

Newsletter

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Nehru Centre



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Events At a Glance...

Library

TALK AND DISCUSSION ON THE BOOK

Choices: Inside the making of India's foreign policy

Speakers

Mrs. Meena Menon, Mr. Anurag Anand,
Mr. Aditya Shankar Hazarika

Date: Thursday, 13th December 2018

Time: 4.30 p.m.

Venue: 'Who Are We' Hall

WORKSHOP ON PARENTING

Resource Persons

Dr. Swati Lodha and
Ms. Swaraa Lodha

Date: Saturday, 15th December 2018

Time: 11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Venue: Hall of Harmony

Cultural Wing

ANMOL RATNAVALI - TRIVENI RASYATRA

(Dedicated to the memory of Marathi
legendary talents Sudhir Phadke,
G. D. Madgulkar & P. L. Deshpande)

Date: Sunday, 16th December 2018

Time: 6.30 pm

Venue: Nehru Centre Auditorium

Art Gallery

INDIAN MASTER'S RETROSPECTIVE

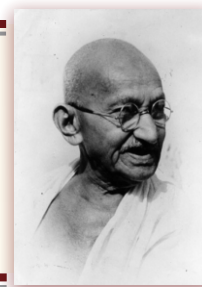
An exhibition showcasing the works of
Indian Master Painter - Shiavax Chavda

Date: Thursday, 20th December 2018 to

Sunday, 6th January 2019

Venue: Nehru Centre Art Gallery

Freedom in Captivity



Gandhiji turned jail-going in India into an honourable action. Every period that he himself spent behind bars produced a crop of anecdotes. At one time Kaka Kalelkar was his only companion and he narrated an interesting conversation between the jail superintendent and Gandhiji. The former told Gandhiji that he had represented to higher authorities that the ordinary expenses of one hundred and fifty rupees a month were too little for so illustrious a guest of the government. According to Kaka Kalelkar, Gandhiji smiled and said, "But you are not going to get the money from England, you are going to spend out of the pockets of my own people and it is my money you want to spend. I don't want you to spend more than thirty-five rupees on me. Please don't spend more because it is my money that you spend, it is my country's money and I don't want you to waste it."

The narrator in the book *Talking of Gandhi* says that for Gandhiji there was never any question of inactivity in prison, nor would he allow it for those who were with him. When he was detained with his wife and several companions in the Aga Khan's palace at Poona in 1942, he had books and newspapers. He started indexing cuttings and told Dr. Sushila Nayyar to make a twenty-four-hour programme and stick to it. In Dr. Sushila Nayyar's words, "He worked out a programme of studies with me in Sanskrit. He read the whole of the New Testament with me because he said: 'You may have read it, but you read it with me and it will be more meaningful'. Then while he used to spin I used to read out Bernard Shaw's plays to him and I remember reading *Joan of Arc* to him and how he enjoyed it, particularly when, at the end, Joan says: 'Now I am a Saint and I can come back to life if you want me to' and first of all the parson

contd. on page 2

gets up and says – “For heaven's sake, don't” – and the king also says – “No, we don't want you - and one is sometimes reminded whether he may not get the same reply from certain quarters today, this is how life went on in prison.”

Gandhiji had his own ideas about medicine. The narrator says that in January 1924, after twenty two months of that first six-year prison sentence, Gandhiji was taken ill with acute appendicitis and was at once moved from Yeravda prison to the Sassoon Hospital in Poona. The British surgeon, Colonel Maddock, decided that he must operate immediately, and Gandhiji agreed – and signed his agreement on a public statement of his own drafting, as a precaution against popular disturbance if he should die. He did not die, but when he had begun to recover he was released from his sentence. Gandhiji was greatly impressed by his treatment at the Sassoon Hospital, but he preferred his own method of treatment.

Dr. B. C. Roy said that where treatment was concerned, Gandhiji was a very difficult person, because he had built up his body and mind in a way that the mind should control the body – he tried to avoid, therefore, the use of any particular drug for the purpose of bringing about the cure of any ailment without first of all attempting to see that he could not get the results with his own efforts.

The narrator says that in 1925, Gandhiji was affected by high blood-pressure. Dr. B. C. Roy sent a doctor to deal with the problem. Gandhiji said, “Doctor, what do you want me to do?” The doctor said, “I want you to take some medicine so that you can sleep”. Gandhiji said, “Oh, you want

me to sleep? Very well, give me two minutes time.” So he just turned around and in two minutes he was fast asleep.

Dr. Gilder, another of Gandhiji's doctors, observed that Gandhiji's blood pressure rose and fell in close relation to his thoughts and decisions. Dr. Gilder said, “When he had to take an important decision, Gandhiji used to think over things very carefully, and during the time that he was thinking over them, his blood pressure used to go up. He generally used to get up in the small hours of the morning, after he had heard everybody on it, and make up his mind – as he used to say, to listen to his inner voice, and once that mind was made up his blood-pressure fell. Whether the decision was acceptable to the general public or not, whatever the clamour of the public, he didn't move a hair. He was quite sure that he had made the right decision and his blood pressure afterwards never moved a point.”

There was another issue with Gandhiji's ideas of medicine. The drug had to be made in India. Once Dr. B.C. Roy recommended a drug for Gandhiji which had been imported and also told him so.

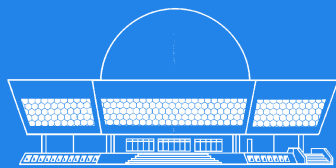
Before Gandhiji could say anything, another doctor who was present pointed out that the soda bicarbonate he took morning and evening in his gargle was not Indian made. According to Dr. Roy, “He was rather nettled, he didn't know what to answer, then he changed tactics and said to me, ‘You have come here to treat me, from Calcutta. Will you treat the four hundred million of my countrymen free as you have come here to treat me free?’ I said, ‘No. I do not treat everyone free because unless I take money from some people, I can't afford to see the needy free because I must live.’ I further said, ‘Look, I have come here not to treat Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, but I have come here to treat the person, who to me represents the four hundred million people of India. And by treating him I am treating the four hundred million people of India.’ Once again Gandhiji did not know what to say. So he said, ‘You are talking like a fourth-class lawyer of a district court, give me the medicine, I will take it.’ And that was the only time he took any medicine.”

(Extracted from the book *Talking of Gandhi* by Francis Watson & Hallam Tennyson)

What Nehru said....

In spite of his unimpressive features, his loin cloth and bare body, there was a royalty and a kingliness in him which compelled a willing obeisance from others. Consciously and deliberately meek and humble, yet he was full of power and authority, and he knew it, and at times he was imperious enough, issuing commands which had to be obeyed... Whether his audience consisted of one person or a thousand, the charm and magnetism of the man passed on to it, and each one had a feeling of communion with the speaker.

..... from *Freedom from Fear: Reflections on the Personality and Teachings of Gandhi*.



NEHRU PLANETARIUM

SKY SHOW : 'Awesome Universe'

Timings

12 noon (Hindi) 1:30 p.m. (Marathi)
3:00 p.m. (English) 4:30 p.m. (Hindi)

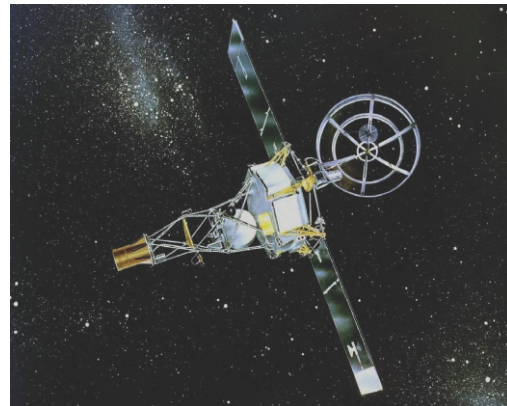
(MONDAY CLOSED)

This month that year

Mariner-2: Venus Flyby

In the '60s the Americans made an attempt to probe the Planet Venus. They launched a spacecraft called Mariner-1 on 22nd July, 1962 to that end. But the spacecraft was detected to have an error and the mission had to be aborted within 294.50 seconds after the launch. On 27th August, 1962 Mariner-2, the second spacecraft was launched. It was designed to go very close to Venus and it became the first spacecraft to reach any planet beyond Earth. On 14th December, 1962 Mariner-2 was 34,773 km away from Venus. The mission was terminated on 3rd January, 1963. Incidentally, Mariner-2 was the exact replica of its unfortunate predecessor.

The instruments on board Mariner-2 were designed to evaluate the atmosphere of Venus and measure temperature distribution. Mariner-2 carried instruments to determine the interplanetary magnetic field and it measured the flow of charged particles from the Sun.



Mariner-2

It is known that on Earth, carbon dioxide and water vapour in the atmosphere trap infrared radiation emitted from the surface. This trapped radiation increases the temperature of both the atmosphere and the surface. This phenomenon is known as the greenhouse effect.

Observations of Venus from ground-based observatories clearly indicated that Venus is covered by a thick atmosphere that contains carbon dioxide. This implied that the greenhouse effect would also exist on Venus, since Venus is closer to the Sun than Earth and its surface would be hotter than that of Earth.

However, the thick cloud cover over Venus would reflect back most of the radiation that it received from the Sun. This, in turn, would mean that the surface of Venus would be relatively cool. Some scientists suspected that the surface of Venus may be cool enough for liquid water to flow. There were also conjectures of the possibility of the existence of life on the surface of Venus in the form of tropical vegetation.

This controversy was resolved after careful analysis of the data sent by Mariner-2. The data revealed that the surface temperature of Venus is close to 400° C. No liquid water can exist on its surface. Lead, with a melting point of 327.46° C would be molten on Venus. The data from Mariner-2 also indicated that there is no water vapour in the atmosphere. Venus is far too hostile for any life form, as we understand, to evolve on it. In the words of author Jeffrey Bennett, "If you are looking for the real location of hell, Venus is your best bet in the solar system." The reason for the high temperature is that the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere generates an extreme greenhouse effect. Scientists speculate that since it is close enough to Earth and roughly similar in size, it could have had an early atmosphere similar to that of Earth, with water vapour condensing into rain and oceans forming on its surface. But as the Sun's intensity increased with time, the planet could have undergone a 'runaway greenhouse effect', resulting in an atmosphere that is today almost entirely composed of carbon dioxide.

However, recent studies indicate that there may be a possibility of life in the upper atmosphere of Venus. This is still to be verified.

The Mariner programme was a 10-mission programme conducted by NASA and Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL). Under this programme, a series of robotic interplanetary probes were launched for the study of Mars, Venus and Mercury, between 1962 and 1973. Except for three, all other missions were successful.

This programme included many firsts – the first planetary flyby (Venus and Mars), the first planetary orbiters (Mariner 8 and 9 to Mars) and the first gravity assist manoeuvre (Mariner 10 to Mercury). In the gravity assist manoeuvre, gravity of another planet was used to change the direction or speed of the spacecraft in a desired direction and to save the fuel of the probe. Mariner 10 used gravity of Venus to fly by Mercury. Pictures sent by Mariner 10 were the only close-up pictures of Mercury for nearly 33 years.

The Mariner spacecrafts were designed as hexagon or octagon and housed electronic components like antennae for radio communication, cameras (except Mariner 1,2 and 5), propulsion units and power sources etc.

The programme was named Mariner to convey "the impression of travel to great distances and remote lands." Subsequent programmes were named Ranger, Surveyor and Viking.

Planetarium Events

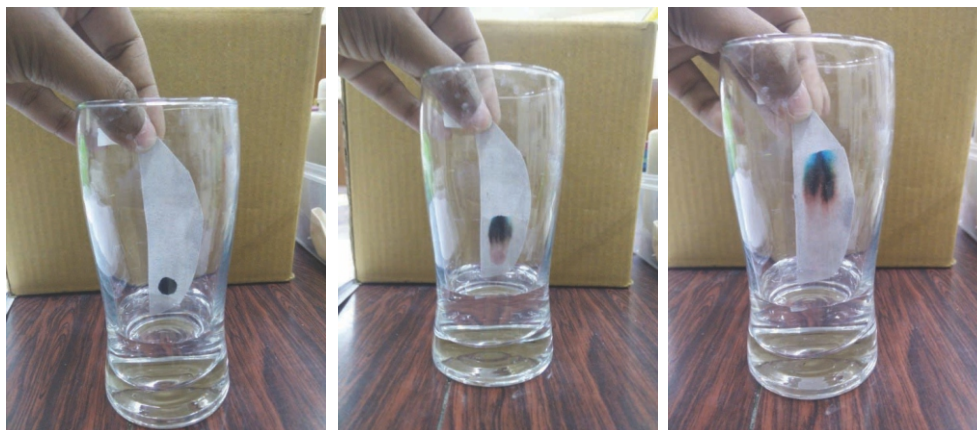
Paper Chromatography

Chromatography is the process of separating out different parts of chemical mixtures onto an absorbent material that can then be individually analysed as the different parts present in the mixture are caught on the material at different rates.

This process can be easily demonstrated. We would need a strip of blotting paper (called stationary phase), some clean fresh water (called mobile phase) and different types of samples such as sketch pen ink, food colours, gel pens, markers, etc.

Mark a spot on the blotting paper using one of the mixtures which is the sample. Pour some water in a glass and hold the blotting paper over the surface of water in such a way that the paper just touches the water. The ink is our sample to be tested.

Water can be seen rising on the surface of the blotting paper due to capillary action. As it rises, it will carry pigments along with it. Heavier pigments do not travel too far while lighter pigments are carried away along the paper. Mixtures which are heavily pigmented, like permanent markers, do not show any separation whereas sketch pen ink shows many divisions of colours. For heavy pigments one could use solvents such as rubbing alcohol, nail polish remover, turpentine, vinegar, etc.



You can try this experiment by putting marks of various coloured sketch pens or inks or even water colour on blotting paper.

Please do share your experiment with us. We would be happy to add your observation or method on our web pages. Send your observations to nplab2k17@gmail.com.

Cultural Wing

Anmol Ratnavali Triveni Rasyatra



Dedicated to the memory of Marathi legendary talents Sudhir Phadke, G. D. Madgulkar & P. L. Deshpande

With its diverse spoken dialects, India has produced several gems in the cultural field. Maharashtra too has nurtured three such talents. They are Sudhir Phadke fondly called Babuji, G. D. Madgulkar fondly called Ga Di Mā and P. L. Deshpande or Pu. La (Bhai), who were born about a century ago. Their contribution to Maharashtra's literature, music and culture is indeed immense.

Nehru Centre presents a specially designed programme on these gems aptly titled Anmol Ratnavali - Triveni Rasyatra.

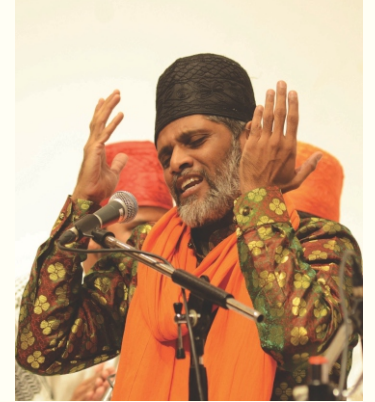
Sunday, 16th December 2018, 6.30 p.m.
Nehru Centre Auditorium
Language: Marathi

Entry: Passes will be available on 11th December 2018 from 10.30 a.m. onwards until availability from the ticket counter of Nehru Centre Auditorium.

Review: Sufism - Glimpses of Sufi Tradition



Ms. Indira Naik



Mr. Pavan Naik

Nehru Centre presented Sufism - Glimpses of Sufi Tradition, a musical evening by Ms. Indira Naik, Mumbai and Mr. Pavan Naik, Ahmednagar on Friday, 26th October 2018. The performing artistes sang sufi music accompanied by tuneful orchestra.

The programme was attended by sufi music lovers and was well appreciated by one and all.

Review: Magic If! (Children's Play)



As part of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's birth anniversary celebrations, Nehru Centre presented a magical entertaining and rib-tickling children's comedy play "Magic If!", written and directed by Om Katare and produced by Yatri Theatre Association on 14th November 2018.

The story of a young boy who did not like to study and who was inspired by a genie touched the hearts of the audience to loud applause.

Programmes for December 2018

JITENDRA SINGH BAONI



Jitendra obtained Diploma in Painting and Post Graduate Diploma in Graphics from M.S. University, Baroda. He has over forty shows to his credit. He has also attended many workshops and camps. His paintings are thematic in charcoal on hand-made paper.

Tuesday 4th December to
Monday 10th December 2018
(AC Gallery)

CHANDRASHEKHAR NANKAR



Chandrashekhhar is a self-taught artist. He is a science graduate and his landscapes are on "Incredible India " in acrylic on canvas.

Tuesday 4th December to
Monday 10th December 2018
(Circular Gallery)

MANISHA MOHNANI

Manisha has a B.F.A. and M.F.A. in painting. She has many shows to her credit and attended art camps.



She has won the Prafulla Dahanukar Art Foundation award twice. Her paintings are figurative compositions in oil on canvas.

Tuesday 11th December to
Monday 17th December 2018
(Circular Gallery)

DEVENDRA NAIK

Devendra is a photographer. He has exhibited his photographs of landscapes, seascapes and human life in Mumbai. He has won awards from Photographic Society of India in Mumbai.

Tuesday 18th December to
Monday 24th December 2018
(Circular Gallery)



Photograph by Devendra Naik

RAJANI JADE



Rajani has completed the National Diploma in Painting from Madhya Pradesh with first class. She has held exhibitions all over India and won prestigious awards. She will display her wood-cuts in this show.

Tuesday 25th December to
Monday 31st December 2018
(Circular Gallery)

Review: **BAL-DISHA** Art works created by specially abled children

To celebrate Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's birth anniversary, the Nehru Centre Art Gallery had organized an exhibition of children's art works. This year 'Bal-Disha' had art works by specially abled children and was held from 13th November to 19th November 2018.



The exhibition was inaugurated by Shri I. M. Kadri, General Secretary, Nehru Centre.



Over sixty children from various schools participated in this show. The exhibition received tremendous response from the art lovers and people from all walks of life.

Indian Master's Retrospective

INDIAN MASTER PAINTER 'SHIAVAX CHAVDA' (1914 - 1990)

Shiavax Chavda was one of the pioneers of Indian modern art. He was born in 1914 in Navsari, Gujarat and completed his art education from Sir J. J. School of Art, Mumbai.

Later in 1935 he studied at the Slade School, London, under Professor Randolph Schwabe and Vladimir Polunin. He learnt stage designing from Leon Bakst, the great Russian stage designer. He also studied at the Academie-de la Grande Chaumiere, Paris in 1937. From 1937 to 1939, he studied at St. Martin School of Art, London.

Chavda had his first solo show in 1945 in Mumbai, after which he exhibited internationally in Indonesia, Singapore, London, Paris and Switzerland. His works featured in the UNESCO International exhibition in 1946 and 1951 in Paris.

He was selected as one of the noted nine eminent artists of India by Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi in 1956 and was offered Fellowship by the Akademi. In 1990, he received the "Artist of the Year" award from the Maharashtra State Government. He also won numerous prestigious awards in India and abroad.

We at Nehru Centre Art Gallery are proud to present our 26th Indian Masters' Show with the works of an eminent artist like Shiavax Chavda.



Shri Shiavax Chavda at his studio



Thursday, 20th December 2018
to Sunday, 6th January 2019

Nehru Centre Art Gallery

Time: 11.00 am to 7.00 pm

BOOK OF THE MONTH



A. A. RAIBA
Indian Master Painter
(Art Catalogue)
 Year: 2016
 Rs. 300/-

PUBLICATIONS

Books on Sale
NEHRU REVISITED
INDIA'S DEFENCE PREPAREDNESS
NEHRU AND INDIAN CONSTITUTIONALISM
INTERNAL SECURITY IN INDIA
CONSTITUTIONALISM AND DEMOCRACY
IN SOUTH ASIA
 मुंबई काल आणि आज
MUMBAI PAST AND PRESENT
INDIA AND CENTRAL ASIA
WITNESS TO HISTORY
INDIA-RUSSIA RELATIONS
INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS
REMEMBERING EINSTEIN
CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY IN INDIA
RULE OF LAW IN A FREE SOCIETY
SCIENCE IN INDIA
EXPLORING THE UNIVERSE
 Colourful art catalogues for sale
 1. RAJA RAVI VARMA / 2. A. A. RAIBA
 3. DEENANATH DALAL / 4. J. B. DIKSHIT
 5. R. K. LAXMAN / 6. MARIO DE MIRANDA
 7. G. N. JADHAV
 8. ART HERITAGE OF MAHARASHTRA
 9. HAREN DAS / 10. PROF. P. A. DHOND
 11. COLLECTOR'S PRIDE / 12. K. B. KULKARNI
 13. VINAYAK S. MASOJI
 14. SAMAKALEEN (Contemporary Five Artists)
 VINAYAKRAO WAGH * RAJARAM PANVALKAR
 KRISHNAJI KETKAR * DATTAJIRAO DALVI * GOVIND
 MALADKAR
 15. NAGESH B. SABANAVAR
 16. NARAYAN L. SONAVADEKAR
 17. "GURU-SHISHYA"
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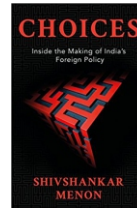
New Arrivals: Books

Sr. No.	Title	Author /s
1.	Indira Gandhi: A life in nature	Jairam Ramesh
2.	The generation of rage in Kashmir	David Devadas
3.	Devil's advocate: The untold story	Karan Thapar
4.	Democracy under threat	Surendra Munshi
5.	Weird maths: At the edge of infinity and beyond	David Darling and Agnijo Banerjee
6.	Waste of a nation: Garbage and growth in India	Assa Doron and Robin Jeffrey
7.	Anita gets bail: What are our courts doing? What should we do about them?	Arun Shourie

BOOK EVENTS

TALK AND DISCUSSION ON THE BOOK

Choices: Inside the making of India's foreign policy



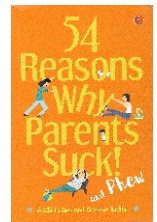
Speakers
Mrs. Meena Menon, Mr. Anurag Anand, Mr. Aditya Shankar Hazarika

Choices is essential reading for anyone interested in the evolution of contemporary India's foreign policy.

Thursday, 13th December 2018
4.30 p.m.
 'Who Are We' Hall

WORKSHOP ON PARENTING ON BOOK

Written by
Dr. Swati Lodha and Ms. Swaraa Lodha



A tongue-in-cheek take on things parents should and should not do. It talks about various beliefs, behaviour and biases held by most parents that make them annoying and difficult.

Saturday, 15th December 2018
11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
 Hall of Harmony

Open to all

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- : nehrucenliblibrary.blogspot.in
- : nehrucen-koha.informindia.co.in
- : www.facebook.com/NehruCentreLibrary
- : www.twitter.com/nehrucenlib

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 1st, 3rd & 5th Saturdays
 from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
 2nd & 4th Saturdays
 from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Closed on Sundays and public holidays

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