **In** *Hindu* (Madras) Nov. 2, 1949. **2777**

A report of Nehru's address at California university. The speech is divided into the following headings : 1. Role of Asia in world Politics ; 2. Unforgettable memory ; 3. Eliminate fear and hatred ; and 4. Adoption of right means.

——Talk with pressmen. **In** *Hindu* (Madras) Oct. 16, 1949. **2778**

An account of Nehru's Press Conference in Washington, D. C. during his visit to U.S.A. in 1949.

——U. S. Capital for India. **In** *Hindu* (Madras) Oct. 23, 1949. **2779**

Comments on Nehru's discussions regarding U. S. Capital for India.

——U. S. Hails "Apostle of peace". **In** *Hindu* (Madras) Nov. 6, 1949. **2780**

General impressions of Nehru's tour of U.S.A.

——U. S. Press tribute at "World Titan". **In** *Hindu* (Madras) Jan. 29, 1950. **2781**

A review of Nehru's visit to U.S.A.

——War can be avoided. **In** *Hindu* (Madras) Oct. 28, 1949. **2782**

Report of Nehru's address at Chicago in which he criticized the Soviet system of government.

**Deb, Surish Chandra.** Two Indians in America. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi), Nov. 1949. **2783**

A comparative study of the services rendered to India by Swami Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru.

**Education of a Pandit.** **In** *Times* (Chicago) 54 : 17-18 Oct. 31, 1949 port. **2784**

A descriptive note of the official reception given to Nehru at New York's City Hall and other receptions given in his honour in the city.

**Fischer, Louis.** Two fold object of Nehru's visit. **In** *News Chronicle* (Delhi) Oct. 28, 1949. **2785**

"American democracy is on test," said Louis Fischer in the course of a letter to the "*New York Times*" (New York) on visit to the U.S.A. "This" he added, "will be judged by two things—U.S. attitude towards Asian countries and her ability to help India with the battle of bread. Negative anti-Sovietism, he said, has no appeal for Nehru."

**Friendly, neutral.** **In** *Times* (Chicago) 54 : 28 Oct. 24, 1949 port. **2786**

An account how Nehru with the brown, gem cut face and Oriental costume stepped agilely from the *Independence* and shook President Truman's hand. The bibliographer was at the Air Port of Washington, D. C.

**Jawaharlal's discovery of America,** Delhi, East and West publishers, 1950. xiv, 214p. 18½ cm. **2787**

Gives an illustrative narrative of Nehru's visit to U.S.A. Also includes articles on Nehru's visit to America by J. J. Singh, William D. Allen and P. D. Sharma. The name of the author or the compiler does not appear on the book.

**Kirchwey, Freda** (Mrs. Evans Clark) Welcome to Nehru. **In** *Nation* (New York) 169 : 387 Oct. 22, 1949. **2788**

Describes how the U. S. people welcomed Nehru during his visit to America in 1949. Also comments on India's political, social and economic conditions. Estimating Nehru the author adds, "Nehru is something better than a Nationalist or an anti-Communist. He is a passionate protagonist of the suffering, ill-used millions who make the vast majority of his country's and of the world's population." —*Ibid.* p. 388.

**Lindeman, Edward Christian.** Moral sense of India. **In** *Survey* (New York) 86 : 396-400 Sep., 1950. **2789**

This illustrated article "by the retiring Professor of Social philosophy at the New York School of social work, Columbia University" is an attempt to answer the following questions: "How has it come about that this new, and yet old, civilization is able to talk of peace when war is paramount in our minds? Why does India resort to the gentle doctorine of tolerance while intolerance and persecution are the order of the day throughout the world?" Also explains the importance of Nehru's visit to America during October and November of 1949. Estimates Nehru and quotes him frequently. Nehru's picture is also included in the illustrations.

**Lindley, Ernest Kidder.** Importance of Nehru's visit. **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 34 : 33 Oct. 17, 1949. **2790**

A glowing estimate of Nehru. The author wishes that "The visit of Prime Minister Nehru should mark the beginning of a closer and more sympethatic relationship between the new democracies of Asia and the United States."—*Ibid.* p. 33.

**Mukerji, Prafulla C.** Pandit Nehru's forthcoming visit to the United States. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi). Sep. 4, 1949. **2791**

Comments on Nehru's visit to U. S. A.

**Pothan, Philip.** Pandit Nehru's discovery of America. Allahabad, Indian Press, 1950. 80 p. 19½cm. **2792**

**Rao, K. Rama.** Among Indians New York limelight. **In** *Search Light* (Patna). **2793**

An eye-witness account of Nehru's arrival in New York.

——Eminent Indians who went before. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Oct. 8, 1949. **2794**

A record of impressions of the Prime Minister's tour of America. The article is divided under the following heads: 1. Lajpat Rai's misssion ; 2. In cultural field ; 3. Bon voyage ; and 4. Pandit Nehru abroad.



**Rao, K. Rama.** Friendship pacts forecast after exploratory talks. **In** *Search Light* (Patna) Oct. 15, 1949. **2795**

Comments on the U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson's statement on Nehru's visit to U. S. A.

——London to Washington. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Oct. 16, 1949. **2796**

Gives an eye-witness account of Nehru's Air travel from London to Washington, D. C.

——Nehru's visit to U. S. A. II Agenda of the talk. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Oct. 10, 1949. **2797**

——Pandit Nehru's Wisconsin visit. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Oct. 11, 1949. **2798**

An account of Nehru's visit to Jai Prakash Narain's university in U. S. A.

——The pilgrimage to the Roosevelts. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Oct. 24, 1949. **2799**

——Second visit to U. S. quite probable. **In** *Search Light* (Patna) Nov. 10, 1949. **2800**

An eye-witness on the scene at air port in New York tour of the United States and Canada.

——Sidelights on Nehru's tour. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Oct. 17, 1949. **2801**

General impressions.

——Stock-taking on Nehru's tour. **In** *Search Light* (Patna) Nov. 7, 1949. **2802**

General impressions on Nehru's visit to U. S. A. and Canada.

——The wealth and noise of Chicago. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Nov. 3, 1949. **2803**

An account of Nehru's visit to Chicago.

**Red carpet for Nehru.** **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 34 : 24 Oct. 24, 1949. **2804**

A pen picture of Pandit Nehru's welcome at the Washington National Airport on Oct. 11. The author adds, "Gleaming in the warm sun, the blue and silver *Independence* put down at the Washington National Airport Oct. 11 just as the President and his party drew up into large convertables. Out of the President airliner, which had fetched him from London, stepped Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India." The author continues to say "a nineteen gun artillery salute boomed its welcome. As the President and Nehru faced each other on a bunting draped stand, the Army Band broke into "Jana Gana Mana" (People, Society, Mind), the new democracy's national anthem".—*Ibid* p. 24. The compiler of this bibliography was also at the air-port.

**Rimland vs. the heartland.** **In** *Businessweek* (New York) p. 109-110 Oct. 22, 1949. **2805**

Interpreting Nehru's visit to America the author adds : "Prime Minister of India, Nehru reached Washington last week just as the Chinese Communists prepared to take over Canton." He further adds, "Not that the State Department expects, in three weeks, to make, or get—firm commitments on India's new role in the far east, but at least Washington and New Delhi can each find out where the other stands."—*Ibid.* p. 109.

**Sahni, J. N.** In Ottawa and Chicago. **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) Nov. 9, 1949. **2806**

——With Nehru in Ottawa and Chicago. **In** *Indian Express* (Madras) Nov. 14, 1949. **2807**

An eye-witness account of Nehru's visit to Chicago and Ottawa.

**Sanjaya.** Nehru's address to U. S. Congress. **In** *National Herald* (Lucknow) Oct. 24, 1949. **2808**

A report of Nehru's address to U. S. Congressmen.

**Sargeant, Winthrop.** Nehru in the United States. **In** *Life* (Chicago) 27 : 68-70 Nov. 7, 1949. **2809**

A pictorial account of Nehru's visit to the U. S. Nehru's colour picture with President Truman ; a picture with a Taxi Driver.

**Singh, Iqbal.** Why European press has played down Nehru. **In** *News Chronicle* (Delhi) Oct. 30, 1949. **2810**

Discusses and comments on the possibilities of increased U. S. economic aid to Europe and India's future role in South East Asia.

**Singh, J. J.** The triumph of Nehru. **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta) Dec. 14, 1949. **2811**

A detailed description of Nehru's visit to U. S. A. The article is well written and is divided into the following headings : 1. Varied reactions ; 2. Eisenhower perturbed ; 3. Nehru's eating habits ; 4. Flying hazards ; 5. Green brier Hotel ; 6. Nehru in San Francisco ; 7. Nehru at the theatre ; 8. Nehru at Dewey Dinner ; and 9. Nehru's departure.

**Stanford, Neal.** American interest in Pandit Nehru's visit. **In** *Statesman* (New Delhi) Oct. 12, 1949. **2812**

Describes Nehru's visit to U. S. A. and explains India's neutrality.

——Nehru's stand on three fundamental issues ; clearer understanding in the U. S. A. **In** *Statesman* (New Delhi) Oct. 15, 1949. **2813**

While commenting on Nehru's visit to U. S. A. the author adds, "The first fruits of Pandit Nehru's visit are already appearing. They are not momentous, but are significant."—*Ibid.*

——Pandit Nehru captures American goodwill ; favourable impressions at first Washington contacts. **In** *Statesman* (New Delhi) Oct. 13, 1949. **2814**

A descriptive essay of Nehru's visit to U. S. A.

——Pandit Nehru's profit from U.S. tour. **In** *Statesman* (New Delhi) Nov. 9, 1949. **2815**

Evaluation of Nehru's tour to America.



**Sundaram, Lanka.** First fruits of Nehru's American tour. Oct. 24, 1949. **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta). Oct. 24, 1949. **2816**

——Nehru's American visit and India's foreign policy. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi). Oct. 10, 1949. **2817**

**Trumbull, Robert.** America sees in Nehru new star of Asia. **In** *Free Press Journal* (Bombay) Oct. 30, 1949. Org. pub. in *New York Times.* **2818**

This well-written article summarizes Nehru's visit to U.S.A. under the following headings : 1. Synthesis ; 2. Worlds apart ; 3. On War ; 4. Foreign Policy ; 5. India's heritage ; 6. Leadership ; 7. Pure materialism ; 8. Purpose of life ; 9. Opposite but identical ; 10. Need for understanding.

——Spokesman of troubled continent. **In** *New York Times magazine* (New York) p. 12. Oct. 9, 1949. **2819**

The author *New York Times* correspondent in India sent this article from New Delhi, when Nehru visited the United States. In this article the author estimates Nehru's greatness through his life long struggle against the British Government. Under Nehru's thoughtful pictures the author quotes : "He is a synthesis of East and West of Gandhi's ancient India at the halls of Lake Success."

**Vishwamurti.** America discovers India. **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta) Nov. 9, 1949. **2820**

**Visit to a mountain top.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 54 : 29-30 Nov. 14, 1949. port. **2821**

A brief review of Nehru's visit to America. Picture with Dr Einstein.

**What can happen to you ?** **In** *Commonweal* (New York) 51 : 231 Dec. 2, 1949. **2822**

Comments on Nehru's reflections and impressions about America during his visit in October 1949. The author remarks "Nehru went about as no beggar in this country. And it seems entirely right that he did not. For he showed himself, by his humility, by his reverence for the values and riches we have often abandoned, and by his quiet insight, to have given us more than we can return."—*Ibid.* p. 231.

## NINETEEN-FORTY-TWO

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Rebellion of 1942. **In** August Rebellion vindicated : What our leaders say about it. Calcutta, Bangiya Pradeshik Chhatra Sansad, 1945. 21p. 18½ cm. pp. 2-3. **2823**

Extracts from Nehru's speeches and writings on India's national revolts of 1942. Speaking on the subject he said, "I have always a high place for those who have made sacrifices for the cause of India's freedom and I am prepared to offer shelter to every honest servant of the country in Anand Bhawan.— *Ibid.* p. 2

——What India wants ? London, the India League, 1942. p.15 ills. port. 16½ cm. **2824**

Includes Nehru's views on the "Quit India movement".

*about*

**Diwakar, Ranganath Ramachandra.** Quit India. **In** S 1946 : 180-183. **2825**

An estimate of India's last struggle for her independence.

"It is estimated that more than 2,000 unarmed and innocent people were shot down and about 60,000 injured by the police and the military, tens of thousands wounded by *lathis* (bamboo sticks of the Indian police) ; about 1,50,000 were jailed, about 15 lakhs of rupees (1,50,00,000 rupees) were imposed as collective fines. There is no record of tortures, burning houses, looting and other atrocities by the police and the military."—*Ibid.* p. 181-183.

**Flames of 1942** ; a photo album with 100 photos of the August movement. Bombay, Azad bhandar, 1949. 102 p. 22½cm. **2826**

**Gandhi, Devadas**, *comp.* India unreconciled ; a documented history of Indian political events from the crisis of August 1942 to Feb. 1944, 4, 528 p. illus. 2d ed. New Delhi, *The Hindustan Times*, 1944 4,528 p., illus. 24½ cm. **2827**

Provides information regarding the "Quit India" movement with special reference to the circumstances which led to the suspension of publication of *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) as a protest against the attitude of the Government of India during 1942 movement.

**Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand**. My appeal to the British, edited by Anand T. Hirgorant; New York, The John Day Company, 1942. p. 79. 19 cm. **2828**

First published in India August 1, 1942. First American edition, November, 1942.

——Quit India, edited by R. K. Prabhu and U. R. Rao. Rev. and enl. ed. Bombay, Padma publication, 1942. 84 p. 19 cm. **2829**

Includes important speeches and writings on the "Quit India" movement.

**Gunther, Frances** (Fineman) Revolution in India. New York, Island press, 1944. 122 p. 20½ cm. **2830**

**Khanna, R. N.** *ed.* Gandhi's fight for freedom, 1942. Lahore, Allied Indian publishers, 1944. 90 p. 18½ cm. **2831**

A collection of articles by various writers about the "Quit India" movement.

**Machenzie, D. Witt**. The die is cast. **In his** India's problem can be solved. New York, Doubleday, Doran and Company, xi, 265 p. 21½ cm. **2832**

An account of "The Quit India" resolution and Nehru's part in it and attitude towards it.

**Reynolds, Reginald**. Why India ? Enfield, Middlesex, Eng. The War resisters international, 1942. 27 p. Diagm. 22 cm. **2833**

**Roy, Manabendra Nath**. I.N.A. and the August revolution ; with appendices by Kautilya (Pseud). Calcutta, Renaissance publications, 1946. 105 p. 19 cm. **2834**

Views of a leader of the Radical Democratic party regarding the Indian National Army and the "Quit India" movement.



**Seth, Hira Lal**. "Quit India" re-examined. Lahore, Indian printing works, 1943. 100 p. 18½ cm. **2835**

A review of and comments on the "Quit India" movement.

**Shridharni, Krishnalal Jethalal**. Gandhi's greatest fight. **In his** warning to the West. New York, Duell, Sloon and Pearce, 1942. ix, 274 p. 21 cm. p. 247-253. **2836**

A brief account of the "Quit India" movement, comments on the movements on the arrest of members of the Congress Working Committee.

**Singh, Darbara**. Indian struggle, 1942. Lahore, Hero publications, 1944. 240 p. 18½ cm. **2837**

**Syme, Lillian**. India's resolution, its challenge. New York, Socialist Party, 1942. 31 p. 18 cm. **2838**

**Wheeler, Port**. India against the storm. New York, Books Inc., distributed by E. P. Duttan and Company, 1944. 350. 21½ cm. **2839**

NON-VIOLENCE

*see*

*AHIMSA* (NON-VIOLENCE)

NON-VIOLENT NON-CO-OPERATION, 1921

*see*

INDIA—NATIONAL MOVEMENT

OPEN LETTERS TO NEHRU

**Dadachanji, B. K.** Indian national congress and Indians overseas, with special reference to Indians in Burma ; a letter addressed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Bombay, Hamara Hindustan publications, 1946. 62 p. 21 cm. **2840**

**Shahni, Ranjee, G.** Open letter to Pandit Nehru. **In** *Great Britain and the East* (London) 54 : 122 Feb. 22, 1940. **2841**

*see also*

NEHRU—CORRESPONDENCE

PAKISTAN

**Nehru Jawaharlal**. India and Pakistan. **In** JNS 1954 : 261-329. **2842**

A collection of Nehru's eight important speeches which present his views about the relations between India and Pakistan.

*about*

**Adhikari, Gangadhar M.** Pakistan and national unity, with a foreword by Ben Bradlay. London, Labour Party, 1943. 32p. 19 cm. **2848**

A speech and resolution on Pakistan and national unity, presented to the Communist party of India at a meeting held in September, 1942.

**Ahmad Khan, A.** The founder of Pakistan through trial to triumph. Cambridge, England, Printed by W. Heffer and sons, 1942. 38p. Illus. 21½cm. **2844**

A brief biography of M. A. Jinnah.

**Alexander, Horace Gundry.** India-Pakistan. **In** *Spectator* (London) 180 : 66, also on page 98 Jan. 16-23, 1948. **2845**

The author devoted most of the years in India in serving her people. Summarizes in this article the relationship between India-Pakistan.

**Ambedkar, Bhimrao Ramji.** Pakistan or Partition of India. Bombay, Thacker and Company, 1945. xiv, 481 p. maps. 24½ cm. **2846**

**Chadhurani, Binayendra Mohan.** What is Pakistan, the case for Pakistan and the case against Pakistan. **In his** The Muslim politics in India. Calcutta, Orient book co. 1946. vii, 104p. 19½ cm. p. 58-85. **2847**

**Dalal,** *Sir* **Ardeshir Rustomji.** An alternative to Pakistan. New Delhi, Indian Council of world affairs ; Bombay, London, Oxford University press, 1945. 12p. 18½cm. (India and the world No. 4). **2848**

**Durrani, F. Khan.** The meaning of Pakistan. Lahore, Mohammad Ashraf, 1944. x, 227p. 22cm. **2849**

**Gandhi, M. K.** Pakistan at last. **In** CU 1949 : 636-639. *Orig. Pub.* H., Jun. 15, 1947. **2850**

Comments on the Government of India's announcement, on the evening of June 3, 1947 regarding the definite decision on India's partition and the formation of Pakistan.

**Gauba, Khalid Latif.** Inside Pakistan. Delhi, Rajkamal publications, 1948. x, 279p. 19½ cm. **2851**

**Ikbal Ali Shah,** *Sirdar.* Pakistan : a plan for India. Foreword by Alfaqir Syed Iqbal Nuqshbund London. Quality press, 1949. 44p. 21½ cm. **2852**

A plea for the formation of Pakistan.

**Jinnah, Mohammed Ali.** India's problem of her future constitution ; All-India Muslim League's Lahore resolution properly known as "Pakistan" ; an unbiased, scientific and analytical study, being a collection of essays by various writers. Bombay, M. H. Saiyid, 1940, 2, 152p. 24½ cm. Preface signed : M. A. Jinnah. **2853**

Important source book on Pakistan as it includes the Lahore resolution, and other speeches of well-known Muslim leaders supporting it.



**Karim, Rezaul.** Pakistan examined, with the partition scheme of Dr. Abdul Latif, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan and others. Foreword by Maulavi Syed Nausher Ali. Calcutta, Book company, 1941. vi, 167 p. 18cm. **2854**

**Kaushik, B. G.** House that Jinnah built. Bombay, Padma publications, 1944. ii, 148 22cm. **2255**

A critical study of Jinnah's Two Nation Theory and Pakistan,

**Khanna, Mehar Chand.** Pakistan, a Hindu view. New York, Institute of Pacific relations, 1942. 32p. 19½cm. **2856**

**Khosla, Gopal Das.** Stern reckoning : a survey of the events leading up to and following the partition of India. New Delhi, Bhawanani and sons, 1952. viii, 350p. **2857**

"This book is intended to give the reader a survey of the events leading to the partition of India and an account of the wide-spread disturbances which took place in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Sind during the year 1947."

**Kulkarni, V. B.** Is Pakistan necessary ? Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1944. 109p. 22cm. **2858**

**Meherally, Yusuf Jaffar.** A trip to Pakistan. Bombay, Padma publications, 1944. 135p. 21½cm. **2859**

A nationalist Muslim's views about the proposal for Pakistan.

**Munshi, Kanaiyalal Maneklal.** *Akhand* Hindustan. Bombay, New book co., 1942. 273p. 19½cm. **2860**

Pleads for a united India and opposes the proposal for Pakistan.

**Muslim demand for Pakistan,** by an Indian Muslim politician. New York, Institute of Pacific relations, 1942. 32p. 19½cm. **2861**

**Norman, Mohammad.** Muslim India, rise and growth of the All-India Muslim League. Allahabad, Kitabistan, 1942. 433p. port. 18cm. **2862**

**Rahmat Ali, Choudhary.** The millat of Islam and the menace of "Indianism". Cambridge, Eng., The Pakistan National movement, 1940. 16. 21½cm. **2863**

"The statement...made to a meeting of the Supreme Council of the Pakistan national movement held at Karachi on the 8th March, 1940, is issued here in pamphlet form."—*Note.*

**Pakistan ; forward !** by Dr. K. M. Ashraf. Delhi, Adabistan, 1940. v. 106p. 13cm. **2864**

**Prasad, Rajendra.** India divided. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1946. lxxiv, 427p. 3 map. diagms. 25cm. **2865**

A treatise on the partition of India and the foundation of a new state.

——The League demand. Calcutta, New age publishers, 1945. 24p. 19cm. **2866**

Collection of articles originally published in the *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) during January and February, 1946.

**Prasad, Rajendra.** Pakistan ; a reply to the various schemes for the division of India into several states. Bombay, Allied publishers, 1940. 64p. 19cm. (Vanguard booklets, no. 2). **2867**

**Rai, Ganpat,** *ed.* Pakistan x-rayed. Lahore, National publishers and stationers, 1946. 115. 22cm. **2868**

**Shah, Khushal Talaksi.** Why Pakistan ? and why not ? Being a Socratic discussion on the either, economics and politics of the proposals for Pakistan. Bombay, N. Raj Vashi for Pratibha publications, 1944. viii, 284p. 19cm. (Pratibha publications no. 3). **2869**

**Suleri, Zi-ud-din Ahmed.** My leader ; being an estimate of Mr. Jinnah's work for Indian Mussalmans 2d ed. Lahore, Lion press, 1945. ii, 195. 18½cm. **2870**

A biography of M. A. Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan. Also relates Jinnah's association with Gandhi and Nehru.

**Tyabji, Husain Badruddin.** Why Mussalmans should oppose Pakistan. Bombay, Padma Publications, 1946. 30p. 19cm. (India affairs series, no. 3) **2871**

Discusses why and why not Muslims should oppose the foundation of Pakistan,

**Yar Jung, Nawab Nazir,** *ed.* Pakistan issue ; being the correspondence between Dr. S.A. Lateef, Pandit Nehru, Maulana Azad, Rajendra Prasad, Jinnah, etc. Lahore, Mohammad Ashraf, 1943. xxxvi, 159p. 19½ cm. **2872**

## PANCH SHILA

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Panch Shila Asia's challenge to world : defence pacts add to tension. **In** *The Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 1st 1955, p.1. **2873**

Initiating the discussion on the demands for grants for the Ministry of External Affairs in Lok Sabha Nehru said; "I see no other way out except for countries and nations to adopt Gandhiji's gospel anyhow to realize that force is no remedy, that war is not only no remedy but is an ultimate evil to-day and that violence is no good and does not pay apart from its moral values." "The House Knows," Nehru continued, "that we have talked about Panch Shila or Five Principles. Some people have criticized them. The Prime Minister of a country said that all this is some kind of communist trick. The fact of the matter is that these principles are a challenge to the world and we want to announce it to every country of the world. Let every country say whether they agree with it or disagree with it. I want them to have the courage to say it. I do say that every country that says honestly that it wants peace, must accept them. There is no other way out."—*Ibid.*

*about*

**Asian-Arabian Conference,** *New Delhi,* 1955. Asian-Arabian Conference to support Panch Shila. **In** *the Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 6, 1955. **2874**



It was reported by P.T.I., that about 250 delegates from all walks of life representing different shades of political opinion from countries ranging from Egypt to Japan will meet at the Constitution Club, New Delhi, to voice their demand that the principle of co-existence should he accepted to resolve international tensions.

**Norodom,** *Prince of Cambodia.* On Panch Shila. **In** *The Hindustan Times*( New Delhi) March 22, 1955. **2875**

Prince Norodom of Cambodia said in Gaya (India) on March 21 that Cambodia believed in the *Panch Shila* and wanted to pursue an independent foreign policy like that of India.*

## PARENTS OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

*see*

NEHRU—PARENTS, BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD

## PARTITION

*see*

INDIA—PARTITION

## PATEL, VALLABHBHAI

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** The builder of New India. **In** JNS 1954 : 548-549. **2876**

Statement made in Parliament, New Delhi, on December 15, 1950 after about an hour of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's death at 9-37 a.m. on December 15, 1950. Nehru said, "It is a great sorrow for us and for the whole country, history will record many things about him in its pages and call him the builder and consolidator of New India. But, perhaps, to many of us here he will be remembered as a great captain of our forces in the struggle for freedom, as who gave us sound advice in times of trouble as well as in moments of victory, as a friend and colleague on whom we could invariably rely and as a tower of strength that revived wavering hearts."—*Ibid.* p. 548.

## PATRIOTISM

*see*

INDIA—NATIONALISM

## PERIODICALS NEHRU PATRONISED

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** The National Herald. **In** *National Herald* (Allahabad) Nov. 14, 1949. **2877**

Jawaharlal Nehru was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Associated journals, who published. The National Herald from September 1938 and as such guided the policy and destinies of this paper till September, 1946, when having become vice-president of the Governor General's Council, he resigned. Useful for the origin and the policies of this daily newspaper.

## PICKETING

*see*

BOYCOTTS

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*For later material please see the SUPPLEMENT.

PLANNING COMMISSION
*see*
FIVE YEAR PLAN
SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

POETRY ON NEHRU
*see*
NEHRU—POETRY

POINT FOUR PROGRAMME
*see*
U. S. AID TO INDIA

POLITICAL PARTIES
*see*
INDIA—POLITICAL PARTIES

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
*see*
INDIA—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PRESS
*see*
NEHRU ON PRESS

PRIME MINISTER
*see*
NEHRU—AS PRIME MINISTER

PRINCES AND THEIR STATES
*see*
INDIAN PRINCES AND THEIR STATES

PROVINCIALISM
*see*
COMMUNAL QUESTION

QUETTA EARTHQUAKE

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Quetta. **In his** India and the world essays. London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1936 18½cm. 262p. p. 146-155. **2878**

Written in prison, in August 1935, this essay gives an account of Quetta earthquake of 1935.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY
*see*
INDIA—POLITICAL PARTIES



*RAMARAJAYA*
*see*
*SWARAJ*

RASHTRIYA SWAYAMSEVAK SANG (R. S. S.)
*see*
INDIA—POLITICAL PARTIES

REFUGEES

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** A plea for balance. **In** JNS 1954 : 271-272. **2879**

A statement Nehru issued for the Press, from New Delhi on February 10, 1950 regarding refugees from East Bengal. He added, "I would, therefore, appeal to the citizens of Calcutta and the people of West Bengal, including the refugees who have come over from East Bengal speedily to put an end to all manifestations of disorder and to help in bringing normality to the life of that great city." He further said, "Only then can we face these new problems, as we have faced the old with all our combined strength, keeping in view the objectives and principles for which we have stood and by which alone we can make our country great."—*Ibid.* p. 272.

——Refugee and other problems. **In** JNS 1954 : 11-14. **2880**

A speech he delivered in Parliament, New Delhi, on November 15, 1950.

*about*

**Alexander, Horace Gundry.** New Citizens of India. Bombay, New York, Indian Branch, Oxford University press, 1951. 130p. illus. 19cm. **2881**

An English pacifist and a friend of Nehru describes the refugees' problems in India.

**Bourke—White, Margaret.** Birth of Two Nations. **In her** Half-way to Freedom; a report on the new India in the words and photographs. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1949. xi, 245p. illus., ports., 22cm. p. 3-12. **2882**

An illustrated eye-witness account of the migration of population from Pakistan to India and from India to Pakistan. The authoress also comments now and then on Gandhi and Nehru's views regarding the refugee problem and the migration of people.

**Gandhi, M. K.** Co-operation among refugees. **In** CU 1949 : 822. **2883**

"Referring to refugees Gandhiji said that there were among them doctors; lawyers, students, teachers, nurses etc. If they tore themselves away from poor fellow refugees, they would not have learnt the lesson from their common misfortune. He felt that all of them, professionals and non-professionals, rich and poor, should hold together and establish model townships as monied men of Lahore had built the Model Town of Lahore which the Hindus and the Sikhs had felt compelled to evacuate."—*Ibid.* p. 822.

**Great migration** five million Indians flee for their lives. **In** *Life* (Chicago) 23 : 117-125 Nov. 3, 1947. **2884**

**Syed, Muhammad.** Spiritual basis of Nehru's secular Government. **In** NAG 1949 : 130-135. **2885**

Noted statesman interprets Nehru's conception of religion and spiritual basis of his secular Government. In conclusion he adds, "India, the sacred land of *rishis*, has her own message of comission humanity to give to the world, although, she may seem to be torn for the moment into various castes and creeds. She has also to convey a message of the Oneness of life and dwells in every heart." "Her present leader Jawaharlal," he further adds, "is the fittest person to pilot the ship of state, and to weather every storm."—*Ibid.* p. 135.

**Rehabilitation** and resettlement of displaced persons in the Indian Union. **In** *International labour review* (Washington) 61 : 410-426 Apr. 1950. **2886**

*see also*

INDIAN PARTITION

## RELIGION

**Nehru, Jawaharlal,** Religion, philosophy and science. **In** DI 1946: 449-455. **2887**

——What is religion? **In** JNA 1941 : 370-380 **2888**

*about*

**Bhave, Vinoba.** Synthesis of religions. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) March 21, 1955 p. 7 and 10. **2889**

"In the course of his post-prayer address at Rajgunj (District Manbhum, Bihar) on Christmas Day, Vinoba Bhave spoke on Jesus Christ and on the synthesis of religions. The sermon was historical pronouncement on the status of Christianity, and Islam and their future role in India. The following is a free rendering by Swami Anand of the original speech in Hindi."—*Ibid.* p. 7.

**Gandhi, M. K.** Ethical religion. Translated from the Hindi by A. Rama Iyer, with an appreciation of the author by Rai J. H. Holmas. 2d ed. Madras, S. Ganesan, 1922 64p. 18½ cm. **2890**

An account of Gandhi's view on synthesis and the philosophy of religions with special reference to Hinduism.

**Hafiz, Syed Muhammad.** Spiritual basis of Nehru's secular Government. **In** NAG 1949 : 130-135. **2891**

Noted educationist interprets Nehru's conception of religion and spiritual basis of his secular Government. In conclusion he adds, "India, the sacred land of *rishis*, has her own message of common humanity to give to the world, although she may seem to be torn for the moment into various castes and creeds. She has also to convey a message of Oneness of life and dwells in every heart." "Her present leader Jawaharlal," he further adds, "is the fittest person to pilot the ship of state, and to weather every storm."—*Ibid.* p. 135.

**India veers away from** religious liberty. **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 71 : 485 Apr. 21, 1953. **2892**



**Mishra, Nagarjun.** India's religious heritage; excerpts. **In** *Review of reviews* (London) 85 : 41 Jul. 1934. **2893**

**Pandit Nehru** e l'atteggiaments di neutralita religiosa in India. **In** *Osservatore roman* (Roma) 91 : 3 1953. **2894**

**Philip, P. O.** India passes on religious matters; draft constitution. **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 66 : 56-57 Jan. 12, 1949. **2895**

——Say India cramps religious freedom. **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 65 : 1282-1283 Nov. 24, 1948. **2896**

**Radhakrishnan,** *Dr.* **Sarvapalli.** Religion and society; based on notes of lectures delivered at Calcutta and Banaras in the winter of 1942 2d ed. London, George Allen and Unwin, 1948. 248p. 21½ cm. First edition published in 1947. **2897**

"In these Kamala lectures, delivered in the University of Calcutta in December, 1942, Prof. Radhakrishnan discusses the meaning of religion and its application to modern problems of war, and peace, family and marriage. He considers Marx's dialectical materialism and Gandhi's non-violence and points out that an enduring peace is possible only if the statesmen of Allied nations adopt the principles of true religion."—*Ibid.*

**Wadia, Sophia.** Brotherhood of religions; being a brief and comparative study of religions, from the standpoint of Theosophy. Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi. Bombay, International book house, 1939. xx, 260. 19½ cm. **2898**

In the foreword to this book Gandhi supports the views expressed by the authoress and further clarifies his own ideas on religion.

*see also*

HINDUISM

## REVIEWS OF BOOKS ON NEHRU

**Brailsford, Henry Noel.** Books in general: reviews of *Discovery of India.* **In** *New Statesman and nation* (London) 32 : 229 Sep. 28, 1946. **2899**

A learned review of Nehru's *The Discovery of India* published by Meridian Books London, in 1946.

——Nehru's discovery of India. **In** *British thought* 1947 with an introduction by Ivor Brown. New York, The Gresham Press, 1947. 461 p. 24 cm. **2900**

**Fey, Harold Edward.** History through prison bars. **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 59 : 1219-20 Oct. 7, 1942. **2901**

A favourable review of Nehru's *Glimpses of World history* published in 1942 by John Day company. The reviewer summarises four reasons which make the book one of the most vivid description not only of the world's civilization and culture but also gives a peep into India's struggle for her independence.

**Fischer, Louis.** Indian thought-pearls. **In** *Saturday review of literature* (New York) 31 : 9 June 19, 1948. port. **2902**

Review of Nehru's *Nehru on Gandhi*, published in 1948 by the John Day Co., New York. p. 150, 2. "The book is full of Nehru's and Gandhi's thought-pearls and wordpearls."—*Ibid.* p. 10.

**Kosambi, D. D.** Bourgeoisie comes of age in India ; pointing out a certain number of flaws in *The discovery of India* by Jawaharlal Nehru. **In** *Science and society* (New York) 10 no. 4 : 392-8, 1946. **2903**

**Lewis, John.** India's due to England review of *Discovery of India*. **In** *London quarterly review* (London) 172 : 119-22 Apr., 1947. **2904**

A favourable review of *Nehru's Discovery of India*. The reviewer remarks, "The issue of Jawaharlal Nehru's book on *The Discovery of India* gives us a revelatory *apologia* of the mind of the Indian intelligentsia." He further adds, "The Nehru's book is a great one, 490 pages long, with 500 words to a page, and completes his autobiography of ten years ago with its pleasant idyll on his wonderful wife Kamala, ending at last in the opening of this volume with the long journey from Switzerland to cast her sacred ashes into the bosom of Ganges, Mother Ganga. He has built her a monument in this book *aere pernnius*."—*Ibid.* p. 120.

**Moore, William Arthur.** Indian tangle : reviewer of *Unity of India*. **In** *Spectator* (London) 166 : 419-20 Apr., 1941. **2905**

The reviewer a former Editor of *The Statesman*, Calcutta, summarises critically the issues raised by Nehru in his *The Unity of India*.

**Niebuhr, Reinhold.** Mind of Nehru. **In** *Nation* (New York) 155 : 117 Aug. 8, 1942. **2906**

Review of Nehru's *Glimpses of world history*, published in 1942 by the John Day Co. A favourable reviewer.

**Nock, Albert Jay.** *Toward freedom* ; a review. **In** *Scribners commentator* (Lake Geneva, Wisconsin) 10 : 17-21 Oct., 1941. **2907**

**Norman, Dorothy.** Jawaharlal Nehru's Book of Job. **In** *Saturday review of Literature* (New York) 33 : 10-11 Jul. 22, 1950. **2908**

Review of Nehru's *Independence and after*, published in 1950 by The John Day Co., New York. p. 403-4.

**Shridharani, Krishanlal Jethalal.** Nehru on India. **In** *Saturday review of literature* (New York) 29 : 15 Jul. 27, 1946. **2909**

Review of Nehru's *The Discovery of India*, published in 1946 by The John Day Co., New York.

**Wasi, Muriel.** Exile and Autobiography. **In** NAG 1949 : 113-116. **2910**

A woman prolific writer on cultural subjects, reviews and comments on Nehru's *Autobiography*.

**Weaver, Richard M.** Nehru philosopher, prophet, politician. **In** *Commonweal* (New York) 54 : 432-433 Aug. 10, 1951. **2911**



A critical commentary on *Talks with Nehru*, by Jawaharlal Nehru and Norman Cousins, published by John Day, New York, in 1951. The sixty pages of questions and answers are best studied for the glimpse they give of Nehru's ideas and impressions on the Korean War in particular and India foreign policy in general. The author estimates Nehru as a philosopher, prophet and politician.

## REVOLUTIONARY

*see*

SOCIALISM

## SAROJINI NAIDU

*see*

NEHRU ON SAROJINI NAIDU

## *SARVODYA* MOVEMENT

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru's Sarvodaya day appeal. **In** *Hitavada* (Nagpur) Feb. 1, 1950. **2912**

In his appeal Nehru urged the people to face the violent elements bent upon creating chaos in the country boldly and not to remain passive spectators. Nehru said, "Forces of chaos cannot be put down by the military and police alone. People have to co-operate with the Government in this task.—*Ibid.*

*about*

**Agarwal, Shriman Narayan*,** *Comp.* *Sarvodaya*, its principles and programme. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1951. 61 p. 19½ cm. **2913**

A collection of writings and speeches of M. K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Vinoba Bhave, K. G. Mashruwala, Kaka Kalelkar and Narhari Parikh. Appendix "A" includes the aims and ideals of the *Sarvodaya Samaj* (the welfare of all organisations).

**Bhave,** *Acharya* **Vinoba.** Vinoba explains ideals of Sarvodaya society. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) January 17, 1955. p. 8. **2914**

Speaking at Midnapore on January 17, Acharya Vinoba Bhave said that a Sarvodaya society envisaged a happy co-operation between the city and the village. He adds further, "Sarvodaya, therefores stands for the prosperity of both cities and villages. I want the city people to take hard labour, then they will be healthy and wealthy. Our *shriniketan* will run in the villages and *sramniketan* in the cities. This does not mean that *Shram* or labour is not required in villages that goes on there already."—*Ibid.* This statement was reported by the Press Trust of India.

**Gandhi, M. K.** *Sarvodaya.* **In** *SPP* 1951 ; 3. **2915**

Gandhi liked John Ruskin's 'Unto this last' so much that he translated it later into Gujarati, entitling it *Sarvodaya* (the welfare of all)." After Gandhi's assassination in January 1948, an organisation under the name of *Sarvodaya Samaj* was started to continue Gandhi's mission. The organisation is not political and not connected with the Government of India or any political party. Acharya Vinoba Bhave is the most active leader of the movement.

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**See also* under Narayan, Shriman.

*see also*

*BHOODAN MOVEMENT*

*SATYAGRAHA*

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Civil Disobedience begins. **In** *JNA* 1941. 209-216. **2916**

——Individual civil disobedience. **In** *DI* 1946 : 386-388. **2917**

——Struggle. **In** JNA 1941 : 360-369. **2918**

*about*

**Diwakar, Ranganath Ramachandra,** *Satyagraha* in action ; a brief outline of Gandhiji's *satyagraha* campaigns. Calcutta, Signet press, 1949. 104 p. 22 cm. Bibliography : p. 104. **2919**

A brief history of Gandhi's satyagraha campaigns and their significances.

——*Satyagraha* ; its technique and history. Foreword by Rajendra Prasad and prefectory observations by Kishorlal Mashruwala. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1946. xxiii, 201 p. 18 cm. **2920**

A brief account of how *Satyagraha* in its current Indian form, first revealed itself to Gandhi and how it grew with him and through him in South Africa and India during the last fifty years, or so.

——*Satyagraha* : power of truth. Introduction by Clifford Menshardt Hinsdale, Illinois, Henry Regnery company, 1948. xxii, 108 p. 21½ cm. **2921**

A commentary on *Satyagraha.*

——*Satyagraha* : the pathway to peace. Foreword by Shri M. S. Aney. Patna, *Pustak Bhandar* 1950. viii, 45 p. port 25 cm. (In Gandhi foot-steps series, No. 3.) **2922**

Another commentary on Satyagraha, its power and significance.

**Gandhi M. K.** *Satyagraha* in South Africa. Translated from the Gujarati by V. G. Desai. enl. and rev. ed. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1950. xv, 351p. 22½cm. **2923**

A companion volume to his autobiography and contains an account of his struggle in South Africa. In the foreword to the book Gandhi says "Readers of my experiments with truth, cannot afford to miss these chapters on *Satyagraha*, if they would follow in all its details the working out of the search after truth."

——Satyagraha ; non-violent resistance. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1951. xvi, 406p. 21½cm. **2924**

A complete collection of his writings and speeches on *Satyagraha*. "Satyagraha," Gandhi said, "was conceived as a complete substitute for violence. It is a law of universal application. I have repeatedly stated that *Satyagraha* never fails." Includes all the material concerned by SG 1948, GWB 1944, TMG 1945, and MMG 1945.



**Gregg, Richard Bartlett.** Gandhiji's *satyagraha* on non-violent resistance. Madras, S. Ganesan, 1930. xvi, 354p. 19 cm. **2925**

A treatise on Gandhi's philosophy of *satyagraha.*

**Mennell, Robert O.** *Satyagraha*, the non-violent movement in India ; its meaning and significance for the whole world. London, Friends of India 1931. 4p. 21½cm. **2926**

These brief notes are taken by the author mostly from "The dawn of Indian freedom," by the Rev. J. C. Winslow and the Rev. H. Verrier E'lwin.

**Roy, Manabendra Nath** and others. *Satyagraha* and the potentialities of the Congress. Ajmer, Radical Democrat Party, 1941. 40p. 19½cm. **2927**

An interpretation of *satyagraha* from the point of view of Radical Democrats.

**Shridharani, Krishnalal Jethalal.** War without violence, and sociology of Gandhi's *satyagraha.* Preface by Oswald Gorrison Vilard. New York, Harcourt, Brace and company, London, V. Gollenez, 1939. xi, 351p. illus. map. **2928**

Thesis (Ph. D.)—Columbia University. "Selected bibliography according to chapters" p. 325-332. A detailed study of the philosophy of satyagraha.

*see also*

AHIMSA (NON-VIOLENCE)

SATYAGRAHA AND STUDENTS

*see*

SATYAGRAHA

SCIENCE

*see*

NEHRU ON SCIENCE
SECOND FIVE—YEAR PLAN*

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

*see*

INDIA—POLITICAL PARTIES

SHORTAGE OF FOOD

*see*

FOOD SHORTAGE IN INDIA

SIMON CONFERENCE

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Press statement on police assault on the boycotters of the Simon Commission, at Lucknow on November 30, 1928. **In** *Indian Quarterly Register* (Calcutta) 1 : 44-48, 1928. **2929**

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* See the SUPPLEMENT

*about*

**Andrews, Charles Freer.** India and the Simon report. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1930 191p. 19cm. **2930**

**Butler,** *Sir* **Spencer Harcourt.** The Simon Commission, the Round Table Conference and after. **In his** India insistant. London, W. Heinemann Ltd., 1931. vii, 117p. 19cm. p. 78-102. **2931**

Presents the British point of view about the Simon Commission and the Round Table Conference.

**Coupland, Reginald.** The Simon report. **In his** The Indian problem, 1883-1935. Report on the constitutional problem in India submitted to the W. Warden and fellows of Nuffield College, Oxford London, New York etc., Oxford university press, 1942. vi, 160p. 21½cm. p. 97-112. **2932**

**Gandhi, M.K.** Storm over the land. **In** MAHATMA v. 3. 56-65. **2933**

Includes extracts from Gandhi's writings on the Simon Commission. The commission visited India to extend the principle of Communal electorates against which Gandhi and Nehru made protest.

**Satyamurthy, S.** Why we boycott the Simon Commission. **In** *Indian review* (Madras) 28 : 802-904 Dec., 1927. **2934**

An Indian statesman explains why the Indian National Congress and other organisations in India protested against the Simon Commission.

**Yakub, Mohammad.** Musalmans and the Simon Commission. **In** *Indian review* (Madras) 29 : 164-166 March, 1928. **2935**

Explains how Muslims are effected by the commission.

**Simon,** *Sir* **John Allsebrook.** Two broadcast talks on India. London, Faber and Faber, 1930. 35p. 20cm. (half-title : Criterion miscellany no. 18). **2936**

American edition (New York, Coward McCann, Inc.) his title : India and the Simon Report.

Summarises the aims and ideals of the Simon Commission.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS
*see*
INDIAN SOCIAL CONDITIONS

SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF INDIA
*see*
INDIAN SOCIAL CONDITIONS

SOCIALISM

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Casteism offends socialistic society ideal; Nehru's call for fresh outlook. **In** *Hindustan Times weekly* (New Delhi) March 13, 1955. p. 1 and 10. **2937**



While addressing the Bharat Sevak Samaj convention at Nagpur on March 12, 1955 Nehru said that the first step towards the establishment of the Socialistic pattern of society in India was the removal of casteism in the country.

——Nehru defines basis of socialistic society. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) March 20, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **2938**

Building of economic prosperity, removal of inequality, equitable distribution of wealth and nationalisation of the key industries were described by Nehru as the fundamentals of the socialistic pattern of society which the Congress wanted to establish in India. This speech Nehru made in a mammoth public meeting held at Chandigarh on the evening of March 19, 1955.

——Presidential address to the First All-India Socialist Youth Congress held at Calcutta on December 27, 1928. **In** *Indian Quarterly Register* (Calcutta) 2 : 452, 1928. **2939**

——Socialistic Society. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Feb. 26, 1955. p. 10. **2940**

Replying to Gurupadaswamy's question in the Lok Sabha Nehru said, "..... we aim at a society where economic opportunities and the rest are equal among the people."

*about*

**Agarwala, Amar Narain.** Gandhism : a socialistic approach. Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1944. 56p. 18½cm. **2941**

**Deva,** *Acharya* **Narendra.** Socialism and the national revolution, edited by Yusuf Meherally. Bombay, Padma publications 1946, xvi, 208p. 23cm. "Books recommended" p. 193-195. **2942**

A representative selection from his political writings. The author is a close associate of Nehru and a well-known socialist leader.

**Gandhi, M.K.** Towards non-violent socialism. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1951. xi, 165p. 19½cm. **2943**

A collection of his writings and speeches on Gandhian socialism.

**Gregg, Richard Bartlett.** Gandhism versus socialism. New York, The John Day Co., 1930. 30p. 19½cm. (*On cover* : The John Day pamphlets, No. 17). **2944**

A co-operative study of Gandhism and socialism by one who is the author of several books on the Gandhian philosophy.

**Kripalani,** *Acharya* **Jiwatram Bhagwandas.** Socialism and democracy as moral principles. **In his** Politics of *Charkha*. Bombay, Vora and Co., 1946. 100p. 19cm. p. 51-73 **2945**

A study of the salient features of democracy and socialism in the light of the Gandhian philosophy.

**Kumarappa, Bharatan.** Capitalism, socialism and villagism. Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi. Madras, Shakti Karyalaya. 1946. viii, 246p. 19½cm. **2946**

A Gandhian economist studies the difference between capitalism, socialism and villagism, i.e., uplift of Indian village.

**Misra, Ramgovind.** *Pandit Nehru aur socialism* (Pandit Nehru and socialism) **In** *Vishwamitra* (Bombay) Nov. 15, 1948. **2947**

A comparative study of Nehru's ideas and socialism in Hindi.

**Narain, Jai Prakash** "J. P." India's revolutionary number one, compiled and edited by.B. N. Ahuja. Lahore, Varma publishing co., 1947. viii, 230p. 19cm. **2948**

"A biographical sketch by B. N. Ahuja." p. 1-20.

Includes speeches and writings of India's well known socialist leader and a colleague of Pandit Nehru.

*see also*
NEHRU AS SOCIALIST

SPINNING WHEEL
*see*
*CHARKHA*

STATESMAN
*see*
NEHRU—STATESMAN

STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE
*see*
INDIA—NATIONAL MOVEMENT

STUDENTS
*see*
NEHRU ON STUDENTS

SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE
*see*
INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY (I.N.A.)

SWADESHI
*see*
INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT
NEHRU ON INDUSTRIALISATION

SWADESHI MOVEMENT
*see*
INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

SWARAJ MOVEMENT
*see*
INDIA—NATIONAL MOVEMENT



SWARAJ PARTY
*see*
INDIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

TECHNICAL AID TO INDIA
*see*
U. S. AID TO INDIA

TRIALS
*see*
NEHRU—TRIALS

TRIBUTES
*see*
NEHRU—ESTIMATE

TWO-NATION THEORY
*see*
PAKISTAN

## UNITED NATIONS

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** A problem for the United Nations. **In** JNS 1954 : 131-132. **2949**

In this message broadcast by the United Nations radio network from Lake Success, New York on May 5, 1950, Nehru said, "If any attempt is made to change the essential nature of the United Nations, it will not lead to another or a more powerful organisation which can work for peace. It would only mean the break-up of something that is actually and potentially valuable with nothing to take its place. I think, therefore, that the proposal to exclude any independent country from the United Nations is harmful."—*Ibid.* p. 131-132.

——To the United Nations **In** IA 1949 : 318-324. **2950**

An address Nehru delivered at the United Nations Assembly at Paris, on November 3, 1948.

**India's Prime Minister visits United Nations.** **In** *United Nations Bulletin* (New York) 7 : 533 Nov. 1, 1949. **2951**

An account of Nehru's visit to the temporary headquarters of the United Nations at Lake Success, New York, on October 19, 1949. In picture Nehru being greeted by General Romulo, President of General Assembly and Secretary General Trygve Lie. With Nehru were his daughter Indira Gandhi and (right) Mrs. Pandit, Ambassador of India to the United States.

After being received by Secretary General, Trygve Lie and intoduced to leading officials of the organisation, Nehru visited the Fourth (Trusteeship) committee and addressed it briefly.

**Rao, K. Rama.** Visit to place where now world is being fashioned. **In** *Search Light* (Patna) Oct. 30, 1949. **2952**

An account of Nehru's speech at the United Nations.

**Singh, Iqbal.** Nehru's lead to U.N.O. **In** *News Chronicle* (Delhi) Nov. 27, 1948. **2953**

This article written from Paris interprets Nehru's ideas of India's role in the United Nations. Explaining the India's position in U.N.O. the author adds, "In the South East Asia region India's position was central, but it was equally important in West Asia or South Asia."—*Ibid.*

## U. S. AID TO INDIA

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Inside America ; a voyage of discovery. New Delhi, National bookstall, 1950. 226 p. illus. port. 23 cm. **2954**

"Speeches delivered...in America...Two speeches delivered...in London have been added as an epilogue."

A few speeches of this collection explain his views regarding U. S. aid to India.

——Nehru answers some basic questions ; edited by Robert Trumbull. **In** *New York Time Magazine* (New York). p. 9. November 11, 1952. **2955**

These answers also summarize Nehru's views about the U. S. aid to India.

——Talks with Nehru ; India's Prime Minister speaks on the crisis of our time. A discussion between Jawaharlal Nehru and Norman Cousins. London, V. Gollancz, 1951. 64 p. 20 cm. **2956**

*about*

**Aid for India.** **In** *Business week* (New York) p. 161 Sep. 8, 1951. **2957**

**Balaraman, K.** American aid to India ; food and technical assistance. **In** *Hindu* (Madras) Oct. 23, 1949. **2958**

Report of Nehru's address to American businessmen.

**Bowles, Chester.** Point four begins an Indian revolution. **In** *New York Times Magazine* (New York). p. 12-13. Nov. 16, 1952. **2959**

**Community development agreement with India** ; U. S. India complete plans for development projects. **In** *United States Department of State Bulletin* (Washington D. C.) 26 : 1015-1018 June 30, 1952. **2960**

**Ebright, Donald Fossett.** When American gifts reach India. **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 69 : 396-397 Apr. 2, 1952 **2961**

**Nehru steps up criticism** ; America steps up aid. **In** *United State news and world report* (Dayton) 36 : 36 Jan. 15, 1954. **2962**

Critical impressions about U. S. aid to India. The author opens his articles with this sentence : "American tax payers in the year ahead are to give more aid to the Government of India—at a time when that Government is increasingly critical of the U.S."—*Ibid.* p. 36. Article is illustrated with a picture of Nehru and a cartoon of Uncle Sam holding a bag of dollars.



**India and point four.** **In** *New republic* (New York) : 121 : 6-8 Oct. 10, 1949. **2963**

**Point 4 agreement with India.** **In** *United States Department of State bulletin* (Washington, D. C.) 24 : 67 Jan. 8, 1951. **2964**

**Should we send grain to India ?** pro and con discussion. **In** *Scholastic* (New York) 58 : 15 Feb. 14, 1951. **2965**

**Standard soap opera** ; grain for India. **In** *Time* (Chicago) 57 : 19 Feb. 12, 1951. **2966**

**Two sources of help.** **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 41 : 46-47 June 1, 1953. **2967**

**U. S. private agencies supply aid to India.** **In** *United States Department of State bulletin* (Washington, D. C.) 27 : 182 August 4, 1952. **2968**

## U. S. PAKISTAN MILITARY PACT

**Northrop, F. S. C.** Should U. S. give military aid to Pakistan ? **In** *Foreign policy bulletin* (New York) 33 : 4-6 Feb. 15, 1954. **2969**

**Psychosis of fear ;** U. S. arms aid to pakistan. **In** *Time* (Chicago) 63 : 25 Jan. 4, 1954. **2970**

**Spain, J. W.** Pakistan : new ally. **In** *America* (New York) 90 : 623-625 March 13, 1954. **2971**

**Why Pakistan wants U. S. aid ;** interview with M. Ali. **In** *United States News* (New York) 36 : 34-35 Jan. 15, 1954. **2972**

## UNITY

*see*

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

## UNTOUCHABLES

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** The dignity of labour. **In** JNS 1954 : 63-65. **2973**

Translation of speech, Nehru delivered at the inauguration of the Harijan Convention, Wardha, on November 1, 1952.

*about*

**Andrews, Charles Freer.** Untouchability. **In his** The Indian problem. 2d ed. Madras, G. A. Natesan and Co., 1923. viii, 136 p. port. 19½cm. p. 129-136. **2974**

A collection of three speeches on untouchability which the author delivered on February 15, 1922, October 8, 1922, and November 18, 1922, in Madras Province at different places on different occasions.

**Gandhi M. K.** Untouchability. Edited by Dewan Ram Parkash. Lahore, Gandhi publications league, 1944. 81p. 18½cm. **2975**

A collection of Gandhi's writings on untouchability.

**Pushparaja, P. K.** As an untouchable feels untouchability. Delhi, Servants of the untouchables society. 1933. 16p. 18cm. **2976**

A treatise on untouchability in India.

**Rajagopalachari, C.** Plighted World ; being an account of the history and object of the untouchability abolition and Temple entry Bills ; Delhi, Servants of the untouchables society, 1933 ii, 34p. 19cm. **2977**

It was after Gandhi's "Epic Fast" that the untouchability abolition movement was started in South India and the Temple Entry Bill was drafted and ultimately passed.

**Still it goes on ;** untouchability is abolished. **In** *Times* (Chicago) 52 : 34 Dec. 13, 1948. **2978**

**Tandon, Lalita Prasad.** Rationale of untouchability. Cawnpore, S. G. Rastogi, 1934. 42p. 19cm. **2979**

**Wadia, Sophia.** Theosophy and untouchability ; a lecture delivered on December 18, 1932. Bombay, Bombay Provincial board of the untouchables society, 1932. 15p. 18cm. **2980**

*see also*
*HARIJANS*

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES
*see*
COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

## VILLAGE UPLIFT

**Agarwal, Shriman Narayan.*** The Gandhian plan reaffirmed. Foreword by Rajendra Prasad. Bombay, Padma publications, 1948. 88p. 22 cm. "A continuation of and supplement to the author's Gandhian plan. **2981**

**Gandhi, M. K.** Towards non-violent socialism. Edited by Bharatan Kumarappa. Ahmedabad, Navajivan publishing house, 1951. xi, 165 p. 21½ cm. **2982**

Includes a few articles on the uplift of villages in India.

**Kumarappa, Joseph Cornelius.** An overall plan for rural development. 2d ed ; Wardha, All-India Village Industries Association, 1948. viii, 78p. 21½ cm. **2983**

*See also* under Narayan, Shriman.



**Pyaralal.** Congress ministers and rural uplift. **In** CPCS 1948 : 126-130 *Orig. Pub. H.* Aug. 25, 1946. **2984**

Summary of the discussions of the Congress Ministers on the uplift of villages. They met in a conference held in the Council Hall, at Poona, on July 31, 1946.

**Ram Rai, Mohan Rai and Dolat Rai.** Gramism ; the new renaissance of India. Introduction by Dr. Anandshanker B. Dhruva .....and Lady Vidyagauri Ramanbhai Nilkanth. Bombay, New Book Co., 1941. xv. 261, xiii p. 21½ cm. **2985**

**Randhawa, M. S.** Developing village India : studies in village problems. Foreword by S. Datar Singh. Rev. ed. Calcutta, Orient Longmans, 1951. illus. 24 cm. **2986**

A plan for rural reconstruction.

*see also*
FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN
SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

VINOBA BHAVE
*see*
BHOODAN MOVEMENT

VIOLENCE
*see*
*AHINSA* (NON-VIOLENCE)

VISIT TO CHINA
*see*
NEHRU'S VISIT TO CHINA

VISIT TO RUSSIA
*see*
NEHRU'S VISIT TO U.S.S.R.

WAGES
*see*
LABOUR AND WORKERS
NEHRU AS SOCIALIST

## THE WAVELL PLAN

**Parkin, Raleigh.** Nehru on Wavell Plan. **In his** India to-day ; an introduction to Indian politics. New York, Longmans, Green and company and the John Day Company, 1946. x, 387 p. 21 cm. p. 308-309. **2987**

Comments on Nehru's attitude towards the Wavell Plan. Extracts from Nehru's speech on the Plan are quoted.

## WESTERN CIVILIZATION

**Driberg, Tom.** Nehru's comment on Western Ignorance clarified. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Feb. 8, 1950. **2988**

Comments on Nehru's speech regarding the Western Powers' ignorance of the "mind and heart of Asia."—*Ibid.*

**Vesey-Fitz Gerald, S.** Perfect synthesis of East and West. **In** NAG 1949 : 97-100. **2989**

British administrator, Orientalist and author interprets Nehru's ideas regarding Eastern and Western Civilization and adds, "Of that perfect synthesis of East and West, no more mixture but an enduring, developing and fruitful unity, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru may well stand as the supreme example."—*Ibid.* p. 100.

WAR
*see*
INDIA—WORLD WAR II

WHEAT LOAN TO INDIA
*see*
U. S. AID TO INDIA.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (W. H. O.)

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** World Health Organization. **In** IA 1949 : 313-315. **2990**

A speech Nehru delivered at New Delhi inaugurating the First meeting of the Regional committee of the World Health Organization for South-East Asia, on October 4, 1948.

WORLD PEACE CONGRESS
*see*
INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY (GENERAL)

WORLD WAR II
*see*
INDIA—WORLD WAR II

*ZAMINDARS*
*see*
PEASANTS AND LANDLORDS

# PART III

1. BOOKS OF WHICH NEHRU WROTE FOREWORDS.
2. INSTITUTIONS OF WHICH NEHRU LAID FOUNDATION-STONES, INAUGURATED AND OFFICIALLY DECLARED OPEN.
3. PLACES SIGNIFICANT IN NEHRU'S LIFE.
4. PRESENTS NEHRU RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND COUNTRIES.

## 1. BOOKS OF WHICH NEHRU WROTE FOREWORDS

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Introduction. **In** Gandhiji ; his life and work ; published on his 75th birthday, October 2, 1944. Edited by D. G. Tendulkar and others. Bombay, The editor, 1945. p. vii-ix. **2991**

Nehru wrote this introduction on October 2, 1945 at his home, Anand Bhawan, Allahabad.

——Introductory essay. **In** Kashmir, Eden of East by S. N. Dhar. Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1945. **2992**

——Foreword. **In** Mahatma ; Life of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi by D. G. Tendulkar. Illustrations collected and arranged by Vithalbhai K. Jhaveri. Bombay, Vithalbhai K. Jhaveri and D. G. Tendulkar, 1951-1954. 8 v. p. xi-xv. **2993**

Nehru wrote this foreword on June 30, 1951 at Pahalgam, Kashmir. Estimating Gandhi's life and thought he wrote, "People will write the life of Gandhi and they will discuss and criticize him and his theories and activities. But to some of us he will remain something apart from theory—a radiant and beloved figure who enabled and gave some significance to our petty lives, and whose passing away has left us with a feeling of emptiness and loneliness.—*Ibid.* p. xiv.

——Foreword. **In** To a Gandhian Capitalist ; Correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and Jamnalal Bajaj and members of his family. Edited by Kaka Kalelkar. Wardha, The Jamnalal Seva Trust, 1951. xx, 304 p. 19½ cm. p. vii-viii. **2994**

Paying a tribute to his co-fighter in India's struggle for independence Nehru said, ".....Jamnalalji was rather unique in his own way, for many of his kind did not come into the movement with that devotion which he brought to it, and so we valued him all the more and his absolute integrity and honesty of purpose endeared him to us."—*Ibid.* p. viii.

——Foreword. **In** White *Sahibs* in India by Reginal Arthur Reynold. London, The Socialist Book Centre Ltd. ; 1946. xv, 247 p. 22 cm. **2995**

About the book Nehru says, "I welcome this book and commend it to Englishmen and Indians who want to help in the solution of one of the major problems of our age." p. xii.

## 2. INSTITUTIONS OF WHICH NEHRU LAID FOUNDATION-STONE, INAUGURATED AND DECLARED OPEN

### *BIHAR STATE*

1952 Mar. 3 Opening ceremony performed of the Sindri factory. **2996**

### *BOMBAY STATE*

1928 Dec. 12 Delivered Presidential address at the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference held at Bombay. **2997**

1936 Aug. 25 Inaugurated the session of the Bombay Branch of the Civil Liberties Union. **2998**

1955 Jan. 4 Inaugurated the 42nd session of the Indian Science Congress, held at Baroda. **2999**

Jan. 5 Declared open the Gandhi Bhawan—the building in which the Library of the Gujarat Vidyapith established by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 in Ahmedabad will be housed. **3000**

### *DELHI STATE*

1947 Mar. 23 Inaugurated the Asian Relations Conference at New Delhi. **3001**

1948 Apr. 19 Laid the foundation stone of the National Institute of Science of India, Mathura Road, New Delhi. **3002**

Oct. 4 Delivered a speech at New Delhi, while inaugurating the First Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization for South-East Asia, New Delhi. **3003**

Nov. 10 Delivered a speech at New Delhi inaugurating the Asian Regional Conference of the International Meteorological Organization. **3004**

Dec. 23 Delivered an address at New Delhi inaugurating the Silver Jubilee Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission. **3005**

1949 Mar. 3 Inaugurated Annual Session of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Hotel Imperial, New Delhi. **3006**



1949 Apr. 9 Inaugurated the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO, New Delhi. **3007**

1950 Jan. 19 Laid the foundation stone of the National Stadium, New Delhi. **3008**

Jan. 28 Inaugurated Supreme Court—C.H. **2009**

Apr. 9 Made a speech while inaugurating the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi. **3010**

Oct. 20 Laid foundation stone of the Sapru House, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi at 9-30 a.m. **3011**

Dec. 30 Inaugurated 12th Annual Conference of the Association of Surgeons of India, New Delhi. **3012**

1951 Jan. 25 Performed opening ceremony of the National Stadium, New Delhi. **3013**

Apr. 13 Laid foundation stone of the Gangaram Hospital, Pusa Road, New Delhi. **3014**

Oct. 27 Declared open the Delhi Public Library at Queens Road, at 5 p.m. **3015**

Nov. 4 Inaugurated the Chinese Art Exhibition at Exhibition Hall, Parliament Street, New Delhi. **3016**

1952 Feb. 21 Inaugurated the Film Festival at 5-30 p.m. in New Delhi. **3017**

Feb. 23 Inaugurated National Art Treasures Fund at New Delhi. **3018**

Mar. 29 Inaugurated 25th Session of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at Imperial Hotel Ball Room, New Delhi. **3019**

Apr. 14 Inaugurated the three Integrated Railway Zones northern, north-eastern and eastern, at a junction in Delhi. **3020**

May 7 Inaugurated the Conference of Development Commissioners, New Delhi. **3021**

May 30 Inaugurated Hindi Samiti of Parliament at Central Hall, New Delhi. **3022**

Jun. 7 Delivered a speech at the opening session of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas Conference, New Delhi. **3023**

1952 Dec. 1 Laid the foundation stone of the Sardar Patel Hostel. **3024**

Performed opening ceremony of the Kamla Raja Hospital. **3025**

1953 Jan. 10 Performed opening ceremony of C.S.I.R. Building, Raisina Road, New Delhi. **3026**

Mar. 2 Inaugurated Commonwealth Defence Science Advisory Committee, New Delhi. **3027**

Mar. 7 Inaugurated Railway Centenary Exhibition at Purana Qila, New Delhi. **3028**

Mar. 18 Inaugurated Backward Classes Commission, New Delhi. **3029**

Jul. 10 Inaugurated Exhibition Train at Delhi Cantt. Station, New Delhi. **3030**

Aug. 1 Inaugurated Nationalized Airways at Safdarjung, New Delhi. **3031**

Aug. 12 Inaugurated Social Welfare Board, Central Hall at Parliament House, New Delhi. **3032**

Aug. 16 Inaugurated Vigyan Mandir Village Kapasea, Najafgarh Road, Delhi. **3033**

Sep. 24 Inaugurated Agriculture Ministers, Conference at Central Hall, Parliament House, New Delhi. **3034**

Oct. 13 Inaugurated Consultative Committee of Colombo Plan, New Delhi. **3035**

1954 Jan. 5 Inaugurated Canadian Seminar at Parliament House, New Delhi. **3036**

Feb. 17 Declared open R. Tagore's paintings at Old Mill Road, New Delhi. **3937**

Mar. 12 Inaugurated meeting of Sahitya Akadami General Council at New Delhi. **3038**

Mar. 29 Inaugurated Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. **3039**

Aug. 13 Inaugurated AINEC Annual Session, at Constitution Club, New Delhi. **3040**

Sep. 21 Inaugurated meeting of Regional Committee of WHO at Patiala House, New Delhi. **3041**



1954 Oct. 1 Inaugurated International Stamp Exhibition, New Delhi. **3042**

1955 Feb. 27 Inaugurated the Film Seminar in New Delhi. In this Seminar first of its kind in India well known stars and other film personalities took part. *The Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) issued a special Film Supplement. **3043**

Mar. 14 Inaugurated the Conference of P.C.C. Chiefs in New Delhi. Nehru said, "We should not try to increase our membership or try to break up other parties. We should try to win the confidence of the people through intensive and constructive work for the good of the people." **3044**

Mar. 18 Inaugurated the International Dolls Exhibition in New Delhi. He said that such exhibitions had a great value and significance as they provided entertainment and education to children and gave grown-ups opportunity to freshen their minds. Prince Norodom of Cambodia, Cabinet Ministers and members of the Diplomatic Corps watched the inauguration. About 1200 dolls from 48 countries were shown at the exhibition. **3045**

Mar. 21 Laid the foundation stone of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society building in New Delhi. On the occasion he said that newspapers should have an integrated approach to the various problems—political, economic and social facing the country. **3046**

Mar. 24 Inaugurating the radio-telephone service between India and Burma from his room in Parliament House in New Delhi talked with the Burmese Prime Minister U Nu, at Rangoon. **3047**

Apr. 2 Delivered the convocation address at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. **3048**

Apr. 3 Inaugurated the first National Convocation of farmers in Delhi. Called upon agriculturists to improve their farming methods and increase the yield per acre. **3049**

May 1 Declared formally open the Sapru House headquarters of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi. **3050**

May 6 Inaugurated the fourth meeting of National Development Council held in New Delhi. **3051**

1955 May 12 Laid the foundation-stone of the building for the National Museum in New Delhi. He stressed the significance of a museum, which he said, was by no means a collection of oddities. Adding further he said that a museum worth the name should be a centre of learning of visual education and be able to tell the whole story of man's progress through the ages. **3052**

May 20 Inaugurated a seven-day conference of the congress women organization in New Delhi. His address laid stress on women's role in national re-construction work and particularly in bringing about a social revolution which he described as vital. Many of his words were equally addressed to congress workers and congressmen in general. **3053**

*EAST PUNJAB*

1928 Apr. 11 Delivered Presidential address to the Punjab Provincial conference held at Lahore. "The speech is magnificent study of the Punjab in the background of Indian political current world affairs." **3054**

1929 Dec. 29 Delivered Presidential address of the forty-fourth session of the Indian National Congress held at Lahore. **3055**

1952 Jul. 21 Inaugurated Project Officers training course at Nilokheri, East Punjab. **3056**

*HYDERABAD*

1951 Dec. 16 Opening ceremony performed of Salar Jung Museum in Hyderabad. **3057**

*JAMMU AND KASHMIR*

1948 Jul. 17 Opening ceremony performed of the Pathankot Jammu road. **3058**

*MADHYA PRADESH*

1950 Jan. 1 Addressed the Nagpur University Convocation. **3059**

Jan. 3 Performed opening ceremony of National Chemical Laboratory. **3060**

1952 Nov. 1 Made a speech in Hindi at the inauguration of the Harijan Convocation, Wardha M.P. **3061**



1955 Mar. 13 Inaugurated the third Tribal Welfare Conference in Jagdalpur (Madhya Pradesh). **3062**

Mar. 13 Inaugurated and addressed the third annual conference of the Bhartiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh at Jagdalpur (Madhya Pradesh). **3063**

*MADRAS STATE*

1928 May 28 Delivered Presidential Address at the Kerala Provincial Conference held at Payyanur. **3064**

1948 Mar. 14 Delivered a speech at Vizagapatam, Madras on the launching of S. S. *Jala Usha* the first ocean-going steamer made in India. **3065**

Jun. 2 Inaugurated the third session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at Ootacamund. **3066**

1951 Jan. 2 Made an inaugural address at the Indian Science Congress at Bangalore. **3067**

Nov. 27 Delivered a speech at the Centenary celebration of the Madras Government Museum and the opening of the National Art Gallery, Madras. **3068**

*ORISSA*

1948 Apr. 12 Laid the foundation stone of Hirakud Dam, Orissa. **3069**

Apr. 13 Laid the foundation stone of the new Capital of Orissa at Bhuvaneshwar. **3070**

*RAJASTHAN*

1948 Apr. 18 Inaugurated the Rajasthan Union, Jaipur. **3071**

*UTTAR PRADESH*

1928 Mar. 31 Delivered a speech while laying the foundation stone of the Mahila Vidyapith Hall at Allahabad. **3072**

Oct. 27 Delivered Presidential address at the U. P. Conference held at Jhansi. **3073**

1936 Apr. 12 Delivered Presidential address at the forty-ninth session of the Indian National Congress held at Lucknow. **3074**

Oct. 31 Performed the opening ceremony of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition at Allahabad. **3075**

1937 Dec. 27 Delivered Presidential address at the fiftieth session of the Indian National Congress held at Faizpur. **3076**

1939 Dec. 27 Delivered inaugural address at the fifteenth session of the All-India Educational Conference held at Lucknow. **3077**

1947 Dec. 13 Delivered a speech at the Special convocation of the Allahabad University. **3078**

1948 Jan. 24 Delivered speech at the Annual convocation of the Muslim University at Aligarh (U. P.) **3079**

1949 Jan. 28 Addressed the special (Silver Jubilee) Convocation of Lucknow University. **3080**

1951 Feb. 17 Performed opening ceremony of Drug Research Institute at Lucknow. **3081**

1952 Feb. 24 Inaugurated Employees' State Insurance scheme at Kanpur. **3082**

1955 Mar. 22 Laid the foundation-stone of the new Allahabad railway station building. He said that India was passing through strange times and laying of the foundation-stone of a new building was but a minor thing in that context. It was known, that the first train was introduced in Allahabad in 1856 and during his childhood he had the opportunity of seeing the railway stations of the East Indian Company.

While the shape of other stations had been changed Allahabad continued unchanged. He was glad that an atmosphere of development and progress had also been created in Allahabad. **3083**

*WEST BENGAL*

1928 Sep. 22 Delivered Presidential address at the All-Bengal students' conference held in Calcutta. **3084**

Dec. 27 Delivered Presidential address to the first All-India Socialist Youth Congress, held at Calcutta. **3085**

Moved amendment to Mahatma Gandhi's resolution on Dominion Status in the All-India Congress Committee at Calcutta. **3086**

1946 Mar. 9 Addressed the annual convocation of the University of Calcutta. **3087**

*COUNTRIES OTHER THAN INDIA*

1936 Jul. 19 Opening ceremony performed of the new Congress House at Karachi. **3088**

1950 Jan. 12 Addressed the Annual Convocation at the University of Ceylon, Colombo. **3089**

## 3. PLACES SIGNIFICANT IN NEHRU'S LIFE

(*Note* : The significant places listed below are selective about which Nehru wrote in his autobiography and the *Discovery of India*. They include his birth place where he spent his childhood and started his political career, the places at which he was educated, where he got married, took important decisions, made vital speeches and was imprisoned during the course of India's struggle for independence.)

**Ahmadnagar,** situated 125 miles East of Bombay, it is a military centre. It was founded in late 15th century and became an important Deccan Kingdom of Ahmadnagar in due course. In 1600 Akbar's forces captured it after heroic resistance by Chand Bibi. In the mid-eighteenth century it was conquered by Mahrattas.

Ahmadnagar fort was used by the British Government for political prisoners, including Nehru, who was under detention there from August 9, 1942 to March 18, 1945. During the course of this last imprisonment he wrote his famous book entitled "*The Discovery of India.*" Nehru dedicated it to his colleagues and co-prisoners at the fort prison. **3090**

**Alipore Jail,** situated in a residential suburban ward of Calcutta Municipality. Nehru was kept in this jail from February 16, 1934 to May 7, 1934. It was his seventh term of imprisonment. He was arrested at his residence in Allahabad on February 11, and was taken to Calcutta the same night. Chapters Nos. LIX to LXI of his autobiography describe the jail. **3091**

**Allahabad city,** situated on the North bank of Jumna River, just North West of its entrance to the Ganges, in Uttar Pradesh, 350 miles South East of New Delhi.

Nehru was born in this city on November 14, 1889, spent his childhood and started his political career. Nehru's home Anand Bhawan remained the headquarters of the Indian National Congress till the office was shifted to 7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi after India's independence in 1947. **3092**

**Almora Prison,** situated in the North of Uttar Pradesh 160 miles East North East of Delhi, in East Kumaun Himalaya foothills.

Nehru was imprisoned here from September 16, 1934 to September 4, 1935. He was transferred to this jail from Dehra Jail so as to be nearer to his ailing wife Kamla. **3093**

**Anand Bhawan,** Nehru's home, situated in Allahabad, was the headquarters of the Indian National Congress, till the office was shifted to 7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi after India's independence in 1947. **3094**

**Banaras Gaol,** situated at South East Uttar Pradesh, on the Ganges and 75 miles East of Allahabad.

In this Jail, Nehru was imprisoned for some time. He mentions in his autobiography that he was not allowed to read any book containing politics. The only books that the British Officials heartily recommended were religious books or novels. **3095**

**Bareilly, District Jail,** situated in Bareilly City, North Central Uttar Pradesh, near the Ramganga, 120 miles North East of Agra.

Nehru spent four months in this jail in 1932. Govind Ballabh Pant, now the Home Minister in the Union Government of India was also imprisoned with him. **3096**

**Belgaum City,** situated 250 miles South East of Bombay.

Nehru was elected the working secretary of the A. I. C. C. at the Belgaum Session of the Indian National Congress in December, 1924. **3097**

**Bombay City,** port on Arabian Sea, at South end of Salsette Island, 740 miles South West of New Delhi, and 1,020 miles South West of Calcutta.

Nehru visited this city many times and participated in many national conferences, congresses and meetings. The Congress Working Committee finally passed the historic "Quit India" resolution in the evening on August 8, 1942. A few hours later in the early morning of August 9, Nehru was arrested along with Gandhi and other members of the Working Committee. It was his last arrest and imprisonment. **3098**

**Calcutta City,** situated on the left bank of Hooghly River, opposite Howrah (bridge) and 70 miles North of Bengal, and 800 miles South East of New Delhi.

Nehru attended various vital meetings held in this city, including the Calcutta Congress in 1928. **3099**

**Cambridge,** situated on Cam (or Granta) River and 50 miles North of London.

Nehru joined the Trinity College, in the beginning of October, 1907, at the age of seventeen. Left Cambridge after taking his degree of science tripos examination in 1910. **3100**



**Coconada,** The Coconada Congress held in December, 1923, had a special interest for Nehru because the foundations of an All-India Volunteer Organisation, the Hindustani Seva Dal were laid down there. Nehru played a prominent part in this Organisation. **3101**

**Dehra Dun Jail,** situated in the North Uttar Pradesh, 37 miles North East of Saharanpur.

This jail is Nehru's favourite jail. He was imprisoned here many times and once fourteen and a half months continuously during 1932-33. **3102**

**Delhi City,** Capital of India, situated on the right bank of Jumna River on Grand Trunk Road, 740 miles North East of Bombay and 800 miles North West of Calcutta, New Delhi adjoins Delhi.

Nehru got married here in 1916, took various vital decisions before independence and now resides in New Delhi to guide the destinies of the Indian Nation. **3103**

**Harrow or Harrow-on-the Hill,** situated in Middlesex, England, 11 miles North West of London.

Nehru joined Harrow, famous public school in the Summer of 1905. Its graduates include Byron, Galsworthy, Peel, Palmerston and Churchill. **3104**

**Kashmir,** officially Jammu and Kashmir, or formerly Kashmir and Jammu. It is borded East by Tibet, North by China and North West by Afghanistan.

Kashmir is Nehru's ancestral home. His ancestors came from "That mountain valley to seek fame and fortune in the rich plains below". He has great liking for Kashmlr, her people and products. **3105**

**Lahore City,** now belongs to West Pakistan is situated on the left bank of Ravi river. It is located 640 miles North East of Karachi and 270 miles, North West of New Delhi.

Nehru presided over the Indian Congress Session held in Lahore in 1929 and took the Independence Pledge on January 26th, 1930. After India became a Republic it is renamed and is called The Republic Day. He took similar other decisions in this city. **3106**

**Lal Bazar, Police Station,** situated in the city of Calcutta.

Nehru was taken to this police station from Allahabad on February 13, 1934. **3107**

**London,** Capital of the United Kingdom and the Chief City of the British Empire, situated on both banks of the Thames, near its mouth on the North Sea.

Nehru visited this city for the first time in May 1905 and left towards the end of 1912. He visited London many times on various occasions. **3108**

**Lucknow City,** is the Capital of Uttar Pradesh. It is situated on Gomti River and 260 miles South East of New Delhi.

Nehru was imprisoned in Lucknow Jail from July 1922 to January 31, 1923. In Chapter XIII of his autobiography he describes the "Lucknow District Jail", in length. **3109**

**Madras,** extends 1,500 miles along India's East Coast on Bay of Bengal from Orissa (North) almost the Cape Comorin at South tip of India, and skirted on West for most of its length by the Eastern Ghats.

Nehru presented a bunch of resolutions to the Working Committee—"resolutions on Independence, war danger, association with the League, against imperialism etc. and nearly all these were accepted and made into official Working Committee resolution." "The Independence resolution", Nehru adds, "did not represent them as it did a year or two later, a vital and irrepressible urge on the part of the Congress. It represented a widespread and growing sentiment." After the Madras Congress, he visited Madras many times on various occasions. **3110**

**Nabha,** belongs to Central Patiala and East Punjab States Union. It is situated 14 miles North West of Patiala.

Police arrested Nehru at the Nabha border along with A. T. Gidwani and K. Santhanam. Santhanam's left hand and Nehru's right hand were handcuffed together and a chain attached to the handcuff was held by the policeman leading them. After about a fortnight they were sentenced to two and half years but were released after a few days. **3111**

**Naini Tal,** belongs to North Uttar Pradesh. It is situated 145 miles North East of Delhi.

Nehru had to visit Naini Prison many times and was imprisoned there for quite a long period. In Chapter XXX of his autobiography he describes at length about the prison. **3112**

**Sevagram,** until 1940 called Segaon, is a village of Wardha district of Central Madhya Pradesh. It is located 4 miles South East of Wardha. It is generally called model community, founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1936, his residence until his assassination in 1946 (in New Delhi) and the focus of India's struggle for independence.

Nehru being an eminent leader of the nationalist movement visited Sevagram countless times and took vital decisions. **3113**



**Wardha,** is a district of Central Madhya Pradesh. It is situated 40 miles South West of Nagpur.

It was the centre of Mahatma Gandhi's activities from 1934 until he established his permanent headquarters at Sevagram, 4 miles South East in 1936. Nehru naturally visited Wardha many times and took many vital decisions. **3114**

**Yeravda Prison,** Nehru along with his father and Dr. Syed Mahmud were sent by a special train from Naini Prison to Yeravda Prison on August 10, 1930, to have a conference with Gandhi and other leaders. Their conference which was connected with the current political affairs,—in the prison office with Messrs Tej Bahadur Sapru and M. R. Jayakar lasted for three days, 13th, 14th and 15th August, 1930. Dr. Sapru and Jayakar were endeavouring to bring about peace between the Indian National Congress and the Government of India. **3115**

## 4. PRESENTS NEHRU RECEIVED FROM INDIVIDUAL ORGANISATIONS AND COUNTRIES*

(*Notes* : The following list includes only the outstanding objects presented to Nehru from time to time by individuals, organizations and countries and received from him by the National Museum, New Delhi and the Allahabad Museum. A few important objects available at the Prime Minister's House, New Delhi, have also been included. They are arranged geographically with all the available information about them. Their location is indicated by the abbreviated form of the institutions given in brackets).

*BHUTAN*

Table cloth. (PM'SH) **3116**

Vases, made of silver. (PM'SH) **3117**

*BURMA*

Casket presented by the Nathu Kuttaicheltai Association, Rangoon Burma, on May 14, 1937. (AM) **3118**

——Rangoon Jewellers Association, in 1937. (AM). **3119**

*CEYLON*

Address in Palm leaves presented by the public of Ceylon in 1931. **3120**

Casket presented by the Indians and Ceylonese of Klang, on June 2, 1937. (AM) **3121**

——People of Jafana, on May 21, 1931. (AM) **3122**

Elephants carved in wood. (PM'SH) **3123**

Plates, made of silver, of the shape of Ceylon, presented by Sir John Kotelawala. (PM'SH) **3124**

*CHILE*

Cigar Box. (PM'SH) **3125**

*CHINA*

Animals, Chinese wood-carving. (PM'SH) **3126**

Please *see also* the SUPPLEMENT.



Clay horse : an ancient Chinese school. (PM'SH) **3127**

Stork, a painting. (PM'SH) **3128**

Waste paper basket. (PM'SH) **3129**

*FINLAND*

Ash tray, (PM'SH) **3130**

*INDIA*

Farmers : a painting presented by Promoja. (PM'SH) **3131**

Female labour : a painting by Kiron Sinha. (PM'SH) **3132**

Metal-sheets in book form with inscriptions, presented by Ambernath Ordinance Factory. (PM'SH) **3133**

Model Plane presented by the Hindustan Aircraft Factory. (PM'SH) **3134**

Vases, Kashmiri flower : a photograph, presented by Kishorilal Sethi. (PM'SH) **3135**

Women and a well : a painting presented by Kiron Sinha. (PM'SH) **3136**

*ASSAM*

Address presented by the Congress workers of Kachar on December 1937. (AM) **3137**

Naga head dress. (NM) **3138**

*BIHAR*

Casket presented by the Patna City Municipality in 1937. **3139**

*BOMBAY*

Casket presented by the Bijapur Municipality on February 20, 1931. (AM) **3140**

Casket presented by the Bombay Cloth Merchants in 1930. (AM) **3141**

——citizens of Kurdawadi city of Dhulia on February 8, 1929. (AM) **3142**

——Dhulia Municipality in 1937. (AM) **3143**

Casket presented by Grain Seed Association, Marwari Sammelan, Bombay, on May 19, 1936. **3144**

——Hubli Merchants Association, Hubli. (AM) **3145**

——Jewellers of Bombay on May 18, 1936. (AM) **3146**

——Junnar Municipality in 1936. (AM) **3147**

——Local Board Ahmedabad, on September 17, 1937. (AM) **3148**

——Merchants of Ahmedabad, on February 16, 1937. (AM) **3149**

——Municipal Board, Ahmedabad, on September 16, 1937. (AM) **3150**

——Municipal Board of Borough, Belgaum, on February 13, 1937. (AM) **3151**

——Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad, on May 4, 1936. (AM) **3152**

——Nasik Municipality, on February 9, 1937. (AM) **3153**

——People of Bawal Gaun, Ahmedabad, on September 16, 1937. (AM) **3154**

——Taluq Local Board, Ahmedabad, in 1937. (AM) **3155**

——Traders of Dhulia, on February 8, 1937. (AM) **3156**

Chariot of Cuttak Art, presented by Chitalia Brothers, Bombay on August 15, 1947. **3157**

*DELHI*

Ashoka Pillar, model of, presented by the First Asian Games, New Delhi, in 1951. (AM) **3158**

Shankar's cartoons (Originals) presented by Shankar. (PM'SH) **3159**

*EAST PUNJAB*

Casket presented by the Bar Association of Amritsar, on May 31, 1952. **3160**

——citizens of Bhiwani, 1937. (AM) **3161**

——Ludhiana Municipality, on April 18, 1939. (AM) **3162**

*MADHYA PRADESH*

Casket presented by Akola Municipality, on May 23, 1936. (AM) **3163**



Casket, presented by Nagpur Municipal Committee, on February 12, 1929. (AM) **3164**

————on April 25, 1936. (AM) **3165**

——Raipur District Council, on November 15, 1936. (AM) **3166**

*MADRAS*

Bat, made of ivory, presented by Vijaya Nagaram. (AM) **3167**

Casket, presented by the District Board of Trichonopoly in 1936. (AM) **3168**

——Gujarat Citizens of Madras, on October 8, 1936. (AM) **3169**

——Madura District Congress Committee, in 1953. (AM) **3170**

——members of West Tanjore District Board, on October 16, 1936. (AM) **3171**

——Vellore Municipal Council, on October 18, 1936. (AM) **3172**

——Tanjore Municipality, on October 16, 1936. (AM) **3173**

*MYSORE*

Casket, presented by the City Council of Mysore on December 28, 1948. (AM) **3174**

*RAJASTHAN*

Sword with golden hilt and chain in scabbard, presented by Guru Nanak Mandal, Udaipur, when he visited the State. (NM) **3175**

*UTTAR PRADESH*

Casket, presented by the Bijapur Municipality, on February 20, 1931. (AM). **3176**

——Cawnpore (Kanpur) Municipality on November 24, 1937. (AM). **3177**

——Partapgarh Municipal Board, on September 3, 1937. (AM) **3178**

Charkha, made of ivory, presented by Kashi Naresha. (AM) **3179**

Degree, Honorary, presented by the Allahabad University on December 13, 1947. (AM). **3180**

Jail ticket, Nehru had to wear in 1921 in the Naini Central, Prison. (AM) **3181**

Sword, presented by Kurseong, Darjeeling, on April 26, 1952. (AM) **3182**

*WEST BENGAL*

Bengal Village : a painting presented by Kiron Sinha. (PM'SH) **3183**

Casket, presented by the Central Calcutta District Congress Workers, on November 8, 1936. (AM) **3184**

——Howrah Municipality, on January 1, 1929. (AM) **3185**

*INDONESIA*

Ash tray. (PM'SH) **3186**

Casket, made of silver containing an address, presented by the Indian Community in Indonesia. (NM) **3187**

Gandhi, wooden bust of. Presented by Madame Ali Sastroamidijojo when he visited Indonesia. (NM) **3188**

Tea set, made of silver. Presented by Madame Ali Sastroamidijojo when Nehru visited Indonesia. (NM) **3189**

Wooden carving. (PM'SH) **3190**

*IRAN*

Bowel, made of clay with green enamelling of 13th century A. D. Presented by Prof. K. de B. Codrinton. (NM) **3191**

Pictures, Iranian, with ivory inlaid frame. (PM'SH) **3192**

*JAPAN*

Bose, Netaji Subhas Chandra, personal sword of, presented to Nehru. (NM) **3193**

Cranes, a pair of, presented by M/S Asaji Fujiwara, Haru Kichi Kureiyama and Mokoto Itagaka. (NM) **3194**

Fan. (NM). **3195**

Gandhiji, stone carving of. (PM'SH) **3196**

Monk, a photograph, presented by Rauf. (PM'SH) **3197**

*MALAYA*

Charkha, made of silver, presented to Netaji in 1943 and purchased by M/S Magan Lal Nagin Das for the sum of Rs. 125,000 at an auction arranged by Netaji. It was presented to Nehru by the Gujarat merchants of Syonan when he visited Malaya in 1946. (NM) **3198**



*NEPAL*

Ganesh, made of bronze. (PM'SH) **3199**

Lion, made of brass. (NM) **3200**

Surya, a brass image of (NM) **3201**

Temples, two ivory replicas of (NM) **3202**

*SWITZERLAND*

Ash tray. (PM'SH) **3203**

*TIBET*

Thanka, presented to Nehru when he visited Tibet. (NM) **3204**

*UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*

Gandhi, three allegorical oil paintings by Bernard Haynes, a New York lawyer, presented the paintings to Nehru. The paintings were flown from Paris on May 7, 1955 to Delhi in an IAF carrier plane. According to a N.A.F.E. news, Nehru, it is understood, will present the paintings to the National Museum. **3205**

Nehru's photograph, presented to him by the *Time* Magazine. (PM'SH) **3206**

*U. S. S. R.**

Lady with a tray ; a photograph. (PM'SH) **3207**

*YUGOSLAVIA**

Lady with a child ; a photograph. (PM'SH) **3208**

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*For the presents Nehru received during his 1955 visit to U. S. S. R. please see the SUPPLEMENT.

# SUPPLEMENT

# SUPPLEMENT

## BIOGRAPHIES

**Bishi, P. N.** Discovery of Nehru, I-V. **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta) August 7 to September 4, 1955. **3209**

Originally written in Bengali and translated by H. C. Chatterji, this series of articles studies different aspects of the man and his ideas and concludes that if politician Nehru is great, Nehru as a man is greater, and still greater is Nehru of his own dreamland.

**Hutheesing, Krishna** (Nehru) (Mme. Gunottam Hutheesing) Nehru and Madam Pandit. ports. **In** *Ladies Home Journal* (Philadelphia) 72 : 34-35 January, 1955. Excerpt **in** *Time* (Chicago) 65 : 25 January 3, 1955. Also **in** *Times of India* (Delhi) January 7, 1955. **3210**

A biographical study of Nehru and Madam Pandit by their younger sister. Quotes revealingly from an article Nehru wrote anonymously about himself in 1937. This lengthy illustrated and intimate article was heavily advertised as a "startingly honest family portrait..."

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Otkritic Indii : Translation of *Discovery of India* into Russian. Moscow, Foreign literature publishing house, 1955. 550 p. 31½ cm. **3211**

**Pandit, Vaman H.** Jawaharlal Nehru : a poem. **In** *Nagpur Times* (Nagpur) January 8, 1955. **3212**

Thanking the composer of this poem Nehru in a letter written in his own hand added, "I am very grateful to you for your message of good wishes on the occasion of my birthday. The affection I receive from my countrymen and others is so generous that I feel overwhelmed by it."—*Ibid.*

**Trumbull, Robert.** Portrait of a symbol named Nehru. **In** *New York Times Magazine* (New York) p. 9 and 67-75, December 12, 1954. **3213**

"A correspondent who has spent seven years in India sums up his impressions of her Prime Minister—rallying point of 370,000,000 people."—*Ibid.* This well-written article is profusely illustrated.

## CHRONOLOGY

1955 Jun. 1 Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir commended Nehru's advice to Akalis regarding their *Morcha.* **3214**

In a condolence message sent to D. N. Joshi, eldest son of N. M. Joshi, who died on May 30, Nehru descreted his death as a great loss to the labour movement in India. **3215**

Prime Minister of Yemen, Saif-el-Islam EL Hassan who was on a three-day visit to Delhi, met Nehru. **3216**

1955 Jun. 2 Kanpur labour leaders supported Nehru's statement on nationalization. **3217**

Sent a message to a journal brought out by the Lok Sabha secretariat under the title *Journal Of Parliamentary Information*. The first issue appeared on June 3, 1955. **3218**

A special correspondent of *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) reported from Geneva that "That policy Mr. Nehru has been carrying on for eight years continues to bear fruits and it will be interesting to study the results of his forthcoming journey to Moscow." **3219**

U. N. Dhebar supported Nehru's stand on Goa at Gondia conference. **3220**

*Washington Evening Star* (Washington D. C.) praised Nehru as a "champion of human liberty" and hailed as "good news" a recent Stanford University study showing that India's programme of Industrialization was well ahead of China's. **3221**

Jun. 3 It was reported in the Press that the All-India Radio, Bombay, will relay from Poona a radio report on Nehru's visit to Poona at 8-30 on June 4. An on-the-spot report on the Prime Minister's address at the first passing-out parade at the National Defence Academy will be relayed by Bombay at 9-30 on June 5. **3222**

Jun. 4 Addressing a public meeting attended by over a lakh of people at the Racecourse grounds Poona, Nehru said, "If you are under the impression that the Government of India will take police action or the force to liberate Goa from the Portuguese domination you are entirely mistaken." **3223**

It was reported by *Tass* from Moscow that Nehru's *Discovery of India* has just been issued in a Russian tanslation by the Foreign Literature Publishing House. Foreword to this book is written by Nehru himself. **3224**

1955 Jun. 4 Left New Delhi by air at 8-9 a. m. on his visit to Russia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy and Egypt via Nagpur and Bombay. He took with him a number of exquisite pieces of Indian handicraft for presentation as souvenirs in Russia, Yugoslavia and other countries. Among the souvenirs are some ivory pieces done by Delhi artisans, filigree work from Orissa and Hyderabad, silverware of Kashmir and brocades of Banaras. It is reported that Nehru will be away from India for five weeks. **3225**



Jun. 5 It was reported that Hukum Singh, President of the P. E. P. S. U Riyasati Akali Dal, who is now a member of the Indian parliamentary delegation to U. S. S. R. will seek an opportunity of meeting Nehru in Moscow. **3226**

Nehru took off from Santa Cruz airport Bombay at 3 p. m. by an Air-India International Superconstellation, *Rani of Ajanta* for Prague on his way to Russia. "I am carrying with me the wishes and blessings of our Indian people," Nehru told reporters who crowded around him shortly before he emplaned. **3227**

During a 75-minute stop in Cairo in the night on his flight to Moscow he conferred with Lt. Col. Nasser, Egyptian Premier. **3228**

Vitali Zhukin on Moscow Radio hailed Nehru as "one of the most outstanding statesmen of our age." He further added that "he is Mahatma Gandhi's oldest collaborator." The spokesman also praised the "Panch Shila". **3229**

Jun. 6 Arrived in Prague by air for a 24-hour visit on his way to the Soviet Union. He accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi was met by the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, Mr. Villiam Siroky and the Indian Ambassador Dharma Vira as he stepped out a special plane at Ruzym airport. **3230**

Ranjit K. Bhandari wrote a letter from Simla to the Editor of *Hindustan Times* regarding Nehru's visit to Russia. **3231**

*New York Times* (New York) commented on Nehru's visit to U. S. S. R. **3232**

On his way to Moscow Nehru met Czechoslovak Government leaders during his stay there for 24 hours. He also met the Prime Minister Antonin Zapotacky. **3233**

Had a talk for an hour and a half with the Czechoslovak Prime Minister Siroky and members of his Government. 3234

Sent a message to the Regional Conference of the convenors of Welfare Extension Projects Implementing Committee which met in Bombay on June 6. 3235

1955 Jun. 7 Arrived Moscow by air for a two-week visit as a guest of Soviet Government. It was reported that he flew in abroad by a Soviet "V. I. P." airliner from Prague where he spent two days as the guest of the Czech Government. Moscow's central airport, a 15-minute drive from the Kremlin was festooned with Soviet and Indian flags as the silver airliner touched down. 3236

His Moscow Programme was reported in the Press. 3237

It was reported in the Press that Nehru's visit to the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla, near Poona, and scenes of enthusiastic farewell to him at Delhi and Bombay as he left on a tour of the Soviet Union and Europe, form part of a special story to be released by the Film Division as a supplement to the Indian News Review scheduled for release on Friday, June 10, 1955. 3238

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister in the Union External Affairs Ministry said in Bombay that Nehru's visit to the Vatican would lead the Pope to support India's stand on the Portuguese Indian colonies. 3239

Jun. 8 Discussed world issues with Soviet leaders in Moscow. 3240

It was reported in the Press that Nehru will visit the Soviet Union's industrial atomic energy station claimed to be the world's first. Nehru will be the first non-communist to see the plant. 3241

Pandit Pant called upon the people of the country to consolidate the forces which might strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister Nehru in completing his task of ushering in peace, goodwill and amity among nations of the world. 3242

Nehru addressed a large number of people after dinner. They were waiting to hear him for four hours. The dinner was given in his honour at the Indian Ambassador's residence. For the first time all members of the Presidium, including President Voroshilov, were present at the function. All the speakers expressed keen desire to build up Indo-Soviet friendship on the basis of mutual co-operation and joint endeavour. The Soviet leaders subscribed enthusiastically to the policy of peaceful co-existence based on the five principles and offered all possible technical and economic assistance to India for her development. 3243



1955 Jun. 9 Laid a wreath at the Lenin and Stalin Mausoleum in Moscow. 3244

Made a speech at the state banquet in Moscow. His speech which was greeted with frequent cheers almost sentence by sentence by the large diplomatic gathering present, was a straight call to the world's peacemakers to get together and save the world from the present terrible state of fear and frustration. Marshal Bulganin in a short speech referred to Nehru, as a champion of peace. He also referred to India's active participation in international affairs of peace. 3245

Moscow Radio quoted an article in *Izvaestia* welcoming Nehru's visit to U.S.S.R. The newspaper also described him as a Scientist. 3246

Nehru along with Mrs. Indira Gandhi visited the U.S.S.R. Agricultural Exhibition. The Deputy Foreign Minister, V. V. Kuznetsov, and other high Soviet officials accompanied the Prime Minister. 3247

The *Washington Post*, an American daily, commenting on Nehru's visit to Moscow wrote in a leading article that the Soviets saw in Nehru's trip a chance to impress him with their achievements and devotion to peace. 3248

Jun. 11 Began his tour of Soviet towns. People waited everywhere in thousands and greeted him with cheers and loud cries : "We greet India."—repeating the scenes witnessed in Moscow. 3249

He visited Stalingrad and Volga Dam hydro-electric works. He was greeted with flowers and bonquet presented by Stalingrad girls at the functions and street corners. 3250

Jun. 12 The people of Crimea welcomed Nehru with bonquets and band music and almost the whole town of Simferopol near the Black Sea turned out to greet him. 3251

1955 Jun. 13 S. K. Shastri defends Nehru's attitude to Goa, in a letter to the Editor of the *Sunday Times* (London). **3252**

Jun. 14 Arrived at Tashkent, Capital of the Central Asian Republic of Uzbek, after a seven-hour strenuous flight from Georgia. His plane flew over Azerbaijan, crossed the Caspian Sea and landed at Ashabad, Capital of Turk Republic, for refuelling. Ashabad is 60 miles from the Iranian frontier and is situated in the midst of the vast Paski Kara Desert.
The citizens of Ashabad accorded a warm welcome to Nehru, who spent half an hour at the airport. **3253**

Had comparatively a restful day programme in picturesque Uzbek in Central Asia. With "Salamalekum", he greeted welcoming crowds at Ashabad, capital of Turkmen Republic and later at Tashkent in Uzbek. 80 per cent of whose population is Muslim. **3254**

It was learnt that when Nehru leaves the U. S. S. R. after a fortnight's tour, a joint declaration by him and the Soviet Prime Minister Marshal Bulganin, is expected to be issued which will be an improvement on the Nehru Chou En-lai declaration of July, 1954, emphasizing the five principles of co-existence. **3255**

Jun. 15 Sent a message to the 38th International Labour Conference held at Geneva. **3256**

Visited Sumarkand, famous place of pilgrimage for the Central Asian Muslims. The people broke into unforgettable scenes of enthusiasm when Nehru arrived there for a four-hour sight-seeing tour of the tombs of Muslim saints and other places of historical interest. **3257**

Jun. 16 Arrived in Rubtsovsk (Altai Krai) in South Russia. **3258**

Had a strenuous programme, he flew over 1,500 miles, partly in bad weather, and did a further 150 miles by a dusty road to visit the Kubrinsky State farm in the Altai region. The citizens of Tashkent gave the Prime Minister a warm-off when he left Uzbek city to continue his tour of the Soviet Union. After a two-hour flight Nehru and party reached Alma Ata, capital of Kazakisten where they stopped for two hours. **3259**



Jun. 17 According to a *P. T. I.* news Sir Anthony Eden and the Birtish Government invited Nehru to London, while on his way to India after his tour to Russia and Europe. **3260**

Left Magnitogorsk in the afternoon and arrived later in Sverdiovsk, another industrial town in the Urals, Moscow Radio reported. **3261**

Jun. 18 *Hindustan Times*, special correspondent touring with Nehru informs that Nehru was deeply influenced by the affectionate and friendly welcome by the Russians. **3262**

Nehru's Vienna programme was announced in the newspapers by the *Reuter*. **3263**

Visited Ural Steel Plant in Sverdlovsk and was very much influenced. **3264**

Jun. 19 Arrived in Leningrad. Vast surging crowds lined up for miles from the airport and cheered as Nehru drove in an open car on his arrival in Leningrad. His arrival here was delayed by three hours owing to bad weather. On its way from Sverdlovsk Nehru's plane was diverted to Kazan, capital of Tartar Autonomous Republic. **3265**

Jun. 20 It was reported by *P. T. I.* that Nehru will return to Moscow on June 21 from Leningrad and meet again Soviet leaders and will hold a Press Conference. It was also reported that Nehru's talks with Soviet leaders will conclude on June 21 when he gives a dinner in the evening in honour of his hosts. **3266**

A joint *Communique* on the talks is expected to be issued on Thursday, June 23 simultaneously in Moscow and New Delhi. **3267**

*P. T. I.* special correspondent touring with the Prime Minister writes : ".....Nehru is reported to have casually remarked, 'We are good friends of all, we have no enemies. If there are any we try to make friends'."—P.T.I. **3268**

Polish news agency, *Pap*, informs that Nehru will arrive in Warsaw from Moscow on June 23. He will pay a several-day visit to Poland at the invitation of the Polish Government, the agency added. **3269**

1955 Jun. 21 According to *Reuter's* news Nehru's speech at Moscow's famous Dynamo Stadium was televized and filmed. All Moscow radio stations relayed the public Soviet-Indian friendship meeting which tens of thousands of people attended. **3270**

It was reported in the Press that Nehru's acceptance of the British invitation to London has political interest. The news adds further that Nehru may decide to go to London from Rome on a brief visit. **3271**

Nehru's announcement from Moscow that the Soviet Prime Minister will visit India next winter was welcomed in Great Britain. **3272**

*Reuter* reported that Nehru and his daughter Mrs. Indira Gandhi attended a performance of the ballet "Bakhchesarisky Fountain" at the Bolshoi theatre. **3273**

Significant declarations which will have an important bearing on the course of events for lessening world tension, were made today by Marshal Bulganin and Nehru at a mass meeting of over one lakh Soviet citizens in the gorgeous setting of the Dynamo Stadium. **3274**

Jun. 22 In Washington D. C. a State Department spokesman said that there was no expectation that Nehru would visit the U. S. A. after his visit to the Soviet Union. **3275**

Nehru and Bulganin sign a joint declaration. It was the closing day of his stay in Moscow. The Rector of Moscow University presented the degree of Juridical Science to Nehru at a farewell reception given to him. In the morning he visited Russia's Atomic power-station the first non-communist foreign visitor to do so. In the night the Soviet Prime Minister Marshal Bulganin gave a banquet in Nehru's honour. **3276**

*Reuter* from Rome announces that Nehru will pay an official two-day visit to Italy on July 7 and 8 as a guest of the Italian Government. It is considered "very likely" that Nehru would be received in audience by Pope Pius XII according to a Vatican source. **3277**

*Tass* reported that the Scientific Council of Moscow University has bestowed on Nehru the status of Honour's Cause, Doctor of the Indian Sciences. **3278**



1955 Jun. 23 Joint declaration by Nehru and Bulganin issued simultaneously in the morning in Delhi and Moscow. **3279**

Arrived in Warsaw by air from Moscow after his two-week visit to the Soviet Union. **3280**

Sent greetings to the Prime Minister of Thailand on the occasion of the National Day of Thailand. **3281**

Jun. 24 According to a report of Warsaw Radio Nehru toured Warsaw this morning. He visited city's suburb of Muranov and later car factory at Zeranow. He also visited the Palace of Culture, the highest building in Warsaw which is being built by the Soviet Union as gift by the Soviet people to the people of Poland. **3282**

Baburao, accused in the "Nehru incident case" insisted that when the case was being conducted in Nagpur, Nehru should also be examined here like everybody else. The judge said that he would consider his request. **3283**

A first class magistrate of Nagpur, S. R. Subedar, appearing as a prosecution witness in the Nehru incident case before the Sessions Judge, K. L. Pande yesterday read out a letter written to him by accused, Baburao, in which he had criticized the Congress Government as "ruling by majority" and "lacking in wisdom". **3284**

Pandit Pant to-day described the joint declaration of Nehru and Marshal Bulganin as of "great historical significance" and said : "the declaration has extended the area of peace and is certain to produce a wholesome effect in further relaxing the existing tensions. It has improved the climate of peace." **3285**

Dr. Syed Mahmud commenting on Nehru-Bulganin declaration said : "World peace will be a reality at least for the present generation." **3286**

*The Times*, London claimed that Nehru had "pressed" his own opinions on his Russian hosts during his recent visit to Russia. **3287**

Warsaw Radio reported that immediately after arrival in the afternoon on short visit to Stalinogrod (formerly Katowice) Nehru went on a tour of Silesian towns. **3288**

Jun. 25 A warm welcome was accorded to Nehru when he arrived at Tiflis, capital of the Georgian Republic of

the Soviet Union, by air from Yalta. The airport was decorated with the national flags of India, the Soviet Union and the Georgian Republic. **3289**

Polish Ministers and diplomats showed enthusiastic support for Nehru's peace appeal. **3290**

William Knowland, Republican leader of the U. S. Senate commenting on Nehru's visit to Moscow said in Washington, D.C. that "the Indian Prime Minister had adopted a communist viewpoint" in his joint declaration with Marshal Bulganin. Adding further he said that Nehru should not be permitted to speak as a neutral in any conference on Asia that might develop as a result of the July 18 conference in Geneva. **3291**

1955 Jun. 26 Nehru landed at Voeslau Airport, near Vienna (Austria) in the morning in a special Soviet two-engined plane. **3292**

Nehru was deeply moved when he visited the Scene of mass execution at the Osweicim Concentration camp gas chambers where nearly 2 million men and women were exterminated during the last war. He called it a "factory of death". **3293**

Nehru was given a reception in Cracow which outdid any film extravaganza depicting medieval splendour. **3294**

Signed the friendship treaty between India and Poland in Warsaw. The statement released simultaneously in Warsaw and New Delhi, said: "The two Prime Ministers fully approve of and accept and will be guided by the five principles which have already been accepted by a number of countries for the conduct of their mutual relations."—*Ibid.* p. 1. **3295**

Dr. Syed Mahmud praised Nehru's efforts for world peace. **3296**

Visited Cracow. The whole population of Stalinogrod and Cracow lined the roads shouting "we want peace" as Nehru passed in an open car. In a speech Nehru reiterated that India stood for peace and expressed the conviction that the people of Poland were also firm believers in peace. **3297**

Jun. 27 In the morning after a Press conference, he visited the Vienna Municipality where he was received by the Mayor of Vienna Franz Jonas. Later Nehru paid an



official visit to the Austrian Chancellor Raab, the Vice-Chancellor Adolf Schaerf; the Foreign Minister Leopold Figi, and the Assistant Foreign Minister Bruno Kriesky. **3298**

Nehru declared in Vienna: "India's services were always available to help to decrease international tension. But I do not go around offering them. To do so would be undiplomatic. We help in an unobtrusive way wherever we can" he added. **3299**

Tin Hsi-lin and Chen Han-sheng President and Vice-President respectively of the China-India Friendship Association supporting Nehru's Panch Shila said that the five principles enunciated in the joint statement provided a basis for peaceful co-existence among nations with different social systems and have received the acclaim and support of more and more peace loving nations and peoples. **3300**

William Douglas, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, said in Tokyo that Nehru had done "a wonderful job" by "rolling back local communists". He added further, "We Americans criticize Mr. Nehru for his foreign policy from a different viewpoint. Nevertheless, Mr. Nehru had done a wonderful job rolling back communists from within." **3301**

1955 Jun. 28 According to the *Tanjug*, the Yugoslav news agency, Split Jubljana and other towns which Nehru will visit during his stay in Yugoslavia are preparing to give their guest a warm welcome to thank him for the warm reception given to President Tito in India. **3302**

Arrived in Salzburg (Austria) for a two-day conference of Indian Ambassadors in Europe, to be held at the luxurious Schloss Hotel at Fuschl, a romantic little village, set between wooded mountains 12 miles from Salzburg itself. **3303**

Sent the following telegram to the Soviet Premier, Marshal Bulganin: "After completing my visit to the Soviet Union, I would like to express to you my sincere thanks for all the attention, goodwill, and hospitality shown me by Your Excellency and your colleagues. ..... I am looking forward to meeting you in India."—*Reuter*. **3304**

Jun. 29 According to a *Reuter* news Nehru had secret talks with two West German politicians at Fuschl (near Salzburg). One of them was Dr. Pfleiderer (Bundestag Deputy of

the Liberal Free Democratic Party), provisionally earmarked as future West German Ambassador to Moscow. **3305**

According to a *Tanjug* news Belgrade is going gay today to receive Nehru who is arriving in the Yugoslav capital on June 30 on his first visit to the country. The Zenum airport near Belgrade where the Indian Prime Minister and party, arriving from Austria, are expected to land in the afternoon has been decorated with Indian and Yugoslav national flags, and so are the streets of the city. **3306**

1955 Jun. 30 International Spiritual Parliament, held at Srinagar passed a resolution praising Nehru's work for peace. **3307**

Received a warm, popular welcome never before in Belgrade on an eight-day State visit to Yugoslavia. Nehru and Marshal Tito met as old friends and shook hands with comradely cordiality. In a brief speech at the airport, Nehru expressed his joy at visiting this country. It had been his long-cherished desire, he said, to visit Yugoslavia, especially after Marshal Tito's visit to India. He also expressed his brief visit would lead to useful results. All roads were lined with cheering crowds. Belgrade Radio put up a special programme of Indian music when the Prime Minister arrived. **3308**

Jul. 1 According to *Reuter* news V. K. Krishna Menon will report to Nehru on his talks with President Eisenhower and Dulles on the Formosa problem and other international questions which the Indian envoy had earlier discussed with Chou En-lai in Peking. **3309**

According to the Yugoslav news agency *Tanjug* Nehru had a meeting with the President of the Yugoslav Republic Marshal Tito, in the President's home in Belgrade. It was understood that to-day's meeting was devoted to a review of the international situation since President Tito and Nehru met in Delhi six months ago. **3310**

*Daily Mirror*, London, defended Nehru against what it described as "a campaign of persistent vilification being conducted by the *Daily Express* group of newspapers. **3311**



1955 Jul. 2 Addressed the Federal Parliament at Belgrade. Speaking in a firm and forthright tone he asked whether they were going to use the power trust vested in them to let the world "perish in war" or assure for the people all over the world a life of peace, happiness and creative activity. **3312**

Jul. 3 Had talks with Tito regarding their forthcoming joint statement. **3313**

Marshal Tito showed Nehru, who was his guest on a weeklong State visit, some of Yugoslavia's main industrial achievements since the war in the strategically protected mountain fastness of Bosnia. **3314**

Jul. 4 Left Dubrovnik in the morning with Marshal Tito and Mrs. Tito. **3315**

Twin-engined four-seater "Aero-45" aircraft—the Czech Government's gift to Nehru—has arrived in Bombay from Hamburg by sea. **3316**

Jul. 5 It was reported that the Films Division of the Union Ministry of Information is releasing a film record of Nehru's tour of the Soviet Union. **3317**

Nehru with members of his party arrived this afternoon in Ljubljana, capital of the Slovenian Republic, according to *Tanjug*, Yugoslav news agency. **3318**

Jul. 6 Held the Press Conference in Brioni, Yugoslavia and answered questions on the international situation. **3319**

Significance of the Nehru-Tito talks reported in the Press. **3320**

Jul. 7 Nehru-Tito joint statement released to the Press. **3321**

Arrived in Rome by air from Yugoslavia. **3322**

Jul. 8 Declared in Rome that the Pope fully agreed with him that the Goa issue "is entirely a political problem". **3323**

Arrived in London by air in the night from Rome for informal talks with the British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden. **3324**

Comments on the Nehru-Eden conference were published in the Press. **3325**

1955 Jul. 8 *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* urged that Nehru should visit West Germany to study the problem of German re-unification. **3326**

Jul. 9 Private week-end talks between the Indian and British Prime Ministers which were completed to-day "covered a wide field of topics of common interest", according to an official announcement. **3327**

According to a *P. T. I.* news the Bombay Municipal Corporation unanimously decided to accord a civic reception to Nehru on July 12 when he returns from his "momentous tour of the U. S. S. R. and other European countries." **3328**

Jul. 10 According to a *Reuter* news sent from Dusseldorf Nehru had had "very good impression" of the Soviet Premier, Marshal Bulganin, and his colleagues during his visit to the Soviet Union. **3329**

Spoke at a Press conference at London airport after talks with the British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, on the world situation. After addressing the Pressmen, Nehru left for Cairo on his way to India. **3330**

Sir Winston Churchill sent a telegram to Nehru wishing him *Bon Voyage*, which was handed over to him at the airport just before his departure from London. **3331**

Jul. 11 Arrived in Cairo and made a brief 24-hour halt for talks with Col. Nasser. Welcome arches beautifully decorated with Hindi slogans greeted the Prime Minister everywhere. People in a gay mood, singing, and dancing, marched in processions from all parts of the city to Col. Nasser's office where the talks were being held. **3332**

The New Zealand Prime Minister, Sydney Holland, said in Wellington that Nehru had, in his tour of Russia, Europe and Britain, made a "very valuable contribution towards prospects for world peace." **3333**

Jul. 12 Nehru's plane landed at Santa Cruz airport at 9-40 p. m. The Prime Minister, who had journeyed 25,000 miles—roughly the distance round the earth—showed no signs of strain as he came down the gangway of the Air India International Constellation, *Rani of India*. **3334**



Discussed with Morarji Desai in Bombay the Goa situation. **3335**

1955 Jul. 13 A tumultuous welcome, the like of which has never been witnessed in the Capital before, was accorded to Nehru when he returned this afternoon from his historic tour of Russia and other countries. Ten thousands of people who had thronged the I. A. F. station at Palam since morning, broke into wild cheering and applauses as *The President of India*, which brought the Prime Minister from Bombay to Delhi, landed. The airport rang with shouts of "Jawaharlal Nehru *Zindabad*", "Mahatma Gandhi *Zindabad*", "*Shanti-ke-doot Zindabad*". **3336**

Relaxed for two hours in the company of his colleagues, both in the Cabinet and in the Congress at the residence of Pandit Pant who had arranged an evening party for him. **3337**

U. N. Dhebar met him and spent 40 minutes with him. **3338**

Jul. 14 Satish Chatterjee, Secretary, All-India State Transport Employers' Union, commended Nehru's efforts for peace. **3339**

The Leningrad Hermitage Museum received a three-panel screen of ivory fretwork ornamented with plant decorations from Nehru. The screen has been made by Indian craftsmen and is housed in a case covered with velvet, satin and brocade. The screen will be shown shortly in Leningrad during an Indian art exhibition. **3340**

Jul. 15 At an unprecedented ceremony—a State banquet at Rashtrapati Bhavan held in honour of Nehru—the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad announced the conferment of the highest national award, *Bharat Ratna*, on Jawaharlal Nehru tonight. **3341**

Count Ostrorog, the French Ambassador in India, called on the Prime Minister at the Ministry of External Affairs. The meeting lasted about one hour. **3342**

Marshal Tito sent a message of goodwill to Nehru. **3343**

Traffic regulations in connection with Civic Reception to Nehru by the Delhi Municipal Committee were announced in the Press. **3344**

1955 Jul. 16 Civic reception was given to Nehru on behalf of the citizens of Delhi and New Delhi. The address presented to him was inscribed on a scroll of gold brocade, its two edges being held by ivory wands. **3345**

Jul. 17 Gian Singh Rarewala, ex-dictator, Akali *Morcha* in a statement showed that Sikhs have faith in Nehru. **3346**

Jul. 18 A. I. C. C. staff gave a reception party to Nehru, to mark the Prime Minister's homecoming. Later, a 45-minute closed-door conference on party affairs and organizational matter was held. **3347**

President Eisenhower subscribed to the *Panch Shila* principle of co-existence and non-interference in his speech to the Big-Four conference in Geneva. **3348**

Jul. 19 Nehru received the Indonesian President, Dr. Soekarno, arrived in New Delhi at 2-55 a.m. on his way to Mecca on pilgrimage. **3349**

"The Portuguese cannot and will not hold to Goa", said Nehru in a challenging declaration at his Press conference in Parliament House. **3350**

Greeted Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to India, when the latter called on Nehru. **3351**

Jul. 20 United States supported Nehru's suggestion for an international conference on Asian problems. **3352**

Was examined on commission as a prosecution witness for about 40 minutes in the case against a Nagpur ricksha-puller, Baburao, in the Prime Minister's Office at the External Affairs Ministry. **3353**

Jul. 22 Sent a reply to Mohammed Ali's letter in connection with Pandit Pant's statement about Kashmir. **3354**

Jul. 23 A Foreign Office spokesman refused to comment on whether Britain had been kept informed of the exchange of correspondence between Nehru and Eisenhower on Asian problems. **3355**

Jul. 24 Reported in the Press that the Allahabad University students' deputation is to meet Nehru. **3356**

Received replies from Sir Anthony Eden and Molotov in connection with India's demand for protection for the International Supervisory Commission personnel in South Viet-Nam. **3357**



1955 Jul. 25 Made a major speech on Goa on the first day of the Autumn Session of the Lok Sabha. **3358**

Rickshaw-puller Baburao, who was charged with having attempted to cause the death of Nehru at Nagpur on March 12, 1955 told the Sessions Judge in Nagpur that he only went to meet the Prime Minister and did not mean to attack him. **3359**

Jul. 26 Nehru proclaimed in the Lok Sabha that in existing conditions, "Portuguese retention of Goa is a continuing interference with the political system established in India to-day." **3360**

Jul. 26 Richaw-puller Baburao, who stands charged with having attempted to cause the death of Nehru, to-day told the jurors assisting the District and Sessions Judge, K. L. Pande, that he had absolutely no intention to harm the Prime Minister. The text of the deposition of Nehru as a prosecution witness on Commission at Delhi on July 20 in the Baburao case was also heard in the court. **3361**

Sir John Kotelawala, Ceylon's Prime Minister, said to-day that "as long as Mr. Nehru is at the helm of affairs we in the East have nothing to be afraid of, as his efforts are directed towards peace." **3362**

Jul. 27 Baburao, the rickshaw-puller, was to-day found guilty on a charge of attempting to cause the death of Nehru in Nagpur on March 12, 1955. **3363**

Corrected an M. P.'s pronunciation of "Diem", (name of the South Viet-nam Prime Minister, Ngo Din Diem.) He said it was pronounced "Zem" and not as it was spelled. **3364**

Greeted the Burmese Ambassador-designate, Sithu U Aung Soc, when the latter called on him. **3365**

Told to the members of the Lok Sabha that the South Viet-nam Government had offered compensation for the loss suffered by the International Commission in Saigon on July 20, 1955. **3366**

Jul. 28 A film critic of the *Hindustan Times*, (New Delhi) commented on the Soviet film on Nehru's tour. **3367**

K. L. Pande, the District and Sessions Judge, Nagpur sentenced richshaw-puller Baburao to undergo six years' rigorous imprisonment under 307, I. P. C., for attempting to cause the death of Nehru on March 12, 1955. **3368**

Strongly supported Decimal Coinage system in the Lok Sabha. **3369**

Stated in the Lok Sabha during question-hour that progress in regard to the settlement of the question of the Stateless persons in Ceylon had been unsatisfactory. **3370**

1955 Jul. 29 Congratulated President Eisenhower for the role he played in easing East-West tensions during the Big-Four conference at Geneva. **3371**

Jul. 30 Ujjal Singh, one of the Punjab Ministers met him in New Delhi regarding the Punjab Ministry's unsolved problem. **3372**

Jul. 31 According to a *P.T.I.* news Nehru will make a statement in the Lok Sabha on August 2nd on the A.I.I. plane *The Kashmir Princess* which crashed in the South China Sea on April 11, 1955. *The Kashmir Princess* was carrying Chinese officials to Bandung. A court inquiry instituted by the Indonesian Government has given the verdict that the plane was destroyed by sabotage.—*P.T.I.* **3373**

Sent a message felicitating Marshal Bulganin on the part he played in the summit talks at Geneva with heads of the Governments of the U.S.A., U.K. and France. **3374**

Aug. 1 Dr. B. N. Mehta, head of the history and political science department, B. R. College, Agra addressing a meeting under the auspices of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society said that Nehru's visit to Russia was of international importance as it helped in creating a peaceful atmosphere. **3375**

It was reported in the Press that Nehru is annoyed with the Punjab leaders for not compromising their differences. **3376**

Aug. 2 Ishwarlal Desai, Gujarat Praja Socialist leader, suggested in Pardi (Surat) that "Mr. Nehru should resign just for one day from his responsibilities as Prime Minister of India and lead a march into the Portuguese possessions to symbolize the fact that these foreign enclaves are part of the soil of India." **3377**

Made a statement in the Lok Sabha regarding the sabotage of the Air India International's Constellation "*The Kashmir Princess.*" **3378**



Sent a telegram to Pandit Ravishanker Shukla on his 79th birthday. He said : "All my good wishes, I hope you will have many years of service to the country in future to add to your long record of service." **3379**

1955 Aug. 3 Participated in the *Raksha Bandhan* celebration at his residence. The celebration was arranged by the Students' Social Academy of India. **3380**

A deputation of the New Rajendernagar Residents Association met Nehru and handed over to him a memorandum for the grant of individual water connections in the area. **3381**

Aug. 4 Gave a warm welcome to Dr. Soekarno at the Palam Airport. **3382**

Aug. 4 Marshal Bulganin, Soviet Prime Minister said that Nehru's visit to Russia last month and the joint Indo-Soviet "Communique" issued after it proved that both countries were anxious to consolidate relations between them. **3383**

Aug. 5 It was reported in the Press that Nehru will fly over U. P. flood-affected areas and will also visit Gorakhpur. **3384**

Dr. Luther Evans, Director-General of U.N.E.S.C.O. called on Nehru. **3385**

Told the members of the Lok Sabha that acceptance of the principles of *Panch Shila* by a country inevitably affected the relations of that country with other countries "though it may not tie itself down." As far as India was concerned Nehru added, the principles of *Panch Shila* applied to all countries. **3386**

V. G. Deshpande speaking in a meeting at Mathura, criticised Nehru's policy regarding cow protection. **3387**

Aug. 6 Inaugurated the Department of African Studies at the University of Delhi. **3388**

Aug. 7 Comments on Harry B. Elli's article about Nehru's attitude towards Goa appeared in *The Hindustan Times.* The aricle was published in *The Christian Science Monitor*, Boston. **3389**

Described at Lucknow in a Press conference his aerial survey of the flood-affected districts—Bara Banki, Faizabad and Basti. He was accompanied by K.M.

Munshi, U. P. Governor, Dr. Sampurnanand, Chief Minister and Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Railways. **3390**

While addressing a big public meeting in Lucknow in the evening Nehru declared that he found great thirst for peace in all countries he had visited during his recent tour of Europe. **3391**

1955 Aug. 8 Addressing a public meeting in Allahabad, he referred to various problems facing the country and said creativeness had to be developed in India and other Asian countries now that all of them had achieved political independence. **3392**

Aug. 9 In a message sent to the Mayor of Nagaski on the anniversary of the dropping of the second atomic bomb on that city, Nehru said : "We have had enough of war and hatred and violence. Let us turn our minds to the ways of peace and co-operation." **3393**

Aug. 9 On his return to Delhi from a visit to U.P. he appealed for contributions to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund to enable provision of relief to flood-affected areas in U. P., Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. **3394**

P. Kodanda Rao of the Servants of India Society urged Nehru to participate in the Goa movement. **3395**

Aug. 10 Met the members of Parliament who are on the informal consultative committee for the External Affairs Ministry. He discussed with them the Goa situation, particularly the satyagraha campaign fixed for Aug. 15. **3396**

A resolution requesting the Prime Minister Nehru to take in his hands the task of solving public problems affecting Hindus and Sikhs was passed in the meeting of prominent citizens held in Ambala. **3397**

Aug. 11 Reportedly summed up the discussion at the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party held in New Delhi to consider the Select Committee's report on the Companies Bill. **3398**

Aug. 12 Attended the inauguration ceremony of the Hindi Exhibition organised by the Ministry of Education, in New Delhi. **3399**



1955 Aug. 13 A deputation of the Federation of Displaced Persons' Association, Delhi State met Nehru at his residence to represent to him their grievances with regard to the rent and auctioning of the houses and shops allotted to them. **3400**

Telephoned the Bihar Chief Minister, Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha, in the evening to inquire about the latest situation in Patna firing. **3401**

Aug. 14 According to a *P. T. I.* news an exhibition of the presents received by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Indira Gandhi during their recent visit to the U. S. S. R., Poland, Austria, Czechoslovkia and Italy will be held in the National Museum of India at Rashtrapati Bhavan. **3402**

Sent a message of greetings to the Prime Minister of Pakistan on the occasion of Pakistan National Day. **3403**

Aug. 15 Made Independence Day speech at the ramparts of the Red Fort, in Delhi. Spoke on a few important current problems India faces at present. About Goo he said that Goa is a part of India. He dismissed the Portuguese claim to that territory in his historic speech which was listened to with rapt attention by a vast gathering of men, women and children. **3404**

## AGRICULTURE

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Confirming constitution of farmers, intention ; Nehru commends new Bill. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 12, 1955. p. 6. **3405**

Report of a speeeh in the Lok Sabha on April 11, 1955. He said that the amendments to the constitution now before the House (in respect of compensation for property acquired, clarified and brought the constitution in line without what its makers intended.

——Need to improve method of cultivation. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 3, 1955. p. 6. **3406**

While inaugurating the first National Convention of Farmers, called upon agriculturists to improve their farming methods and increase the yield per acre. Adding further he said that national wealth had to be increased, otherwise only poverty would have to be distributed. The speech was in Hindi.

——Popularizing better farming techniques : Nehru's address to Indian Agricultural Research Institute students. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 3, 1955. p. 1. and 12. **3407**

"The Prime Minister, who was delivering the convocation address at the golden jubilee celebration of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute said agriculture and power were two pillars of India's economy."—*Ibid.*

## *AHIMSA*

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Non-violence only way to peace. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 6, 1955. p. 3. **3408**

Addressing in Hindi a meeting of the Jains held at the Constitution Club, New Delhi to celebrate the 2,554th birthday anniversary of Mahavira, founder of Jainism, Nehru said that the moral force of non-violence seemed today to be only answer to the threat to mankind from atom and hydrogen bombs.

## ASIAN NATIONS' CONFERENCE

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru warns those who live by sword. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 15, 1955. p. 1. and 12. **3409**

Nehru speaking at a banquet given by him on April 14, 1955 at Rashtrapati Bhavan to Col. Nasser, Prime Minister of Egypt, and Sardar Mohammed Naim, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, quoted the ancient saying that those who live by sword will perish by the sword, and said it put their faith in the atom bomb would perish by the atom bomb. Adding further he said, "This world cannot go ahead or bring peace and prosperity by methods of violence, by aggression, by hatred and the like."—*Ibid.*

**Nehru, Rameshwari.** Prelude to Bandung conference in New Delhi. **In** *Time* (Chicago) 65 : 40 April 18, 1955. **3410**

*about*

**Pope Pius, XII.** Pope raises voice against atom horror. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 11, 1955. p. 1. and 12. **3411**

A report of Pope Pius XXII's Easter message to the world in which he called on statesmen of "East and West" to make a sincere effort to reach "lasting understanding" and agree on a progressive disarmament to spare humanity the destruction of a new war.

## ASIAN AFRICAN CONFERENCE

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Asian African Conference, Bandung Delhi, Publication Division, Government of India, 1955. p. 19½ cm. **3412**

A collection of speeches Nehru delivered in the Asian Relations Conference.

——Bandung a symbol of hope for colonial peoples. Nehru's review in Lok Sabha. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) May 1, 1955. p. 9. **3413**

"In the Bandung Declaration, on world peace and co-operation we find the full embodiment of the "five principles" or Panch Shila and the addition to them of elaborations which reinforce those principles," said Nehru in Lok Sabha on April 30, 1955.

——Smooth adoption of Bandung meet agenda ; Nehru paves way for accord. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 18, 1955. p. 1. and 12. **3414**

A report of the preliminary meeting of member delegations in which Nehru spoke and helpful to overcome certain anticipated difficulties in the wording of the agenda and to limit it to about half a dozen items.



*about*

**Asian-African Conference :** Live and let live in Unity in Diversity. New Delhi, Information Service Indonesia, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, 1955. 302 p. 19½ cm. illus. **3415**

This official publication of the Republic of Indonesia includes all the speeches and other material related to the Conference. Contents : 1. Preparation for the Conference ; 2. President Soekarno's speech ; 3. Chairman Ali Sastroamidjojo's speech ; 4. Delegation's speeches ; 5. Who is who ; 6. Final Communique ; 7. Closing speech of delegates ; 8. Closing speech of Chairman ; 9. Press opinions ; 10. Bandung during the Conference ; 11. The Conference in retrospect ; and 12. Capital's population and area. The chapter on "Press Opinion" at the end of the book is very useful.

**Faisal Al-Saud, Prince Amir.** Amir Faisal's praise for Nehru's role. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) May 4, 1955. p. 1. **3416**

Prince Amir Faisal Al-saud, Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia paid a magnificent tribute to Nehru for his efforts for the success of the Bandung Conference.

**Menon, V. K. Krishna,** explains Bandung conference. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) May 2, 1955 ; p. 8. **3417**

Menon in a speech in Madras said "Bandung has made a definite contribution to world peace, and co-operation."

## *BHOODAN* MOVEMENT

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**Bhave, Vinoba.** India must stand on her own legs ; Vinoba Bhave supports Nehru's stand. **In** *Search Light* (Patna) July 7, 1954. **3418**

**Narain, J. P.** Bhoodan key to happiness. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 11, 1955. p. 4. **3419**

A report of a speech he delivered in a meeting held in Ajmal Khan Park, Karol Bagh, New Delhi, on April 10, under the auspices of the Bharat Sewak Samaj. He said that Acharya Vinoba Bhave's bhoodan movement was not of limited conception or scope. It aimed at the good not only of India but also of the world. If successful, it would save India and the world which hovered on the brink of a catastrophe.

**Singh, Ambika.** Progress of *Bhoodan.* **In** *A.I.C.C. Economic Review* (New Delhi) 7 : 8-9, August 15, 1955. p. 72-74. **3420**

A well written article summarizing origin and development of the *Bhoodan movement.*

## COMMUNISM

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru accuses of maligning Indian people. **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Delhi) Jan. 16, 1955. **3421**

While speaking in a public meeting in Vijyavada, South India, Nehru described the Indian Communists as "professional maligners of Indian people."

——Nehru denounces Indian Communists. **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) Jan. 16, 1955. **4322**

A report of a speech he delivered at Rajahmundry on Jan. 14. He denounced the communists of the country for their reactionary role. He wanted to know what part the communists had played in the task of building India and this is the part they played he said that the Communists opposed all the work undertaken by the Government.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru on Marx. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi April 4, 1955. **3423**

While addressing a public meeting in Delhi Nehru said, "Marx was a great man. I have the highest regard for Marx as a thinker and propounder of a philosophy. But Marx wrote a hundred years ago. I have read many things which Marx wrote. They sharpen your mind, but those things related to things which existed in Europe a hundred years ago. Those writings do not apply to India in the modern context at all". He added further "The trouble in our communist brethren have crammed some tenets of Marx and consider them as *mantra* to be recited on every occasion and to solve every problem."—*Ibid.*

——On the side of humanity. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 4, 1955. p. 1. **3424**

Speaking in Hindi to an audience of about 200,000 people on April 3 at Ramlila Grounds Delhi, he was critical of those who let themselves be swayed by rigid dogmas and slogans such as capitalism, socialism, communism, Marxism and Gandhism. If all those slogans had to be understood in the hard contest of the present, even the author of Marxism did not intend that he should be followed blindfold. A fresh mind had to be applied to the solution of the problems of to-day.

——Reds are India's reactionaries. **In** *Times of India* (Delhi) Jan. 15, 1955. **3425**

An account of Nehru's speech he delivered while he launched his short and swift election campaign in Andhra with a witharing attack on Indian Communists for their emphasis on violence.

*about*

**Harrison, Selig Seidennman.** How Nehru did it in Andhra. **In** *New Republic* (New York) 132 : 8-9 March 21, 1955. **3426**

An American journalist describes Nehru's efforts against the communists in Andhra.

——Nehru loses his Jim Farley. **In** *New Republic* (New York) 131 : 15-16 Nov. 29, 1954. **3427**

**Nehru** and the reds. **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 44 : 51 Nov. 15, 1954. **3428**

**Nehru's** Peiping visit. **In** *America* (New York) 92 : 141-142 Nov. 6, 1954. **3429**

## DEMOCRACY

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Praised for democratic system ; Nehru's message to new Journal. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 3, 1955. p. 5. **3430**



He said, "I am convinced that this is basically the right system for us even though it may be necessary to make minor variations in it by amending our constitution so as to remove any obstructions to our program."

## DOCTORATE CONFERRED UP ON NEHRU

**Moscow University,** the Scientific council of, bestowed on Nehru on June 22, 1955, the status of Honoris Causa, Doctor of the Indian Sciences. Proposing the award the Dean of the Faculty of Law said : "We know that Mr. Nehru in this practical activities has been an active member of the national liberation movement, a fighter for the national liberation of India and a political leader of a great state. Being at the same time the Minister for Foreign Affairs of India, Mr. Nehru has always spoken and continues to speak in defence of the principles of international law for the recognition of the sovereign right of large and small states for ceasing international tension of Asia and throughout the world."—*Reuter.* **3431**

## EDUCATION

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru and Azad explain value of Education, foundation laid in city for women's college. **In** *Indian Express* (Madras) Jan. 23, 1955. **3432**

A report of an address he delivered in Madras after having laid the Foundation Tablet for a Women's College sponsored by the Southern India Education Trust at Teynampet.

## FORMOSA

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Formosa. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 17, 1955. p. 6. **3433**

A report of views Nehru expressed on the Formosa problem during his speech he delivered on July 16, in the Ramlila Grounds, Delhi.

——Formosa is part of China. Mr. Nehru reiterates India Government's view. **In** *Hindu* (Madras) Feb. 26, 1955. **3434**

A report of Nehru's speech on Formosa in the Parliament, New Delhi.

——Nehru advises informal approach. **In** *Statesman* (New Delhi) Feb. 10, 1955. **3435**

He said the best way to approach the Formosa problem was to the allow excitement to die down and make informal approaches because informal approaches became rigid approaches.

——Nehru deplores use of strong language : need to approach world problem peacefully. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Feb. 10, 1955. **3436**

Speaking at a public reception given to him within a few hours of the conclusion of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. Conference he said the world was faced with a very difficult situation in the Far East.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru's statement at Geneva. **In** *Statesman* (New Delhi) Feb. 16, 1955. **3437**

A report of his statement on Formosa, he made in Geneva on Feb. 14, 1955.

——No flare up in Formosa area. **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Delhi). Jan. 28, 1955. **3438**

Nehru who halted for an hour at the Santa Cruz airport before emplaning for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference said the Formosan developments would naturally be discussed at the Prime Ministers' Conference.

——No warlike activities, over Formosa likely. **In** *Statesman* (New Delhi) Feb. 18, 1955. **3439**

On his return to Delhi from London Nehru told Press correspondents who gathered to meet him at Palam air-port that he did not apprehend any warlike activities to develop over Formosa, though the situation continued to be serious.

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**Mulgaokar, S.** Immediate talks on Formosa. Mr. Nehru clarifies India's attitude. **In** *Times of India* (Delhi) Feb. 15, 1955. **3440**

"An immediate international conference on Formosa is not favoured in India, This was made clear by the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Nehru, at a brief meeting with the Press before he left London by an Air India International plane this morning"—*Ibid.*

**Menon, V. K. Krishna.** Menon's surprise announcement. **In** *Statesman* (New Delhi) Mar. 31, 1955. **3441**

An account of the Press conference in which he announced the release of four U. S. Armymen by China. Krishna Menon, who had talks in Peking with Chou-En-lai and other Chinese leaders described the release of the four U. S. airmen as "major step" and as great change in the attitude of the Chinese Government.

**One who came from Delhi can do it.** **In** *Free Press Journal* (Bombay) Feb. 7, 1955. **3442**

Several British newspapers during the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, suggested that India's Prime Minister Nehru should use his "Constructive influence" to bring the Formosa deadlock to an end.

## GENEVA CONFERENCE

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Climate for 'Summit' talks favourable. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 11, 1955. p. 1 and 19. **3443**

A report of his statement he made in a Press Conference at London Airport after his talks with the British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden. He said that he did not expect the Summit Conference at Geneva to produce any sudden blue-print but we can readily expect certain steps in the direction of peaceful settlement of disputes.

——Geneva atmosphere. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 20, 1955. p. 12. **3444**



Speaking in a press conference on July 19, Nehru welcomed the atmosphere in which the 'Summit' talks began in Geneva on July 18, and said, "The speeches made were good."

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Greeting to Big Four. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 17, 1955 p. 6. **3445**

Addressing directly the audience on July 16, 1955 Nehru said that several lakhs of Indian citizens were present at the meeting and he would like to send, on behalf of the people and Government of India greetings and good wishes to the Big Four leaders. He said, "Let us hope that these leaders will succeed in removing the spectre of war which holds the world in grip and finding a new path which all countries could follow in fruitful co-operation with one another for achieving peoples progress."—*Ibid.*

——Nehru happy over Geneva outcome. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 25, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3446**

While addressing the Congress Parliamentary Party on July 24 expressed satisfaction at the happy conclusion of the "Summit" conference at Geneva.

**Daily "Summit diary."** **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 19—24, 1955. **3447**

This diary is a valuable source for the activities of the Geneva conference.

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**Victorius end of Geneva meeting.** **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 24, 1955. **3448**

A Press report of the decisions reached at Geneva.

**Western approach to Geneva talks.** Changes possible after Nehru Eden conference. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 9, 1955. p. 1. **3449**

Comments on Nehru's conference with Sir Anthony Eden.

## GOA

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Goa part of India. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) August 16, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3450**

"Goa is a part of India." In these unambiguous words the Prime Minister dismissed the Portuguese claim to that territory in his Independence Day speech which was listened to with rapt attention by a vast gathering of men, women and children at the Red Fort, Delhi.

——Goa problem. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 17, 1955. p. 6. **3451**

A report of his speech he delivered in the Ramlila Grounds on July 16. Speaking on the Goa problem Nehru said, "I want to reiterate our resolve to solve the Goa problem through peaceful means only. I have not the slightest doubt that we will succeed in our peaceful efforts in liberating Goa from foreign rule."—*Ibid.*

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** India considering further steps against Goa ; Nehru's declaration in Parliament. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 27, 1955. p. 6. **3452**

He proclaimed in the Lok Sabha on July 26, that in existing conditions, "Portuguese retention of Goa is a continuing interference with the political system established in India to-day."—*Ibid.*

——India may change Goa policy: Nehru's statement in Lok Sabha. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) May 5, 1955. p. 1. **3453**

In a statement in the Lok Sabha Nehru narrated the recent occurrences in Goa and said that the situation was grave and would become ever graver if the Portuguese authorities deported the *satyagrahis*.

——Police action envisaged for Goa. Nehru explains Government policy. **In** *Hindustan Times*. (New Delhi) June 5, 1955 p. 1. and 12. **3454**

Addressing a public meeting attended over a lakh of people at the Racecourse grounds, Poona on June 4th Nehru said, "If you are under the impression that the Government of India will take police action or use force to liberate Goa from the Portuguese domination, you are entirely mistaken." He added further that he would stick to the policy of peace in settling the Goa issue even if it meant a delay of months or even a year or two in freeing the pocket."—*Ibid.* p. 1.

——Pope fully agrees Goa is entirely political issue ; **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 9, 1955. p. 1 and 10. **3455**

A Press report of Nehru's interview with the Pope in Rome.

——Portuguese Legation in Delhi to be closed down : lays stress on peaceful methods. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 26, 1955. p. 1. and 4. **3456**

This important speech Nehru delivered at the first day of the autumn session of the Lok Sabha, New Delhi. He reading from a prepared speech ran through the history of the Goan freedom struggle and explained how the Government policy of restraint had averted ugly situations underlining the essentially Goan character of the movement.

——Scandalous situation in Goa : Nehru's warning at Press conference. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 20, 1955. p. 1. **3457**

"The Portuguese cannot and will not hold on to Goa," said Nehru in a challenging declaration on July 19 at his Press conference in Parliament House.

——Situation in Goa may necessitate change in policy. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 1, 1955. p. 1. **3458**

An account of a Press conference in which Nehru explained India's policy towards Goa.

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**Arya, P. C.** Goa struggle. **In** *A. I. C. C. Economic Review* (New Delhi) 7 : 8-9, August 15, 1955. p. 129-131. **3459**

A well written article on the Goa issue supporting India's stand.



**Costa, Fernando.** Fascist regime in Goa. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 5, 1955. p. 7. **3460**

An analysis of the Goa issue.

**Dhebar, U. N.** Nehru's stand on Goa supported. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 3, 1955. p. 5. **3461**

Dhebar, who was inaugurating a political conference organized by the Nagpur Pradesh Congress Committee, supported a resolution on Goa which expressed the confidence in the stand taken by Nehru on the issue.

**Deshpande, V. G.** Portuguese agents. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 27, 1955. p. 6. **3462**

Commenting on Nehru's statement on Goa V. G. Deshpande (Hindu Mahasabha-M. B.) urged upon the Government to take "forthright steps" to settle the Goa issue on a Governmental level instead of leaving it to be decided by *satyagrahis*. The Government was sovereign and it must, therefore, tackle this international problem itself."

**Gadgil, N. V.** Wrong step. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 27, 1955 p. 6. **3463**

Supporting Nehru's statement on Goa Gadgil said that the Government of India's action in asking the Portuguese Government to close down her Legation in Delhi did constitute a new trend in her policy towards Goa. He asked those who advocate police action against Goa to be patient.

**Gandhi, M. K.** Goa's freedom battle and Gandhiji. **In** *A. I. C. C. Economic Review* (New Delhi) 7 : 8-9, August 15, 1955 p. 127. **3464**

This report of an interview the two representatives of the Goan Youth League had with Gandhiji on July 3, 1946 summarizes his views on the Goa issue which has become an important national and international issue at present.

**Gopalan, A. K.** National issue. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 27, 1955. p. 6. **3465**

Commenting on Nehru's declaration in the Lok Sabha about Goa A. K. Gopalan, leader of the Communist Group, said that the issue of Goa was national issue and the India people could not remain quiet until Goa was liberated. The Goa liberation movement was becoming stronger and hundreds of people were coming forward to participate in the struggle, in spite of the terrible repression let loose by the Portuguese Government.

**Jack, Homer A.** Nehru's policy bound to succeed : Goa may be free within 3 years. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) August 20, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3466**

Dr. Jack who was one of the group of foreign journalists who were allowed to enter Goa to observe the mass satyagraha on August 15, 1955. In a series of articles he summarizes what he saw in Goa and what are his views on the issue.

**Kripalani,** *Acharya* **J. B.** Two courses of action. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 27, 1955. p. 6. **3467**

Criticising Nehru's statement on Goa Acharya Kripalani said that the Prime Minister had not given any indication of what the Government proposed to do to solve this problem. He suggested two courses of action open to solve the problem.

He said that the Government must either resort to police action for which no one could blame them or mobilize public opinion in the country and resort to mass *satyagraha* backed by the Government.

**Narayan, Shriman.** Campaign inside Goa. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) August 20, 1955. p. 1 and 5. **3468**

Speaking in a public meeting at Indore he said that Goans should intensify their liberation agitation from within the colony. Adding further he said that the international public opinion should know that Goans were more anxious than people in the Indian Union for the merger of Goa with India.

**Noveselsky, N.** Goa should belong to India. **In** *A.I.C.C. Economic Review* (New Delhi) 7 : 8-9, August 15, 1955. p. 128. **3469**

A well written article by a Russian, summarizing what the Goa Issue is. In conclusion the author adds : "With the support of the peace-loving peoples, the oppressed population of Goa, and the Indian people as a whole will succeed in having their just demand met."—*Ibid.*

**Shastri, S. K.** Nehru's Goa policy defended ; reply to comments in British Press. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 14, 1955. p. 6. **3470**

In a letter to the Editor the author clarifies some of the issues raised by critical editorial in the *Sunday Times* (London) about Nehru's attitude towards Goa.

## HINDUISM

**Bhave, Vinoba.** Flexibility of Hindu dharma ; Vinoba's address at Jagannath Temple. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) March 23, 1955 p. 9. **3471**

"Let us throw open our temples, scriptures and our hearts to all those who desire to drink at that eternal fountain of Knowledge ; let us not convert our places of worship into jails. That is the least that we should do while refraining from imitating some enthusiasts of other religions who try to foist their faith on peoples of other faiths", said Acharya Vinoba Bhave in Puri on March 22, 1955. He did not enter the famous Jagannath temple as the temple authorities would not allow a French lady of his entourage to accompany him.

## INDIA—DEFENCE

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Need of new pattern for armed forces ; Nehru on formation of Defence councils. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) March 26, 1955. p. 6. **3472**

Speaking in the Lok Sabha on the Budget demand for grants totalling Rs. 224·9 crores in respect of the Defence Ministry Nehru said that he agreed with Mrs. Chakravarty that a new pattern for the defence forces should be evolved. The pattern of the British days should not be maintained except in so far as some elements in it were good.

## INDIA—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Great tasks facing the nation ; new responsibilities for youth. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) March 22, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3473**



While addressing a big gathering at Allahabad Railway Station after laying the foundation-stone of the new station building he said that the world was watching with interest the progress which India was making in bringing about a social and economic revolution. He further added that the Government had taken upon itself the great task of establishing a socialistic society, but it could not succeed in such a great experiment without people's co-operation.

## INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY (GENERAL)

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Co-operation with Asians ; Western Powers' responsibility. **In** *Hindu* (Madras) Feb. 17, 1955. **3474**

An account of Nehru's television interview for 30 million Americans.

——Nehru discusses world issue with Soviet leaders. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 9, 1955. p. 1 and 6. **3475**

A Press report of his general discussion regarding the prevailing issues with the Soviet leaders.

——*Panch Shila* : Asia's challenge to world ; defence pacts add to tension. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 1, 1955 p. 1 and 8. **4376**

While initiating the discussion on the demands for grants for the Ministry of External Affairs, he said, "I see no other way out except for countries and nations to adopt Gandhiji's gospel, anyhow to realize that force is no remedy, that war is not only no remedy but is an ultimate evil today and that violence is no good and does not pay—apart from its moral."—*Ibid.*

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**Exorbitance of Mr. Nehru.** **In** *America* (New York) 93 : 61 April 16, 1955. **3477**

**India, short of** goals warns to U. S. Capital. **In** *Business Week.* (New York) p. 142-5 November 27, 1954. **3478**

**Man between.** **In** *Times* (Chicago) 65 : 27-8 Feb. 14, 1955. **3479**

Describes briefly Nehru's visit to London in connection with the Prime Ministers' Conference and comments on his neutral foreign policy with special reference to Formosa.

**Martin, Kingsley.** British looks to Nehru with hope. **In** *Tribune* (Ambala) Feb. 1, 1955. **3480**

Speaking at a meeting in memory of Mahatma Gandhi under the auspices of the India League, Martin, Editor of the *New Statesman and Nation* told that following Mahatma Gandhi's ideals Nehru initiated the monument that led to the end of the fighting in Indonesia and to Indonesian independence. Working in similar Gandhian spirit, Nehru had helped to bring an end to the Korean war and had also promoted a settlement in Indo-China.

**Murti, B. S. N.** Nehru's foreign policy. New Delhi, The Beacon Information and Publications (India), 1953. 183 p. 21½ cm. **3581**

"In this book, Dr. B. S. N. Murti, a specialist in international affairs, has attempted to give a clear and objective interpretation of Nehru's foreign policy."

**Nehru and Tito conclude Visit.** **In** *Christian Century* (Chicago) 72 : 4 Jan. 5, 1955. **3482**

Comments on the joint statement of Nehru and Marshal Tito. Also comments on Africo-Asian Conference.

**Nehru-Nasser talks** on world situation. **In** *Times of India* (Delhi) Feb. 16, 1955. **3483**

A report of the meeting between Nehru and Nassar on the situation in the Far Middle and Near East.

**Nehru's Choice.** **In** *Times* (Chicago) 64 : 34 November 24, 1954. **3484**

**New look at Indian neutralism.** **In** *America* (New York) 92 : 174-175 Nov. 13, 1954. **3485**

**Peace, but no prize.** **In** *U. S. News* (Dayton Ohio) 37 : 68 Dec. 3, 1954. **3486**

**Rand, Christopher.** Letter from New Delhi. **In** *New Yorker* (New York) 31 : 118-32 April 16, 1955. **3487**

**Way to peace.** **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 1 1955. p. 9. **3488**

An editorial note on Nehru's address in Lok Sabha on March 31, in which he said, "I do not think there is any immediate danger of war in the near future. Nevertheless, I am sorry to say, the situation generally in the world has hardened. It has become more difficult of solution and things are happening which may well lead not merely to a worsening of the situation but to catastrophic results."—*Ibid.*

## INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY—ASIA

**Douglas, William.** Nehru's foreign policy praised. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 28, 1955. p. 4. **3489**

While addressing the Japan Society and American Chamber of Commerce in Tokyo, the Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court said that he had become greatly encouraged by what he had seen in South-East Asian countries and "the picture there is much better than what we read in U. S. newspapers."

## INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY—CHINA

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru sums up ; excerpts from address. **In** *Newsweek* 45 : 48 April 11, 1950. Also in *Time* (Chicago) April 11, 1955. **3490**

——Very delicate situation, in China, says Nehru. **In** *Tribune* (Ambala) Feb. 5, 1955. **3491**

While speaking in a students' meeting in London he explained the China situation.



## INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY—COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Commonwealth and India ; Nehru on need for link to continue. **In** *Indian Express* (Madras) Jan. 16, 1955. **3492**

A report of his speech he delivered in a public meeting held at Madras.

## INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY—MIDDLE EAST

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru opposed to Iraq-Turkey Pact. **In** *Times of India* (Delhi) Feb. 17, 1955. **3493**

A report of the meeting between Nehru and Col. Nasser in Cairo on February 16, 1955.

## INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY—U. S. A.

**Lindley, E. K.** Nehru and U. S. : some advice **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 45 : 38 April 18, 1955. **3494**

## INDIA—FOREIGN POLICY—U. S. S. R.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Soviet Union's peace efforts praised, Nehru's address at Moscow meeting. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 23, 1955. p. 6. **3495**

This is a *P. T. I. and Reuter's* report of Nehru's speech he made in Moscow's famous Dynamo Stadium. The speech is divided into the following headings : Great Lenin ; Wishing Soviet well ; Five Principles ; Science and technology ; Passion for peace ; co-operation and ; deeply impressed.

**Nehru and Bulganin sign joint declaration ;** historic ceremony at Kremlin. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 23, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3496**

A Press report of the signing a joint declaration of friendship between India and U.S.S.R.

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**Bulganin, Marshal.** Call for Indo-Soviet Co-operation. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 22, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3497**

Addressing a mass meeting on June 21, in Moscow Marshal Bulganin pledged himself and his country unequivocally to the Five Principles describing them as the common meeting ground for maintaining and consolidating peace. He gave a categoric assurance that his country would strive her utmost at the forthcoming Geneva Conference to find a solution for the problem of reducing world tension. He subscribed emphatically to the principles of the U. N. Charter and declared : "Our country and Government will make all efforts to facilitate implementation of the noble aims." Amid thundering cheers, Marshal Bulganin declared, "Our people do not want War. They are working in their way for a better life."—*Ibid.*

## INDIA—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru's message to Andhra Voters. **In** *Tribune* (Ambala) Feb. 10, 1955. **3498**

He sent this message from London on February 9, 1955 on the eve of the elections in Andhra state.

## INDIA—WELFARE STATE

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru defines basis of socialistic society. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) March, 20, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3499**

" Building of economic prosperity, removal of inequality, equitable distribution of wealth and nationalization of the key industries were described by Nehru as the fundamentals of the socialistic pattern of society which the Congress wanted to establish in India." This speech Nehru made in a mammoth public meeting at Chandigarh on the evening of March 19, 1955.

——Towards a socialistic order. New Delhi, Indian National Congress, 1955. 33p. and 18½ cm. **3500**

In this pamphlet are collected eight speeches made by Nehru about the idea of a Socialistic Pattern of Society as adopted at the Avadi Session of the Indian National Congress.

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**Dhebar, U. N.** New Social order. New Delhi, Indian National Congress, 1955. 22p. 18½ cm. **3501**

This brochure contains six speeches and articles on different aspects of the socialistic pattern of society as envisaged in the Avadi Resolutions.

**Indian National Congress,** *Avadi.* Socialistic pattern; in terms of the congress resolution. New Delhi, Indian National Congress 1955. 26p. 18½ cm. **3502**

In this brochure an attempt has been made to explain the implication of a socialistic pattern of society in terms of the resolutions passed by the Congress during recent years.

**Narayan, Shriman.** Socialistic pattern of Society. New Delhi Indian National Congress, 1955. 12p. 18½cm. **3503**

A collection of three articles originally contributed to A. I. C. C. Economic Review. Contents : I. socialistic pattern of Society ; II. Socialistic pattern ; and Industrialization ; III. Socialistic pattern and Social Revolution.

## INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru explains position of Congress. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 19, 1955. p. 1. **3504**

Nehru delivered this speech at a reception given on July 18, at the A.I.C.C. office by the staff of the office to mark the Prime Minister's home-coming.

——Report to the All-India Congress Committee Avadi—Jan. 1955. 14p. 18½ cm. **3505**

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**All-India Congress,** *Avadi,* 1955. Resolutions. Satyamurthinagar, Avadi, (Madras), 1955. **3506**



A collection of fourteen resolutions passed by the All-India Congress at its sixtieth session held at Avadi (Madras) from 21st to 23rd January, 1955.

**Dehbar, U. N.** Presidential address to Indian National Congress sixtieth session, Avadi. Satyamurthinagar, Madras, The Congress 1955. 30 p. 18½ cm. **3507**

——Review, Berhampur (Orissa) 1955 New Delhi, All - India Congress Committee 1955. 15p. 18½cm. **3508**

A review of the Congress activities after Avadi Congress in particular and of the world affairs in general. Comments also on the results of the Asian-African conference.

**Indian National Congress,** *Berhampur* (Orissa), 1955. Resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Committee, Berhampur (Orissa), 9th and 10th May, 1955. **3509**

Contents : 1. Asian African Conference ; 2. Reorganisation of States ; 3. Second Five-Year Plan ; 4. Constructive Programme.

## KASHMIR QUESTION

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** New approach to Kashmir. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 1, 1955. **3510**

An account of the comments he made in a Press Conference held in New Delhi on May 31, on the Kashmir Question.

## LABOUR AND LABOUR CLASSES

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** No servants all the time. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) March, 26, 1955. p. 1. **3511**

Nehru, opposing a suggestion made in the Lok Sabha for providing M.P.'s with a servants railway pass, said : "he hoped this business of having servants all the time is a temporary phase of our existance."

## NEHRU AS HISTORIAN

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** India willing to take no attack pledge. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 7, 1955. p. 1 and 4. **3512**

Addressing a public meeting in the Chittorgarh Fort, Nehru spoke at length of India's past greatness and the invasion wave after wave by men of different races, different religions and different culture and how they had gradually settled down as sons of the soil.

## NEHRU AS HUMANITARIAN

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Asia can tolerate racialism no more. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 4, 1955. p. 1 and 2. **3513**

Speaking in Hindi to an audience of about 200,000 people on April 3 at Ramlila Grounds, Delhi he referred to the taunt of the Communist or anti-Communist pamphleteers that stood neither here nor there. "We stand," Nehru added, "on the side of humanity and of civilized behaviour. It is they who are answerable to humanity (prolonged cheers). The people of Asia and Africa though they may not shout very much about it, feel about it deeply. For them it is not a question of Communism or anti-Communism."—*Ibid.*

**Mo Jo, Kuo.** Tribute to Nehru's peace role. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 6, 1955. p. 3. **3514**

Kuo Mo Jo, Vice-Chairman of the Peoples National Congress of China said in Calcutta on April 5, 1955 that Indian foreign policy statement as enunciated by Nehru on March 31st last in Parliament was contribution to the cause of peace.

## NEHRU AS PEACE MAKER

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru's plea for ending cold war : message to I.L.O. session. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 16, 1955. p. 12. **3515**

In a message to the 38th International Labour Conference held in Geneva Nehru said, "I send my greetings and good wishes to the conference which is meeting at a time when vital questions of peace and war are going to be considered." He further added, "The future of humanity and more particularly of labour depends on the maintenance of real peace and co-operation between nations. Fortunately there has been turn for the better recently." "I trust," he further said, "I.L.O. will throw its great weight in favour of peace and the ending of the cold war and for increasing co-operation between nations."—*Ibid.* p. 12.

——Unobtrusive way of working for peace ; Nehru explains India's role. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 28, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3516**

Speaking in a Press Conference in Vienna on June 27, Nehru said : "India's services were always available to help to decrease international tension. But I do not go around offering them. To do so would be undiplomatic. We help in an unobtrusive way wherever we can" he added.

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**Church of Ireland Peace Fellowship,** *Dublin.* Nehru's peace efforts praised. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 2, 1955. p.4. **3517**

Estimating Nehru's efforts for international peace the conference adopted the following resolution. "That this annual meeting of a Church of Ireland Peace Fellowship sends its most heartfelt congratulations and thanks to Mr. Nehru for his untiring efforts throughout the past year in the cause of the peaceful co-operation between all the people. Further this meeting expresses its own determination to carry on the work for peace throughout disarmament and closer international understanding throughout the year ahead."—*Ibid.* p. 4.

**Prasad, Rajendra.** Bharat Ratna conferred on Nehru : recognition of "Heroic Peace Endeavour." **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 16, 1955. **3518**

Dr. Prasad said : ".....His lifelong services to our nation are written in letters of gold in every page of our recent history and this the latest phase in his great career as a heroic endeavour in the cause of peace for mankind has served to embellish gold or as our proverb says added more beauty and charm to it by giving it a sweet scent."—*Ibid.*

**Syed Mahmud.** Outstanding service to the cause of peace. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 27, 1955. p. 1. **3519**

In a Press report of a speech he delivered in a meeting held in New Delhi on June 26 to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the U.N. he said : "Our Prime Minister has travelled to the ends of the earth in search of peace for this formented work."



Adding further he said, "There are people who misunderstand and misinterpret this great man's grand design for peace....."—*Ibid.* p. 1.

## NEHRU AS SCIENTIST

**Izvestia,** *Moscow.* Nehru as a scientist. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 12, 1955. p. 7. **3520**

Estimating Nehru and evaluating his visit to USSR *Izvestia* a Soviet paper said: "The Soviet scientists circles together with the entire Soviet peoples warmly welcome the Prime Minister of India. The Soviet people know him not only as prominent statesman and supporter of the struggle for peace and peaceful co-operation but also as a great scientist."

## NEHRU AS STATESMAN

**Agreeable visitor.** **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 45 : 26 Jan. 3, 1955. **3521**

**Cooper, John Sherman.** World's great statesman ; Cooper's tribute to Nehru. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) March 27, 1955. p. 6. **3522**

John Sherman Cooper, U.S. Ambassador to India has described Nehru as one of the world's great statesmen, and said that Americans know the Indian people strive for peace and that is also our strongest purpose.

**History markers.** **In** *U.S.A. News* (Dayton, Ohio) 37 : 48-49 December 31, 1954. **3523**

**Zhukin, Vitali.** An outstanding statesman ; Soviet tribute to Nehru. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 6, 1955. p. 1. **3524**

Speaking from the Moscow Radio Zhukin described Nehru as "One of the most outstanding statesmen of our age."

## NEHRU-BULGANIN DECLARATION

**Ali, Mohammed.** Ali likes Moscow declaration. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 25, 1955. p. 12. **3526**

The Prime Minister of Pakistan who visited Calcutta on June 24 on his way to Karachi from Dacca said in an interview that on the face of it the declaration "certainly indicates genuine and sincere" approach to world peace. He also commented on Nehru's *Panch Shila*.

**Bose, B.** Nehru without common sense. **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika* June 29, 3955. **3527**

In a letter to the Editor the author comments on *The New York Times*' criticism of Nehru-Bulganin statement.

**Knowland, William.** Nehru-Bulganin declaration ; Knowland's criticism. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 28, 1955. p. 5. **3528**

The critic is an American Senator. Criticising Nehru-Bulganin joint declaration he said on June 25. in Washington, D. C. that the Indian Prime Minister had adopted "a communist viewpoint" in his joint declaration with Marshal Bulganin. Senator Knowland, who had criticized Nehru in the past said that he was not suggesting

that the U.S.A. should counter the Moscow statement. Adding further he said that he did not believe Nehru should be permitted to speak as a neutral in any conference on Asia that might develop as a result of the July 18 conference in Geneva.

**Narayan, Shriman.** Joint statement at Moscow. **In** *Modern Review* (Calcutta) August, 1955. p. 110-111. **3529**

Comments on the Joint Declaration by the Prime Minister of India and the Soviet Union at Moscow. The author adds, "The visit of Shri Nehru to the U.S.S.R. has been extremely helpful in renewing these ties of friendship between the two countries and we do hope that the bonds of mutual friendship and co-operation would ever remain unbroken."—*Ibid.* p. 111.

**Nehru-Bulganin statement.** **In** *Hitavada* June 26, 1955. **3530**

Editorial comments.

**Nehru-Bulganin statement.** **In** *Tribune* (Ambala) June 25, 1955. **3531**

Editorial comments.

**New World.** **In** *Free Press Jonrnal* (Bombay) June 24, 1955. **3532**

Editorial comments on the Nehru-Bulganin declaration.

**Pant, Govind B.** Climate of peace improved. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 25, 1955. p. 1. **3533**

Commenting on Nehru-Bulganin declaration Pandit Pant said, "The declaration has extended the area of peace and is certain to produce a wholesome effect in further relaxing the existing tensions. It has improved the climate of peace."—*Ibid.* p. 1.

**Syed Mahmud.** Dr. Syed Mahmud's comment. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 25, 1955. p. 1. **3534**

In Dr. Syed Mahmud's opinion as a result of the joint declaration there would be a further lowering of world tension. He expressed the hope that the heads of the Big-Four Powers meeting at Geneva would recognize the Nehru-Bulganin declaration and ensure peace in the world.

**Times,** *London.* "Memorial" to Nehru's political thought. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 26, 1955. p. 6. **3535**

*The Times* on June 24, claimed that Nehru had "pressed" his own opinions on his Russian hosts during his recent visit to Russia.

## NEHRU—CRITICISM

**Unexpected failure.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 64 : 38 November 8, 1954. **3536**

## NEHRU—ESTIMATE

**Douglas, William O.** Nehru is doing brilliant job. **In** *Free Press Journal* (Bombay) Feb. 12, 1955. **3537**

U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas said that Nehru was doing a "brilliant" job of directing his country's social reform along democratic lines.



## "NEHRU INCIDENT CASE" NAGPUR

**Accused insists on P. M.'s appearance.** **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 26, 1955. p. 12. **3538**

A *P. T. I.* report of Baburao's statement in the court on June 24 in which he insisted that when the case was being conducted in Nagpur, Nehru should be examined, here like everybody else. The judge said that he would consider the request,

**Flash of danger.** **In** *Newsweek* (New York) 45 : 19 March 21, 1955. **3539**

A brief note on Baburao's attempt on Nehru's life at Nagpur.

**Man with a knife.** **In** *Time* (Chicago) 65 : 31 March 21, 1955. **3540**

A brief note on Baburao Laxman Kohali's attempt on Nehru's life when the latter visited Nagpur on March 12, 1955.

**Six Years Rigorous Imprisonment for Baburao.** **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 29, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3541**

A *P.T.I.* report of the Nehru incident case Nagpur. K. L. Pande the District Sessions Judge Nagpur sentenced on July 28 rickshaw puller Baburao to undergo six years rigorous imprisonment under section 307 I.P.C. for attempting to cause the death of Nehru on March 12, 1955.

## NEHRU ON COW PROTECTION

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Government attitude towards cow slaughter issue : Nehru urges constructive approach. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 11, 1955 p. 1 and 12. **3542**

An account of a letter Nehru wrote in reply to Purshottamdas Tandon's communique regarding Seth Govind Das' Indian Cattle Preservation Bill of 1952. The full text of the letter is given which summarizes Nehru's views on the issue of Cow slaughter in India.

——Nehru lashes out at protagonists of cow protection. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 3, 1955. p. 1. and 12. **3543**

A report of his speech in the Lok Sabha, New Delhi in which he was totally opposed to Seth Govind Das' three year old Cattle Preservation Bill and angrily added : "I am prepared to resign rather than give in on this issue."

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**Tandon, Purshottamdas.** Government attitude towards cow slaughter. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 11, 1955. p. 1. and 12. **3544**

An account of the two letters which were exchanged between Purshottamdas Tandon and Nehru on the issue of cow slaughter in India. The text of the letter is given.

## NEHRU ON MUSEUMS

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Great museum. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 19, 1955. p. 1. **3545**

After visiting the Ural museum on June 18, Nehru remarked : "This is a fascinating museum for anyone, specially for anyone interested in geology. As an old student of geology I have found it of the greatest interest and I wish I could study the very fine collections of specimens here at greater leisure."—*Ibid.* p. 9.

## NEHRU ON PRESS

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Press asked to help tackle social issues: Nehru lays foundation of I.E.N.S. building. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) March 22, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3546**

While laying the foundation stone of the five-storeyed Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society building in New Delhi on March 21 Nehru said that newspapers should have an integrated approach to the various problems—political, economic and social—facing the country.

## NEHRU—SOCIALIST

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Peaceful achievement of socialism : Nehru's call at May Day rally. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) May 2, 1955. p. 1. **3547**

Nehru who was addressing a big labour rally at the Ramlila Grounds on May Day called upon people to build up Socialism in India through peaceful and democratic means. It was, he said, a unique path that the country had chosen but he was confident India would succeed.

## NEHRU-TITO JOINT STATEMENT

**Identical approach to world problems :** statement by Nehru and Tito. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 8, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3548**

The statement says that the Yugoslav President and the Prime Minister of India are happy over the improvement in the international situation and that they believe the creation of an atmosphere of greater confidence and co-operation in international relations would lead to increasing possibilities for a peaceful solution of the outstanding international problems. The two leaders emphasize that if the U. N. is to play an effective role it is essential that it should achieve universality of membership by admitting into it China and all other states which are qualified to be members in terms of the U. N. Charter.

**Nehru's busy day in Vienna.** **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 29, 1955. p. 4. **3549**

*Reuter's* report of the second day of Nehru's visit to Austria.

## NEHRU—VISIT TO EUROPE 1955

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru explains aim of tour. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 6, 1955 p. 1 and 12. **3550**



While addressing the cadets at the National Defence Academy Poona, Nehru said that his main work on his tour of the Soviet Union and other countries was to carry to the Russian and other people the message of peace, friendship and co-operation from the Indian people.

**Nehru film.** **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 17, 1955. p. 7. **3451**

In this editorial the Editor of the *Hindustan Times* comments on the work of India's own movie cameraman who toured Russia with the Prime Minister.

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**Krupanidhi, G. Y.** With Nehru in Europe I—XI. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 16, August. 29, 1955. **3452**

A pen-picture by the *Hindustan Times'* special correspondent who toured with Nehru. A valuable series of articles which summarize his recent tour of Europe, U. K. and U.S.S.R.

**Nehru arrives in Rome.** **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 8, 1955. **3453**

An account of Nehru's meeting with the Pope at the Vatican Palace, Rome.

## NEHRU—VISIT TO POLAND

**Cracow people greet Nehru.** **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 28, 1955. p. 1. **3454**

A Press report of Nehru's visit to Belgrade. The news adds : "The whole population of Stalinogrod and Cracow lined the roads shouting "We want peace" as Mr. Nehru passed in an open car. It was this popular demonstration which showed the extent of the mass feeling here against war. The common man here particularly the younger generation look to Mr. Nehru as a man who will bring peace to the world and remove the threat of another war.—*Ibid.*

## NEHRU—VISIT TO U.S.S.R.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Call for Indo-Soviet co-operation, Nehru and Bulganin address meeting. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 22, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3455**

Significant declarations, which will have an important bearing on the course of events for lessening world tension were made on June 21, by Marshal Bulganin and Nehru at a mass meeting of over one lakh Soviet citizens in the gorgeous setting of the Dynamo Stadium. Nehru said, "We believe in democracy, equality and removal of special privileges and we have set ourselves the goal of developing a socialistic pattern of sociey through peaceful methods." His speech also laid stress on peaceful co-operation. He said : "Let us come together because we like each other and wish to co-operate not because we dislike others and wish to do them injury". His speech was a powerful plea for creating a new climate for co-operation and good will between nations.—*Ibid.*

——Moscow visit only for goodwilll. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 6, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3456**

While addressing the cadets of the National Defence Academy at Poona on June 5, Nehru said, "I have no special work in Moscow or at any other capital. But I have a very important job to perform, and that is to carry the message of

peace, friendship and cooperation to the Russian and other peoples. Before I left New Delhi, the President had asked me to convey his message specially."—*Ibid.* p. 1.

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Nehru's praise for peace efforts of Russia. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 11, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3557**

Press report of Nehru's speech at the state banquet in Moscow He said, "I have seen a strong desire in your people and the Government for peace. I can say that my people echo that desire and I believe that other peoples in other countries want peace." Adding further he said, "Sometimes it seems to me that while some people talk of peace their actions sound rather war-like : I should like to congratulate your people and the Government more especially in the recent past, for the steps taken in furtherance of peace and removal of tension."—*Ibid.* p. 12.

——Soviet people's affection : Nehru deeply moved. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 29, 1955. p. 4. **3558**

According to *Tass*, Nehru sent the following telegram to the Soviet Premier Marshal Bulganin. "After completing my visit to the Soviet Union I would like to express to you my sincere thanks for all the attention, goodwill and hospitality shown me by Your Excellency and your colleagues....I am looking forward of meeting you in India."—*Ibid.*

——Nehru vividly moved by spontaneous Soviet welcome ; P. M.'s revealing dispatches. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 15, 1955. p. 1. **3559**

In one of the dispatches regarding his sojourn in Russia Nehru is understood to be that he is deeply impressed by the popular welcome that he has been receiving in USSR. In the past he had visited several countries both in the East and the West as Prime Minister but what seems to have struck him most in his present tour —and moved him—is the spontaneity and warmth of the welcome from the people of the Soviet Union, which only emphasizes the desire for peace in the common men.

——Towards peace and better understanding. Delhi, Publication Division, Government of India, 1955. 52p. 19½ cm. **3560**

A collection of Nehru's speeches he delivered during his European and Russian tour 1955.

*about*

**Bevan, Aneurin.** Nehru's positive neatrality, most potent influence for peace in the world. **In** *Indian Express* (Madras) June 24, 1955. **3561**

This article exclusively written for *The Indian Express* comments on Nehru's visit to Europe and USSR.

**Bhandari, Ranjit K.** Nehru's visit to Russia. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 7, 1955. p. 6. **3562**

A letter to the Editor written from Simla comments on the forthcoming consequences of Nehru's visit to USSR. He suggests a few things to the Press and the delegation.



**Big Cheer for Nehru at Leningrad ;** people throng streets despite bad weather. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 20, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3563**

A Press report of Nehru's visit to Leningrad on June 18. At Leningrad airport, the Prime Minister was received by the Chairman and members of the local Soviet. Despite a drizzle and cold winds, enormous crowds gathered and gave an ovation as Nehru's car slowly passed through. He visited the local art gallery this evening and later attended Leningrad's famous ballet, sleeping beauty."

**Big Moscow crowds turn out to greet Nehru. In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 8, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3564**

A Press report of Nehru's reception at Moscow's central airport. He arrived there on June 7, by air for a two week visit as the guest of the Soviet Government. He flew in aboard a special Soviet V.I.P. "airliner" from Prague where he spent two days as the guest of the Czech Government. The news adds further that Moscow's central airport a 15 minute drive from the Kremlin, was festooned with Soviet and Indian flags as the silver airliner touched down.

**Bouquets for Nehru in Crimea ;** people cancel holiday, .to offer greetings. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 13, 1955. p. 1. **3565**

A *P. T. I.* report of Nehru's visit to Crimea on June 12 and its beauty spots. The people welcomed him with bonquets and band music, and almost whole town of Simferopol near the Black Sea turned out to greet him. He arrived at Simferopol by air from Stalingrad, motored to Alustita, a holiday resort on the Black Sea coast.

**Bulganin, Marshal.** Second round of talks with Bulganin. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 11, 1955 p. 1 and 12. **3566**

In a short speech, Marshal Bulganin, referred to Nehru as a champion of peace. He also referred to India's active participation in international affairs for peace.

**China's People's Daily,** *Peking.* Significance of Nehru's visit. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 12, 1955 p. 7. **3567**

The Daily adds "The Chinese people whole-heartedly welcome the Indian Prime Minister's visit to the Soviet Union and the growth of friendly Soviet-Indian relations." The news continues, "The facts prove that friendly co-operation between the Soviet Union and India is important for the defence of peace irrespective of the different social systems in these two countries."—*Reuter.*

**Dutt, Vidya Prakash.** Nehru's mission to Moscow. **In** *Amrit Bazar Patrika.* (Calcutta) June 28, 1955. **3568**

**Free Press Journal, Bombay.** To Moscow **In** *Free Press Journal* (Bombay) June 6, 1955. **3569**

Editorial comments on Nehru's visit to Moscow.

**Green-eyed. In** *Free Press Journal* (Bombay) June 13, 1955. **3570**

An Editorial note. Comment on *The New York Time's* version, about Nehru's visit to Moscow.

**Hearty welcome awaits Nehru in Russia ;** brisk preparations begin **In** *Free Press Journal* (Bombay) Jan. 28, 1955. **3571**

A press report of K. P. S. Menon's statement regarding the preparations to welcome Nehru in Russia in the summer of 1955.

**Kabadi, Sunder.** Nehru's visit 'Rehearsal' for summit talks. **In** *Indian Express* (Madras) June 8, 1955. **3572**

Reporting from London comments on Nehru's visit to Moscow and adds "In some diplomatic circles, it is regarded as a dummy run, or rehearsal for summit talks in July."

——U. K. Press plays down: Nehru's visit. **In** *Indian Express* (Madras) June 9, 1955. **3573**

A report of Nehru's visit to Moscow.

**Kumar, Ajoy.** Prime Minister's visit to Russia. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 8, 1955, p. 6. **3574**

A letter to the Editor of the *Hindustan Times* written from New Delhi.

**Long view.** **In** *Indian Express* (Madras) June 25, 1955. **3575**

Editorial comments on Nehru's visit to USSR.

**Most modern Steel plant ;** Soviet assurance to Mr. Nehru. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 19, 1955, p. 1 and 9. **3576**

A Press report of Nehru's visit to Ural's machinery plant, museum and other important places.

**Nehru arrives in Tashikent,** warm welcome by Uzbeks. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 15, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3577**

A press report of Nehru's arrival at Tashkent on June 14, capital of the Central Asian Republic of Uzbek, after a seven-hour strenuous flight from Georgea. The news adds that the airport and the main thoroughfares were decorated with Indian, Uzbek and Soviet flags while large banners in Hindi welcoming Nehru fluttered.

**Nehru begins tour of Soviet towns.** Warm welcome in Stalingrad. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 12, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3578**

A Press report of Nehru's visit to Stalingrad, a tractor factory, the huge Volga Dam hydro-electric works and his talks with some eminent Soviet leaders on June 11. The news adds, "people waited everywhere in thousands and greeted the Indian Prime Minister with cheers and loud cries ; we greet India,—repeating the scenes witnessed in Moscow." The news continues, "Mr. Nehru was inundated with flowers and bonquets presented by Stalingrad girls at the functions and street corners. Emotional fever of popular demonstrations was as great here as in Moscow."—*Ibid.* p. 1.

**Nehru discusses world issues with Soviet Leaders.** **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 9, 1955. p. 1 and 6. **3579**

A report of Nehru's discussion with Soviet leaders and of reception given to him on June 8, 1955 in Moscow.

**Nehru goes round collective farms** ; long drive across wheat and apple land. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 18, 1955. p. 1. **3580**

A *P.T.I.'s* report of Nehru's programme of June 17. He had a strenuous programme on June 16. He flew over 1,500 miles, partly in bad weather, and did a further 150 miles by dirty road to visit the Kubrinsky State farm in the Altai region. The citizens of Tashkent gave the Prime Minister a warm send off when he left Uzbeck city to continue his tour of the Soviet Union. After a two hour flight Nehru and party reached Alma Ata capital of Kazakistan where they stopped for two hours.



**New York Times,** *(New York).* "Nehru can play important role." **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 7, 1955. p. 12. **3580**

Referring to Nehru's visit to Russia the *New York Times* warned against the presumption that Nehru could do no good or that he would be completely bemused by Soviet blandishment. The paper said that Nehru can play an important part in the resolution of some of the problems with which we are confronted." *Ibid.*—p. 12.

**Oriental style welcome for Nehru.** Prime Minister's visit to Tashkent. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 16, 1955. p. 12. **3581**

A Press report of Nehru's visit to Tashkent on June 14. He had comparatively restful two-day programme in picturesque Uzbek in Central Asia. With *Salaamlakum* he greeted welcoming crowds at Asshabad, Capital of Turkmen Republic and later of Tashkent in Uzbek—80 per cent of whose population is Muslim.

**Pant, G. B.** Nehru's peace mission to Mocow. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 9, 1955. p. 8. **3582**

A report of a speech he delivered in Bareilly regarding Nehru's visit to Moscow. He called upon the people of the country to consolidate the forces which might strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister in completing his task of ushering in peace, good will and amity among the nations of the world.

**Parkar, Ralph.** Moscow students welcome 'Man of peace.' Nehru's visit to varsity. **In** *Indian Express* (Madras) June 11, 1955. **3583**

A report from Moscow of Nehru's visit to the Moscow University.

——Nehru resumes talks in Moscow. **In** *Indian Express* (Madras) June 21, 1955. **3584**

A report of Nehru-Bulganin talks in Moscow.

**Rousing reception to Nehru at Tiflis.** **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 14, 1955. p. 1. **3585**

A Press report of a warm welcome accorded to Nehru when he arrived at Tiflis, capital of the Georgian Republic of the Soviet Union, by air on June 13, from Yalta. The airport was decorated with the national flags of India, the Soviet Union and the Georgian Republic.

**Russia to adhere to *Panch Shila* principles :** Joint declaration by Nehru and Bulganin. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) Jun. 24, 1955. p. 1 and 5. **3586**

A clearer and more enunciation of the *Panch-Shila*—the five principles of peaceful co-existence—which were for the first time laid down in the Nehru-Chou statement last year—came in a joint declaration by Marshal Bulganin and Nehru, issued simultaneously on the morning of June 23, in Delhi and Moscow. Commenting these principles to other nations the two Prime Ministers say their wider acceptance would enlarge the area of peace, promote mutual confidence among nations and pave the way for greater international co-operation.

**Samarkand goes hysteric on Nehru's visit.** Shouts of welcome and showers of flowers. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 16, 1955, p. 1 and 12. **3587**

A Press report of Nehru's visit to Samarkand, a famous place of pilgrimage for the Central Asian Muslims broke into unforgettable scenes of enthusiasm when Nehru arrived there for a four-hour sight-seeing tour of the tombs of Muslims saints and other places of historical interest. The news adds, "Almost hysterical in their joy at the visit of Nehru they rushed at every Indian to shake him by the hand, fling bouquets on him and shout, "Greetings to Nehru and India."

**Soviet friendliness towards India.** Nehru moved by warmth of People's affection. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 21, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3588**

*Hindustan Times* special correspondent touring with Nehru reports from Leningrad on June 20 as follows : "It will be some time before any political effect of Mr. Nehru's visit now drawing close, becomes evident. Impressions of the tour, covering 12,000 miles of the vast Soviet territory are mainly two—friendliness of the Russian peoples towards India and the desire of the Soviet Government to build up a cordial Indo-Soviet understanding."—*Ibid.* p. 1.

**Swaminathan, S.** Kremlin lights. **In** *Free Press Journal* (Bombay) June 8, 1955. **3589**

Commenting on *The Pravda* Editorial, the author comments....."the principles of the *Panch Shila*, first adopted in the joint declaration of the Indian and Chinese Prime Ministers, a year ago, were already being observed in Indo-Soviet relations. The Soviet Union which came out in open support of the Indian case in South Africa before the last session of the U.N. Assembly, reiterated its stand both on South Africa and Goa."—*Ibid.*

**Syed Mahmud.** Nehru's efforts praised at U. N. Anniversary meeting. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 27, 1955. p. 1. **3590**

A report of his speech he delivered in a meeting held in New Delhi on June 26, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the U. N.

**Towards a better climate.** **In** *Searchlight* (Patna) June 24, 1955. **3591**

An editorial note on Nehru's visit to USSR.

**Unprecedented ovation to Nehru.** Soviet leaders relax protocol conventions. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 9, 1955. **3592**

In this brief report great welcome for Nehru on his arrival in Moscow on the evening of June 7, is summarized. The correspondent adds, "Enthusiastic crowds swelling into thousands lined both sides of the road to the airport, shouting cries of welcome and throwing flowers and bouquets." It was reported that huge banner welcoming Nehru in Hindi was put across the road.

**Unprecedented scenes witnessed in Moscow.** Nehru addresses street crowds. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 10, 1955 p. 1 and 12. **3593**

A report of Nehru's busy programme on June 8. Addressed a large number of people in front of the Indian Embassy after a dinner party given by the Ambassador at his residence. The people were waiting to hear him for four hours, a rare event for Moscow.



**Washington Post,** *Washington D. C.* On Nehru's Moscow visit. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 10, 1955. p. 12. **3594**

The newspaper said in a leading article that the Soviets saw in Nehru's trip a chance to impress him with their achievements and devotion to peace. *The Washington Post* noted that during the Nehru visit to Washington, the American people, as a nation and democractic people who never bother a guise our normal behaviours, had left Nehru to the modification of seeing a congressional wrangle over a grant of grain to India. It is said : "The augury of good relations with the Nehru Government is the pleasant references the Indian Premier has recently been making about President Eisenhower."

## NEHRU—VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** World situation challenge to statesmen ; need for peaceful co-existence. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 3, 1955. p. 1. **3595**

A report of his address to the Federal Parliament in Belgrade. Speaking in a firm and forthright tone he asked where they were going to use the power trust vested in them to let the world "perish in war" or assure for the people all over the world a life of peace, happiness and creative activity.

*about*

**Belgrade getting ready to greet Nehru.** **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 30, 1955. p. 1. **3596**

According to *Tanjug*, Yugoslav official news agency, Belgrade went gay to receive Nehru. The Zenum airport was decorated with Indian and Yugoslav national flags, and so were the streets of the city.

**Closer Indo-Yugoslav collaboration ;** full agreement at Nehru-Tito talks. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 7, 1955. p. 1. **3597**

A press report of Nehru-Tito talks.

**Nehru-Tito talks open in Belgrade,** world situation review. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 2, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3598**

A press report of Nehru-Tito talks on July 1. According to the Yugoslav news agency *Tanjug*, Nehru had a meeting with the President of the Yugoslav Republic Marshal Tito, in the President's home in Belgrade. It was understood that this meeting was devoted to a review of the international situation since President Tito and Nehru had met in Delhi six months ago.

**Unprecedented ovation to Nehru at Belgrade ;** Big crowds throng beflagged roads. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 1, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3599**

A press report of Nehru's arrival in Belgrade on June 30. According to the news Nehru received a warm popular welcome never before extended to any foreign visitor. Nehru and Marshal Tito met as old friends and shook hands with comradely cordiality. In a brief speech at the airport Nehru expressed his joy at visiting this country. It had been his long cherished desire, he said, to visit Yugoslavia espically after Marshal Tito's visit to India. Nehru also expressed his belief that his visit would lead to useful results. All road lined with cheering crowds. Belgrade Radio put up a special programme of Indian music when the Prime Minister arrived.

**Wyatt, Woodraw.** Nehru's Yugoslavia visit. **In** *Search Light* (Patna) June 10, 1955. **3600**

A report.

## *PANCH SHILA*

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** "Five Principles" reinforced ; Bandung 'communique' analysed. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) May 1, 1955. p. 1. **3601**

——Geneva Pacts implementation necessary : Nehru-Pham declaration. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 11, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3602**

A report of a joint declaration of Nehru and Pham Van Dong affirming faith in *Panch Shila* as being the best guarantee for peace in the world.

——and Marshal Bulganin, Russia to adhere to *Panch Shila* principles ; joint declaration by Nehru and Bulganin. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 24, 1955. p. 1 and 5. **3603**

A clearer and more precise enunciation of the *Panch Shila* the five principles of peaceful co-existence which were for the first time laid down in the Nehru-Chou statement last year—came in a joint declaration by Marshal Bulganin and Nehru, issued simultaneously on the morning of June 23, in Delhi and Moscow. Commenting these principles to other nations, the two Prime Ministers say their wider acceptance would enlarge the area of peace, promote mutual confidence among nations and pave the way for greater international co-operation. "The Prime Ministers believe," says the declaration, "that under the aegis of the 'five principles', there is ample scope for the development of cultural, economic and technical co-operation between their two States. The fact that each country is following a system which is moulded by its own genius, traditions and environments should be no bar to such co-operation. Emphasizing the importance of international co-operation, the Prime Ministers declare that they will try to strengthen relations between their two countries in the economic and cultural fields as well as in the sphere of scientific and technical research.

### *about*

**Ali, Mohammed.** Mohammed Ali disfavours *Panch Shila.* **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 17, 1955. p. 12. **3604**

On the Dum Dum airport on his way to the Bandung Conference Pakistan's Prime Minister Mohammed Ali said on the night of April 16 that *Panch Shila* was not comprehensive. There may be many more to add to the five principles, he said.

**Asian Conference,** *New Delhi.* Full support for *Panch Shila.* **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 11, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3605**

A report of the resolution passed on April 10, by the Asian Conference, New Delhi, attended by about 200 delegates from 14 countries hailing *Panch Shila* as the sure foundation of mutual understanding and co-existence among nations.

**Bulganin, Marshal.** Call for Indo-Soviet co-operation. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3606**

While addressing a mass meeting on June 21, of over one lakh Soviet citizens on the gorgeous setting of the Dynamo Stadium, Moscow, Marshal Bulganin pledged himself and his country unequivocally to the Five Principles describing them as "the common meeting ground for maintaining and consolidating peace."



**Cooper, John Sherman.** *Panch Shila* and U. S. policy not contradictory. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 12, 1955. p. 12. **3607**

A report of the new U. S. Ambassador's first Press conference on April 11, 1955, in New Delhi. In answer to a question he said, "I do not see anything contradictory in the Five Points (*Panch Shila*) enunciated by your distinguished Prime Minister and the basic policy of my own country."—*Ibid.*

**Eisenhower.** "IKe" advocates *Panch Shila.* **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 19, 1955. p. 1. **3608**

President Eisenhower subscribed to the *Panch Shila* principle of co-existence and non-interference in his speech to the Big-Four conference on July 18, according to the political observers in Geneva.

**Figi, Dr.** *Panch Shila* for world peace. Austrian Foreign Minister's view. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 6, 1955. p. 7. **3609**

Praises Nehru and his proposed "five principles" of peaceful co-existence.

**Hindustan Times,** *New Delhi. Panch Shila.* **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 12, 1955. p. 7. **3610**

Editorial comments on the "five principles".

**Hsi-lin,** Tin and Han-Sheng Chen. *Panch Shila :* statement. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 29, 1955. p. 4. **3611**

In a joint statement they supported Nehru's *Panch Shila.* The message was sent to the Indo-China Friendship Association in Delhi.

**International Spiritual Parliament,** *Srinagar.* Nehru's work for peace, spiritual leaders full of praise. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 2, 1955. p. 6. **3612**

One of the three resolutions unanimously adopted by the Parliament accorded approval to the doctrine of *Panch Shila* and paid tributes to the great vision and foresight of Nehru. The Parliament found satisfaction in the fact that *Panch Shila* has found favour with the leading nations of the world.

**Kosambi, D.** "Five Principles" commended. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 25, 1955. p. 7. **3613**

Prof. D. Kosambi while addressing to the World Peace Congress at Helsinki said, "...the Nehru-Chou five principles (of peaceful co-existence) should be adopted by every nation."

**Kotelawala, Sir John.** Alternative to *Panch Shila.* **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 17, 1955. p. 12. **3614**

While leaving for Bandung Conference on April 16, The Ceylon Prime Minister Sir John Kotelawala said that he was carrying an alternative peace plan and would place it before the conference. His plan for peace would demand China and other communist-minded countries should keep their communism in their own countries and not indulge in the game of trying to subvert other countries to another from of colonialism through international communism.

**Nehru vividly moved by spontaneous Soviet welcome,** joint declaration to promote peace likely. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 15, 1955. p. 1. **3615**

It was reported in the Press that the Nehru-Bulganin declaration it is understood will not only emphasize the *Panch Shila* principles but will also pledge closer co-operation between Russia and India in the economic and cultural fields. It will be desired further to strengthen world peace and promote international understanding.

**Nu, U No.** Nu-Nehru talks on Bandung agenda ; general support to *Panch Shila* reiterated. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 9, 1955. p. 8. **3616**

A report of the Burmese Premier, U. Nu's Press conference in Rangoon on April 7, 1955. He said that he would make use of every opportunity to enlarge the area of peace in Asia.

**Pibul Songgram,** *Marshal.* Thailand opposed to *Panch Shila.* **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 12, 1955. p. 1. **3617**

The Prime Minisier of Thailand said in Bangkok that his country would not accept *Panch Shila,* Indian formula for co-existence and world peace.

**Red suit for** *Panch Shila.* **In** *Pioneer* (Lucknow) June 24, 1955. **3618**

An editorial note on Nehru's vist to USSR.

**Van Dong, Pham.** Geneva Pacts implementation necessary : Nehru-Pham declaration. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 11, 1955. **3619**

A report of a joint declaration of Nehru and Pham Van Dong affirming faith in *Panch Shila* as being the best guarantee for peace in the world.

## PUNJABI PROVINCE

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Akali *Morcha* criticized. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 1, 1955. p. 1. **3620**

An account of the comments Nehru made on the Akali agitation for a separate Punjabi-speaking people.

### *about*

**Khalsa Dall,** *Gurdaspur.* Akali *Morcha* condemned. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 2, 1955. p. 12. **3621**

The District Khalsa Dal, at a meeting on May 29, condemned *morcha* launched by Akalis in the Punjab.

**Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh.** Masafir commends Nehru's advice . **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 2, 1955. p. 12. **3622**

Commenting on Nehru's references to the Akali *morcha* in his Press Conference on May 31, Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir, President of the Punjab Congress said in New Delhi on June 1, that if the Akalis felt that they still had a case they should lose no time to bring it before Nehru.

**Rarewala, Gian Singh.** Akali *Morcha* issue. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 6, 1955. **3623**

Rarewala who heads P.E.P.S.U'S pro-Akali National Front in his first public statement on the Amritsar agitation to-day "heartily" welcomed Nehru's recent



statement, about the importance of the Sikh community and his stress on the need to remove their sense of grievance.

**Sachar, Bhim Sen.** Akali fostering lawlessness ; no ground for *morcha.* **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) June 7, 1955. p. 9. **3624**

While addressing a Press Conference in Chandigarh he criticised the *morcha.*

## PRESENTS NEHRU RECEIVED*

**Kala, Satish Chandra.** Priceless Nehru collections. **In** *Leader* (Allahabad) Dec. 14, 1947. **3625**

A pen picture of the hall of the Allahabad Museum which is devoted to the gifts presented to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. These gifts he received during his tour in India and abroad.

**National Museum,** *New Delhi.* Exhibition of presents to the Prime Minister and Shrimati Indira Gandhi during their visit in June-July 1955 to the U. S. S. R., Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Italy. New Delhi, The National Museum, 1955. p. 8 Illus. **3626**

Lists seventy four objects which are at display at the National Museum, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi. They are selective and are arranged under subjects.

## RELIGION

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Service of India our first religion. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 8, 1955. p. 14. **3627**

While addressing a public meeting in the Chittor Fort on April 6, he said, "The time has come when we have to consider the service of India as our first religion whatever religion each of us might profess. In the same way we have all to consider ourselves Indians first, whatever caste or creed or community we might represent."—*Ibid.*

### *SARVODAYA*

**Dhebar, U. N.** The Sarvodya way. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 12, 1955. p. 7. **3628**

Editorial comments on the Congress President, U. N. Dhebar's speech he delivered while inaugurating on April 6, 1955 the *Bhoodan* week.

## SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Better life for common man ; Nehru explains the Second Plan. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) March 23, 1955. p. 1 and 5. **3629**

Addressing a public meeting at Machli Saher in his constituency 50 miles from Allahabad he said that the second Five-Year Plan would be a people's plan aiming to provide employment, adequate food, cloth and housing to the common man. Over 60,000 villagers gathered to hear him.

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**See also* on page 362.

*about*

**Birla, G. D.** Second 5-year plan too ambitious. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 30, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3630**

Speaking on July 29 under joint auspices of the Commerce Graduates Association and the Democratic Group Bombay, Birla said that India had neither personnel needed for the purpose envisaged in the "too ambitious programme nor the necessary foreign exchange. The planning he said must be limited to the extent of available personnel and foreign exchange. He also commented that the talk of investing Rs. 5,600 crores in the Second Five-Year Plan seemed impossible."

**Educational schemes for Second 5-year Plan.** **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 9, 1955. p. 4. **3631**

Report of the conference of the State Education Secretaries and Directors of Public Instruction which concluded in New Delhi on April 7, 1955. Prof. Humayun Kabir's address is also included in the report.

**Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry,** objectives of Second Five-Year Plan. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) March 28, 1955. p. 7. **3632**

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in draft note on the proposed Second Five-Year Plan has emphasized that the Plan should have two main objectives, namely, raising the living standard of the people and the creation of productive employment.

**Krishnamachari, T. T.** Heavy industry in the Second Five-Year Plan. **In** *A. I. C. C. Economic Review* (New Delhi) 7 : 8-9, August 15, 1955. p. 7. **3633**

Deals briefly with the place assigned in the draft Plan-Frame to heavy industries.

## SINO-U. S. TALKS

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Conference on Far East suggested. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 25, 1955. p. 1 and 12. **3634**

While addressing the Congress Parliamentary Party on July 24, he suggested a conference on Far East.

*about*

**Direct Sino-U.S. talks** suggested by Nehru. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) July 25, 1955. p. 1. **3635**

Comments on Nehru's suggestion for Conference on Far East.

## SOCIALISM

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Towards a socialist economy. **In** *Hindustan Standard* (Delhi) Jan. 6, 1955. **3636**

Summarizes his views regarding the Socialistic society for India.



*about*

**Dhebar, U. N.** Measures to bring socialism; Dhebar on need for change in outlook. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) March 23, 1955. p. 4. **3637**

Speaking at an informal party given in his honour by the chief whip of the Bihar Congress Legislature Party he said that a fundamental change of outlook among the people had to be brought about for ushering among the people a socialistic pattern of society in India. He explained the steps that were necessary for the purpose and also some of the steps that had already been taken in this direction.

**Mehta, Vaikunth.** Road to socialistic pattern of society. **In** *Hindustan Times Weekly* (New Delhi) March 20, 1955. **3638**

Comments on the resolution adopted by the Indian National Congress at its Avadi session, recommending to establish in India a socialistic pattern of society. The author also comments on our national aims set forth by Jawaharlal Nehru (in the report of the Economic Programme Committee of the A.I.C.C. submitted to Congress President in January 1948), in terms of which even to-day will command general acceptance.

## SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTIONS

**Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Asia can tolerate racialism no more. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 4, 1955. p. 1 and 2. **3639**

Speaking in Hindi to an audience of about 200,000 people on April 3 at Ramlila Grounds, declared that the people of Asia and Africa would not forget or tolerate the tyranny that was being perpetrated on Indians and Africans in South Africa.

*about*

**Barlow, A.** Nehru's speech a threat. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 7, 1955. p. 5. **3640**

A. Barlow the opposition party member of South African Parliament described Nehru's speech regarding the South African question as a threat to South Africa.

**Peoples' Daily,** *Peking.* Chinese paper hails Nehru's views. **In** *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) April 7, 1955. p. 5. **3641**

The Peking Peoples' Daily on April 4, editorially declared that the speech of Nehru to the Indian Parliament on March 31 showed that Asian peoples had "many aspirations and desires in common."—*Reuter.*

## PRESENTS NEHRU RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND COUNTRIES

### AUSTRIA

*Clock*

Porcelain clock prepared in the early 19th century by Anton Brandl (1788-1818 A.D.)—the most reputed of theViennese Clockmakers of his day. (NM) 3642

*Paintings*

*Ahimsa* the path to freedom (in oil). Vienna Republic of Austria. (NM) 3643

Cave in Val Lapura (in oil). Vienna, Republic of Austria. (NM) 3644

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

*Glass*

Flower vase of cut glass. (NM) 3645

Vase of cut glass with the bust of the Prime Minister etched on one side and the Asoka Lion Capital, the State Emblem of India, on the other. (NM) 3646

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