WORLD GAZETTEER

(A BRIEF GUIDE TO THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD)

ABYSSINIA—An independent empire in East Africa, official name Ethiopia. The Emperor directly controls the government, though there now are a Council of Ministers, a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. All members are appointed by the monarch. The actual form of government is thus the personal rule of the Emperor. Eritrea, a country of E. Africa, a former Italian Colony was federated with Ethiopia in 1952. Area: 395,000 sq. m. Population: about 18,000,000. Capital—Adis Ababa.

AFGHANISTAN—A mountainous Moslem kingdom lying between Pakistan, Iran and Soviet Union. Afghanistan runs all the way from Iran eastward to China and forms a long barrier between Soviet Union and Pakistan. The Government is constitutional monarchy. The supreme legislative power is vested in the Parliament consisting of the King, a Senate (50 nominated members) and a National Assembly (171 elected members). There is also a Grand Assembly summoned on important occasions. The laws of Afghanistan are based on the "Shari'at" or Islamic law and tribal custom. The main routes to Pakistan pass through the mountains, the chief being Khyber from Kabul and Bolan from Kandahar. The country is mountainous and under-developed. It can be reached only by a few high passes. There are no railways and navigable rivers. Afghanistan's rough mountains have prevented the building of railroads. This has discouraged trade and travel in the country. The country is divided into seven major provinces. Each province is under a governor. Languages spoken—Pashto & Persian. Area: 270,000 square miles. Population—13,000,000. Capital—Kabul.

ALBANIA—A mountainous Baltic republic in southern Europe bounded by Yugoslavia, Greece and Adriatic Sea, was incorporated with Italy in 1939 but now a free republic. Under 1945 constitution, Albania has a typical Soviet Government. Supreme power is vested in the popularly elected national assembly, to which the Cabinet, headed by the premier, is responsible. Area: 10,700 sq. m. Population—1,250,000. Capital—Tirana.

ANDORRA—A small semi-independent republic on the Franco-Spanish border in the E. Pyrenees under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. It has enjoyed undisturbed sovereignty since 1278. Area: 175 sq. m. Pop.—5,200. Capital—Andorra.

ARAB STATES—A peninsula in south-west Asia inhabited by Arabs, was a single political until; now comprises the following States—Aden Colony (British), Aden Protectorate, Bahrain Islands (Sultanate, Kuwait (Sheikdom), Oman and Masqat (Sultanate), Quatar (Sheikdom), Saudi Arabia, (Kingdom), Trucial Coast (Sheikdoms), Yemen (Kingdom).
Saudi-Arabia—is the most important State of the peninsula, occupying nearly four-fifths of the Arabian Peninsula. It consists of Nejd, Hejaz and its dependencies. The form of Government is a hereditary monarchy. An Advisory Council assists the king, while legislation is entrusted to the Consultative Assembly. The country contains the holy places of Islam—Medina where lies the tomb of Mohamed and Mecca, the birth place of the Prophet, which contains a great mosque. Area: 870,000 sq. m. Population—6,500,000. Capitals—Riyadh and Mecca.

Sheikdom of Kuwait—is an independent Arab Sheikdom. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Iraq to Saudi Arabia with an area of 5,800 sq. m. The principality has one of the world’s richest oil reserves. Capital—Kuwait.

Sultanate of Oman and Masqat—occupies the mountainous eastern corner of Arabia. The State is best known for its date cultivation. Capital—Masqat.

Qatar—occupies the whole of the Qatar peninsula in the Persian Gulf. It is ruled under British protection by a Sheik. Capital—Doha.

Sheikdoms of Trucial Coast—extend along part of the Gulf of Oman and southern coast of Persian Gulf. It is ruled by seven semi-independent Sheikhs.

Kingdom of Yemen—is an independent state, occupying the southwestern extremity of Arabia. Capital—Taiz.

Aden—is a British colony and protectorate situated on the volcanic southern tip of the Arabian peninsula along the Gulf of Aden. The 20-odd sultans who rule their respective territories in the protectorate are responsible to the British Governor of Aden.

Bahrein Islands—These islands form an archipelago in the Persian Gulf and are independent under the protectorate of Great Britain. The islands are important for their oil, pearl, fisheries and strategic position. Area: 213 sq. m. Capital—Manama.

ARGENTINA—Second largest South American Republic. It is a Federal Union of nineteen provinces and one federal district. The constitution is modelled on that of U.S.A. but each province enjoys a large measure of autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 20 members and of a Chamber of Deputies of 158 members. Argentina is regarded as the most important nation in Latin America, besides Brazil. Economically it is the most developed of all; it has 43 p.c. of the foreign trade of South America, 54 p.c. of all South American railroads and 55 p.c. of all automobiles. Argentina is a world leader in wheat, corn, flaxseed; alfalfa grown for feed to support huge heads of cattle is main crop; it also leads in beef, mutton, hides and wool. The language is Spanish. Area: 1,079,956 sq. m. Pop.—18,379,000. Capital—Buenos Aires.

AUSTRALIA—is a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and is a federal union of eight states—Tasmania, Western Australia, Queensland, Northern Territory, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria and Australian Capital Terri-
GENERAL INFORMATION

tory. The government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Commonwealth of Nations, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Ministry. Australia is primarily an agricultural country, one of the world's greatest producers of wheat and wool, industrialisation has been extensive. There is much unique flora, e.g., giant eucalyptus, and fauna, e.g., kangaroo, wallaby and wombat, platypus, sping anteater, koala bear and many unusual birds. Wool is Australia's greatest primary industry which produces 27 p.c. of the world's wool and 57 per cent of its marino wool. Australia is also one of the largest producers of wheat. Area: 3,000,000 sq. m. Pop.—8,986,842. Capital—Canberra.

AUSTRIA—is a country of Central Europe between Italy and German Federal Republic. The country became a free independent nation on the 15th May, 1955 for the first time since German troops entered into the country in March 1938. Austrian State Treaty signed on May 15, 1955 liberated Austria from seventeen years of foreign occupation, first by the Nazis and then by the Allies. The Treaty re-established Austria as "a sovereign independent and democratic state with frontiers of Jan. 1, 1938 (before Hitler seized the country)." Austria agreed never to form an economic or political union with Germany. It is a federal republic comprised of nine provinces (including Vienna), each of which has its own elected assembly for the control of regional affairs. The National Assembly is elected every four years and has 165 deputies. The head of the state is called the President and the government is led by a Chancellor. Area: 32,338 sq. m. Pop.—6,908,500. Capital—Vienna.

BELGIUM—North-west European Kingdom. Government is constitutional hereditary monarchy with a bicameral legislature consisting of the King, the Senate, and the House of Deputies. Belgium is the most densely populated country in Europe. Belgium is also a great colonial power; she possesses Belgian Congo in Central Africa which is one of the world's largest copper producers; the greatest producer of radium and also producer of gold and diamond. The Belgian Colonial Empire consists of Belgian Congo (Africa) and Ruanda-Urundi (U.N. Trust territory). Total area: 11,750 sq. m. Pop.—8,386,000. Capital—Brussels.

BHUTAN—Bhutan is a small semi-independent State lying on the south-east slope of the Himalayas, bordered on the north by Tibet and on the east, south and west by the Indian Union. The inhabitants are Mongolians and follow Buddhism. Agriculture is the chief industry. The country is governed by the hereditary king. A treaty signed with India in August, 1949 increased India's subsidy to Bhutan and placed Bhutan's foreign affairs under Indian control. Area: 18,000 sq. m. Pop.—700,000. Capital—Punakha.

BOLIVIA—South American Republic located in the west central portion of the South America. It is the world's greatest producer of tin after Malaya and has also large antimony and silver deposits. Bolivia is a Republic, electing by popular vote a President every four years, 927-member Senate every six years and a 111-member
BRAZIL—By far the largest and the most populous country in South America and occupies nearly half of it. Brazil is a federation of twenty States, five territories and one federal district. The President is popularly elected for a five-year term. The National Congress is composed of two houses—the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Brazil leads the world in the production of coffee and cacao and ranks second in cocoa. The coffee crop represents one-quarter of the world's supply. The language is Portuguese with many dialects. Area: 8,515,762 sq. m. Pop.—120,000,000. Capital—Rio de Janeiro.

BULGARIA—Balkan Republic. The constitution of 1947 modeled after that of the Soviet Union provides that the unicameral National Assembly is the supreme organ of the State. The legislation includes complete state ownership or control of industry, banking, foreign and internal trade and collectivization of agriculture. The assembly elects a 15-member presidium, the President of which is the nominal chief of state; governmental administration is carried out by the Premier and his cabinet, who are responsible to the Assembly. Area: 42,848 sq. m. Population—7,629,254. Capital—Sofia.

BURMA—Burma's independence from Great Britain became effective on Jan 4, 1948. A Constituent Assembly was elected on April 9, 1947; and the Constitution adopted on Sept. 24, 1947. The orientation of the government is toward moderate socialism which places emphasis on joint government-private enterprise, exploitation of natural resources, government ownership of transport and utilities, the extension of co-operative enterprises and land nationalization. The Constitution provides for a government headed by the President, who is elected by the two houses of Parliament, meeting in a joint session. The Union Parliament is elected for four-year terms, consisting of the Chamber of Deputies and a Chamber of Nationalities. With the Burma proper it has four frontier areas: Shan, Kachin, Karen and Karenni States and the Chin Special Division. Due to continued political unrest Karen State was formally inaugurated in June 1954. The principal productions are teakwood, rice, cotton, maize, tobacco, tin, silver and petroleum. The rubies, sapphires and jade found in Burma, are unsurpassed in quality. Area: 261,789 sq. miles. Population—19,242,000 (1954). Capital—Rangoon.

CAMBODIA—It is a constitutional monarchy in southern Asia, which with Vietnam and Laos comprised the former associated states of French Indo-China. It formally declared its independence from French in September 25, 1955. From 1949 to 1954 Cambodia was an Associate State of the French Union. It gained its independence on 1955. Area: 88,780 sq. m. Population—5,500,000. Capital—Phnom Penh.

CANADA—is an independent and Sovereign member of the British Commonwealth of Nations with the second continuous
land area in the world, stretching across the northern part of the north American continent. It is a federal union of 10 provinces whose powers are laid down in British North America Act of 1867. The executive powers rest nominally in the hands of the Governor-General who represents the English Queen. Actually Governor-General acts only with the advice of the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet. The Parliament has two houses—a Senate and a House of Commons. Canada exports newsprint, wood-pulp, wood, fish and fishery products, aluminium, copper, nickel and gram. Canada leads the world in production of asbestos, nickel and platinum; ranks second in aluminum, gold and zinc and fourth in copper and lead. Of special interest is the uranium ore mined in the northern Canada, one of the only two places so far known in the world where raw material for atomic energy can be mined easily. Canadian fishing are among the most extensive and prolific in the world. It has two official languages, English and French. Area: 3,845,744 sq. miles. Population—15,482,000 (1955). Capital—Ottawa.

CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION—was established by an Act of the British Parliament in 1953. It affects Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia have a Governor, an executive council and a legislature. Nyasaland is a protectorate. Under the Constitution of 1953, federation has a virtual self-governing status and each of the three territories will retain status in local matters.

CEYLON—The island of Ceylon lies in the Indian Ocean, 13 miles off the southern tip of India at its closest point. It is now an independent republic within the Commonwealth. The constitution provides for a parliament composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The administration is in the hands of the Cabinet of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister and responsible to the legislature. Buddhism is the religion of the majority. There are more than 1,610,000 Hindus. Area: 25,332 sq. m. Population—8,384,000. Capital—Colombo.

CHILE—A democratic State lies on the west coast of South America. In Chile, the only natural nitrate in the world is found. So sixty per cent of the world’s iodine is obtained as a by-product of nitrate processing. World’s second largest copper producer is Chile. Official language is Spanish. There is a National Congress consisting of a Senate of 45 members elected for eight years and a Chamber of Deputies with 147 members, elected for four years. The President is elected for six years by direct popular vote. Area: 290,000 sq. m. Population—6,941,000. Capital—Santiago.

CHINA—China is now divided into two parts with the Republic of China limited to Taiwan (Formosa) and the mainland under the Communist regime known as People’s Republic of China.

The Nationalist China is now confined to Formosa since 1950. It is an island of 110 miles of the mainland of China. Under the constitution of 1947, the highest state organ is the National Assembly. It is the sovereign organ of the people. The Assembly elects President and Vice-President for a term of 6 years. The organs of the
government include Executive yuan (cabinet) whose members headed by the Premier are appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Legislative yuan; and the Legislative yuan, when the Assembly is not in session, has ultimate control over the cabinet.

The People's Republic of China which controls the entire mainland was proclaimed in Peiping (Peking) on September 1949 after the defeat of the Nationalist armies under Chang Kai-shek. The communist set up a soviet-type government. The People's Republic and the Soviet Union signed a 30-year treaty of friendship and mutual aid on February 14, 1950. The Constitution of the People's Republic adopted by the National People's Congress on Sept. 1954 established the Congress as the highest organ of State power. Executive power is vested in the Chairman or President elected for 4-year term by the Congress. He appoints the Premier and his cabinet. The Cabinet is the highest administrative organ. Effective control is exercised by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Capital—Peking.

COLOMBIA—South American Republic lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coast line on both the Atlantic and Pacific. Area: 447,536 sq. m. Pop.—12,657,070. Capital—Bagota.

COSTA RICA—is an independent republic in the southern part of Central America between Nicaraqua and Panama. The Government of Costa Rica is republican, democratic and representative. Government functions are exercised through four semi-independent but interrelated branches: the Executive, the Legislative (Single Chamber), Judiciary and the Electoral Organisation. Area: 23,420 sq. m. Pop.—1,000,000. Capital—San Jose.

CUBA—An independent Central American State, is the largest island in the West Indies. It is the largest cane-sugar producer in the world. Tobacco ranks second in importance. The constitution is modelled on that of the U.S.A. and provides for a President, a Vice-President, a Senate and a House of Representatives. Area: 46,736 sq. m. Pop.—5,832,277. Capital—Havana.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—A central European republic formed in 1918 as one of the succession states of the Austro-Hungarian Empire; it then comprised Bohemia, Moravia with Austrian Silesia, Slovakia and Ruthenia. Ruthenia was, however, ceded to Russia in 1945. In 1948, after the establishment of the People's Republic, the old provinces were abolished and the country was divided into 19 regions. It has a Soviet-type constitution, promulgated on June 8, 1948. There is a unicameral Parliament, the supreme organ of the State with control over Courts and Civil Service. The government is headed by the President, elected by Parliament for a seven-year term and the Prime Minister and his cabinet, who are appointed by the President but are responsible to the Parliament. The constitution contains guarantees of civil liberties and provides that the state shall conduct all economic activity in the public interest on the basis of single economic plan. Czechoslovakia possesses one of the richest territories in Europe, both in the matter of natural
resources and industrial development. Area: 49,380 sq. m. Pop.: 13,272,000. Capital—Prague (Praha).

DENMARK—Denmark is a constitutional monarchy—the oldest kingdom of Europe. The Danish Parliament (the Folketing) has 179 members. Since 1915, women enjoy political rights equally with men. Agriculture is all-out importance to the Danish economy. Farm products (butter, bacon, cheese, eggs) are Denmark's most important export articles. Industry and handicrafts employ more workers than agriculture and Denmark has developed a substantial export of machinery of many kinds, manufactured consumers goods, etc. Denmark's foreign trade is the largest in the world per head of population. Denmark's social services are highly developed. Greenland, world's largest island, is a part of Denmark. Size: 840,000 sq. miles; population 24,000. Area of Denmark: 17,115 sq. miles; Population: 4,281,275 (1950), Capital—Copenhagen.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—An independent Central American State, sharing the Caribbean island of Hispaniola with Haiti. It lies east of Cuba between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. It is governed by President and a Congress consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. Area: 19,322 sq. m. Pop.—2,608,600. Capital—Cuidad Trujillo.

EGYPT—An independent republic of N.-E. Africa since 1958. It is the largest and the most influential of Arab States. Egypt was a semi-independent state with a hereditary Khedive under Turkish sovereignty from 1841-1916. From 1882 it was occupied by British troops and was under British administration. In 1914 a British protectorate was declared. The Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 recognised Egyptian sovereignty but gave to the United Kingdom the right to maintain a garrison on the Suez Canal, to use Alexandria and Port Said as naval bases and to move troops across Egypt in case of war or threat of war; Sudan was to remain an Anglo-Egyptian Condominium under joint administration. There was growing discontent in Egypt over the presence of foreign troops and also with the economic structure of the country with the result that King Farouk had to abdicate in 1952. The Egyptian treaty of 1936 with U. K. was terminated in 1954, it being agreed that all British forces were to leave the zone by June 1956. General M. Naguib was President and Prime Minister from 1950 to 1954 when he was accused of concentrating all powers in his own hands and was relieved of all his posts. Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser became Prime Minister and President in 1956. Egypt has been the leader of the Arab League since its formation in 1954. In 1958 Egypt has joined with Syria to form United Arab Republic. Area: 386,198 sq. m. Pop.—23,410,000. Capital—Cairo.

EQUADOR—Republic in the Pacific coast of South America. Equador is the world's chief source of the supply of balsa, a light wood. It exports more bananas than any other country. Area: 116,270 sq. m. Population—3,777,000. Capital—Quito.

EL SALVADOR—is the smallest of the six Central American Ré-
publics and the only one without an Atlantic Sea coast. Area: 3,259 sq. m. Population—2,268,000. Capital—San Salvador.

FINLAND—Republic in N.-W. Europe, declared an independent State in 1917; fringed by islands and dotted with lakes, the State was an autonomous Russian State, but proclaimed an independent state in July 29, 1917 and a republic in 1919. Under the constitution there is a single Chamber composed of 200 members, elected by universal suffrage. The legislative power is vested in the Chamber and the President. The highest executive power is held by the President who is elected for a period of six years. One of the chief occupations in Finland is lumbering; articles made from wood include matches, constructional timber, paper and cellulose. The President is chosen for a term of six years. Area: 130,165 sq. m. Pop.—4,288,000 Capital—Helsinki.

FRANCE—Republic of Western Europe bordering on Spain in the S.-W. Italy, Switzerland and Germany in the E., Belgium and Luxemburg in the N.-E., and facing the Mediterranean, Atlantic Ocean and English Channel on the S., W. and N. respectively. The Constitution of the Fourth Republic came into force in Dec 1946 and vested the Government in the National Assembly elected by the universal suffrage, and the Council of the Republic. Both Chambers are elected on a territorial basis: the National Assembly directly by universal suffrage, the Council of the Republic indirectly by the Councils of the communes and departments of Metropolitan France, Algeria and the overseas territories. The President of the Republic is chosen at a joint sitting of both houses, He appoints the President of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister).

French Union—This is an association of all French overseas possessions and metropolitan France, established under the Constitution of the Fourth Republic in 1946. It has a President who is the President of the Republic, a High Council which was to include a delegation of the French Government and representatives of the Associate States and an Assembly of the representatives of the entire Union. The function of the High Council is to advise and assist the French Government in the management of the Union. Its powers are almost negligible. Area: 212,659 sq. m. Population—43,787,000. Capital—Paris.

FORMOSA—A large island off the south-eastern coast of China. It was a part of Chinese Empire but occupied by Japan. In the second World War, United States and U. K. promised to restore this island to China. In 1945 China led by Chiang Kai-shek was allowed to occupy and administer the island. When in 1949 the Communist Party in China became the ruling power, Chiang was forced to flee to Formosa where he established the so-called Nationalist Government of China with the support of U.S. In spite of the repeated protest of the People's Republic of China, U. S. declared that any invasion of this island or of nearby islands would have to get past the U. S. Seventh Fleet. U. K. has given de jure recognition to the Chinese People's Republic but U. S. recognises only the Government of Chiang Kai-shek. The island is maintained by the unlimited military aid
of U. S. A. Area : 13,890 sq. m. Population—7,591,298. Capital—
Taipei.

GERMANY—After the fall of Germany in the World War II, for
the purposes of control, Germany was divided in 1945 into four
national occupation zones, each headed by a military governor assisted
by appropriate supervisory and operating staff. Efforts to unify
Germany were totally unsuccessful, and the western powers were
unable to agree with U. S. S. R. on any fundamental issue. So on
May 31, 1948 U. S., Britain, France and Benelux countries agreed to
set up a German State comprising the three western zones.

The Federal Republic of Germany came into formal existence on
September 1, 1949 when Allied High Commission transferred to it the
administration of the U. S., British and French Zones of occupation
of Germany. On May 23, 1949 the German Constituent Assembly
at Bonn enacted the constitution for Western Germany.

By the constitution, Republic was given full legislature, executive
and judicial powers, but not in respect of such matters as armaments,
reparations, decartelization, foreign affairs, the admission of refugees
and other matters. The London and Paris agreements were ratified
by the three occupying powers on 5th May, 1955. Under the Agree-
ments, the Republic attained full sovereignty and independence, though
American, British and French Forces were given permission to remain
on German territory. Under the constitution, there is a Federal
Diet elected by the universal suffrage for a term of four years and
a Federal Council. Area : 95,724 sq. m. Population—53,500,000.
Capital—Bonn.

German Democratic Republic comprises Soviet zone of occupa-
tion of Eastern Germany. It was proclaimed on Oct. 7, 1949 with
its seat at Berlin on the basis of a Constitution adopted on May 30,
1949 by a People’s Congress. The Constitution is Soviet in nature.
Under a treaty between the German Democratic Republic and the
U. S. S. R. in 1955, the Republic became a Sovereign State and was
given complete freedom to decide all questions concerning its internal
and foreign policy. Area : 42,112 sq. m. Population—18,000,000.
Capital—Berlin.

GHANA—On March 6, 1957, Ghana (former Gold Coast State)
became an independent State within British Commonwealth. It is
composed of former British Gold Coast with its outlying territories
of Ashanti and Northern Territories and British Togoland. It is
situated in western Africa. Under a constitution Ghana has a Par-
liament, a Cabinet and a Governor-General representing the Crown.

GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND—The United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland comprising England,
Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Island of Man and the Channel
Islands, lies on the north-west corner of Europe. Parliament is the
legislative governing body for the United Kingdom with certain
powers over the dependent Empire but none over the Dominions. It
consists of two houses — the House of Lords and the House of
Commons. United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy with a
queen and a Parliament. Supreme legislative power is vested in Parliament. The executive power of the Crown is exercised by the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister. Great Britain is second only to U.S.A. among the industrial nations of the world. Most important manufacture is heavy goods, such as machinery, tools, bridges and locomotives. Area: 94,300 sq. m. Population—51,113,000. Capital—London.


GREECE—is an independent South European State located at Balkan peninsula, stretching down into the Mediterranean Sea. Greece is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. Nominal executive power is vested in the King but the Government is administered by the Council of Ministers, headed by the Premier who must enjoy the Assembly’s confidence. Area: 51,246 sq. m. Pop.—8,150,000. Capital—Athens.

HAITI—It occupies the western third of the island known as Hispaniola, the second largest of the Greater Antilles lying between Cuba on the west and Puerto Rico on the east. It is the only Negro Republic with western hemisphere. Area: 10,714 sq. m. Pop.—3,305,000 Capital—Port-au-Prince.

HONDURAS—Republic of Central America on Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The chief commercial activity is the cultivation of bananas and coconuts on the Atlantic coast. Bananas constitute about sixty per cent of the total value of the exports. Area: 43,227 sq. m. Population—1,608,000. Capital—Tegucigalpa.

HUNGARY—European Republic formed out of Austro-Hungary; it is the abode of the Magyars. The Soviet type of constitution was adopted by the Parliament on August 18, 1949 which declared Hungary to be a ‘People’s Republic’. The supreme organ of state control was declared to be the Parliament with Deputyes elected for 4 years by direct vote. When Parliament is not in session, power is exercised by the Presidium headed by the Chairman. Executive power is vested in the Cabinet headed by the Premier. Hungary’s bauxite deposits are considered one of the largest in the world. Area: 35,902 sq. m. Population—9,700,000. Capital—Budapest.

ICELAND—Island in the North-Atlantic Ocean, now Republic; it is close to the Arctic circle in the North Atlantic; constitutionally, the President is elected for four years by popular vote. Executive power of the State resides in the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. The Althing is composed of two houses. Iceland has no army or navy but under NATO and a 1951 agreement, U.S.A. maintains on the island army, navy and air forces. Area: 39,758 sq. m. Pop.—162,000. Capital—Reykjavik.

INDIA—It is now an independent Republic since 1950. The dominion is one of the largest and richest nations in the world. Area: 1,221,889 sq. m. Pop.—356,891,624. Capital—New Delhi.

IRELAND—is now a sovereign independent and democratic State from 1949 and the constitution affirms the right of the Irish
nation to choose its own form of government; to determine its relations with other nations and to develop its life in accordance with its own genius and traditions. The head of the State is the President elected by the direct vote for 7 years. The Parliament consists of the Dail Eireann elected by the universal suffrage and proportional representation and the Senate of 60 members. Area: 27,137 sq. m. Pop.—2,895,000. Capital—Dublin.

INDONESIA—is a republic of S. E. Asia comprising territory formerly known as the Dutch East Indies. Indonesia comprises four large islands of Java, Sumatra, most of Borneo and Celebes, fifteen minor islands including Madura, the Moluccas and Bali and thousands of small ones. Ninety per cent of the population are Muslims. Indonesia is one of the richest countries in natural resources. There are vast supplies of tin, oil and coal, and sizable deposits of bauxite, manganese, copper, nickel, gold and silver. It is the principal producer of petroleum in the Far East and rivals Malaya in its output of rubber and tin. It also exports coffee, tea, sugar, copra and rice. Until March 1942, Indonesia was a Netherlands overseas territory. Following Japanese Military occupation (1942-45), Indonesian Nationalists proclaimed a republic on Aug. 17, 1945. Four years intermittent warfare between Netherlands and Indonesian forces were terminated by agreements signed on Nov. 2, 1949 transferring sovereignty. Over all Indonesia, except Netherlands New Guinea, a new Interim Government known as Republic of the United States of Indonesia was established. On July 1950 member states agreed to form a strongly centralised Government and accordingly a unitarian state with an amended constitution was proclaimed and its name was changed to Republic of Indonesia. The Netherlands-Indonesia Union with Netherlands Queen at its head created in 1949 began to dissolve by Aug 10, 1945, when new protocols governing future relationship were signed. Legislative power is in the hands of a House of Representatives numbering about 212. Area: 735,865 sq. m. Population—61,000,000. Capital—Jakarta.

IRAN—Kingdom of Western Asia, also known as Persia. Iran is a constitutional monarchy. Executive power is exercised by a Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister who is appointed by the Shah and is responsible to the Majlis (Parliament) which has 136 popularly-elected members. The Shah has power to dissolve the Majlis. Iranian oil field in the south-west territory at the head of the Persian Gulf is the richest single field in existence. Area: 628,000 sq. m. Population—19,000,000. Capital—Tehran.

ISRAEL—The Jewish State in Palestine was established in 1948 in fulfilment of the aspirations of Zionism and following a decision of U.N. Assembly on the partition of Palestine between Jews and Arabs. Israel is a democratic State. It occupies the major portion of Palestine. It lies on the western edge of Asia bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. On Nov. 2, 1917, British Government made a declaration, known as Balfour Declaration, which viewed with favour the establishment in Palestine of a home for the Jewish people. This principle was incorporated in the mandate to Britain which
came into force in 1923. The British mandate on Palestine ended at mid-night on May 14, 1948 when the Jewish National Council proclaimed a Jewish State of Israel. This led to the war against Israel by Arab States. But armistice agreement was signed under U.N. auspices which left Israel as an independent State. The declaration of independence of the Jewish National Council on May 14, 1948 stated that the new nation would be "based on the precepts of liberty, justice and peace taught by the Hebrew prophets." Israel is a parliamentary democracy. Supreme authority is vested in one Chamber Parliament called the 'Knesset' (Assembly) with 120 members. The cabinet is responsible to the Knesset and holds office as long as it enjoys the confidence of the Knesset. Area: 8,048 sq. m. Population—1,872,000. Capital—Jerusalem.

IRAQ—Arab Kingdom in the Middle East; formerly known as Mesopotamia; now one of the states lying between Arabia and Iran, created as a result of World War I when under the treaty of Lausanne (1923), Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia. A revolution took place in July 1958 when the monarchy was overthrown and Iraq was declared a republic. Iraq consists of rolling parched plains with Tigris and Euphrates cutting green swaths through the colourless terrain. Iraq is one of the great oil-producing countries of the world. Oil revenues represent more than one-third of the national income. Other products are wheat, barley, beans, rice and eighty per cent of world's dates. Area: 172,000 sq. m. Population—6,600,000. Capital—Bagdad.

ITALY—Republic of Europe stretching from the Alps southeast into the Mediterranean with the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, Elba and 70 smaller ones; under Italy's new Constitution of 1948 the State is described as a "democratic republic founded on work." The President is elected for seven years by Parliament in joint session with regional delegates. The Cabinet headed by the Premier and nominated by the President, must enjoy the confidence of Parliament which is composed of the Chamber of Deputies popularly elected for a five-year term and the Senate. Italy is ordinarily the world's largest producer of mercury; it is also an important producer of sulphur. Area: 117,471 sq. m. Population—48,223,000. Capital—Rome.

JAPAN—Island empire of Asia, is situated in the North Pacific Ocean off the coast of China and Siberia. It consists of four main islands: Honshu (mainland), Hokaido, Kyushu and Shikoku. It was under the control of Allied powers upto 1951. The new constitution effective on May 3, 1957, made drastic changes in Japan's political system. The Emperor retains only ceremonial functions and the executive power is vested in the cabinet, headed by the premier and collectively responsible to the Diet. Law-making power is solely vested in the Diet, composed of two houses—House of Representatives popularly elected and House of Councillors. A bill of rights guarantees certain basic liberties.

On Sept. 8, 1951, 48 nations signed a treaty of peace with Japan restoring Japan's sovereign equal status in the community of nations.
On the same day U.S. and Japan signed a bi-lateral defence agreement. Area: 142,644 sq. m. Population—39,269,278. Capital—Tokio.

JORDAN (Hashemite Kingdom of)—was formerly known as Trans-Jordan, is an independent state of western Asia; formerly an Arab State in the Palestine mandate. Conquered from the Turks by the British in World War I, Jordan was separated from the Palestine Mandate in 1920 and placed in 1921 under the rule of Abdullah ibn Hussain. In 1923 Britain recognised Jordan's independence, subject to the mandate. During World War II, Jordan co-operated completely with Britain. On March 22, 1946, Britain abolished the mandate and recognised the full and complete independence of Jordan. Under the new constitution of 1952, legislative power is vested in Parliament. Area: 37,700 sq. m. Population—1,500,000. Capital—Amman, Jerusalem.

KOREA—East Asiatic country on a peninsula between Manchuria and Japan. It was a vassal of China for 500 years and was annexed by Japan in 1910. During the World War II at the Cairo Conference in 1953, the Allied powers agreed that Korea should be free and independent. After the end of the World War II, at the Potsdam Conference in 1945, the 38th Parallel of latitude was designated as the line dividing the Soviet and the American occupation. All the efforts to unite these two parts of Korea failed. South Korea formed the Republic of Korea in May 1948 when U.S.A. handed over the Government to them. On May 1, 1958 the communists formed the People's Democratic Republic of Korea in North Korea with the capital at Pyongyang. On June 25, 1950 North Korean Army invaded South Korea. The U.N. Security Council demanded the immediate withdrawal of the North Korea Army. U.S.A. entered the war in support of South Korea Army. The truce talks between the parties continued in 1952 and 1953 amid sporadic hostilities. An armistice was signed finally at Panmunjom on July 27, 1953. The armistice contemplated an international political conference on the status of Korea but negotiations for arranging it broke down. The question was discussed without result at the Geneva Conference on Far Eastern problems (April 26—June 19, 1954).

South Korea is a republic with legislative powers vested in a bicameral parliament and executive power in a popularly elected President and a cabinet headed by a premier. North Korea is a typical Soviet State under the constitution adopted on Sept. 2, 1948.

LAOS—An independent State, formerly belonged to the French Union. It is situated in the north-west Indo-China. The King is the head of the State and supreme religious authority. Legislature is the National Assembly. Area: 89,000 sq. m. Population—3,000,000. Capital—Luang Prabang.

LEBANON—The Republic of Lebanon is in the Levant. It occupies a strip of land along the Mediterranean coast, sandwiched between Israel in the south and Syria in the north and east. This Arab State was formed from the five former Turkish Empire districts of North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon, Beirut and
Bekaa. Along with Syria, it became an independent State in 1920. Both were administered under French Mandate till 1941. Lebanon is a free democratic country with a popularly elected Government. It is governed by a President elected by Parliament for a six-year term and a cabinet of ministers appointed by the President but responsible to Parliament, which has 44 members with a population of less than 1.5 million. Lebanon is the smallest Arab State. The population of the Arab State is half Christian and half Moslem. Area: 4,000 sq. m. Pop.—1,450,000. Capital—Beirut.

LIBERIA—Independent Negro Republic of West Africa on the Guinea Coast. Liberia was founded in 1820 by the American Colonization Society as a country for freed slaves from U.S.A. and became independent republic in 1847. The government is modelled after that of the United States. Area: 43,000 sq. m. Population—2,750,000. Capital—Monrovia.

LIECHTENSTEIN—is an independent Alpine principality between Austria and Switzerland. The constitution of 1921 provides for a legislature of 15 members elected by direct universal suffrage. Area: 62 sq. m. Pop.—14,757. Capital—Vaduz.


LUXEMBURG, GRAND DUCHY OF—Luxemburg is a European Grand Duchy situated between Germany, Belgium and France. It was given its present rank as principality by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Area: 999 sq. m. Pop.—312,000. Capital—Luxemburg.

MALAYA, FEDERATION OF—The Federation of Malaya became a limited constitutional monarchy and dominion within British Commonwealth, which was effective on August 31, 1957. It is the only free nation in the Commonwealth other than Great Britain to have its own monarch. It is composed of sovereign Malaya States and the former British Straits Settlements colonies of Penang Island and Malacca occupying the Malaya Peninsula in South-East Asia. The States included in the Federation are—Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu, Malacca and Penang. The Federation is largely a producer of raw materials, chief of which are tin, rubber, palm and coconut oil, copra. The world's richest source of tin centres in Perak, supplying about one-third of the world's total. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament consisting of the Supreme Head of the State, a Senate

MEXICO—A Federal democratic republic of 29 states, 2 territories and the federal district of Mexico city. President is elected for six years and ist ineligible to succeed himself, governs with a cabinet of his appointed ministers. The Federal Congress has two houses—Chamber of Deputies and Senate. Mexico has a great mineral wealth and produces petroleum, silver, gold, copper, lead, quicksilver, iron and coal. She is the world leader for the production of silver, sisal, hemp and chicle for chewing gum. Area: 760,375 sq. m. Population—30,538,000. Capital—Mexico City.

MONACO—A tiny independent principality in the south of France; is located on the Mediterranean with land frontiers, joining France at every point. It is noted for an exceptionally mild climate and magnificent scenery. It is the smallest State in the world. Area: 0.50 sq. m. Pop.—20,422. Capital—Monaco.

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC—is also known as Outer Mongolia. In 1915 Mongolia threw off its allegiance to China and by a treaty was recognised as an autonomous republic. Negotiations with Russia after 1917 revolution led to an alliance and by treaty, U.S.S.R. acknowledged the sovereignty of China over Outer Mongolia, but by the Russian-Chinese treaty of August 25, 1945 China recognised the complete independence of Mongolia. The Government of the republic is strikingly similar to the Soviet system. The Parliament is elected by universal suffrage and from which is drawn a seven member President. Area: 1,750,000 sq. m. Pop. about 4,000,000. Capital—Ulan Bator.

MOROCCO—one of the Barbary States, is situated in the northwest of African continent. The Empire theoretically was an absolute monarchy, but the country was divided into three zones—the French, the Spanish and the International Tangier Zone. The country in effect was partitioned and subjected to foreign rule from 1912 to 1956. As a result of a Protectorate Treaty with France in 1912 and a Convention between France and Spain in 1912, the country was divided into French and Spanish Spheres of influence, known respectively as French Morocco and Spanish Morocco. In 1923 the city of Tangier with a small enclave in Spanish Morocco was neutralized and demilitarised. After a lengthy period of unrest, French Government was forced in 1956 to recognise Morocco as an independent sovereign State and Spanish Government agreed in 1956 that Spanish Morocco was an integral part of the Morocco State and on May 1956 the Tangier International Control Committee agreed to the integration of Tangier with the rest of Morocco. Area: 172,104 sq. m. Pop.—8,620,006. Capital—Rabat.

NEPAL—A land-locked country lying between India and Tibet. It occupies slopes of the Himalayas, bound in the north by Tibet, south and west by India and east by Sikkim and Bengal. Nepal has two great distinctions of containing Mt. Everest, 29,028 (ft.), the tallest mountain peak of the world and some of the toughest
fighting men in the world—Gorkhas. After a revolution in 1950, a representative government has been established in 1950 with King as constitutional head. The traditional supreme authority of the Prime Minister no longer exists. Area : 54,000 sq. m. Pop.—8,431,547
Capital—Katmandu.

NETHERLANDS—Kingdom in North Western Europe. It is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. Executive power is vested exclusively in the sovereign while the legislative power vests with the sovereign and Two-Chamber legislature. The sovereignty over former Netherlands Indies was transferred to the Republic of Indonesia excepting Netherlands New Guinea in 1949. Area : 12,850 sq. m. Population—10,956,251. Capital—Amsterdam.

NICARAGUA—is the largest central American Republic lying between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. Area : 57,145 sq m. Pop.—1,245,000. Capital—Managua.


NORWAY—Kingdom of north Europe. Norway is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy with succession in direct male line. It is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. Legislative power is vested in the Storting (Parliament) with 150 members. They choose one quarter of their number to form the Lagting (upper house), the other three-quarters forming the Edelsting (lower chamber). Executive power is vested in the King acting through the Cabinet (Statsraad) comprising the Prime Minister and at least seven ministers. Norway is one of the greatest seafaring nations and its merchant marine is the third largest in the world. In the North Cape area is the phenomenon known as midnight sun. The sun does not set from the middle of May until the end of July, nor does it rise above the horizon approx. from Nov. 18 to Jan. 23. Varicoloured Northern Lights are visible in winter. Forests cover nearly one-fourth of the area. They are the principal sources of wealth, and the paper and wood pulp industries flourish. Area :125,064 sq. m. Pop.—3,370,000. Capital—Oslo.

PAKISTAN—A new Muslim State was formed by the partition of India on August 14, 1947. It is the world's largest Muslim State. Under its new constitution, it is an "Islamic Republic" where the laws should be framed according to Quoranic principles. It is divided into two parts: Western part is made up of Baluchistan, Sind and N. W. F. Province and the western part of the Punjab, princely State of Bhawalpur and a few other small muslim states which have now been formed into one unit state, while Eastern part consists of the Eastern half of Bengal and the Sylhet district of Assam. Over half of the
population is concentrated in East Bengal which contains only 16 p.c. of the total area. Area: 364,737 sq. m. Pop.—83,603,000. Capital—Karachi.

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF.—It occupies the entire Isthmus of that name connecting Central and South America and separating the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. It stretches 450 miles. Panama Canal is the country’s big economic asset. On Nov. 18, 1903 Panama granted the canal zone to the U.S. by treaty. Panama canal zone is governed by the canal zone government and operated by the Panama Canal Company, both set up on 1 July, 1914. The Secretary of the U.S. Army holds all the shares of the Company. Area: 28,570 sq. m. Pop.—934,000. Capital—Panama.

PARAGUAY.—South American Republic situate between Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil. Since the adoption of the 1940 constitution, Paraguay is a semi-authoritarian republic. Area: 157,000 sq. m. Pop.—1,001,000. Capital—Asuncion.

PERU.—Maritime Republic situated on the Pacific coast of South America. Under the Constitution, the President is elected for six years by direct popular vote. The Congress consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. Each House being elected for six years. Peru has vast mineral resources. It ranks fourth in world in silver production and mines about 25 p.c. of the world’s vanadium. Area: 514,059 sq. m. Population—9,651,000. Capital—Lima.

PHILIPPINES.—is the largest island group in the Malaya Archipelago. It is an archipelago of approximately 7,083 islands lying about 500 miles off the south-east coast of Asia. The largest islands are Luzon, Mindanao, Samar, Negros, and Palawan. The independence of the Philippines was proclaimed on July 4, 1946 in accordance with the Act passed in the American Congress in 1934. The Philippines have a republican form of Government based on that of the United States. Executive power is exercised by the President popularly elected for a 4-year term and assisted by a Cabinet appointed by him. The popularly elected Congress has two houses—the Senate with 24 members and the House of Representatives with not more than 120 members. The chief agricultural products are unhusked rice, manila hemp, sugar-cane, corn and tobacco. The principal export fruit in the pineapple. Area: 115,600 sq. m. Pop.—22,265,300. Capital—Quezon City.

POLAND.—is a communist Republic of Central Europe known as Polish People’s Republic. Poland’s new constitution describes Poland as a people’s republic in which the highest authority is the Sejm, elected for 4-year terms by direct secret ballot. The Sejm elects a Council of State and a Council of Ministers. In most respects it follows the pattern set by the U.S.S.R. constitution of 1936. The office of the President has been abolished and the Council of State is the highest organ of the government. Area: 120,310 sq. m. Population—28,070,000. Capital—Warsaw.

PORTUGAL.—is a Republic of S.-W. Europe occupying the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, bounded on the north and east by
Spain and on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean. Under the constitution of 1833 revised in 1951, Portugal is a Unitary Corporative republic. The President is elected popularly for a term of seven years. It has a National Assembly of 120 members for a term of 4 years. There is also a Corporative Chamber which handles economic and social matters and advises National Assembly. Area : 34,466 sq. m. Pop.—8,837,000. Capital—Lisbon.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND, FEDERATION OF—The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland comprising the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the Protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland came into being in 1953. The Federation is not a full member of the Commonwealth, since legislation in certain fields must be reserved for British Royal Assent which involves consideration by United Kingdom Ministers, and the United Kingdom government also retains ultimate responsibility for external affairs. There is a Federal Assembly of 59 members. The Queen of England is represented in the Federation by a Governor-General. Principal exports are copper, asbestos, gold, tobacco and tea. Area : 487,640 sq. m. Pop.—376,750,000. Capital—Salisbury.

RUMANIA—Independent Republic of the Balkans; according to new Constitution of 1948, Rumania is a “People’s Unitary and Independent State”. It is socialistic in nature. The highest authority of the Government is Grand National Assembly. Virtually all the powers formerly vested in the King are exercised by a 19-member presidium of the National Assembly; certain area has been ceded to Russia. Area : 92,000 sq. m. Pop.—17,490,000. Capital—Bucharest.

SAN MARINO—Independent republic bounded by Italian territory, lying some 12 miles S.-W. of Rimini. It claims to be the oldest state of Europe being founded in the 4th century and is one of the world’s smallest states. San Marino, the capital, is situated on a spur of the Apennines. Government is by a council of 60 and the State is under Italian protection. Area : 38 sq. m. Population—14,000.

SOUTH AFRICA—The Union of South Africa is a Dominion within the British Commonwealth of nations. It extends from the southernmost point of the African continent to the course of Limpopo region. It consists of the following provinces—Transvaal, Cape of Good Hope, Orange Free State and Natal. The capital of the Union is Pretoria, though Union’s Legislature meets in Cape Town. It is the richest gold and diamond producing country in the world and one of the richest in uranium. Area : 472,733 sq. m. Pop.—12,648,575. Capital—Pretoria (seat of administration) and Cape Town (seat of legislature).

SPAIN—Nominal monarchy of S.-W. Europe. It is separated from France by the Pyrenees mountain. It was proclaimed a republic on April 14, 1931. Spain has a dictatorship form of government under General Franco. Franco is the head of the State, national chief of the Falange party, Prime Minister and Caudillo (leader) of the empire. Practically, the country is ruled by the Cabinet (appointed
by Franco, the National Council of the Falange Party and, to a lesser extent, the Cortes (Parliament). The principal function of the Cortes is the planning and formulation of laws without prejudice to Franco's veto power. On April 1947, Franco himself declared Spain a kingdom again. He was to remain head of the State, and upon his death or incapacity, the government and a Council of the Realm constituted by the law are to nominate as King "that person of royal blood who is most qualified by right", subject to the approval of the Cortes. Area: 195,504 sq. m. Pop.—29,203,000 Capital—Madrid.

SUDAN—It was formerly Anglo-Egyptian Condominium. It lies between the Sahara and the equatorial forests and extends from the Atlantic to Ethiopia. After the defeat of Sudan by the British forces in 1898, a Condominium was established in agreement with Egypt and reaffirmed in 1936 which provided for the appointment of a Governor-General by Egypt. In 1951 Egypt abrogated the 1936 treaty and Egyptian King began to style himself as the "King of Egypt and Sudan", which was not recognised by Great Britain and by the majority of Sudanese. A compromise agreement was signed on Feb. 1953 providing for the liquidation of the dual administration and the determination by the Sudanese on either Union with Egypt or complete independence. Authority during three-year transition was vested in the British Governor-General and a five-man commission. Sudan voted for complete independence on Dec. 19, 1955, effective on Jan. 1, 1956 and provided for a constituent assembly and new parliament. Area 967,500 sq. m. Pop.—10,000,000 Capital—Khartum.

SWEDEN—Kingdom of North Europe. Government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. Executive and judicial authority are vested in the King alone but his resolutions must be taken in the presence of the Council of State (Cabinet) headed by the Prime Minister; the Council is appointed by the King, but is responsible collectively to the Riksdag (Parliament). The Riksdag has an upper chamber elected indirectly by the provincial and municipal councils for eight years. The lower chamber of 230 members is directly elected by popular vote for four years. Sweden is an important source of high grade iron ore and also exports lumber, pulp and paper and is known for its special technical industries (ball bearings and electrical appliances). Area: 173,378 sq. m. Pop.—7,341,122. Capital—Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND—is the federal republic of Central Europe and is a federation of 22 sovereign cantons. Each canton has its own legislature, executive and judiciary Department with the right to veto over federal legislation through referendum. The national authority vests in a Parliament of two Chambers—State Council to which each canton sends two members; the lower house—National Council, has 196 members, one representative to each 24,000 population. The executive power is vested in the Federal Council of seven members. President serves for one year. On the basis of international treaties and guarantees, Switzerland is perpe-
tually neutral. Switzerland enters into no military alliance and is not a member of the U.N. or NATO. It is, however, a member of various international commissions of the U.N., W.H.O., etc. German, French and Italian are official languages of Switzerland. Dairying and stock-raising are the principal industries. Area: 15,950 sq. m. Pop.—5,023,000. Capital—Berne.

SYRIA—The republic is in the Levent covering portion of the former Ottoman Empire. It is an arid and uncultivated country situated in a fertile oasis. It had been under French mandate since 1914-18 war, became an independent republic during 1939-45 war. The constitution which is based to some extent on that of the U.S. was passed in 1950. It has now joined with Egypt in 1958 to form a political union between the two countries to be known as United Arab Republic. Area: 72,274 sq. m. Pop.—3,806,973. Capital—Damascus.

THAILAND—Constitutional Monarchy of South-eastern Asia bordered by Laos and Cambodia in the east, by Malaya in the south and separated from Burma by the river Salween. It is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The Constitution provides that the King shall exercise legislative power by and with the advice and consent of the Assembly of the People’s Representatives, executive power through a Council of Ministers and judicial power through Courts established by law. Area: 200,148 sq. m. Pop.—20,686,000. Capital —Bangkok.

TRIESTE—Seaport of the north Adriatic on a like-named gulf. It was a territory under Italy from 1920. After the 2nd World War, it was a debateable territory between Italy and Yugoslavia. In 1947 the Free Territory of Trieste was constituted as a compromise between Italian and Yugoslav claims, under the aegis of the United Nations Security Council; as a temporary expedient, the territory was divided into two parts, namely, the Italian Zone (A) in the north (including Trieste City) guarded by U.K. and U.S.A. forces and the larger but less populous Yugoslav Zone (B) in the South. Area: 285 sq. m.

TUNESIA—is a former French protectorate and was proclaimed a republic in 1957. It is situated on the northern coast of Africa. Area: 48,301 sq. m. Pop.—3,783,000. Capital—Tunes.

TURKEY—Republic of Asia and Europe. The European territory was reduced to the city of Constantinople and a narrow strip of country around it. It is 9,254 sq. miles including the city of Istanbul and Adrianopole and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. The Turkey in Asia has 285,246 sq. miles. The Turkish State is defined as “republican, nationalist, populist, statist, secular and revolutionary.” The President is chosen from the deputies of the National Assembly; his term of office is identical with the life of each Assembly. 487 members of the Assembly are elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years. Area: 296,500 sq. m. Population—24,797,000. Capital—Ankara.

UNITED KINGDOM—The United Kingdom consisting of England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and the Chan-
nel Islands, lies off the north-west corner of Europe. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy with a King and a Parliament consisting of two houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Supreme legislative power is vested in Parliament which holds office for five years unless sooner dissolved. The executive power of the Crown is exercised by the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister, normally the head of the party commanding a majority in the House of Commons, is appointed by the Sovereign; with whose consent he in turn appoints the rest of the Cabinet. All the ministers must be members of one or the other house of Parliament. Area: 94,279 sq. m. Pop.—50,033,000. Capital—London.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Federal Republic of North America extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to Mexico with outlying areas in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Guam and other Pacific islands. United States consists of 48 States and the federal district of Columbia. U.S.A. has a federal government. The Federal Government is based on the separation of powers—the President, House of Congress and the Supreme Court being designed to balance and restrain each other—hence the famous concept of 'checks and balances'. Each State is self-governing in local matters, but confides to the Central Government at Washington the control of foreign affairs and the army and navy. Police, education, public health, etc., remain within the scope of the individual states. The capital is Washington which belongs to no state, being administered directly by the Federal Government. Executive power is vested in the President elected by popular vote every four years. He chooses the members of the Cabinet, who are not (as in England) members of the legislature. Legislative power is vested in Congress, composed of two houses, the Senate with two members from each State elected to serve six years and the House of Representatives composed of a number of members varying according to the census elected for two years. There is adult suffrage. The third main component of the constitution is the Supreme Court at Washington. Arca: 3,026,789 sq. m. Pop.—163,900,000. Capital—Washington.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—It is a Federal State of East Europe, North and West Central Asia. The U.S.S.R. emerged as a political entity under the leadership of Lenin after the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the downfall of the empire of Russia. It was proclaimed formally, 1922, after a confused interim period of civil war, war with Poland (1920); the first State basing its constitution on Marxist communism. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is composed of Russian, Ukrainian, Bylorussian, Azerbaijani, Georgian, Armenian, Kazak, Turkmenian, Kirghiz, Tadjek, Uzbek, Karelo-Finnish, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republics. It is the largest country in the World, stretches across two continents from the North Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Finland. Vast territory of U.S.S.R., one sixth of the earth's land surface, contains every phase of climate except the distinctly tropical and a varied topography. The constitution of December 5, 1936 provides that the
highest organ in the U.S.S.R. is the Supreme Soviet consisting of two equal houses, that members thereof shall be chosen on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot for a term of 4 years, that regular sessions of each body shall be held twice each year, that there shall be a president of each house; that there shall be one Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, which shall consist of a president, 16 vice presidents (one vice-president for each constituent republic of the Union), a secretary and 15 members; that the Presidium shall act as an executive and directive body between the sessions of the Supreme Soviet.

The U.S.S.R. is probably the richest country in the world in mineral resources, containing deposits of almost every known mineral. It ranks among the top producing nations in coal, chromite, iron ore, petroleum, gold, copper, manganese, and other products. The richest mineral region is that of the Ural mountains. Area 7,877,598 sq. m. Pop—200,200,000. Capital—Moscow.


VATICAN CITY—The independent sovereign State, created by the Treaty of 1929, of which the Pope is the head. It covers 109 acres in the heart of Rome and includes Vatican Palace, the Pope's official residence and the basilica and square of St. Peters. The immediate government of the State of Vatican City is in the hands of a Governor. He is assisted by a Counsellor-General and by a number of officers. There is no political parties and no parliament. Area: 100 acres. Pop—1,100.

VENEZUELA—is the northernmost State of South America. Area: 352,150 sq m. Pop—5,949,000. Capital—Caracas.

VIETNAM—one of the former French Indo-Chinese Associated States. It is situated in south-eastern Asia, bounded on the north by China, on the east and south by the South China Sea and on the west by Cambodia and Laos. In 1940 Vietnam was occupied by Japan and used as a base for the invasion of Malaya. After World War II, the Republic of Vietnam, at that time comprising Tonking and northern Annam, was recognised by the French as a free State within the Indo-Chinese Federation and the French Union. The French refusal to accede to the demands of Vietnam leaders headed by Dr Ho Chi-Minh, a communist, for the accession of Cochin-China to the new State and the continued landing of French troops led to the outbreak of hostilities with Ho Chi-Minh's Vietnam in 1946. Amid hostilities during which negotiations were carried, France installed the former emperor of Annam as the head of the French-supported State of Vietnam. Meanwhile, the Vietnam forces organised as the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and recognised by the U.S.S.R., China and other states, acquired a hold on most of Vietnam. At the Geneva Conference in July, 1954 Vietnam was divided along the 17th parallel, into North and South Vietnam. The North Vietnam came under the control of the communists with 22 provinces with their capital Hano.
South Vietnam also proclaimed a republic on 20th October 1955 after ousting its Chief of the State. Its capital is Saigon.

YUGOSLAVIA—is a federal republic of S.-E. Europe in the Balkan peninsula and is a federation comprising the People’s Republics of Serbia, Croatia, Slovakia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro. Under the 1953 Constitution, Yugoslavia is a federal republic. Executive power is vested in the federal executive council of 30 to 40 members elected by and from the federal assembly and presided over by the President of the republic who is elected by and is responsible to the federal assembly. The assembly consists of (1) a federal council and (2) a council of producers. Area: 98,766 sq. m. Pop.—17,799,000. Capital—Belgrade.

# POLITICAL INFORMATION

## RULERS OR HEADS OF THE WORLD

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<td>Sir O. Goonatuleke, G. G.</td>
<td>S. W. R. D., Bandaranaike, P.M.</td>
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<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>A Novotny, P.</td>
<td>Viliam Siroky, P.M.</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Frederick IX, King.</td>
<td>Hans C. Hansen, P.M.</td>
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<td>Egypt</td>
<td>G. A. Nasser, P.</td>
<td>B. M. Endalkatchew, P.M.</td>
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<td>Haile Selassie I</td>
<td>Rainer Von Fieardt, P.M.</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
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<td>P. Rene Coty</td>
<td>De Gaulle, P.M.</td>
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<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Earl of Listowel</td>
<td>Kwame Nkrumah, P.M.</td>
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<td>Theodor Heuss, P.</td>
<td>K. Adenauer, Chancellor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany E.</td>
<td>W. Pieck, P.</td>
<td>O Grotewohl, P.M.</td>
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<td>Gt. Britain</td>
<td>Elizabeth II, Q.</td>
<td>Harold Macmillan, P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Ruler</td>
<td>Executive Head</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
<td>Paul I. King.</td>
<td>C. Karamanlis, P.M.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Istvan Dobl, P.</td>
<td>J. Kadar, P.M.</td>
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<td>Iran</td>
<td>Md. Raza Pahlevi Shah</td>
<td>M. Eghbal, P.M.</td>
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<td>India</td>
<td>Rajendra Prasad, P.</td>
<td>J. L. Nehru, P.M.</td>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Dr. A. Soekarno, P.</td>
<td>Dr. Djuanda, P.M.</td>
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<td>Abdul Karim el Kassim, P.M.</td>
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<td>Giovanni Gronchi, P.</td>
<td>Famon Devalea, P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Sean T. J'Kelly, P.</td>
<td>D. Ben Gurion, P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>I'sac Ben-Zevi, P.</td>
<td>N. Kish, P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Hirohito, Emperor.</td>
<td>Suleiman Nabulsi, P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>King Hussain I</td>
<td>Syngman Rhee, P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea (South)</td>
<td>Lee Bum Suk, P.</td>
<td>Kim II Sung, P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Korea (North)</td>
<td>Kim Du-bong, P.</td>
<td>Soun Anna Phouma, P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>Sisavang Vong, King.</td>
<td>Sam et-Sool, P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>General Fuad Chehab, P.</td>
<td>Joseph Bech, P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>Charlotte, Grand Duchess.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>W. V. Tubman, P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Adolfo R. Cortines, P.</td>
<td>Tuanku Abdul Rahman, K.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaya, Fed.</td>
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<td>Tunku A. Rahman Putra, P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>Prince Rainier III, K.</td>
<td>M'Barek Bekkai, P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Sultan Mahomed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Mahendra Bir Bikram</td>
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<td>Juliana, Queen.</td>
<td>William Drees, P.M.</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
<td>Olav V, King.</td>
<td>Einar Gerhardsen, P.M.</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Ishandat Muza, P.</td>
<td>Firoz Khan Noon, P.M.</td>
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<td>Peru</td>
<td>Manuel A. Ugarteche, P.</td>
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<td>Philippine Is.</td>
<td>Carlos Garcia, P.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
<td>F. Craveiro Lopes, P.</td>
<td>A. O. Salazar, P.M.</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
<td>J. Cyrankiewicz, Premier.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Romania</td>
<td>Dr. Petru Groza, P.</td>
<td>Chivu Stoica, P.M.</td>
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<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>King Saud</td>
<td>Amir Feisal, P.M.</td>
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<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Abdullah Khalil, Premier.</td>
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<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Dr. E. G. Jansen, G. G.</td>
<td>Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Genl. Franco, Regent.</td>
<td>T. F. Erlander, P.M.</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Gustaf VI, King.</td>
<td>Sabri El Asaly, P.M.</td>
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<td>Hans Streule, P.</td>
<td>P. Songram, P.M.</td>
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<td>Syria</td>
<td>Shukri al-Kuwaity, P.</td>
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<td>Phumetui Adudet, King.</td>
<td>Adanan Menderes, P.M.</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Celal Bayar, P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>N. S. Khrushev, P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>D. D. Eisenhower, P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vatican City</td>
<td>Pius XII, Pope</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Viet-Nam, N.</td>
<td>Ho Chi Minh, P.</td>
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<td>Viet-Nam, S.</td>
<td>Ngo Dinh Diem, P.</td>
<td>Pham Van Dong, P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>Josip Boriz Tito, P.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
### PRESIDENTS OF THE U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Politics</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Politics</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1809-1817 James Madison</td>
<td>Rep.</td>
<td>1881-1885 Chester A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829-1837 Andrew Jackson</td>
<td>Dem.</td>
<td>1893-1897 G. Cleveland</td>
<td>Dem.</td>
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</table>

### BRITISH PRIME MINISTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Time</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sir R. Walpole (Whig)</td>
<td>1721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl of Wilmington (Whig)</td>
<td>1742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Pelham (Whig)</td>
<td>1743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke of Newcastle (Whig)</td>
<td>1754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke of Devonshire (Whig)</td>
<td>1756</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duke of Newcastle (Whig)</td>
<td>1757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl of Bute (Tory)</td>
<td>1762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Grenville (Whig)</td>
<td>1763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Rockingham (Whig)</td>
<td>1765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke of Grafton (Whig)</td>
<td>1766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord North (Whig)</td>
<td>1770</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lord Rockingham (Whig)</td>
<td>1782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl of Shelburne (Whig)</td>
<td>1782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke of Portland (Coal)</td>
<td>1782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Pitt (Tory)</td>
<td>1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Addington (Tory)</td>
<td>1801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Pitt (Tory)</td>
<td>1804</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lord Grenville (Whig)</td>
<td>1806</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duke of Portland (Tory)</td>
<td>1807</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spencer Percival (Tory)</td>
<td>1809</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lord Liverpool (Tory)</td>
<td>1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Canning (Tory)</td>
<td>1827</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lord Goderich (Tory)</td>
<td>1827</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duke of Wellington (Tory)</td>
<td>1828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl Grey (Whig)</td>
<td>1830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscount Melbourne (Whig)</td>
<td>1834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Robert Peel (Con)</td>
<td>1834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visct. Melbourne (Whig)</td>
<td>1835</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earl Grey (Whig)</td>
<td>1830</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viscount Melbourne (Whig)</td>
<td>1834</td>
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<td>1834</td>
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</table>
**Sir Robert Peel (Con)** 1841 Winston Churchill (Coal) 1940
**Earl Russell (Lib)** 1846 C. R. Attlee (Lab) 1945
**Earl of Derby (Con)** 1852 W. S. Churchill (Con.) 1951
**Lord Aberdeen (Coal)** 1852 Anthony Eden (Con.) 1955
**Viscount Palmerston (Lib)** 1855 Harold MacMillan (Con.) 1957

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**SALARIES OF THE HEADS OF GOVERNMENTS**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Office</th>
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<tr>
<td>President of U.S.A</td>
<td>$100,000 per year*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Prime Minister</td>
<td>£10,000 per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President of the Indian Union</td>
<td>Rs 10,000 per month†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prime Minister of Japan</td>
<td>110,000 per month†</td>
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**RULERS OF FRANCE SINCE WORLD WAR II**

*Fourth Republic*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Period</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vichy</td>
<td>1940-44</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. P. Pétain</td>
<td>1940-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisional</td>
<td>1944-46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles de Gaulle</td>
<td>1944-46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felix Gouin</td>
<td>1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georges Bidault</td>
<td>1946-47</td>
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*Fifth Republic*

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincent Auriol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rene Coty</td>
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**RULERS OF GERMANY SINCE WORLD WAR I**

*Weimar Republic* 1919-1933

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>President</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friedrich Ebert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Van Hindenburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Reich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolf Hitler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allied Occupation</td>
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*Fifth Republic* 1949-1949

<table>
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<tr>
<th>President</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theodor Heuss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K Adenauer (Chancellor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilhelm Pieck (President)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Otto Grotewohl (Prime Minister)</td>
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**RULERS OF GERMANY** 1919-1945

<table>
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<td>1919-24</td>
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<td>1924-33</td>
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<td>1933-45</td>
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**RULERS OF U.S.S.R.**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>1917-24</td>
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<td>1924-53</td>
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<td>1953-54</td>
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**RULERS OF GREAT BRITAIN**

*House of Windsor*

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1910-1936</td>
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<tr>
<td>1936-1952</td>
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*Plus taxable $50,000 for expenses and a non-taxable sum (not exceeding $40,000 a year) for travelling and official entertainment expenses
† With emoluments etc
‡ Exclusive of allowances.
POLITICAL INFORMATION

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS

1865 Abraham Lincoln, President U.S.A., April 14.
1872 Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India.
1876 Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4.
1881 Alexander of Russia and President Garfield, U.S.A.
1891 Marie F. Sadi-Carnot, President of France, June 24.
1896 Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia.
1894 President Carnot of France, Sept. 10
1898 Empress Elizabeth of Austria, Sept. 6.
1900 Humbert of Italy.
1901 President McKinley, U.S.A., Sept. 6.
1903 King Alexander and his wife Draga of Serbia.
1905 Grand Duke Sergei of Russia.
1908 King Carlos and Crown Prince of Portugal.
1909 Prince Ito of Japan.
1911 Stolypin, Premier of Russia, 14th Sept.
1912 Jose Canalojas, Premier of Spain.
1913 King George I of Greece.
1914 Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria & his wife.
1918 Czar Nicholas II and family, July 31; President Paes of Portugal.
1919 Amir Habibullah of Afghanistan.
1921 Dato, Premier of Spain; Ta Kashi Hara, Japanese Premier.
1922 J. Narutowicz, 1st President of Poland, Dec. 16; Michael Collins, Irish Free State Premier.
1928 Ex-President Gen. Alvaro Obregon of Mexico.
1930 Premier Hamaguchi of Japan.
1932 President Doumer of France; Ki Inukai, Japanese Premier, May 31
1933 Emir Faisal, King of Iraq, Sept. 9; Ion Duca, Romanian Premier, Dec. 24; King Nadir Shah of Afghanistan.
1934 Austrian Chancellor Dr. Dollfuss; King Alexander I of Yugoslavia; M Barthow, Fr. Foreign Minister.
1936 K. Takahasi, Finance Minister, Admiral Saito, Admiral Suzuki, Japan.
1937 General Baqir Sidiqi, Dictator of Iraq, August 12.
1938 E. Von Rath of German Embassy, Paris.
1939 Rumanian Premier M. Calinescu.
1940 Leon Trotsky, Exiled Russian leader 21st August.
1942 Hydrich German Protector of Bohemia-Moravia; Admiral Darlan of France.
1946 Ananda Mahidol, King of Siam, July 9.
1947 Gen. Aung San, Vice-President of Burma and four Cabinet Ministers.
1948 Mahatma Gandhi Jan 30.
1949 M. Zeindul, President Hosni Zaim, Aug. 14; Abdul Hussein, Ex-Persian Prime Minister Nov. 4.
1951 Ali Razmara, Premier of Iran, Mar. 7; King Abdullah of Jordan, Jul. 16; Liaquat Ali Khan, Premier of Pakistan, Oct. 16.
1955 President Antonio Remon of Panama.
Political Assassinations—(Concl.)

1957 Castillo Armen, President of Guatemala, July 26.

1958 King and Crown Prince of Iraq.

Nuri as-Said, Premier of

FAMOUS ABDICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name (Country)</th>
<th>B.C.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stilla, Roman Dictator</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>Ferdinand I (Bulgaria)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deocletian (Roman Emp.)</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>Wilhelm II (Germany)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward II (England)</td>
<td>1327</td>
<td>Karl (Austria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard II (England)</td>
<td>1399</td>
<td>Muhammad VI (Turkey)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard II (England)</td>
<td>1399</td>
<td>George II (Greece)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles V (Germany)</td>
<td>1555</td>
<td>Amanulla (Afghanistan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Queen of Scots</td>
<td>1567</td>
<td>Alfonso (Spain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christina (Sweden)</td>
<td>1654</td>
<td>Pradabardhak (Thailand)</td>
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<tr>
<td>James II (England)</td>
<td>1688</td>
<td>Edward VIII (England)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles IV (Spain)</td>
<td>1808</td>
<td>Zog I (Albania)</td>
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<td>Nepoleon I (France)</td>
<td>1814</td>
<td>Carol II (Rumania)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles (France)</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Reza Shah Pahlavi (Iran)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louis Philippe (France)</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Victor Emmanuel III (Italy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isabella I (Spain)</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Umberto (Italy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abdul Hamid II (Turkey)</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Simeon (Bulgaria)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manoe (Portugal)</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Michael (Rumania)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pu-Yi (China)</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Wilhelmina (Netherlands)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicholas II (Russia)</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Leopold III (Belgium)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constantine (Greece)</td>
<td>1917 &amp; 1922</td>
<td>Farul I (Egypt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Talal (Jordan)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FLAGS OF COUNTRIES

Afghanistan—Three vertical bars, black, red and green, design in centre (red) bar composed of a mosque endorsed by a crescent formed of two ears of wheat joined at the bottom.

Argentina—Two colours distributed in three horizontal stripes Sky blue white/sky-blue with the Sun in the Centre.

Belgium—Three vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

Brazil—Green with 21 white stars forming Southern Cross on blue circle superimposed on gold diamond in centre.

Burma—Red with dark blue canton bearing a large white five-pointed star with 5 smaller stars between the points.

Ceylon—Dark red with yellow border and finials in corners, yellow lion symbol in centre, two vertical stripes of green and saffron at pole.

Chile—White and red horizontal bars, with white star in blue canton.

Denmark—Red with white cross.

Egypt—White crescent and three five pointed stars on green field.

Ethiopia—Three horizontal bands; green, yellow, red with lion in yellow bar.

Finland—White with blue cross.
POLITICAL INFORMATION

Flags of Countries—(Concl.)

**France**—The ‘Tricolour’, three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

**Germany (Western)**—Black, red Gold horizontal bars.

**Greece**—Five blue, four white horizontal stripes, white cross on blue ground in upper corner.

**Hungary**—Horizontal bands, red-white-green, with coat of arms in centre.

**India**—Three horizontal strips, saffron, white and dark green, with 24-spoke wheel of Asoka in centre of white band.

**Indonesia**—Two horizontal bands, Red and White.

**Iran**—Three horizontal bars, green-white-red with golden lion insignia in white portion.

**Iraq**—Black-white-green horizontal bars; vertical red trapezoid near hoist, containing two white stars.

**Ireland**—Vertical bars, green-white-orange.

**Italy**—Three vertical stripes, dark green-white-red.

**Israel**—White, with two horizontal blue stripes, the Shield of David in the centre.

**Japan**—White ground charged with rising sun (red).

**Mexico**—Three vertical bars, green-white-red, with eagle and cactus emblem on white.

**Netherlands**—Three horizontal bars, red-white-blue.

**Norway**—Red with white bordered blue cross.

**Pakistan**—Dark green rectangle with white vertical bar at mast; white crescent and white heraldic five-pointed star in centre.

**Peru**—Three vertical bars, red-white-red, with coat of arms on white.

**Philippines**—Blue and red horizontal bars; white canton with gold sun, three gold stars.

**Poland**—Two horizontal bars, white and red.

**Portugal**—Green and red vertical bars with armillary sphere and shield in centre.

**Rumania**—Three vertical bars, blue-yellow red with insignia in centre.

**Saudi Arabia**—Green with white sword below, an excerpt from Koran in white Arabic characters.

(Chinese Republic, 1949).

**Spain**—Three equal horizontal bands (red, yellow & red) with coat of arms in centre bands.

**Switzerland**—White cross on red ground.

**Sweden**—Extended yellow cross on medium blue field.

**Thailand**—Five horizontal bands, red, white, dark blue, white and red (the blue band twice the width of the others).

**Turkey**—White crescent and white five pointed star on red field.

**U.S.A.**—Thirteen stripes and 48 stars.

**U.S.S.R.**—Red ground with gold hammer and sickle below five pointed gold star in upper corner nearest staff.

**United Kingdom**—Union Jack (blue ground with superimposed crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick in red and white).

**Yugoslavia**—Three horizontal bars, blue, white, red with red star in centre.
OTHER FLAGS

**NATO flags**—is navy blue with white ensign

**Red Crescent flag**—with a white field is a flag of the Geneva Convention. It is used in place of Red Cross flag in all Muslim countries except Iran.

**Red Cross flag**—is the most widely used flag of the Geneva Convention. It has Red Cross against white background.

**Red Lion Flag**—is the flag of the Geneva Convention in Iran. Flag has a white field.

**United Nations**—White UN emblem (global map projected from the North Pole and embraced in twin olive branches) centred on a rectangular blue banner.

**Pan American Union Flag**—Two pointed Pennant.

NATIONAL DAYS

**Afghanistan**—May 27 (Independence Day)

**Armenia**—July 9 (Proclamation of Independence, 1816)

**Australia**—Jan 26 (Australia Day)

**Brazil**—Sept 7 (Proclamation of Independence, 1822)

**Burma**—Jan 4 (Independence Day)

**Belgium**—July 21

**Canada**—July 1 (Confederation Day)

**Ceylon**—Feb. 4 (Independence Day)

**China**—Oct. 1 (Proclamation of Chinese Republic 1949)

**Denmark**—March 11, (Birthday of the Danish King)

**Egypt**—Nov 14 (Anniversary of the Battle for Independence, 1922)

**France**—July 14 (Taking of the Bastille 1789)

**Finland**—Dec 6 (Proclamation of Independence 1917)

**India**—15th August (Independence Day)

**Indonesia**—August 17 (Independence Day)

**Ireland**—March 17 (National Day)

**Israel**—April 27 (Independence Day)

**Italy**—June (Founing of the Italian Republic)

**Japan**—April 29 (Birthday of the Emperor)

**Mexico**—Sept 16 (Proclamation of Independence 1820)

**Nepal**—Dussehra Day

**Netherlands**—April 30 (Queen’s birthday)

**Norway**—May 17 (Constitution Day)

**Pakistan**—August 14 (Pakistan Day)

**Peru**—July 28

**Philippines**—July 4 (National Day)

**Poland**—July 22 (National Day)

**Switzerland**—August 1 (founding of Confederation)

**Thailand**—June 24 (National Day)

**Turkey**—Oct 29 (Declaration of the Republic)

**USA**—July 4 (Independence Day)

**USSR**—Nov 7 (National Day of Soviet People, October Socialist Revolution in Russia, 1917)

**U. K.**—Queen’s official birthday.
POLITICAL INFORMATION

POLITICAL ABBREVIATIONS

ECAFE Economic Commission for Asia and Far East.
ECE Economic Council for Europe.
ECO European Coal Organisation.
FAO Food & Agricultural Organisation.
GATT General Agreement on Trade and Tariff.
ICCF International Children’s Emergency Fund.
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organisation.
IFC International Finance Corporation.
FUND International Monetary Fund.
ITO International Trade Organisation.
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency.
ILO International Labour Organisation.

UNRRA United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.
WHO World Health Organisation.
WMO World Meteorological Organisation.
IMF International Monetary Fund.
IRO International Refugee Organisation.
ITU International Telecommunication Union.
NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
NRA National Recovery Administration.
MEDO Middle-East Defence Organisation.
OEEC Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (Marshall Aid).
SHAPE Supreme Head-quarters of Allied Powers, Europe.
SEATO South-East Asia Collective Treaty Organisation.
SEADO South East Asia Defence Organisation.
CARE Co-operative for American Remittances Everywhere.
UNCIP United Nations Commission on India & Pakistan (Kashmir).

NAMES AND COLOURS OF FLAGS

Union Jack—British National Flag.
Old Glory—Flag of U.S.A.
Flag of Truce—White Flag.
Flag of Distress—Flown upside down.
Red Flag—Once a signal for battle, now name given to Communist and Soviet Russian flags.
Red Cross Flag—Same as Swiss flag but with colours reversed.
Yellow Flag—Flown on a ship with persons suffering from contagious or infectious disease.
NATIONAL ANTHEMS

Canada—The maple leaf forever.  
U.S.—Star-spangled banner.  
England—God Save the King or Queen.  
France—La Marseillaise.  
Greece—Hall, oh, hail liberty.  

Soviet Union—Hymn of the Soviet Union.  
Sweden—Song of the North.  
Japan—Kimigayo.  
India—Jana-gana-mana adhiknayaka and Bande Mataram.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

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### COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Area (sq. m.)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
<td>8,700,000</td>
<td>200,200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outer Mongolia</td>
<td>615,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
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<td>10,600</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
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<td>42,800</td>
<td>7,600,000</td>
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<td>Rumania</td>
<td>91,600</td>
<td>17,700,000</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
<td>35,900</td>
<td>9,800,000</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
<td>120,350</td>
<td>28,200,000</td>
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<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>49,400</td>
<td>13,400,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Korea</td>
<td>48,500</td>
<td>8,200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Germany</td>
<td>42,100</td>
<td>17,600,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
<td>627,800,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Vietnam</td>
<td>63,000</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,519,250</strong></td>
<td><strong>944,900,000</strong></td>
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### POLITICAL PARTIES AND GROUPS

Parties in U.S.A.—There are no fundamental differences between two major political parties of the United States—the Republican and the Democratic. Strictly speaking, two parties can not be exactly classified under the left and right pattern and there are conservative as well as progressive Republicans as there are conservative and progressive Democrats. *Republican Party* is traditionally the high-tariff party strong in the Northern and Central States. In foreign policy, the party wants honourable and just peace as the supreme goal. In domestic policy, its objectives are a balanced budget, a reduced national debt, an economical administration and a cut in taxes. *Democratic Party* is traditionally the low-tariff party, strongest in the Southern States. In foreign policy it declared that peace with honour was the greatest goal. It reaffirms Wilsonian principle of the right of national self-determination, supports expansion of world trade.

Arab League—An association of Arab States formed on 22nd March, 1945. The League has as its purpose the strengthening of the relations between member States; the co-ordination of their policies in order to achieve co-operation between them and to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and a general concern with the affairs and interests of the Arab countries. Eight of the ten independent Arab States are members—Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Republic of Egypt, Syria and Yemen.

Kuo mintang—The Chinese Nationalist Party formed originally by the followers of Sun-Yet-Sen in 1905. The party aims at the establishment of a modern, democratic, national state in China. It stands for national unity, territorial integrity and a strong central government. It insists on full sovereignty of China and the abolition of any unequal treaties. The party has now been driven out from the mainland of China by the communists and is now confined to the island of Formosa.
Centre Parties—Parties which are more conservative than left-wing parties and more progressive than right-wing parties.

Cominform—An organisation of the chief European communist parties formed at Belgrade in October 1947 to co-ordinate the activities of the communist parties on the basis of mutual agreement.

Conservative Party (England)—One of the chief political parties of England. It is the successor of Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries. It is a party of the right, in favour of existing social and economic system and is opposed to socialism. Its policy is directed at the maintenance of the Empire at the development of home agriculture and industry and at the safeguarding of private property. The external policy of the party is traditionally nationalist and imperialist. Conservative party is opposed to further nationalisation, and advocates, where practicable, restoration of free enterprise.

Revolutionary Communist Party—A minor group professing Trotskyism, existing in almost all countries. They are left-wing communists more radical and revolutionary than Stalinists, official communists, with whom they are in conflict.

Falangists—The Spanish Fascist Party led by General Franco.


Communist Party—the world organisation of Marxist Socialists which once operated through branch national parties very loosely affiliated to the Communist International or "Comintern", now abolished by the order of Stalin. The 'International' has again been revived under the name of 'Cominform' which is said to be the common information Bureau of Communist Parties of nine countries of Europe.

Fianna Fail—De Valera's radical Nationalist party in Ireland.

Labour Party (England)—It is the British Socialist Party composed of Trade Unions, Socialists and Co-operative Societies which came into official existence in 1908. It aims at bringing about, by legislation changes which will benefit the poorer classes. Nationalization of basic industries and public utilities is the main programme of the party. The party's policy is not based on Marxism—instead, it is derived from the ethical idealism of the labour, co-operative and radical movements and the practical nationalism of Fabianism.

French Parties—(1) Movement Republican Populaire (M.R.P.) is a blocwork against communism and its programme has been moderately leftist in character and at the same time it contains strong catholic elements. The party stands for limited nationalization, collective farming, full employment and development of exports. (2) Radical Socialist Party is a left centre party. The party favours constitutional reform and better distribution of taxes and reform of social security. (3) Independent Republicans are solidly devoted to defence of free enterprise. (4) Socialist Party.

Liberal Party—Progressive party of England, stands for free
trade, was known as Whig Party in the 18th and 19th centuries, once a great political force, but now an insignificant party.

Anti-Fascist People’s Freedom League, Burma (A.F.P.F.L.)—is the national organisation of the Burmese people started by its president late General Aung San who organised Burmese insurrection against Japan in early 1945.

Popular Front—Political Party in different countries composed of communists, socialists and other democratic parties against Fascism and Nazism.

Egyptian Parties—The nationalist party of Egypt Wafd, established in 1919 by Zamhul Pasha, the great Egyptian nationalist. 1927—the Saadist Party and in 1988 the Kotla (Ind. Wafdist bloc). Two factions split off from the Wafd after the death of Zamhul in 1945. All Egyptian parties were nationalists in the sense that they wanted to rid the country of the British influence. Muslim Brotherhood—It has always claimed not to be a political party but rather a national movement seeking to reform Egyptian life on the basis of ‘Islamic principles.’ It was suppressed sometimes.

Parties in Pakistan—The following are the main parties of Pakistan—Muslim League, Republican Party, Awami League, National Awami League, Nizami Islam (East Pakistan), Ganatantri Dal (East Pakistan).

INDIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Indian National Congress—The object of the Indian National Congress as adopted in 1948 is now “the well-being and advancement of the people of India and the establishment in India by peaceful and legitimate means of a Co-operative Commonwealth based on equality of opportunity and of political, economic and social rights and aiming at world peace and fellowship.” The Congress advocates a democratic secular Government with a welfare State as the goal. It endeavours to maintain a strictly independent position in world affairs.

Communist Party of India—Organised in its present form in 1934. The party moulds its policy with reference to the policy of Russia in international affairs, rather than according to the conditions obtaining in India. They look to Russia for guidance and inspiration and follow orthodox international communist line. The party’s aim is “the organisation of the toiling masses in the struggle for the victorious anti-imperialist and agrarian revolution for complete national independence, for the establishment of a people’s democratic state led by the working class, for the realisation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the building up of socialism according to the teachings of Marxism and Leninism.”

Proja Socialist Party—formed by the fusion of the Socialist Party and the Kisan Mazdoor Proja Party. Party declares as its objective the establishment of a democratic socialist society in India.

Forward Bloc—came into existence in 1938 when Subhas Bose sought to rally leftists against the Congress orthodoxy. It
favours a programme of direct action and repudiates all compromise. The party's objective now is the establishment of Socialist State in India with complete severance of relations from the British Commonwealth.

Forward Bloc (Marxist)—This is a group which has severed its connection with the parent body and has formed a new party on January 23, 1950. The Desh Sevak Party of Punjab merged into it.

Bharat Sevak Samaj—New national organisation brought into existence as a result of Government initiative. It is a scheme evolved to rally all patriots for the task of quickly building up economic strength of the country promoting the social well-being of the community and mitigating privations and hardship of its less-favoured sections. It is not a political organisation. It welcomes into its fold men of all thoughts save those who believe in destroying the present order of things by violent methods and those who want communal and sectarian idealism.

National Liberal Federation—was formed in 1908 when the moderates broke away from the Congress and formed a separate party. It advocated gradual progress through peaceful and constitutional means as opposed to the revolutionary creed and policy of the Congress. Their policy is very ‘moderate’ and it has never found support of the Indian masses. It represents a doctrine which has no place in a dynamic India. The Liberals are opposed to direct action of any sort. They are wedded to constitutional forms of agitation, whatever they may mean.

Scheduled Caste Federation—Party was established by Dr. Ambedkar. It has no political or economic platform. It had centred all its agitation for demanding extraordinary privileges. After partition it has changed its outlook.

Hindu Maha Sabha—The aim of the Mahasabha is the protection and promotion of all that contribute to the advancement, strength and glory of Hindu Rashtra, Hindu culture and Hindu polity, and as a means to that end, to achieve Hindu Raj and re-establish the integrity of the State of Bharat by constitutional means.

Peasants and Workers Party—The party’s programme includes “severance of all connection with British imperialism, abolition of landlordism without compensation, confiscation of foreign capital invested in banks and industries.” The programme also urges nationalisation of big industries, banks and insurance companies and to perpetuate the present-day social injustice by believing in the re-organisation of States on a linguistic basis. This is a Marxist-Leninnist Party following the guidance of Cominform.

Democratic Vanguard—This party was formed in 1943 by those who seceded from the Radical Democratic Party. Its object is the “attainment of the democratic revolution” in India.

Rastriya Swayam Sevak Sangh—It was started in 1925. Its objects are the military training of the Hindus, development of social consciousness and building up of character, and promotion of physical, intellectual and moral well-being of the Hindus and the
establishment of Hindu Rashtra. The party has now stated its main objective as revival of Hindu culture.

Socialist Republican Party—was started by late Sarat Chandra Bose in 1948 with the object of complete independence of India free from all foreign influences. The setting up of Socialist Republic on the linguistic basis and the establishment in the country of a Union of Socialist Republics are the main objects of the party.

Sarvodaya Samaj—A fellowship of those who believe in the Gandhian ideals. It is not an organisation but a voluntary brotherhood of constructive workers who have faith in Gandhian ideals of truth and non-violence. Its central idea is the insistence on the purity of means in the same way as of ends. Khadi, Harijan up-lift, service to Adibasis, leprosy relief work and promotion of communal harmony form the main activities of Samaj.

Revolutionary Socialist Party of India—preaches Marxist doctrine and wants to establish a socialist state in India through revolution.

Revolutionary Communist Party of India—Another Marxist party in India which calls itself Leninist, and characterizes Congress as bourgeois organisation. It is anti-Soviet with Trotskyite leanings.

Kishan Party—is a peasant movement with socialistic outlook. Its programme is the amelioration of the Indian peasants. Though separate from the Congress, its programme is identical with Congress.

Bharatiya Jan Sangh—A political party founded in 1951 by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee. It believes in Akhand Bharat and also demands a more stiff attitude towards Kashmir question.

All India Muslim Majlis—Progressive Nationalist Party of Muslims, was opposed to creation of Pakistan and supporters of Congress ideals.

Jamiat-ul-ulema-Hind—An organisation of Moslem divines and religious teachers. It has always supported the political programme of the Congress. It was a supporter of Indian independence on religious grounds. It has now dropped its political programme.

Shia Political Conference—represents Shia Moslems and is the most important minority among the supporters of the Congress.

Momin Ansar Conference—Its main policy has centred on opposition to Muslim League and to Pakistan. The Conference is the full supporter of Congress politics.

Akali Dal—A politico-religious party of a section of the Sikhs. It aims at the establishment of a Punjabi Suba as a homeland for the Sikhs within Indian Union and advocates the adoption of Guru-mukhi language as state language for the Punjab State. So far as politics is concerned, the party has recently merged with the Congress and wants to confine its activities to social, educational, economic and cultural field.

POLITICAL TERMS

Absolutism—The system of unlimited government, the governed having no representation, vote or other share in the administration.
An absolute ruler governs in accordance with his own will without consulting the people and without being bound by any law. Absolutism is opposite to constitutional government and democracy and the antithesis to the separation of powers.

Amnesty—An act of Government granting exemption from criminal prosecution and punishment

Ambassador—High ranking minister representing his government in a foreign country.

Appeasement—A policy of pacification or yielding to the demands of a potential enemy rather than opposing him by force.

Anschluss—German word meaning a “joining.” Politically, it refers to the union of Austria with Germany effected on March 12, 1938.

Apartheid—An African word for “separateness.” It means complete segregation socially and politically, of white and non-white peoples, and among the non-whites of Bantus, Indians and coloured peoples of half-castes in South Africa. The government programme has centred on abrogation of native representation in the Assembly, removal of coloured voters from the electoral roll in Cape Province and forced physical separation of residential areas.

Agent Provocateur—A French term for political agent sent during political or social conflicts into the adversary’s ranks to provoke in the guise of an adherent incidents and compromising actions.

Austerity—A severe or enforced economy characterized by a lack of luxuries (as post-war austerity of Great Britain).

Authoritarianism—The political system in which the government is based on what is claimed to be the natural need for a strong and resolute authority to direct the state without reference to the fluctuating opinions of the people, as opposed to the democratic system based on the freely expressed opinions. The term is a milder name for absolutism. Totalitarian systems like Fascism, Nazism and Communism are extreme forms of authoritarian government, although Soviet Union would reject the application of the term to itself.

Anti-Semitism—Opposition to the Jewish race. The movement became conspicuous in Europe during the last quarter of the 19th century. The movement appears to be based on economic rather than religious or political cause. It flared up strongly in Nazi Germany under Hitler.

Armed Neutrality—The position assumed by a neutral when it serves notice on belligerents that it is prepared to protect its neutral rights by force.

Autocracy—means the unlimited rule of an individual.

Autarky—A term used for the idea of national self-sufficiency. The usual motive of autarky is the striving of domestic producers to monopolise the market, preparation for war and blockade and a general transference of nationalism to economists. Means for fostering autarky include protective tariffs, a ban of imports, subsidies and deliberate planning

Armistice—Agreement between combatants to cease fighting. It may be either temporary for the purpose of removing the wound-
ed or burying the dead or it may be a preliminary to a general peace.

Anarchism—A political doctrine standing for the abolition of every organised authority and of State machinery. The anarchists hold that every form of government tantamounts to tyranny. They want to do away with all forms of state and government and to substitute for them free associations of individuals or groups without any coercive organisation, without written law, police courts, prisons or armed forces. In such a society men are expected to live together harmoniously on the basis of voluntarily respected mutual contracts.

Bamboo Curtain—Military, political and propaganda barrier isolating territory controlled by Chinese communists.

Ballot—The paper on which are printed the names of candidates for office in elections. The elector indicates his choice by marking a cross in plurality electoral systems.

Bicameral System—That form of government which consists of two separate houses or chambers in which the concurrence of both is necessary to the enactment of legislation. Adopted to act as a check upon hasty or ill-considered legislation.

Bilateral—Two-sided, a term used for agreements concluded between only two parties, as distinct from multilateral agreements which are between several parties.

Biological Warfare—Warfare in which living organisms, specially disease germs, are used against human, animal and plant life; also warefare involving the use of synthetic chemicals against plants.

Bhoodan Movement—The rehabilitation of landless agricultural worker is the primary objective of Bhoodan movement. The philosophy behind the Bhoodan movement is that 'all the land belongs to God' or the community and therefore it must be shared with those who are ready to work on it for the community. This movement was started on April 18, 1951 by Acharya Venoba Bhave. While it began as a mere land-gift movement, it has grown to incorporate the Sampattidan, Koopdan, Haldan, Grihadan, Buddhidan, Shramdan, etc.

Balance of Power—This phrase means the preservation of an equality of strength between countries or groups of countries. The idea is that no one country shall become too powerful for the safety of the others.

Blockade—A term used in international law for the prevention of goods entering or leaving an enemy country by land or sea. Neutral States are affected most by a blockade by sea, for if their ships try to approach the ports of blockaded country, they and their cargoes are liable to be confiscated by the blockading force.

Bourgeois—French word for the middle class. They comprise capitalists, manufacturers, merchants, bankers, generally all independent producers, traders and employers, also directors and managers and members of the professions with a corresponding income and social status, in contrast to the Proletariat, the working class without any property who live on selling their labour.

Bloc—means an association of legislative members or of political workers of different parties, formed to support a certain measure or ministry. A French word meaning 'mass' or 'group.'
Bolshevism—accepts the doctrine that an irreconcilable antagonism exists between the propertied class or bourgeois and the property-less workers. It invites as inevitable and necessary class war, the object of which is the destruction of all classes, except the proletariat, in whose interest and by whom future society will be organised and governed on a communistic basis.

Book burning—Systematic destruction, usually by a government, of books believed to contain dangerous ideas, hence, the supression of ideas.

Brain Trust—In U.S.A. the nickname for a group of economists and businessmen who were officially advisers to President F. D. Roosevelt during the first year of his presidency and are believed to have greatly influenced his ‘New Deal’ policy. The term has since been applied to other groups of experts believed to be influencing government.

Brainwashing—The forcible replacement of one set of political ideas by another set, specially through indoctrination or mental torture.

Buffer State—a small state established or preserved between two greater states to prevent direct clashes between them.

Bureaucracy—Government by an elaborate system of administra-tive departments and officials, which generally tends to become unwieldy and laborious in its operation. It produces red tape or over-systematization. Its most frequently charged defects are rigidity, conservatism and spirit of routine.

By-election—Election to a seat rendered vacant during the running term of an elected body due to resignation, death or any other subsequent disqualification.

Capitalism.—The economic system founded on free enterprise and private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

Caucus—A meeting or conference of members of a political party in an ensuing election or other political contest.

Civil Disobedience—Refusal to co-operate with government without, however, using violence.

Coalition—is a combination of political parties having different or opposed interests, effected with the object of carrying through or resisting a particular policy.

Commonwealth of Nations—The Commonwealth is an association of ten sovereign independent States—the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya Federation and Ghana with their dependencies. The status of the Commonwealth was settled at the Imperial Conference of 1926 which described Commonwealth as “autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.” A further important pronouncement was made by the Prime Ministers’ Meeting of 1949 which declared, “The Government of India have...declared and affirmed India’s desire to continue her full membership of the Commonwealth of Nations and her acceptance of the King as the
symbol of free association of the independent member nations and as such as the head of the Commonwealth."

Concordat—An agreed pact; specially between Pope and a government equivalent to international convention.

Contraband—Goods or merchandise the importation or exportation of which is forbidden; in war time applied specially as between neutrals and belligerents.

Communism—represents revolutionary socialism, hostile to the slow progress or gradual reform and progressive compromise. Communism believes in the dictatorship of the proletariat for a transitional period, after which a free society would come into existence in which everybody would contribute to the common wealth according to his capacity and receive a reward according to his need. Communism proclaims the equality of all peoples and races and believes in the final establishment of an international order.

Colour bar—The denying by white men, Europeans or persons of European descent, of legal and social rights to coloured persons.

Collective Responsibility—In countries with parliamentary government, the joint responsibility of the government to the Parliament. The government is responsible for the political actions of each member of it and each member is responsible for the actions of the government.

Collective Security—Security of all the members of an association of nations from aggression by any other nation or nations.

Cold War—A struggle between two nations or groups of nations, waged by use of political and economic strategy, propaganda and other measures short of armed combat.

Corporate State—A state organised politically on the basis of vocational corporations instead of territorial units. A corporate parliament does not consist of representatives of territorial constituencies but of delegates of professional corporation who are sent to the parliament according to the quota system.

Corridor—A strip of the territory of one State running through that of another, usually to give access to the sea.

Coup D'état—A sudden change of government by force effected by holders of government or military power.

Constituent Assembly—is an assembly convened for the purpose of drawing up a constitution, but it only comes—and this is the vital point—after there is a breakdown in the existing machinery of Government and a change has been brought about in the Status quo.

Condominium—A territory over which responsibility is shared by two administering powers.

Conscientious Objector—Person who refuses to enlist in the military service on moral or religious grounds.

Colony—A company of people, purposely or otherwise transplanted from their mother country and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent State.

Crown Colony—A British Empire colony in which the Crown retains some kind of control over legislation.

Customs Union—A union of states or nations for the purpose of establishing orderly trade with one another and a common tariff on
imports, exports and goods in transit as now established in Low Countries of Europe.

Democracy—"Government of the people, by the people, and for the people"—Lincoln. It is based upon freely elected representative institutions and upon an executive responsible to the people. It is based upon the fundamental assumption of the equality of all individuals and of their equal right to life, liberty (including the liberty of thought and expression) and the pursuit of happiness.

Demarche—Diplomatic term from the French, used for representations whether moderate proposals or severe threats, made by one state to another through diplomatic envoys.

Diarchy—A form of government in which the supreme power of the state is vested in two bodies or persons.

Diehards—Extremely orthodox and unbending members of a party; it was specially applied to the members of the Conservative party.

Dictatorship—Control of Government or ruling power by a minority or by an individual. In ancient Rome, the dictator was recognised as a ruler. In modern times, Dictatorship flared up in Europe after the World War I. Mussolini in Italy and Hitler in Germany seized power unconstitutionally but with the support of the people.

Dollar Diplomacy—A nickname for the foreign policy of U.S.A. for the purposes of expanding American financial and commercial interests abroad under the guise of promoting international friendship.

Dominion Status—Dominions "are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, united by a common allegiance to the Crown."

Diplomacy—Art of negotiation specially between countries. Each country possesses a diplomatic service to carry on negotiation with foreign countries. Some diplomats such as ambassadors, ministers, envoys, etc., go abroad and live in a foreign capital to keep in touch with the Government. Their business is to watch over interests of their country and to send regular reports upon all that concerns it.

Electoral College—Any body of electors limited in number, meeting in one place to choose a public official.

Extra-Territoriality—The legal fiction that foreign diplomats and diplomatic agencies are outside their country of residence in spite of physical presence. Embassies, etc., form foreign islands, so to speak, within the territory of a state. They are not subject to its laws.

Extradition—Surrender of a fugitive from justice by one country or state to the authorities of another.

Espionage—A French word which expresses more than English word spying; it implies an organised system.

Federalism—A system of government wherein political powers of the state are constitutionally distributed between National Government and the local Governments or member units which are called 'States,' 'Provinces,' etc. The division of powers between
Federal government and separate states is laid down in the constitution and varies between one another.

Fifth Column—Secret supporters of an enemy engaged in sabotage or other subversive activity within defence lines.

Filibuster—A politician who attempts to delay, or stop the passing of a bill by endless speech-making and other legitimate practices.

Geneva Convention—An international treaty regulating the treatment of the wounded in war, adopted at a conference held in 1864 and replaced by the existing agreement of 1906.

Guerilla—Irregular warfare. Guerilla warfare consists in attacks upon a regular army by bands of irregular troops, usually the inhabitants of an invaded country.

Genocide—The destruction of a human group, racial, ethnic, religious or national by slaughter, starvation, sterilization, compulsory abortion, mass kidnapping or other violent means. The word was coined by a Polish lawyer R. Lémin. In 1948 the U.N. approved a new international law defining Genocide as a crime. The convention having been ratified by 20 U.N. members, became effective on Jan. 12, 1951.

Gentleman's Agreement—An informal international agreement based on a verbal exchange or correspondence, without a treaty or convention being signed.

Gerrymander—A practice of laying out electoral districts to ensure the majority of votes for party in power.

Hegemony—Leadership; especially of one state or a group.

Imperialism—Policy of empire-building and conquests transcending national frontiers. It now means every policy of conquest and colonial expansion.

Internationals—Socialist movement in which socialists from many countries are united. There have been three such movements or Internationals, and each has held several Congresses. First International—accepted a programme drawn up by Karl Marx and had lasted from 1866 to 1874. Second International, in which there was trade union element, was organised in 1889. It sought to compass the aims of Socialism by constitutional, not revolutionary action and it held several congresses between 1882 and 1930. The Third International was organised in Moscow and was revolutionary in its aims. It declared in favour of establishing communism by force.

Imperial Preference—In the British Empire, the trading system whereby the members of that Empire give to each other preferential treatment in their tariff regulations and import quotas.

Iron Curtain—A barrier created by such means as censorship and prohibition of free travel to isolate Russian controlled territory from outside contacts, hence, any similar barrier against communication.

Isolationism—The path of keeping aloof from affairs of other countries.

Joint Responsibility—The guiding principle of the Cabinet system of Government. Although every minister is in charge of a parti-
cular portfolio, all ministers are jointly responsible to the legislature and a vote of no-confidence against one is a censure on all.

Lame Duck—Members of the legislature who fail to get re-elected but continue to function as legislators until the new legislature meets, are known as Lame Ducks. The term Lame Duck was first used in the United States.

Lebensram—German word for ‘living space’, a new word for German imperialism. It was used to stress that population is too dense and to claim such territories as agricultural regions towards Black Sea and colonies overseas.

Leftist—One who belongs to a radical or revolutionary party; also one who holds or advocates ultraliberal principles.

Lend-Lease—The system of lending and leasing supplies and installations to each other developed by the allies in the World War II. It was started by President Roosevelt.

Marxism—The socialist doctrine following the theories of Karl Marx (Germany). His ideas are that all wealth is produced by Labour and should go to labour, and that as this leaves nothing for the capitalist, who can therefore never accept the system, the worker must prepare for class war in which capitalism will be destroyed. An essence of his theories is that history is largely determined by economic forces.

Moratorium—A period during which no business engagements are completed or debts or liabilities enforced. A moratorium is declared by the government in times of a financial crisis.

Most-Favoured Nation Clause—A clause customary in treaties of commerce whereby signatories undertake to extend automatically to the other party any reduction in tariff or other economic favour which they may in future accord to any other country. Thus if a country at a later date grants a tariff reduction in respect of some articles to some other country, this will also apply to all the countries with which it has previously made trade treaties.

Naturalization—The word is used for the admission of a person of foreign nationality into that of a country he desires to adopt. An oath of allegiance has to be taken.

Non-aggression Pact—Treaty between two or more states pledging each not to attack the other and to settle their disputes by negotiation or arbitration.

Non-intervention—Generally the principle of abstention from interference with the internal affairs of other nations. It rests on the recognition of sovereignty as the permanent factor in international relations and is one of the most often involved principles in the policies of the world.

Non-belligerency—This word is used for sympathetic attitude, short of fighting which a country adopts towards one side in war time. It therefore differs from the strict impartiality called for in neutrality.

Nationalization—Taking management by the state of trades and industries, etc., with or without compensation; changes from private to state ownership.
Neutrality—In international law, condition of a state abstaining from participating in a war between other states and maintaining an impartial attitude in its dealings with the belligerent states, with the recognition of this impartiality by the warring states.

Open Door Policy—System of keeping trade open to all countries, disregarding monopolies or preferences on equal terms without privileges or discrimination.

Opposition—Freedom to oppose the existing government is fundamental to democracy and the British practice of calling the Opposition “His Majesty’s Opposition” on the analogy of “His Majesty’s Government” is a recognition of the fact that the opposition is as loyal and essential to the state as the government.

Ordinance—That which is ordained by authority. Ordinance is an act promulgated by the chief of the state without passing through the legislature of the country.

Panch Shila—Five principles of co-existence jointly enunciated by Jawaharlal Nehru and Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-lai. The countries that have so far specially commended the ‘Panch Shila’ are—China, Indonesia, Burma, India, Nepal, Laos, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Yugoslavia. The five principles of Panch Shila are (1) mutual respect for one another’s territorial integrity and sovereignty, (2) non-aggression, (3) non-interference in one another’s internal affairs, for any reasons of an economic, political or ideological character, (4) equality and mutual benefit and (5) peaceful co-existence. These principles also formed the basis of joint declaration made by India and U.S.S.R. on June 22, 1953 and also by Poland on June 27, 1955.

Parole—An oath taken by a prisoner of war that, if released, he will not try to escape, nor during a war bear arms against his captors.

Partisan—A member of a guerilla band working behind enemy lines and engaged in such activities as sabotage, demolition, and diversionary attacks.

Point of Order—A question raised by a member of a legislative body as propriety of a motion or proceeding under the rules. The presiding officer is required to rule on it immediately as his ruling is subject to appeal to the floor.

Power Politics—(1) the policy of maintaining and expanding national power for power’s sake, (2) the sum total of international relations in a world consisting of sovereign states whose existence depends on power, (3) by a more narrow definition, the use of threats and force for the achievement of political objects in international relations without consideration of right and justice.

Protectorate—A territory not formally annexed, but in respect of which, by treaty grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means, the other state has power and jurisdiction.

Purge—Expulsion, possibly killing of unreliable, unruly, disobedient or merely inconvenient members of a party.

Putsch—German word meaning “attempt to take by force”, specially power, control of state.

Prize Court—This is a court of law set up in time of war to decide whether a ship and its cargo captured by the navy is a lawful
prize or not. If it is decided that a captured ship is enemy property or a cargo is contraband, they are sold and the proceeds are distributed to all members of the navy at the end of the war.

Privy Purse—In England allowance from civil list for personal use of the Sovereign.

Prohibition—Government action which prohibits by law the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medical or sacramental use.

Plural Voting—System allowing a person to cast more than one vote in the same election. The voter is eligible to vote in more than one constituency by virtue of its special position, i.e., a city and a university vote by the same person.

Pacifism—Opposition to war or military force in any form. Pacifists believe that all international disputes should be settled by arbitration. The various movements towards world peace are not necessarily wholly pacifistic, as they often advocate defensive war and oppose only aggressive war.

Provincial Autonomy—the system (specially in Indian Constitution) under which States enjoy complete autonomy as far as the States subjects are concerned and have concurrent jurisdiction with the Centre on subject of common interest.

Proportional Representation—is the method used in an election by which the votes are so counted that each party has representation in the elective body in proportion to its strength, so as to ensure the representation of minorities.

Plebiscite—An expression of the will of the whole people, sought in ratification or disapproval of a particular measure, already decided but regarding which their elected representatives hesitate to act. It comes from the Latin plebs, the common people.

Protectorate—A territory, not formally annexed, but over which, by grant, treaty, suffranguy or usage and other lawful means another State has power or jurisdiction, e.g., Zanzibar.

Protocol—The rough-draft of a diplomatic document on which diplomatic transactions tentatively commenced.

Privileges, Parliamentary—"The sum of peculiar rights enjoyed by each House collectively as a constituent part of the High Court of Parliament, and by members of each House individually, without which they could not discharge their functions and which exceed those possessed by other bodies or individuals."—Erskine May.

Pourparler—An informal preliminary conference of representatives of different groups, functions or countries looking to a formal agreement settling disputed questions between the parties.

Police State—A totalitarian state having repressive government control of radio, press, culture, and economic and political life.

Pogrom—A Russian word for 'devastation', a term for mass raids on Jewish Quarters in Tsarist Russia; killing, looting and arson were practised. They were later introduced into Germany by Nazis.

Public Relations—The activities of a corporation, government, or other organisation in building and maintaining good relations with the general public or with special groups.
Public Utilities—Electric light, gas, telephone, street car and other services of use to all members of the community.

Proletariate—The wage-earning class of a community collectively i.e., property-less class dependent on sale of labour. In Marxism, the Proletariate is opposed to the bourgeoisie, the employing class, and will eventually overthrow it.

Politbureau—Short for political bureau, the leading body of communist parties. The communist party of Soviet Union has a Politbureau which is regarded by many as real government of Russia. Every communist party in whatever country has a Politbureau.

Quislings—Local traitors, names after the Norwegian traitor, Major Quisling, who betrayed his country to the Germans; specially those who quietly prepared the way for Germany in her neighbouring countries.

Radical—Persons of political views quite different from those held by the majority of persons who, in politics, are in favour of sweeping reforms or other changes in government or laws.

Racketeer—One who levies blackmail on industry by threats of interference.

‘Reds’—Slang term for revolutionaries, specially communists, derived from Red Flag, the traditional symbol of revolt.

Republic—State in which the sovereign power resides in the electorate, which is the body of the people having a voice in electing representatives to rule them. There is no hereditary sovereign to rule.

Residuary Powers—In Federal Constitution where the powers are divided between the federal centre and the federating States or units under a system of three lists—federal, state or provincial and concurrent. Powers relating to new spheres of administration not covered by either of the three lists are known as residuary powers.

Reprisal—A retaliatory punishment inflicted by one country upon another for an alleged illegal act.

Right and Left—In the legislative bodies, it is the fixed habit of the conservative groups and parties to seat themselves on the right hand side of the Speaker or President and of the liberal or radical element to seat themselves on the left. The term ‘centre’ is used for middle parties or groups.

Regent—One who rules on behalf of a sovereign. When a sovereign is a minor, or is insane, or in any other way incapable of ruling, it is usual to appoint a regent to act for him.

Referendum—Bringing a proposed law before the people as a whole for decision.

Reciprocity—Exchange of commercial privilege. It is usually experienced when two nations make tariff concessions to each other.

Sabotage—At first this word was confined in its meaning to malicious waste or destruction of an employer’s property by workmen, as a means of enforcing demands in labour disputes. Now it is being applied more broadly, to define any malicious crippling or destruction of property especially as practised by foreign secret agents or sympathisers for the purpose of damaging military equipment.
Sanctions—Coercive measures taken to ensure fulfilment of international treaty obligations. Sanctions were provided in the covenant of the League of Nations against countries resorting to war in defiance of the Covenant. U.N. Charter also provides for sanctions though it does not use the word ‘sanctions’.

Satellite—A state or country politically and economically dominated by a more powerful neighbouring one.

Secret Session—For the discussion of important questions, Parliament sometimes sits in secret when all withdraws from the house except the members.

Sphere of Influence—A region normally undeveloped, politically under the determinative power of a foreign nation.

Splinter Group—In politics, a group broken away from a larger, original organisation.

Soviet-Council—a great local governing body in the U.S.S.R. composed of peasants, soldiers and workers, which sends deputies to the higher congress.

Straw vote—Unofficial polling of public opinion.

Suzerainty—A state that exercises political control over another state in relation to which he is sovereign.

Syndicalism—A socialist movement aiming at trade union socialism instead of State Socialism.

Scorched Earth—A wartime policy of destroying all resources when defending forces have to withdraw before the invader.

Self-determination—The principle that every distinct people or nation ought to have the right to determine the question of its independence, its form of government and its political destiny.

Tammany Hall—A name given to the Democratic Party's organisation in New York city, which sprang from Tammany Society of 1805. One of the famous political machines of American history—very influential in New York city and State politics, also in the Democratic party on a national scale.

Third Force—A term originating in the post-World War II in France, where it was applied to the Socialists and M.R.P., intermediate between the communists and the right-wing supporters of De Gaulle. It has been applied elsewhere to policies intermediate between Communism and Fascism and other right-wing forces. It is applied also to a group of States—W. Europe which would be sufficiently strong and influential to reconcile the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. by co-operating with both.

Totalitarian—A believer in the complete centralization of government control under the political group and suppression of other parties.

Total War—denotes the present form of war in which the distinction between combatants and non-combatants are fast disappearing.

Theocracy—A state governed by God or priests.

Trotskyism—The views of Trotsky on socialism, revolution and the development of Soviet Union and the movement propagating these ideas. After the overthrow of Trotsky in 1925-27, a number of communists supporting his opposition to Stalin formed revolu-
tionary communist parties which in 1936 established Fourth International which held conferences in Paris in 1936 and 1948. They are left-wing communists, more radical and revolutionary than Stalinists, the official communists with whom they are in conflict. These Trotskyites have appeared in various countries as "Revolutionary Communist Party," "Revolutionary Socialist Party," etc.

Trust Territory—A territory administered by a State appointed by and responsible to, the United Nations after the 2nd World War.

Trusteeship—Administration by a member of the United Nations of an area not yet ready for self-government.

Unilateral action—Action taken by one party to an agreement without consulting the other parties in international affairs.

Ultimatum—Final statement of demands, rejection of which is assumed to lead at once to breaking-off friendly relations and to war.

Underground—Organised, secret opposition to the government or force in power.

V. E. Day—Victory in Europe, May 8th, 1945, the day of the official end of the European phase of the World War II.

V. J. Day—Victory in Japan, August 14, 1945, the day making the end of the war in Japan.

Warmonger—People who desire war and support war-like policy.

Whigs—Old name for English liberals, no longer in use. It was the description of liberal party in English Parliament after 1680.

Veto—The term is most used to-day with reference to the United Nations but its history dates from Roman times. 'Veto' is Latin for "I forbid it"; it was the word used by the Roman magistrate when invoking the law against some action. In many modern States the King or President has the power of vetoing measures passed by the legislature. In the United Nations, only the five permanent members out of the eleven members of the Security Council have the power of veto, which prevents a decision being taken even if every other member is in favour of it.

Welfare State—A state that, by its concern with public health, insurance against sickness and unemployment and similar measures, assumes a large share of responsibility for the welfare of its citizens.

Wishful Thinking—signifies optimism not always founded on reality.

Whip—A member of a political party assigned to the task of rounding up members of that party to ensure their votes and to hold them in line with the party policy.

Writ—A document directed to some public officer or private person commanding him to do a certain act therein specified.

PLANS, POLICIES, TREATIES, ALLIANCES, COUNCILS, CHARTERS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

Anzus Treaty—was signed on Sept. 1, 1951, under which members acknowledge that an attack in the Pacific against any will involve all, and agree to "act to meet the common danger." Members are: U.S. New Zealand and Australia.
Atlantic Charter—A joint declaration was made by Roosevelt-Churchill on August 14, 1941, stating (1) no aggrandisement, territorial or other. (2) No territorial changes without expressed wish of the people concerned. (3) Right of all people to choose the form of their own government. (4) Restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those who have been forcibly deprived of them. (5) Access on equal terms to trade and to raw materials of the world. (6) Fullest collaboration between all nations in economic field. (7) Final peace of the whole world after destruction of Nazi tyranny.

Arab League—The Arab States formed a Union by a pact signed in Cairo March 22, 1945 for the purpose of maintaining Arab solidarity. The League consists of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon, Yemen and Libya. Provision was made for admission of the Arab portion of Palestine upon achievement of independence. The League’s Council approved customs and payments agreements, on Sept. 7, 1958.

Arab Security Pact—This is known as Arab League Collective Security and Economic Co-operation Pact concluded on July 17, 1950. The pact has been ratified by Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon. This treaty links the signatory States into military, political and economic alliance, pledging resistance to armed attack and reaffirming their obligations under Arab League and U.N. charters.

Bagdad Pact—A treaty in which five nations joined in November, 1955, to set up the middle East Treaty Organisation.

Benelux—This is the combination of three countries—Belgium, Luxemburg and the Netherlands which have established a complete Customs Union among themselves. No longer are there any tariff barriers between these three countries. All three are now together called Benelux. The Benelux has been an influential example of closer economic co-operation for recovery of Europe.

Bandung Conference—The meeting of the Representatives of 30 African and Asian nations held at Bandung, Indonesia, April 18-24, 1955. The aim was to promote economic and cultural co-operation and to oppose colonialism. This was more or less achieved in an atmosphere of cordiality.

Brussels Pact—The pact was signed in March 1948 by Britain, France and the Benelux countries. It is a military defence pact and also equally an economic co-operation pact. It pledges all five countries to cease from bilateral injury to one another and to enlarge their commercial exchanges.

It was designed “to fortify and preserve the principles of democracy, personal freedom and political liberty, the rule of law and constitutional traditions.”

Colombo Plan—This plan began from July 1, 1951. It was a six-year plan of economic aid to South and South-East Asia agreed on at the British-sponsored Conference at Colombo in January 1950 by Great Britain, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan. Later Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak promised co-operation. Burma and Indonesia sent observers to meet-
ings of Consultive Committee in London. The Project will raise £1,888 million, help by governments, raised by bank loans, contributions, etc., to support mills, power plants, railways, irrigation, other capital goods, thus combating poverty and communism. United States is not a participant, but will consult on Point Four Funds in Asia. The International Bank of Reconstruction and Development will co-operate. Britain will contribute £100,000,000, Canada and Australia each voted £25,000,000 for the first year.

Cominform—The Cominform (Communist Information Bureau) was set up at a secret meeting in Poland of communist delegates from nine European nations on Oct. 5, 1947. It was the successor body to the Comintern (Communist International) which was dissolved in 1943. The original Cominform linked the Communist Party of Russia with those of the East European States and those of France and Italy, the two West European countries with the biggest Communist Party membership.

Commonwealth of Nations—is a free association of ten sovereign independent states, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana and Malaya Federation. The members are bound together by the community of ideals and interest. All the members owe common allegiance to the Queen of England as the Head of the Commonwealth and is the symbol of their free association in the Commonwealth, except India and Pakistan where Presidents are the Heads of the State. These countries, India and Pakistan, do not give allegiance to the Queen but recognise the Queen as Symbol of their free association as Members of the Commonwealth and as such the Head of the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association—was founded in 1911. The aim of the Association is “to promote understanding and co-operation for common purposes between those engaged in parliamentary government of the countries of the Commonwealth by the establishment of machinery for the exchange of information and individual visits and for the organisation of conferences between members of the legislatures of the Commonwealth and also to promote understanding and co-operation by similar means between those members and the members of legislatures outside the Commonwealth having close political and parliamentary associations with them.”

Council of Europe—An institution of consultative character founded on May 5, 1949 in London. It consists of a Committee of Ministers (composed of Foreign Ministers of member countries) and a consultative assembly (delegations from several parliaments), the former providing means of co-operation between governments, the latter a means through which the aspiration of the European peoples may be formulated and expressed. Every member government has to “accept the principles of the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The member countries are—Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourgh, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Turkey,
United Kingdom, Iceland and German Federal Republic (Associate Member).


Eastern Military Alliance—It is the military organisation of Communist States in Europe to offset North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), the Western Military Alliance.

Eisenhower Doctrine—A new political doctrine enunciated in 1951 by the U.S. President Eisenhower. The main features of the doctrine are as follows—(1) It is bilateral. It extends the U.S. offer of protection to individual Mid-east nations, but only at their request; it does not require organisation of the whole region to be effective. (2) Although it is designed principally to preserve the vast stretches of Arab territory from communism, it also applies to the Arabs’ sworn enemy, Israel without taking sides. (3) It is informal; neither any nation nor the U.S. has to sign a new pact. (4) It is exclusively American and non-colonial. The U.S. is no longer coupled rigidly or identified in the middle-East with Britain and France—and yet the doctrine in no way excludes them but, in fact, helps to preserve a Western influence behind which the British and French may rebuild.

European Defence Community (EDC)—The treaty founding European Defence Community was signed in Paris on May 27, 1952 by France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg. Four supplementary agreements were signed: a protocol to the NATO treaty extending guarantees of the NATO to EDC, a reciprocal pact in which the EDC pledged the same guarantees to the NATO, a treaty between the 6 EDC members and Britain committing the 7 nations mutually to resist aggression against any one of the group and a declaration by Britain, France and the U.S. that they would regard any threat against EDC as a threat to their own security and that they would maintain forces in Western Europe to defend the North Atlantic area.

European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)—Limited economic federation of France, West Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg and Italy. It is sometimes called Schuman Plan, in the name of the French Foreign Minister who proposed it in 1950. The 50-year treaty creating the ECSC became effective in 1952 and established unified market for the member countries—coal and steel products. Restrictions on exports, imports and currency exchange affecting such products were gradually lifted and a unified labour market was created.

GATT—The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is one of the most important of all institutions concerned with international trade. It was formed by 23 countries which met in Geneva in the middle of 1947 to discuss how to remove discrimination and unfair practices in international trade. The result was an agreement on certain principles which are together known as the General Agreements on Tariff and
Trade. One of them is that concessions given by a country to any one country in the trade in any commodity, should be given to all the other countries signing the agreement who wish to trade in that commodity. Another principle is that goods imported from other countries should enjoy the same taxation and transportation privileges as similar goods produced within the country. A third principle is that no country should enter into unfair competition by adopting what is known as the practice of "dumping goods".

Genocide Convention—was adopted by U.N. on Dec. 9, 1948. The word genocide was coined by Prof. R. Lamkin of Poland to mean the deliberate extermination of any human group on racial, religious or linguistic grounds. The convention binds its signatories to prevent and punish the crime of genocide.

Four Freedoms—President Roosevelt in his address to the Congress of Jan 6, 1941 defined four essential human freedoms—(1) Freedom of speech and expression, (2) Freedom of every person to worship God in his own way, (3) Freedom from want, (4) Freedom from fear. The programme was, substantially, incorporated in the Atlantic Charter (Aug. 1947).

Fourteen Points—Woodrow Wilson's basis offered, Jan. 8, 1918, in a message to American Congress for an equitable and enduring peace in settlement of World War I.

International Red Cross—Two international organisations are known respectively as International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies, both with headquarters in Geneva and Switzerland. The first of these is a wholly international agency unconnected with any national society which attempts to maintain the basic Red Cross principle of the Geneva convention; the second agency is a federation of autonomous national Red Cross Societies designed to further co-operation among them.

Japanese Peace Treaty—was signed at San Francisco on Sept. 8, 1951 by 49 nations. The State of War between Japan and the Allies was terminated. Japan's full sovereignty was recognised and its right to apply the U.N. membership. Japan recognised the independence of Korea, renounced all rights to Formosa, Pescadores, Kuriles, Sakhalin, the Pacific islands formerly under mandate to Japan, the Antarctic area, Sparta Island and the Paracels; Japan agrees to U.N. Trusteeship over Kyukyu and Daito Islands, the Bonius and Rosario Islands, the Volcano Islands, Parece Vela and Marcus Island.

League of Nations—An organisation of many nations formed in January, 1920 for the promotion of international peace and co-operation; dissolved in April, 1946.

Marshall Plan—Also known as Organisation for European Economic Co-operation. On June 5, 1947, the U.S. Secretary of State, Marshall made a speech in the Harvard University in which he outlined the seriousness of the shortage of dollars for the economic situation of Europe and suggested American assistance in the economic recovery on the understanding that the European countries reached some agreement about their requirements and the part they themselves would take in giving proper effect to the action of U.S.
A conference of sixteen nations of Europe willing to work the Marshall Plan began in Paris on July 12, 1947 and formulated an economic programme which aimed at restoring European economy by the end of 1950 by (a) a strong production programme by each participant, (b) creation and maintenance of internal financial stability, (c) maximum mutual help between the participating countries and (d) a solution of the problem of the European trading deficit with the American countries. The report calculated the deficit for the 16 countries and their dependent territories at $22,440 million over 4-year period.

Munich Agreement—Signed by Germany, Great Britain, France and Italy on September 29, 1938 at Munich. It provided for the cession to Germany of the Sudetan-German districts of Czechoslovakia; the new frontiers were guaranteed by all the signatories. The agreement was violated in March, 1939 by Hitler seizing what was left of the country.

Mutual Security Programme—The plan of all economic aids by U.S.A. is contained in the Mutual Security Act of 1951 which sanctions millions of dollars for military, economic and technical assistance to free nations. A large part of mutual security funds are allocated for defence. The remaining funds are used to develop manufacturing facilities, to provide technical training and to ensure economic stability.

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)—is an association of nations of North Africa and Western Europe. It is established by a treaty (North Atlantic Pact) signed in 1949 by United States, Canada, Iceland, United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, West Germany, Greece, Turkey, Italy and Portugal. They joined NATO to prepare for a possible armed attack of the Soviet Union and other Communist countries. NATO countries agreed to unite their military strength for collective defence and for preservation of peace and security in the North Atlantic area. The Council of NATO is its planning and organising body. A European army to consist of fifty or more divisions were established. Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in European (SHAPE) was established in France.

Organisation of American States (OAS)—This organisation was chartered in 1948 for co-operation and mutual respect among American States.

Philadelphia Charter—was adopted by the International Labour Organisation at the Philadelphia Conference on May 10, 1944. It declares: that labour is not a commodity; that freedom of expression and of association are essential to sustained progress; that poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere; and that war against want requires to be carried out with unrelenting vigour within each nation.

Point Four—In Jan. 20, 1949 President Truman outlined four major courses of action for American foreign policy. The fourth point from which the programme took its name, called upon the peoples of the United States “to help the free peoples of the world through their own efforts to produce more food, more clothing,
more materials for housing and more mechanical power to lighten their burdens. . . . It must be a wide world effort for achievement of peace, plenty and freedom." Point Four is meant to make the scientific and technical knowledge of America available to free nations for their agricultural and industrial development. On Sept. 1950 funds became available for a Technical Co-operation Programme.

Pan-American Union—An international body created by the 21 American republics for the fostering of mutual understanding and co-operation, with essential duty of making effective the resolutions adopted by the successive Pan-American Conferences. A general conference of the member Republics is held quinquennially known as Pan-American Conference. The Union is financed by its 21 members on the basis of population.

Rio Treaty—A treaty signed in August 1947, under which the signatory nations pledge themselves, in the event of aggression against any one of them, to provide assistance to that nation on request. Members are: United States, Cuba, Honduras, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Haiti, Dominican Rep. Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil, Chile, Argentina and Uruguay.

S E A T O.—South-East Asia Treaty Organisation was signed in Manila on Sept. 8, 1954 by Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, France, Thailand, United Kingdom and United States covering the "general area of South-east Asia" to strengthen defence in S. E. Asia and to develop economic measures for social well-being. In case of aggression, its members are to "consult immediately in order to agree to measures which should be taken for common defence."

Tripartite Security Treaty—This is between U.S.A., Australia and New Zealand, signed on Sept. 8, 1951 (1) to settle by peaceful means any international disputes, (2) parties will consult together wherever the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any party is threatened in the Pacific.

UNICEF:—is a popular abbreviation for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. Established in 1946 and administered directly by U. N. Secretariat. UNICEF is the world's largest voluntary international effort to improve the health and welfare of children and mothers.

Versailles, Treaty of—the peace treaty ending the war of 1914-18 concluded between the Allies and Associated Powers and Germany on June 29, 1919. It imposed terms on Germany in regard to the occupation of Rhineland territory for a period of years, the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine to France and parts of East Prussia to Poland, the handing over to the Allies of Germany's colonial possessions. An important feature of this treaty was the establishment of League of Nations.

Warsaw Pact—Mutual defence treaty signed by the several communist countries—U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and Hungary on 14th May, 1955 at Warsaw. The alliance was made necessary by the remilitarization of West Germany.
under Paris Pacts of 1954, the treaty is binding for 20 years but
provides for its lapse as soon as an East-West collective security
should come into force. A unified military Command was also set up.
Western European Union (W.E.U.)—Seven nations formally or-
organised the Western European Union in 1955. Great Britain, France,
Belgium, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands and Western Germany
ratified a treaty to establish the new defensive coalition.
United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (UNTTA)—
was set up in 1950 to direct provision to governments which request
it, technical assistance in the fields of economic development, social
welfare and public administration. Important activities of UNTTA
include the provision of experts in the various specialised fields,
awards of fellowships and study or training grants in fields related
to economic or social developments; and the organisation of regional
seminars and training centres in specialised fields.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Sovereign Democratic Republic—Indian Constitution resolves to
establish a sovereign democratic republic. The country is absolutely
republic independent in its internal and external affairs. India being
a democratic republic, the real fountain head of all powers is the
people. Thus sovereignty is vested in the people of the country.
The aim of the Constitution is to secure for all its citizens—
Justice, social, economic and political;
Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
Equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among
them all
Fraternity, assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity
of the Nation.

Territory and Extent—There are in India fourteen States, each
with a Governor as its head, such as Andhra Pradesh, Assam, West
Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab,
Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Mysore, Jammu & Kashmir.
There are six territories, such as Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Mani-
pur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Amindivi
and Minicoy Islands and such other territories as may be acquired.

Fundamental Rights—The Constitution of India makes a decla-
ration of some fundamental rights which it guarantees against vi-
olation by the State.
The Constitution contains rights which are declared fundamen-
tal and justiciable. These fundamental rights have been classified
under the following heads:
1. Right to equality.
2. Right of freedom.
3. Right against exploitation.
4. Right to freedom of religion.
5. Cultural and educational rights.
6. Right to property.
7. Right to constitutional reme-
dies.
Right to Equality—Discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is prohibited. In public employment, Constitution assures equality to opportunity for all. It has established social equality by abolition of title, local and foreign.

Right to Constitutional Remedies—The Constitution guarantees the right to every citizen to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of all fundamental rights. And for that purpose the Supreme Court is given general powers to safeguard these rights as well as the power to propose particular remedies, such as habeas corpus, mandamus, etc.

Rights to Freedom—Guarantees (a) Freedom of speech and expression, (b) to assemble peacefully and without arms, (c) to form associations or unions, (d) to move freely throughout India, (e) to reside and settle in any part of India, (f) to acquire, hold and dispose of properties, (g) to practise any profession, trade or business.

Religious Freedom—Subject only to public order, morality, health and some other essential provisions, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practise and propagate religion freely.

Cultural and Educational Rights—The Constitution provides for the protection of the interests of linguistic, cultural and religious minorities and their right to establish and administer their own educational institutions.

Rights against exploitation—Traffic in human beings is declared punishable offence. So too is begar (forced labour) except without payment or any form of forced labour except compulsory service for the State for public purpose.

Rights to Property—No person shall be unlawfully deprived of his property, movable or immovable.

Directives Principles—The Indian Constitution also includes a set of directives enjoining the state to undertake within its means, a number of welfare measures. These are intended to assure citizens an adequate means of livelihood, raise the standard of living, improve public health, provide free and compulsory education for children, and assure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the detriment of the common good.

UNION EXECUTIVE—President—The Executive at the centre consists of the President and a Council of Ministers. The President is the executive head of the Indian Republic. All the executive powers of the Union including the Supreme command of the Defence Forces is formally vested in the President and all executive actions are taken in his name. He is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies of the States, by the system of proportional representation by single transferable vote.

The qualifications of the office of the President—(1) He should be a citizen of India; (2) must have completed the age of 35 years; and (3) qualified for election as a member of the House of the People.
He will not be eligible for election if he holds a job in Government, giving him financial rewards.

**Term of office**—The President holds office for five years and is eligible for re-election.

**Salary and Allowance**—The President draws a salary of Rs. 10,000 and usual allowance.

**Impeachment**—The President may be removed from office by impeachment for any violation of the constitution.

**Vice-President**—is the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha). Any citizen of India aged thirty-five years and above and qualified for the membership of the Council of States can be elected to this office by both the Houses of Parliament at a joint sitting on the basis of proportional representation by single transferable vote. His term of office is five years. When the President is ill, if he resigns or dies or is removed or is for any reason absent, his place will be taken by the Vice-President, till a new President is elected.

**Council of Ministers**—The Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers. The actual executive authority is discharged by the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers appointed by him, all of whom are collectively responsible to the House of the People, the lower chamber of the Parliament. The Council of Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President.

**LEGISLATURE—Parliament**—The Legislature of the Indian Union consists of the President and two Houses—(1) **Lok Sabha** (House of the People), (2) **Rajya Sabha** (Council of States).

The **Lok Sabha** consists of not more than 500 members and not more than 20 members to represent the Union Territories chosen in such manner as Parliament by law provides. The members are directly elected by the voters in the several states. Every adult or grown-up citizen of India is given the right to vote. The normal life of the House is five years. The minimum age for membership is 25 years for the Lower House. The House of the People elects a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker from amongst its members.

The **Rajya Sabha**—consists of not more than 250 members of whom 12 are nominated by the President. The nominated members should be men of learning and wide experience, such as artists, writers, scientists and social workers. The Council of States is not subject to dissolution, a third of its members retiring after every two years. The elections to the Council are indirect, the allotted quotas of the representatives of each State being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States.

**Powers and Privileges of the Parliament**—The constitution confers certain powers and privileges on members of the Houses of Parliament. No member of parliament “shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in parliament or any committee thereof, and no person shall be so
liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of either house of parliament of any report, paper, votes or proceedings. The powers, privileges and immunities of member of each house of parliament shall be such as may from time to time be defined by parliament by laws and until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees.

The difference between the House of the People and the Council of States is as follows:

The difference is not merely in their size. The powers given to them are not the same. The function of both is to legislate but the greater part of this responsibility will be borne by the Lower House. A bill has to be passed by both the Houses before it becomes law. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, a joint session of the two Houses is summoned to resolve the dead-lock. The opinion of the Lower House will ultimately prevail owing to its numerical majority. But it is to be noted here that the procedure regarding dead-lock relates only to Bills other than money bills, for, as regards money bills the provision of the constitution is that sole power shall belong to the Lower House. Money Bills cannot be introduced in the Council of States. They must, as a rule, originate in the House of the People.

JUDICIARY—Supreme Court of India.—The Supreme Court of India consists of Chief Justice and not more than ten other judges appointed by the President. Judges hold office until they attain the age of 65 years.

The Supreme Court decides dispute between the Government of India and any State or States or between two or more States involving any question of law or fact. Civil and Criminal appeals of a certain kind from High Courts will also be heard by it. The Supreme Court is also competent to order the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. It has also Advisory Jurisdiction by which the President can refer to it any question of public importance. The law declared by it is binding on all courts of the country.

STATE GOVERNMENTS—States Reorganisation Act of 1955 and Bihar and West Bengal Transfer of Territories Act, 1955 abolish the distinction of States as A, B and C as envisaged in the Indian Constitution. There are now two classes of administrative divisions—(1) 14 States and (2) six Territories. The 14 States are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The six Territories, all of which are centrally-administered, are as follows—Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy Islands, Manipore and Tripura. The full-fledged States enjoy the same democratic administration as the former Part A States.

States—There is a Governor for each State in whom all executive powers are vested. He is appointed by the President and holds office during his pleasure. Any citizen of India who has completed 35 years of age is eligible for the appointment as
Governor. Governor holds office for a term of five years unless he resigns earlier. Besides official residence, the Governor draws a salary of Rs. 5,500 per month and other allowances and privileges.

The Governor will be assisted by a Council of Ministers with Chief Minister at the head of the Council to aid and advise the Governor. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers are also appointed by him on the advice of the Chief Minister. Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Every State has a legislature. Some States have two chambers, while others have only one chamber. Where there are two chambers, one is known as the Legislative Council and the other as the Legislative Assembly and where there is only one House, it is known as Legislative Assembly. Those with two Houses are Bombay, Bihar, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In all the States the Lower House is called Legislative Assembly and the Upper House is known as Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly of each State is elected by direct election on the basis of adult franchise. The total of the Assembly members shall in no case be more than 500 or less than 60. Its normal life is five years. Some seats may be reserved for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. The Governor may also nominate the representative of Anglo-Indian community.

The total number of members of the Legislative Council of a State is not to exceed one-third of the total members in the Legislative Assembly, but in no case shall be less than 40. This is a permanent body; one-third of its members retire every second year. Half of its members are elected from local bodies, from among the graduates of three years standing and teachers who have worked at least three years. A third of the members are elected by the Legislative Assembly from among non-members and the rest are nominated by the Governor from among men of eminence in literature, art, science or social service.

Territories—Union Territories have no popular administration and even Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura which had a Legislature and ministry of their own, have none under the new set-up (Reorganisation of States Act, 1956). The Territories are governed row through an administrator each, with whom some non-official elements are associated. Parliament is the sole legislating authority for these Territories, while additionally the President has power of making regulations in respect of Andamans and Nicobar and Manipur with elected members of the Parliament from these areas to advise the Union Home Minister in the matter of legislation to be placed before the Parliament, on the budget to be framed in respect of them.

States Judiciary—The Constitution envisages a High Court for each State. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint. The judges of a High Court are appointed by the President
of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State and in case of an appointment of a Judge other than Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. They hold office until they attain the age of 60 years and are removable from office in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court.

Relation between Union and the States—Parliament can legislate for the whole or any part of the territory of India and the Legislature of a State for whole or any part of the State. No law, however, made by the Parliament can be considered invalid on the ground of extra-territorial jurisdiction. For the purposes of distributing legislative powers between the Centre and the States, three comprehensive lists have been drawn up. These lists are (1) Union List, (2) Concurrent List, (3) State List.

The Parliament has “executive power” to make laws in regard to the matters mentioned in the first list, i.e., Union List. The Concurrent List means that matters shared between Union and the States, such as criminal law, civil procedure, preventive detention, marriage and divorce, transfer of property other than agricultural lands, contracts, bankruptcy, etc.

There are 66 items in the “State List.” Some of them are police, administration of justice, prisons, local government, public health and sanitation, forests, fisheries, etc. The legislature of a State has “exclusive powers” to make laws in matters mentioned in this list.

Jurisdiction over all other matters not mentioned in the Concurrent and State Lists will belong to the Parliament. This means that the Union will acquire residuary powers.

As regards Administrative Relations, the executive powers of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by the Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such direction to the State as may appear to be necessary for that purpose.

Union executive is empowered to give direction to a State regarding construction and maintenance of the means of communication declared to be of national or military importance. Parliament can declare certain highways or waterways to be national highways or waterways. Union executive can also construct and maintain means of communication required in connection with naval military and air force works. The President may with the consent of the Government of the State entrust to that Government functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the Union exists.

There is provision for the formation of an Inter-State Council to investigate and discuss subjects in which States have common interest and inquire into and advise upon disputes which may have arisen between the States.

There are also Emergency provisions in case of grave crisis created by war or internal disturbances in which President can give direction to the constituent States as to how their authority to be exercised. President can suspend from operation several articles of the Constitution. During such period, Union Parliament has
power to legislate with respect of any of the matters enumerated in the State List.

Election Commission—The superintendence, direction and control of elections to Parliament and Legislature of every State and of President and Vice-President including appointment of an election tribunal shall vest in an Election Commission to be appointed by the President. The Chief Election Commissioner enjoys conditions of tenure and service similar to those of a judge of the Supreme Court.

There shall be only one general electoral role for every territorial constituency and no person will be ineligible for inclusion in such role on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or any of them.

There is no property qualifications of the voters. Every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty one years of age and who is not otherwise disqualified, is entitled to vote at the elections of the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of States.

Special provisions for certain classes—Seats shall be reserved in the House of the People for (a) Scheduled Castes, (b) Scheduled Tribes.

If Anglo-Indian community is not adequately represented in the House of People, President may nominate not more than two members of that community.

Seats shall be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States. Anglo-Indians are to be nominated by the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, if not adequately represented.

The reservation of seats and special representation shall cease after ten years from the commencement of this Constitution.

Financial and other provisions—There is a provision in the Constitution for setting up of a Finance Commission to make recommendations to the President as to the distribution between the Centre and the Units of the net proceeds of certain taxes (like the income-tax, excise duties, some export duties, etc.,) and the allocation between the States of such proceeds.

The Central and State Governments are required to set up respectively the Consolidated Fund of India and the Consolidated Fund of the States respectively. All revenues received by the Government of India and the Government of a State are to be credited into their respective consolidated funds. No money is to be appropriated from the Consolidated Fund of India or of a State except in accordance with an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament or the Legislature of the State concerned. Provision has also been made for the establishment of a Contingency Fund of India and a Contingency Fund for each State to meet unforeseen expenditure, pending proper authorisation by the appropriate legislature.

Authority of Audit—As for auditing the funds, the Constitution provides for the appointment of a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India by the President to keep watch on the finances and accounts of the Union. It is his responsibility to see that the expenses voted
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by the Parliament or the legislature of a State and laid down in the
Appropriation Fund are not exceeded or varied.

Trade and Commerce—The Constitution provides the broad
principles of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout
the territory of India. Union Parliament and the State Legislatures
are, however, authorised to prescribe limitations when there is scar-
city of any particular commodity or for any other consideration of
national or public interest. But no Legislature, whether Parliament
or a State Legislature, has power to make a law giving any prefe-
rence to one state over another or discriminating between different
States in respect of items relating to trade and commerce in the lists
of the 7th Schedule. Only certain Part B States are exempted
from this provision for a period of ten years.

Official Language—Hindi in Devnagri script shall be the official
language of the Union and the form of numerals for official use shall
be the international form of Indian numerals. The English language
shall continue for all official purposes of the Union for a period of
15 years from the commencement of the Constitution. The President
is authorised to constitute, after the expiration of five years from
the commencement of the Constitution and thereafter at the expira-
tion of ten years from such commencement, a special commission to
examine the growth and development of Hindi and make recommenda-
tions as to its progressive use for all or any of the official purposes
of the Union with a view to replacing English completely at the end
of the stipulated period.

The Constitution recognised the use of Assamese, Bengali,
Gujerati, Hindi, Karnataka, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya,
Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu, any one or more of which
may be used as the regional languages of the Union.

Amendment of the Constitution—Article 368 provides for the
amendment of the Constitution. The Constitution shall stand
amended when the President gives assent to any bill for the purpose
after it is passed in each House of Parliament by a majority of not
less than two thirds of the members of the House present and voting.
The only provision for the amendment of which ratification by the
legislatures of not less than one-half of the States has also been pre-
cribed, relates to the Supreme Court and High Courts, the distribu-
tion of legislative powers between the Centre and the States, the re-
resentation of the States in Parliament and the procedure for amend-
ment of the Constitution.

AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN
CONSTITUTION

Since the inauguration of the Constitution on January 26, 1950,
the following amending enactments have been passed—

1. Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951—The first amend-
ment to the Indian Constitution was made by the Constitution (First
Amendment) Act, 1951. By this, besides making minor changes in
Articles 15, 19, 85, 87, 174, 176, 341, 342, 372, and 375, it added two new Articles 31A and 31B and a 9th Schedule.

By an amendment to clause (2) of Article 19, it has permitted reasonable restrictions to be imposed by law on the exercise of the right of freedom of speech and expression in the interest of friendly relations with foreign States or public order or on the ground of incitement of an offence. An amendment of clause (6) of Article 19 has, however, removed from the scope of judicial review, or grounds of reasonableness, restrictions imposed on the right of citizens to carry on any trade, business, industry or service where such restrictions have been imposed with a view to enabling the State to undertake any scheme of nationalisation.

To Article 15, sub-clause (4) was inserted stating that the State can make special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Two new Articles, 31-A and 31-B, were inserted. Article 31-A provides that no law providing for the acquisition by the State of any estate or of any rights therein or for the extinguishment or modification of any such rights shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by any provisions of this Part (III).

To preserve the Zamindary Abolition Acts by various States in India, Article 31-B provides that none of the Acts and Regulations specified in the Ninth Schedule nor any of the provisions thereof shall be deemed to be void, or even to have become void, on the ground that such Act, Regulation or provision is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by, any provisions of Part III, and notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court or tribunal to the contrary, each of the said Acts and Regulations shall continue in force.

2. Constitution (Second Amendment) Act, 1952:—It sought to amend Article 81 with a view to readjusting the scale of representation in the House of the People necessitated by the completion of 1951 census.

Art. 81 relates to the composition of the House of the People. Sub-Clause (b) states that there shall be not less than one member for every 750,000 of the population and not more than one member for every 500,000 of the population. But on account of increase in the number of population in the census of 1951, some adjustment in the ratio of representation was necessary. Accordingly, the words—"not less than one member for every 750,000 of the population and"—were omitted. The result is that the upper limit of representation is abolished and there shall be not more than one member for every 500,000 of the population.

3. Constitution (Third Amendment) Act, 1954:—Under Article 369, Parliament had power to legislate in respect of certain essential commodities upto January 1955. As it was considered essential that Centre's control over some of these commodities should continue, the Constitution (Third Amendment) Act, 1953 amplified the scope of entry 33 of List III in the Seventh Schedule.
It included four classes of commodities, namely, foodstuffs, cattle fodder, raw cotton and raw jute. Imported goods of the type produced by the centralised industries were also placed in that entry. This will enable the Centre to exercise full control over the development of such industries.

4. Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955.—This Legislation was intended to meet objections raised by courts on questions relating to the acquisition of private property. This Fourth Amendment amended Articles 31, 31A, 305 and added few more entries to the Ninth Schedule. The amendment to Article 31 (2) that the State can compulsorily acquire private property for a public purpose and that the scale of compensation prescribed by the authorising legislation should not be called in question in a Court of Law. Article 31A was amended so as to exclude temporary taking over of a property by the State either in public interest or to secure its better management from the compensation clause. The amendment to Article 305 was in the nature of a saving clause for laws providing for State monopolies. Seven new entries were also added to the Ninth Schedule.

5. Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1955:—Under the proviso to Article 3 of the Constitution, it was provided that any bill for the purpose of forming a new State or altering the area, boundaries or name of any State could not be introduced in Parliament unless the views of the Legislatures of the States concerned had been ascertained by the President. This amendment has amended the said proviso so as to authorise the President to prescribe a time limit for the State Legislatures to communicate their views in the matter and to enable the Bill to be introduced after the expiry of the time limit so prescribed.

Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1956—The sixth amendment came into force on and from 11th September, 1956. The sixth amendment amends the Seventh Schedule by providing a new entry 92A (after entry 92) in the Union List. The entry 92A reads as follows: “Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce”

It also amends entry 54 of the State List as follows: “54. Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, subject to the provisions of entry 92A of List I.”

It also amends Article 286 of the Constitution. The Explanation in clause (1) has been omitted. For clause (2) and (3) the following clauses have been substituted:

“(2) Parliament may by law formulate principles for determining when a sale or purchase of goods takes place in any of the ways mentioned in clause (1).

(3) Any law of a State, in so far as it imposes, or authorises the imposition of a tax on the sale or purchase of goods declared by Parliament by law to be of special importance in inter-State trade or commerce, be subject to such restrictions and conditions in regard to the system of levy, rates and other incidents of the tax as Parliament may by law specify.”
By virtue of this amendment, the Central Government shall levy and collect taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. Parliament may by law formulate principles for determining when a sale or purchase of goods takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. The proceeds of such taxes shall be distributed among the States in whose territories the tax will be levied and collected.

Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956—This Act came into force from 1st November, 1956. It was passed for the reorganisation of the States. It involved not only the establishment of new States and alterations in State boundaries but also the abolition of the three categories of the States and the classification of certain areas as Union Territories. This led to the amendment of Article 1 and the First Schedule of the Constitution. Among the other important Articles which were affected by this amendment were Article 80 (Composition of the Council of States) along with the Fourth Schedule dealing with the allocation of seats in the Council of States. Articles 81 and 82 which have been revised and simplified, (It is now provided that each state shall be allotted seats in the House of the People in such a way that the ratio between the number of such seats and the population of the State is, so far as practicable, the same for all the States. It has also been laid down that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it in a State should, as far as possible be uniform throughout the State). Article 131 on the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, Article 168 providing for bicameral legislatures in certain States, and Articles 216, 217, 220, 222, 224 dealing with the High Courts. Two new Articles 350 A and 350 B were added with a view to implementing the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission regarding Constitutional safeguards for linguistic minorities.

SCHEDULE

First Schedule (Articles 1 and 4)—1. States—Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Karala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir.

2 Union Territories—Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Mincoy and Amindivi Islands.

Second Schedule (Part A)—Provisions as to the President and the Governors of States.

—(Part B)—Omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956

—(Part C)—Provisions as to the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of a State.

—(Part D)—Provisions as to the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Court.
Bom: Malwi Tenure Abolition Act 1949, etc. etc.
Ninth Schedule—(Article 31B)—Bihar Land Reforms Act 1960,
First Schedule—(Article 31)—Telugu, Urdu,
Karnatak, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sansh,
English Schedule—Languages: Assamese, Bengali, Gujrati, Hindi,
Concurrent List—
Seventh Schedule—List I—Union List; List II—State List; List III
in Assam
Sixth Schedule—Provisions as to the administration of Tribal Areas
Fifth Schedule—Provisions as to the administration and control of
Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi,
Karnatak, West Bengal, Orissa, Mysore, Madras, Punjab,
Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan, and States—
Fourth Schedule—Allocation of Seats in the Council of States—
Third Schedule—Forms of Oaths or Affirmations—
(Part E)—Provisions as to the Comptroller and Auditor-General

Constitution of India