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of

### Hindusthan Standard

Qutab Road, Ramnagar,  
NEW DELHI-1.

Date *January 2, 1954*

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**Dr. B. P. PAL,**  
President,  
Section of Agriculture.

#### Dr. B. P. PAL

President, Agriculture Section

**D**R. B. P. PAL was born on 25th May, 1906, at Mukandpur in the Punjab. He was educated in Burma and took his M.Sc. degree in Botany with First Class Honours from Rangoon University in 1929. Subsequently, he went to Downing College at Cambridge University where he worked for his Ph.D. degree in Plant Breeding and Genetics. On his return from Europe he became Assistant Rice Research Officer at the Government Farm at Hmawbi near Rangoon. After some months, however, he was selected for the post of Second Economic Botanist at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (then called Imperial Agricultural Research Institute situated at Pusa). In 1937, he was appointed as Imperial Economic Botanist (the post was later re-designated as Head of the Division of Botany). In 1950, he was appointed as Director of the Institute.

Dr. Pal has worked mostly in the field of breeding and genetics of crop plants, especially wheat, potato and tobacco. His most important work has been on breeding disease-resistant varieties of wheat. A number of these have been released in recent years and are finding favour in several important wheat-growing regions of the country.

Dr. Pal was a member of the Agricultural Mission sent by the Government of India to China in 1944. He was again a member of the Indian Scientific Delegation which visited Australia in 1949. He has been President of the Botany Section of the Indian Science Congress and is the President of the Section of Agriculture for the current year. He has also been President of the Indian Botanical Society and the Indian Society of Plant Breeding and Genetics (twice). He has published over 60 papers in scientific journals and is the Founder Editor of the *Indian Journal of Genetics and Plant Breeding*. He is a member of a number of committees of the Government of India and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.



# Hindusthan Standard

## brings out a **CAPITAL EDITION**

**1937**, it will be remembered, was the year in which popular governments assumed power in most of the provinces in India. In the world outside, the shadows of war were lengthening over Europe. In Spain, popular government was engaged in a grim struggle against Franco's Falangists aided and abetted by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. In China, Kuomintang forces were fighting a losing battle against the much superior Japanese Army. Interest in events at home and abroad ran high. To serve the widening circle of newspaper readers in Eastern Zone the need was felt for an English daily, which, while giving full support to the movement for national liberation, would at the same time steer an independent course, unaffected by sectional or partisan influences.

**I**t was at this juncture that Ananda Bazar Patrika Limited, publishers of Bengal's foremost language daily, decided to launch an allied English daily, Hindusthan Standard. The aim was to make available to the newspaper-reading public of Eastern Zone an English daily of the same high standards of integrity and independence for which Ananda Bazar Patrika had long been well-known.

**T**here were the usual teething troubles with the new paper but it kept up the Ananda Bazar tradition. Hindusthan Standard has, in the 15 years since it started publication, steadily gained in influence and readership. This success reflects credit on the independence of its editorial policy and the widening range of its news and feature services.

**A** word here about Ananda Bazar Patrika would not be amiss. Founded in 1878 Ananda Bazar Patrika has grown into a major institution serving those who speak the Bengali language all over the country. Not only has it helped to mould public opinion at critical stages in our recent history, but also it has to its credit contributions that have been of significance for the development of Bengali journalism and Bengali letters. The Managing Director of the Ananda Bazar Patrika Ltd., Sri Suresh Chandra Majumder, is responsible for the invention of the Bengali keyboard for the linotype and typewriter. No less valuable is his original contribution to the reform of the Bengali alphabet and spelling.

**S**imultaneous publication of Hindusthan Standard from Delhi and Calcutta commenced on October 14, 1951. This was indeed a great step forward for a newspaper which first started publication only 15 years ago.

**T**he Delhi edition published from its own premises on Qutab Road (Ramnagar), continues the same policy and tradition as the parent edition in Calcutta. It has set itself the aim of being a tribune of the people, free from sectarianism, voicing their interests on all vital issues. More, it seeks to create closer bonds of understanding and co-operation among the citizens of Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western India through a comprehensive presentation of news and a balanced interpretation of events.

**A**part from news of general interest, special provision has been made for detailed coverage of commercial and sports news, a noteworthy feature of the paper now being the political cartoon executed by a recognized master of this highly popular art. Special articles on subjects of current interest written by experts are a daily feature in both editions. The Sunday Supplement is another popular and attractive feature, uniform in both Delhi and Calcutta editions.

*The Ananda Bazar Organisation is much gratified at the enthusiasm with which this edition has been greeted by readers in Northern and Central India. This has indeed been a source of inspiration, and the management extends its solemn assurance to readers and constituents, that no effort will be spared to improve progressively the standard of service.*

**S**pecial Features : **ECONOMIC SUPPLEMENT** appearing every Monday covers a wide range of subjects affecting the economic well-being of the community. Besides Staff contributions, articles by leading economists and other experts are regularly featured. A weekly review of the markets forms a part of the supplement.

**ENGINEERING NOTES :** The spread of technical knowledge to a wide public is very important in a country like ours starting on a large programme of industrial expansion. Technological developments in all fields are regularly brought to the notice of the reader through this weekly feature, appearing on Fridays.

**MOTORING AND AVIATION :** This feature, appearing every Wednesday simultaneously in Calcutta and Delhi, brings to the lay readers news of latest developments in these important fields. More, it also gives the reader holiday ideas ranging from trips of hundreds of miles to short runs to places of interest close to the principal cities.

**STAGE & SCREEN :** A competent review of the week's film releases, and views of film events from far and near.

**DAILY CARTOON :** Pungent but without malice, the cartoon has a wide following, and it may be claimed with justice that no matter how gloomy the headlines, it never fails to impart a little good cheer. **THOUGHTS FOR LOWBROWS** is a daily column which, like the cartoon, comments on passing events with humour but not with levity.

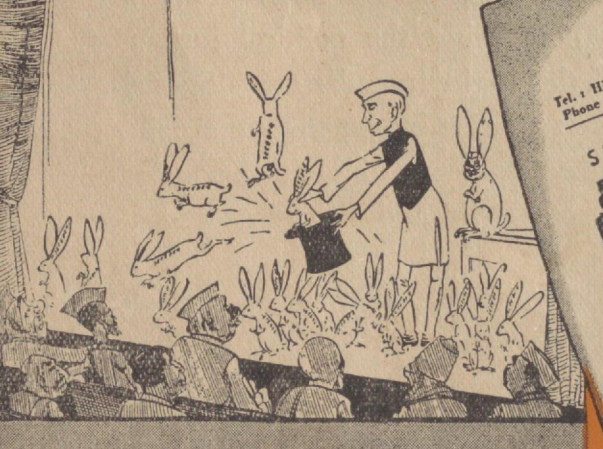
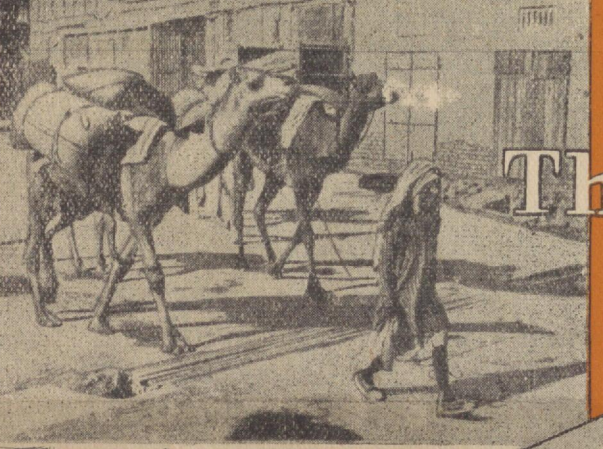
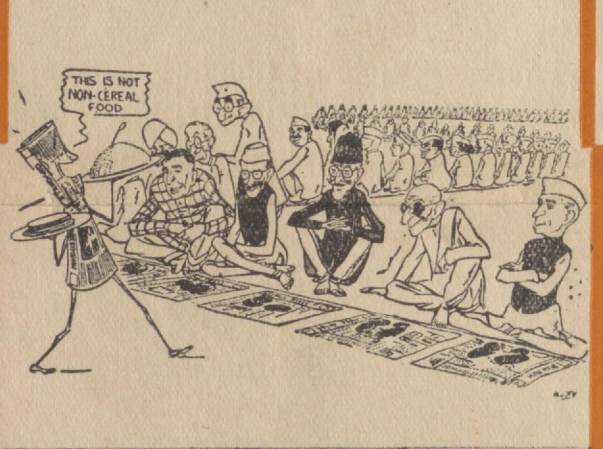
**OVERSEAS SERVICES:** Hindusthan Standard maintains a fully staffed editorial and advertising office in London, and highlights of the week's news from Britain are reviewed for the readers by a special correspondent. European news is covered by the staff correspondent in Geneva; despatches from the paper's own correspondents in Egypt, Malaya, Pakistan and Burma also appear regularly.

**COMMERCE, FINANCE & INDUSTRY** is a daily feature providing market information from all parts of India and abroad. The comprehensive commercial service offered makes this paper specially welcome to the business community. Besides agency reports, highlights of market and commodity news are interpreted for the reader in despatches from staff correspondents in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur, Moga and Hapur.

**LAW REPORTS:** Both Delhi and Calcutta edition devote several columns a week to reports from local law courts. Special correspondents cover the more important hearings in the Supreme Court, Industrial Tribunals and other State High Courts.

**FROM STATE CAPITALS:** Behind headlines there is always a story, not apparent until the underlying cross-currents are revealed. Our special correspondents in the capitals of the different States of the Union give readers the news behind the news—an informed assessment of the different factors affecting the life and activity of their respective territories.

**THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE,** identical in both editions, has besides articles on current topics and a full back page of pictures, a Women's Forum, several columns of Book Reviews, Notes on Radio & Music, a Defence Forum, a Science Corner, and other features.



**The CAPITAL EDITION**

of  
**Hindusthan Standard**

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DELHI, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1952.

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**No Secret Deals With Foreign Powers**

**NEHRU DENIES CHARGES**

**REPLY TO DEBATE ON GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL**

Our Special Correspondent was on the floor of the House of the People today.

**EMERGENCY IN CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA**

Premier Meets Wafd Leader

**Foreign SECRET TALKS ON P.O.W.s**

Conditional Support For Red Plan

**ANY MORE SWORDS?**

The eighteen-day discussions on the Budget in the House of the Thursday.

**MULTI-POINT MOVE OPPOSED**

7 Killed & 13 Injured In Johannesburg

**HOSPITAL IN BOMBAY MEDICAL**

# PERSONALITY PARS

WHEN eminent scientists come together, what do they discuss? Do they launch into a serious scientific harangue, involving liberal usage of complicated scientific terminology or do they behave as anybody else? That was the question which I sometimes used to ask myself.

I found the answer a couple of days back in the fashionable apartments of the Director of the Institute of Science at Mayo Road. Director Dr. Bharucha was extending his hospitality to the eminent scientists, who assembled last week at the Institute of Science to attend the meeting of the National Institute of Sciences.

"Meet Dr. Pal, Director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa in New Delhi"



DR. PAL  
... scintillating

and I found my hand gripped warmly by a modest looking person.

Dr. Pal is essentially simple in his dress and broad in his outlook. The Director of India's foremost agricultural station could hold you spell-bound for hours with his knowledge of the varieties of wheat, with the latest methods of research to improve the strains, and about the devastating potentialities of smut and mildew.

He is arrayed with a rich sense of humour and has a fund of anecdotes, stories and information up his sleeves. Suave and

polished Dr. Pal can enliven the dulllest party.

Hailing from the land of the Five Rivers, he spent his student days in Burma, where his father was in the medical service. A brilliant academic career fetched him a Government scholarship to pursue his further studies at Cambridge. Rowing is a passion with him and his one disappointment at Cambridge was that he could not make the Cambridge Rowing team.

"You see, I was too light to be an oarsman and too heavy to be a coxswain. Besides a coxswain should have a 'rich' vocabulary," he said.

He has been with the Indian Agricultural Research Institute for nearly two decades. (It was then known as the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute). He was called upon to shoulder the responsibilities of directorship in September 1950.

At the time of his appointment, his designation was the pompous title of "Imperial Economic Botanist." Painting and rose gardening are his present hobbies.

He has made his mark in the Delhi Art Circles as an artist, and as far back as 1946, some of his paintings were "hung" in the International Exhibition held at Delhi.

He has to his credit more than 60 scientific papers. He is one of the secretaries of the National Institute of Sciences, editor of the Indian Journal of Genetics and Plant Breeding, President of the Indian Botanical Society, President of the Agricultural Section of the forthcoming Indian Science Congress. . . . .

He has been to China in 1944 with an agricultural mission and led another scientific expedition to Australia in 1949.

### THE KEY-MAN

PASSING through Bombay is the formidable looking Chairman of the Socialist International and the Secretary of the British Labour Party, Mr. Morgan Phillips.

He is on his way to Hyderabad to attend the first meeting of the Bureau of Asian Socialist Conference. The arrival of this "key-



Among the Indian community in South Africa, girls do not participate in stage productions and so men have also to play feminine roles. Here is a scene from Radha-Krishna ballet, with all the roles played by men. Shri Singh (second from left) appears as Radha.

man" in the Socialist International denotes the growing importance of Asian Socialists and their role in Democratic Socialism.

Besppectacled, grey-haired Mr. Phillips is a past master in the art of parrying. He faced a barrage of questions from hard-boiled city journalists with perfect equanimity. He was evasive, non-committal and non-informative.

For instance, to a question as to the attitude of the Labour Party to the presence of British troops in the Canal Zone, Mr. Phillips reply was, "Negotiations are now going on. The Labour Party is interested in the improvement of the economic situation of the people of the Middle East."

The Chairman of the Socialist International is quite aware of the dynamic force of Asian Socialists. "We want to forge effective links in the Socialist International," he sums up his momentous visit.

### EDUCATIONIST

EVEN a brief chat with Dr. Leo Martin Chamberlain will reveal to you that his life mission is education. Kindly, sympathetic Dr. Chamberlain is the Vice-President of the University of Kentucky, U.S.A. He is now touring India under the auspices of the United States Information Service exchanging ideas with educationists in India.

He has already visited West Pakistan, Delhi, Madras and towns in Andhra. He will present a faithful picture of New India to Americans when he goes back to United States.

Dr. Chamberlain confesses that the period of his visit is too short for him to sit in judgment over our educational system but that his purpose is, in the first in-

stance to get a correct idea of conditions obtaining here.

"What do you think of the Madras Chief Minister's new elementary education scheme?" I asked him.

While he makes it clear that he would not like to commit himself on the issue, as there was not enough time for him to go into the pros and cons of it, Dr. Chamberlain says that, as between longer and shorter hours at school, he would prefer longer hours. But, he points out, if the choice is between shorter hours and no school at all, he would prefer the first all the time. Treading carefully, he suggests that the whole problem should be thrashed out between the Ministry and the teachers or educationists.

"How do you maintain discipline in your schools and colleges." I asked next.

Dr. Chamberlain's eyes begin to sparkle and his reply is animated. "We have," says he, succeeded in eliminating the irksome hand of authority in matters of discipline. We have also abolished corporal punishment and removed the psychological fear from the minds of the students.

Nor would parents stand for such punishment. We have a Parents'-Teachers' Association, which meets once a month and discusses discipline among boys and girls.

The way we set about it, observes Dr. Chamberlain, is by teaching the students self-discipline. Each student sets an example for the other; each takes a share in controlling others and it boils down to confidence in oneself. This is the overall approach.

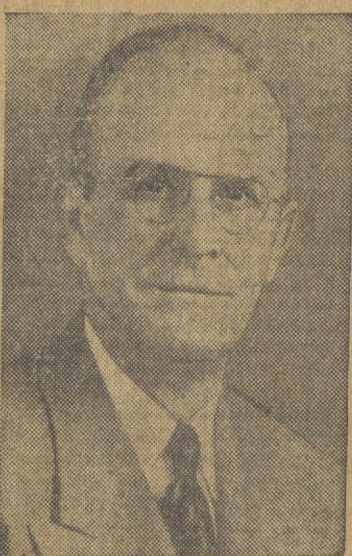
As regards punishment, we have two ways, he continues. In cases of violation of discipline, we either suspend or dismiss the student. In the former case, the student is asked to stay away from the college for a while and his case is heard. If cleared, the student is asked to come back. Dismissal is resorted to only in very grave cases.

tucky, he says, every attempt is made to canalise the enormous energy of the students into games and other intra-mural activities.

Talking about the role of the student unions, Dr. Chamberlain says that the University has Student Government, which helps in running the college. Student welfare problems are first discussed by the assembly, resolutions are passed which are brought to the notice of the University authorities. The judiciary committee of the Student Government has also a say in hearing of cases of indiscipline.

Dr. Chamberlain is keen on the maintenance of friendly and lasting relations between United States and India, which he calls the key to Asia.

Dr. Chamberlain started his career as a teacher in a one-room



DR. CHAMBERLAIN,  
education, his mission

school in White County, Indiana and rose to become the Vice-President of the University of Kentucky in 1948.

### FROM SOUTH AFRICA

IN town now is an Indian teacher from South Africa come to amass as much of Indian culture as he can within a period of six months.

D. P. Singh has been a teacher at the M. K. Gandhi Government-Aided Indian School at Durban for ten years. And his one complaint about the life there is that it lacks the touch of Indian art. The folks out there yearn so much for even a glimpse of our fine arts that they never fail to see even the dances in Indian films. If a striking pose by a dancer appears in any paper, they at once try to imitate it!

Encouraged by Miss W. Wyatt Stayt, Art Organiser of the Natal Education Department, Singh has come over to India to imbibe more of our art and culture.

Besides teaching, Singh undertakes many cultural activities. He is a dancer, a stage actor and has often been heard over the S.A.B.C. Incidentally, Singh tells me that in Durban (as in South India) girls do not take part in stage productions and so boys have to play the feminine roles!

As an artist, Singh's paintings have attracted attention and interest in educational circles.

Singh hopes to visit main centres of art and culture in India and would like to bag as many curios as possible. Donald is sure to make many friends over here.

Tunis 9 INDIA

4/1/53

This may be the best  
of the Director in his  
return.

Rev.  
5/1/53.

P. H. - 10 Director

Submitted to Director.

13/1/54. Enc  
13/1

mm

## DR. PAL REVIEWS SCIENTIFIC WORK DONE IN COUNTRY

HYDERABAD, January 3.

**DR. B. P. PAL**, President of the section of agricultural sciences of the 41st Indian Science Congress now in session here, said today that wheat yield in India was amongst the poorest in the world, being 630 lb. per acre.

In the course of his presidential address, he reviewed the scientific work done on the amelioration of the wheat crop in India and said: "In the very fact of our low yields which have caused food shortage and suffering; lie the seeds of hope, for there appear to be no valid reasons why, with the application of scientific knowledge to intensify farming methods our production should not go up to the level those countries which at present hold the envied records of the highest yields of food and fodder per acre."

Dr. Pal told the Congress that a chain of breeding centres in different wheat-growing areas of the country had been started to work on breeding rust-resistant wheats.

Dealing with the nutritive value of wheat, he observed that much remained to be done in India in improving the domestic varieties of wheat. Comprehensive work in this respect was very necessary. With this object in view, he added, work of this nature was being done at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute under a scheme financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Breeding for special conditions was of particular significance for the future cultivation of wheat in India in view of the community development projects, river valley projects and the fertiliser factories that were fast coming up.

The chief drawback in the field of experiments so far, Dr. Pal said, had been that they had been conducted mainly on the

Government farms and the farmers had remained unconvinced of the beneficial effects of the use of fertilisers.

In order to make the cultivators "fertiliser-minded" and in order to introduce new fertilisers, three types of experiments were proposed to be conducted under a project sanctioned recently by the Government. These experiments were: agronomic trials with the new fertilisers imported into this country, secondly, simple experiments with known fertilisers with a view to finding out the average response to specified manurial supplements and thirdly, "feeler" trials with new fertilisers on an extensive scale by the cultivators themselves so that they could be convinced about their beneficial effects.

Dr. Pal disclosed that about 2,000 tons of each of new fertilisers had been set apart for the purpose and about 10,000 experiments were proposed to be conducted under this plan throughout the country. He pleaded for hastening slowly with mechanisation, taking every advantage, however, of the devices of reducing cost and increasing efficiency.

### HUMAN RELATIONS

Dr. Sinha in his presidential address to the psychology and educational sciences section of the Indian Science Congress said today that human relations should be at the present time the supreme problem for the educational and political authorities alike to tackle. Any further neglect of this supreme task and any further delay in undertaking large-scale researches in this field would cause a downfall of the race, country and the nation, he warned.

Peace could be gained only through understanding and cohesion. For international peace, he said, it was essential therefore (a) to bring to light the distinctive characteristics of the various cultures and national ideas, (b) to help stimulate the sympathy and respect among the nations for each other's ideals and aspirations and appreciation of the national problems, and (c) to study and recommend for action possible measures which could bring the nations into closer co-operation while maintaining respect for their cultures and ideals.—

P.T.I.

Field Of  
Wheat

Discussions At  
Science Congress

HYDERABAD, Jan. 4.—Dr B. P. Pal, President of the agricultural sciences section of the 41st Indian Science Congress now in session here, said yesterday that wheat yields in India were amongst the poorest in the world, being 630 lb. per acre.

In his presidential address, he reviewed the scientific work done on amelioration of wheat crop in India and hoped the application of scientific knowledge to intensify farming methods would raise the production level in India as high as that in "those countries which at present hold records of the highest yields of food and fodder per acre."

He stated a chain of breeding centres had been started to work on breeding rust-resistant wheat. Much remained to be done, he said, in improving domestic varieties of wheat. Research was being done for this purpose at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute under a scheme financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

**BENEFICIAL EFFECTS**

The chief drawback in the field experiments so far, Dr Pal said, had been that they had been conducted mainly on Government farms. Farmers had remained unconvinced of the beneficial effects of the use of fertilizers. In order to make cultivators "fertilizer-minded" and in order to introduce new fertilizers three types of experiments were proposed to be conducted under a project sanctioned recently by the Government.

These experiments were: agronomic trials with new fertilizers, simple tests with known fertilizers with a view to finding out the average response to specified manurial supplements and "feeler" trials with new fertilizers on an extensive scale by cultivators themselves so that they could be convinced about their beneficial effects.

He disclosed that about 2,000 tons of new fertilizers had been set apart for the purpose and about 10,000 experiments were proposed to be conducted under this plan throughout the country. He pleaded for hastening slowly with mechanization taking every advantage, however, of the devices of reducing cost and increasing efficiency.

He also stressed the need for making good arrangements for multiplication and distribution of pure seed for successful strains. Crop curing surveys had shown that the enhanced yield from improved varieties was well above ten per cent. If some of the funds available for development purposes were earmarked for this specific purpose, there was no doubt that it would result in increased production of food, he said.—P.T.I.

Andhra Times 5/4/54

this might be best up to the  
function on his return from  
time.

R.S. [unclear]  
6/1/54

P. A - to Director.

Submitted to Director.

13/1/54  
Sub  
18/1

hm

To be returned, duly completed and wherever possible, accompanied by a set of reprints of the candidate's published work, particularly those in which the essential research and contribution to new knowledge referred to by the proposer have been embodied, or other documents connected therewith, so as to reach The Secretary, National Institute of Sciences of India, Mathura Road, New Delhi 1, by the 31st March of the current year.

## Nomination Paper for the Election of Ordinary Fellows of the National Institute of Sciences of India.

Every candidate shall be proposed and recommended by a certificate in writing signed by four or more Fellows, of whom at least three shall certify their recommendation from personal knowledge, but either of the two Secretaries shall have power to sign a certificate on behalf of a Fellow not resident in India on receiving a written request from him. The certificate shall specify the name, age, rank, profession, qualifications including a list of publications, and the usual place of residence of the candidate in a form prescribed by the Council. This form shall also include a brief statement of the actual nature and value of the research work of the candidate and of his contribution to new knowledge.

( Regulation 1 )

Of the Fellows who sign a certificate from personal knowledge of the candidate, two shall undertake the responsibility of acting as proposer and seconder respectively.

( Regulation 2 )

The undersigned, Ordinary Fellows in good standing\* of the National Institute of Sciences of India, respectively propose, second, and support  
.....  
.....  
as a candidate for election as an Ordinary Fellow of the Institute, and do hereby certify their recommendation. (For details of qualifications and list of publications see reverse)

Signature :

Date of Signature, and whether on personal or general knowledge :

Proposer : .....	.....
Seconder : .....	.....
Supporter : .....	.....
Supporter : .....	.....
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Supporter : .....	.....
Supporter : .....	.....

\*i. e. Fellows who have paid their admission fee and their subscription for the current year.

The form being delivered to one of the Secretaries or the Assistant Secretary shall be registered, with the date of delivery, in a book to be kept for the purpose.

( Regulation 1. )

*To be filled in the office.*

Date of delivery

Secretary or Asstt. Secretary.

Space for setting out in detail the qualifications of the candidate, including a brief statement of the actual nature and value of the research work submitted by him and of his contribution to new knowledge and detailed references to his most important original papers. (Regulation No. 1.)

Name in full :—

Date of Birth :—

Profession and Rank :—

Place of Residence :—

Qualifications :—