

adopt a more liberalised programme and constructive action in the general interests of the country, while balancing legitimate interests of the labour and management. In doing this we should also consider the legitimate rights and privileges of the technologist and the scientist and not ignore them.

It is high time that Government concentrate on an all-out effort to step up industrial and agricultural production. The Commodity Prices Board recently set up by the Government of India to advise them regarding fixation and control of prices, in its report to the Government, present a grim picture for the next few years. They see little prospect of increase of the agricultural output per acre for the next three years, India's dependence on foreign food-stuffs for some more years resulting in the diversion of purchases of capital equipment. This would result in hindering industrial production. It is desirable, therefore, that the Government maintain the price at a level, and there should be no further increases except in special cases where they find it absolutely justifiable.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIALIZATION

The A.-I.M.O. has put forth a well-conceived and scientifically planned village industrialization scheme, so that India can have units of groups of villages with a prosperous economy. If the scheme is taken

on hand and put into operation immediately by the Government or the people of the rural areas or by public organizations, the villages will become self-sufficient in course of time with regard to food-stuffs and other commodities.

HEAVY INDUSTRIES

Before concluding my remarks I may once again appeal to all progressive people of this country to co-operate in the programme of the A.-I.M.O. for the early establishment of at least a few Heavy industries in the country. The A.-I.M.O. has published a scheme for an all-round development of Heavy Industries in the country. The Government should assist in the establishment of heavy and key industries and provide facilities for the *entrepreneurs* to go ahead with their plans. With the growth of large-scale and basic industries innumerable secondary or medium and small-scale industries would automatically grow.

Let me also take this opportunity to urge upon both the Government and the people to strive for a common basic educational system at the primary and secondary school-leaving stages, with a view to creating a spirit of nationalism and nationhood from the early days of training so that the future citizens would think and act as one nation.

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BRITISH FISHERY RESEARCH IN ARCTIC OCEAN

THE British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have decided to resume intensive research in fisheries in the vast waters of the North Sea and the Arctic Ocean.

The Fisheries Laboratory at Lowestoft, a port on the East Coast, will soon be given to operate with three research ships under the direction of Michael Graham, one of the greatest authorities in deep-sea fish research.

Two of the ships are used for exploring home waters, tracing the drift of plaice eggs from the spawning grounds to the areas where the eggs develop into young fish. In addition, the trawler undertakes the preparation of charts on which is marked the concentration of both zoo- and phyto-plankton, important with regard to herring fishing.

The collection of samples of fauna on the sea bed helps to discover what it is that fish live on and, for this purpose, the *Sir Lancelot* makes use of a "grab". Study of the fauna supplies valuable knowledge as to the way in which fish feed.

The second research ship will be shortly put to sea in connection with the pelagic fishery, i.e., surface fishery for herrings, sprats, and pilchards.

Entirely new ground will be broken when

the research ship *Ernest Holt*, to be completed beforelong, starts off for the Arctic waters. Her fittings include a large laboratory, a testing fish room with a capacity of 40 tons, a submersible electric plankton pump, sounding apparatus, as well as many scientific instruments, together with a new refrigerating plant. The ship's hull will be made specially resistant to pack ice.

The waters in which the *Ernest Holt* will operate lie between Spitsbergen, the Boar Islands and the Barents Sea. The ship will be used to explore among other things, the mixing areas of cold and warm ocean currents, and also to discover how they affect the movements of fish.

Scientists expect from these studies to discover why certain fish are met with in certain waters and not in others. The research work of the fishery naturalist ultimately aims at balancing the fishable stock. A check has to be put on the rate of fishing, and the research aims at fixing the maximum rate. Recommendations from the Lowestoft Fisheries Laboratory are reported to have already served as a basis for international negotiations which, it is hoped, will lead to a more rational exploitation of the sea as a rich source of food.