

men". These doctrines appeal to the heart and when metaphysical disputes and sectarianism arose trying to establish the superiority of one set of doctrines over another, bloodshed resulted.

Lord Raglan provides excellent and most convincing arguments against the doctrines of war-mongers and we admire the resources and readiness of his replies. The fourth section of the book in which he provides a constructive and well-reasoned programme for achieving world-peace is the most important contribution. Undoubtedly the first condition of world-peace is "demilitarisation of Religion". This implies not only the restoration of religions to their original purity and simplicity, by stripping them of all controversial metaphysical accretions, but their reduction to the basic formula of universal Truth, Beauty, Love and Goodness. All talk about "Soldiers" of religion must cease and man must instinctively, like Abu Ben Adam, love his neighbour and it is same as "loving the Lord". A more spirited and straightforward utterance on the humanisation of religion we

have not read.

The chapters on "Education for Peace", "The Curse of Babel" and "World Civilisation" are illuminating and those confronted with the stupendous task of reconstructing the dismembered fragments of the world structure, will find hope and encouragement provided in the chapters on "Law versus War". "The Government of the World" and "Peace-mindedness". The Chapter on "Women and War" concludes with a pregnant sentence: "It has been said that the last thing that man will civilise will be woman, but has he ever tried." The experiment may be tried, but the subject is sure to resent the attentions of the experimenter.

The book is a superb contribution to the solution of the teasing present-day problems. We are not likely to succeed in establishing world-peace by treaties and international conferences. Peace is an ultimate fact of human nature and environment. We would like to have more books such as the one we have before us, written clearly, precisely and with knowledge and far-sightedness.

ANNOUNCEMENT

64TH ANNUAL CONVENTION AND NATIONAL SEMINAR ON 'SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT'

The 64th Annual Convention and National Seminar on 'Science and Technology for Rural Development' of the Institution of Engineers (India) will be held at Patna during 2-6, February 1984.

The list of Keynote Speakers are as follows: (1) Science and Technology for Agriculture by Shri Harbans Singh, Agriculture Commissioner, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi; (2) Science and Technology for Rural Industries by Dr M. M. Chakrabarty, Vice Chancellor, Jadavpur University, Calcutta; (3) Science and Technology for Habitat by Shri H. B. Lal, Chief Engineer, Rural Electrification, Bihar State Electricity Board, Patna; (4) Science and Technology for Rural Housing and Roads by Dr H. C. Visvesvaraya, Chairman and Director-General, Cement Research Institute of India, New Delhi; Dr N. S. Srinivasan, Executive Director National Transportation Planning and Research Centre,

Trivandrum; (5) Science and Technology for Drinking Water Supply, Sanitation and Health by Shri V. Venugopalan, Adviser, Public Health Engineering, Ministry of Works and Housing, New Delhi; (6) Science and Technology for Meeting Rural Energy Needs by Shri T. L. Sankar, Director, Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad; (7) Management for Rural Development by Prof. Malathi Bolar, Director, Human and Natural Resource Research Society, New Delhi; (8) Science and Technology for Employment Generation in Rural Areas by Shri M. Venkataratnam, Chairman, Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi; (9) Societal Adaptation of Technology in Rural Areas by Dr S. P. Gupta, Joint Secretary University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Details can be had from: Shri R. K. Abrol, Deputy Secretary, (Technical), The Institution of Engineers (India), 8 Gokhale Road, Calcutta 700 020.
