

312 3/2

The

INDIAN REVIEW

Vol. 42. JANUARY No. 1.

CONTENTS

INDIA AND THE NEW ORDER

By Mr. M. K. Nambyar

AMERICAN ELECTION

By Dr. David Malaiperuman

THE INDIAN PRESS

By Mr. Pothan Joseph

OUR ANCIENT INSTITUTIONS

By Prof. Dr. Raghu Vira

PAKISTAN : ITS IMPLICATIONS

By Mr. C. V. H. Rao

NAZI TOTALITARIANISM

By Prof. P. J. Thomas

ENGLAND "ON ITS TOES"

By Helen J. Rolles, B.A.

INFLUENCES ON RABINDRANATH

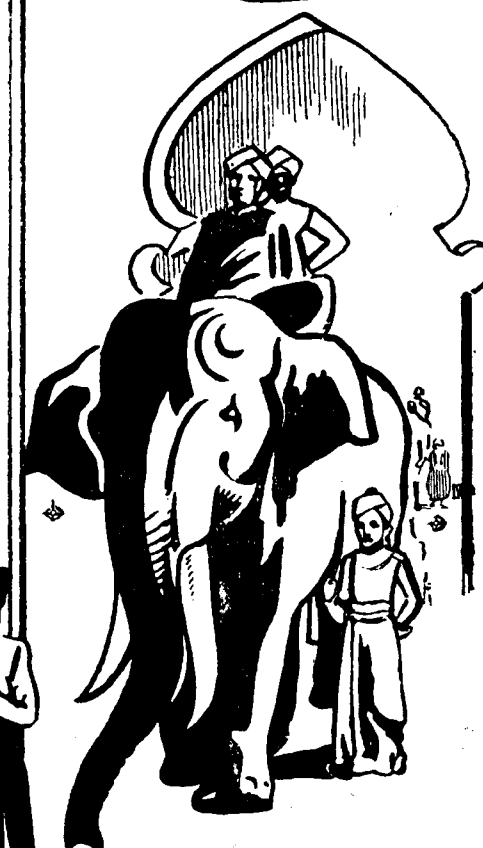
By Mr. Uma Nath Bhattacharyya

NEPAL TO-DAY

By Dr. Raman Vasa, D.Litt. (Paris)

Annual Subn. Rs. 5. (India). Foreign 12 sh.

As. 8.—Foreign 1 sh.



G. A. NATESAN & CO., MADRAS

FORWARD MARCH

1820

Farish and Cecil built explosion engines using hydrogen gas.

1860

Lenoir of Paris perfected the gas engine, using electric spark ignition.

1880

Lawson of England invented an Engine driven by the explosion of gasoline.

1940

SIMPSON & Co., Ltd., adopted
"CHARCOAL GAS EQUIPMENT"
 for buses and Lorries

This equipment will permit you to save thousands of rupees per annum on each truck and each bus you operate.

When you decide to trade in your truck fitted with Gas Producer for a new one, the Gas Producer Equipment can be changed from the old vehicle to the new vehicle.

Send for details describing how the GAS PRODUCER EQUIPMENT works and let us arrange for a demonstration:—

SIMPSON & Co., Ltd.

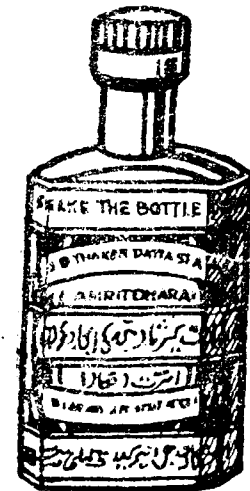
MADRAS.

TEL. 8531.

May '41.



Here's the simplest and most reliable cure for indigestion and all its complications. It contains neither drugs nor poisons and is not superficial as a temporary cure but uproots the causes of all stomach disorders. Amritdhara is a powerful carminative and germicide and as such it is a sovereign remedy for cholera. It can therefore be used with confidence in dyspepsia, flatulence, biliousness, colic, vomiting, loss of appetite, diarrhoea etc. Price Rs. 2/8, 1/4. Sample Ans. 8 only.



Send for a Sample costing Ans. 8 only or get it from the nearest good dealer.

AMRITDHARA

AMRITDHARA PHARMACY LAHORE

AVAILABLE AT ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

ALL OVER INDIA — BURMA — CEYLON — MALAYA.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM ANY PARTICULAR AILMENT, PLEASE WRITE TO LAHORE OFFICE FOR QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE CONSULTATION OF OUR SPECIALIST.

PUBLICITY BY HEANEE.

The Indian Review

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 42]

JANUARY 1941 :—DETAILED CONTENTS

[No. 1.

	PAGE		PAGE
INDIA AND THE NEW WAR		INDIAN STATES	
BY MR. M. K. NAMBYAR ...	1	Contempt of Court's Bill ...	44
AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION		Civic Improvements ...	44
BY DR. DAVID MALAIAPERUMAN ...	2	Education in the State ...	44
OUR ANCIENT INSTITUTIONS		Silk Industry ...	44
BY PROF. DR. RAGHU VIRA ...	6	Road Transport in Travancore ...	45
PAKISTAN : ITS IMPLICATIONS		Holkar State Budget ...	45
BY MR. C. V. H. RAO ...	9	Treasury Work for Bank ...	45
NAZI TOTALITARIANISM		Baroda's Railway Programme ...	46
BY PROF. P. J. THOMAS ...	13	New Naib Dewan ...	46
INFLUENCES ON RABINDRANATH		Kashmir Administration ...	46
BY MR. UMA NATH BHATTACHARYYA	16	New Commerce Member ...	46
THE INDIAN PRESS		Satyagraha in States ...	46
BY MR. POTHAN JOSEPH ...	19	Scindia School ...	46
ENGLAND "ON ITS TOES"		INDIANS OVERSEAS	
HELEN J. ROLLES, B.A. ...	22	Ceylon National Congress ...	47
THE TOWER OF LONDON		High Commissioner for S. A. ...	48
BY MR. OLIVER MOORE ...	25	Indians in Malaya ...	48
EPAL TO-DAY		TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS	
BY DR. RAMAN VASA, D.Litt. ...	28	The Battle of London ...	49
AMAZING TALE OF GERMAN		War and its Remedy ...	49
STUPIDITY. BY MR. A. T. SRESHTA	30	Frenchmen Defeated France ...	50
KERALA AND NAMBUDRIS		How to Choose Your Reading ...	50
BY MR. NARAYANAN MAMBUDRIPAD	33	Cabinet Minister and Administration	51
INDIAN AFFAIRS		British Interests in India ...	52
BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"	35	Fundamentals of Democracy ...	53
FOREIGN AFFAIRS		Indian Economy ...	53
BY "CHRONICLER"	38	Price Control ...	53
DIARY OF THE MONTH	40	Christian Indians and Nationalism	53
THE WORLD OF BOOKS		Vedanta Desika ...	53
Finance under Provincial Autonomy	41	"Times of India Annual"	53
The Real and the Negative ...	42	INDIA IN PERIODICALS	
Revision of Democracy ...	42	QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE	
The Poet and God's Word ...	42	Dr. Sapru's Statement ...	
Iranian and Indian Analogues ...	43	British M. P.s' Appeal to India ...	
Insurance Finance ...	43	UTTERANCES OF THE DAY	
BOOKS RECEIVED	48	Mr. Amery's Slogan : "India First"	
		Mr. Churchill on "War Aims"	

(Contd. on page 8)

THE INDIAN REVIEW

3

[JANUARY 1941

M. & S. M. RAILWAY.

STANDARD CIRCULAR TOURS

TO

NORTH AND SOUTH INDIA.

First, Second and Third Class CIRCULAR TOUR TICKETS are issued at approximately three-fourths fares for seven selected tours of Northern India and 4 selected tours of Southern India.

Inter-class tickets are also available for certain of the tours in Northern India.

These tours cover the following places of religious and historical importance :—

NORTH INDIA :—Pandharpur, Bombay, Nasik, Baroda, Dwaraka, Ajmer, Jaipur, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Hardwar, Lucknow, Ajodhya, Prayag, Benares, Gaya, Puri, Calcutta, etc.

SOUTH INDIA :—Chidambaram, Tanjore, Rameswaram, Madura, Tinnevely, Tiruchendur, Tenkasi, Trivandrum, Srivilliputtur, Trichinopoly, Vriddachalam, Tiruvannamalai, Katpadi, Tirupati, Kalahasti, Renigunta, Madras (Central), etc.

For details, please ask the nearest Station Master or write to :—

THE CHIEF COMMERCIAL MANAGER,
M. & S. M. RAILWAY,
PARK TOWN, MADRAS.

U. F.

CALENDAR 1941

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
SUNDAY	... 5 12 19 26	... 2 9 16 23	30 2 9 16 23	... 6 13 20 27
MONDAY	... 6 13 20 27	... 3 10 17 24	31 3 10 17 24	... 7 14 21 28
TUESDAY	... 7 14 21 28	... 4 11 18 25	... 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
WEDNESDAY	1 8 15 22 29	... 5 12 19 26	... 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
THURSDAY	2 9 16 23 30	... 6 13 20 27	... 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ...
FRIDAY	3 10 17 24 31	... 7 14 21 28	... 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ...
SATURDAY	4 11 18 25 ...	1 8 15 22 ...	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ...
	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
SUNDAY	... 1 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	... 6 13 20 27	31 3 10 17 24
MONDAY	... 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	... 7 14 21 28	... 4 11 18 25
TUESDAY	... 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ...	1 8 15 22 29	... 5 12 19 26
WEDNESDAY	... 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ...	2 9 16 23 30	... 6 13 20 27
THURSDAY	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ...	3 10 17 24 31	... 7 14 21 28
FRIDAY	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 ...	4 11 18 25 ...	1 8 15 22 29
SATURDAY	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28 ...	5 12 19 26 ...	2 9 16 23 30
	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
SUNDAY	... 7 14 21 28	... 5 12 19 26	30 2 9 16 23	... 7 14 21 28
MONDAY	1 8 15 22 29	... 6 13 20 27	... 3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
TUESDAY	2 9 16 23 30	... 7 14 21 28	... 4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
WEDNESDAY	3 10 17 24 ...	1 8 15 22 29	... 5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
THURSDAY	4 11 18 25 ...	2 9 16 23 30	... 6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25 ...
FRIDAY	5 12 19 26 ...	3 10 17 24 31	... 7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26 ...
SATURDAY	6 13 20 27 ...	4 11 18 25 ...	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27 ...

"WAR AND INSURANCE"

Political Upheavals and economic crises are not uncommon occurrences. But, after all, they are a passing phase. Their duration is short and dislocation only temporary.

With foundations deeply laid, Established Life Offices have been able to weather such storms in the past, their credit edifice remaining unshaken. With passage of time, they have become stronger still. Verily, they are **Citadels of Strength and Safety**. Do not therefore defer taking out a Life Policy. Do it right now.

Total Assets,	Business in force.	Claims Paid.
Rs. 3,60,000,00	Rs. 12,75,000,00	Rs. 2,45,000,00
and over.	and over.	and over.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
(HEAD OFFICE : CALCUTTA)

NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS
362, CHINA BAZAAR ROAD, ESPLANADE, MADRAS.

SUB-OFFICE :—
171, New Street, MADURA.

SUB-OFFICE :—
5, Kempegowda Road, BANGALORE CITY.

A BINNY CLOTH!

GENTLEMEN OF DISCRIMINATION WEAR

SUMRA SUITINGS

The utility fabric for wear in office and home on the plains

- ☐ A VARIETY OF MANLY DESIGNS.
- ☐ A PRICE TO PLEASE YOU.
- ☐ LOOK FOR THE "SHEEP" MARK ON THE SELVEDGE.
- ☐ AVAILABLE AT ALL GOOD CLOTH SHOPS.

THIS FABRIC IS PRODUCED AT THE FAMOUS
BANGALORE MILLS

(Contd. from page 2)

	PAGE		PAGE
POLITICAL		HEALTH	66
Sir Kunwar on Communalism ...	59	CURRENCY AND BANKING	67
Mr. Jinnah's Slogan ...	59	RAILWAYS	67
EDUCATIONAL		ART AND DRAMA	68
Osmania University Convocation ...	60	SPORT	68
Hindi Convocation ...	60	SCIENCE	69
LEGAL		FILM WORLD	69
The Debt Relief Act ...	61	AUTOMOBILES	70
The T. N. & Q. Bank Case ...	61	AVIATION	70
INSURANCE		INDUSTRY	71
Mysore Government Insurance ...	62	AGRICULTURE	71
New British Scheme ...	62	LABOUR	72
TRADE AND FINANCE		GENERAL	72
The Associated Chambers ...	63	PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS	
WOMEN'S PAGE		Sir Rabindranath Tagore ...	16
British Women in Germany ...	64	The Tower As It Stands Today ...	25
Satyagraha and Women ...	64	Canadian Soldiers Outside the Tower ...	26
LITERARY	65	The Crown Jewels in the Tower ...	27
PERSONAL	65	Maharaja Judha Shumsher ...	29
MEDICAL	66	President Roosevelt ...	39

CEMENT

“ACC”

THE SIGN OF QUALITY.

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES, Ltd.

AGENTS :—

BEST & Co., LTD.,

MADRAS, COCANADA
and VIZAGAPATAM.

Aug. '41.

Life Assurance is the only means whereby one can, by easy periodical payments, provide with certainty, an amount one considers sufficient to ensure **FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE** for oneself in one's old age and/or for one's dependents.

Every Year thousands of discerning persons lay the Foundation Stone of **ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE** for themselves in their old age and/or for their dependents after them by insuring their lives with the

“ORIENTAL”

THE STRONGEST AND MOST POPULAR
INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

DO NOT DELAY

**Take out an “ORIENTAL”
Policy Today.**

Write for particulars to :—

ORIENTAL

GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd
ESTD. 1874. Head Office: BOMBAY.

Write for particulars to :—

The Branch Secretary,

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE,

ARMENIAN STREET : : G. T., MADRAS,

or The Branch Secretary,

Oriental Life Office,
3, McDonald's Road, Cantt.
TRICHINOPOLY.

Oriental Life Office,
West Masl Street,
MADURA.

Oriental Life Office,

Ismael Rowther's Street,
COIMBATORE.

Jan. '41.

**Life Insurance on sound
lines is a kind of bene-
faction to the human race.**

—Sir Dinshaw Wacha

**It is the duty of
every individual to provide
for his family, especially
under the present unsettled
world conditions by taking
out a LIFE INSURANCE POLICY
with an INDIAN established
COMPANY OF SOUND FINANCIAL
STANDING.**

April '41.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS IN THE "INDIAN REVIEW"

	PAGE		PAGE
A C. C. Cement	INNER CONTENTS ... 16	Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	... 13
Advaita Ashrama	... 15	Seller, L. H.	... 15
Amritadbara	INNER CONTENTS ... 1	Shaw Ltd., M. L.	... 14
Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co.	4TH COVER.	Simpson & Co.,	2ND COVER.
Appasawmy Chetty & Co.	... 12	Simpson and General Finance Co.	INNER CONTENTS. 8b
Aryan-Path	... 14	Social Welfare	... 10
Astrological Bureau	... 14	Spencer & Co. Ltd. INNER CONTENTS	... 13
Bangalore Mills	INNER CONTENTS ... 4	Tarapore & Co. INNER CONTENTS	... 14
Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works	9	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	INNER CONTENTS ... 11
Best & Co.	INNER CONTENTS 6	Times of India Press	... 8
Buckingham & Carnatic Co., Madras	... 3	Titagur Paper Mills Co.	3RD COVER.
Central Bank of India. READING MATTER	21	Travancore Government	... 5
Curzon & Co.	... 7	United India Life Assurance Co., Madras.	1
Free India	... 10	Water Supply Specialists	... 9
Gannon, Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.	... 13		
Gilgit Dn. Engineer (Kashmir State)	INNER CONTENTS ... 15		
Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co.	... 4		
Hindusthan Standard	... 16		
India School of Accountancy, Calcutta	15		
Indian Bank. READING MATTER	... 53		
Indian, Colombo	... 12		
Kerala Soap Institute	... 12		
M. S. M. Ry. INNER CONTENTS	... 8		
Madras Mail	... 6		
Mahabodhi INNER CONTENTS	... 15		
Mahratta	... 12		
Mysore Government Soap Factory	... 2		
Mysore Government Silk Weaving Factory	11		
National Insurance Co. Ltd.	INNER CONTENTS ... 5		
Oriental Life Assurance Co. Ltd.	INNER CONTENTS ... 7		
Richardson & Cruddas	INNER CONTENTS ... 8a		
Sadhana Aushadhalaya	INNER CONTENTS ... 9		

TEMPLES, CHURCHES & MOSQUES

BY

MR. YAKUB HASAN

In this remarkable volume, Mr. Yakub Hasan takes us through the Chal-dean to Roman, Greek and Egyptian temples, to Buddhist Monuments and the temples of the Far East in all their variety and splendour. The reader finds himself face to face, now with the pyramids of Egypt or Parthenon of Athens, now gazing at the dizzy domes of St. Mark's or St. Peter's, now passing through the corridor of the Rameswaram temple, or admiring the golden flooring of the Sheodagon Pagoda, now stupefied by the height and immensity of the Kutab or lulled into a beautiful vision by the delicate craftsmanship of the Taj.

Price Re. 1-8.

To Subs. of the "Indian Review", Re. 1-4

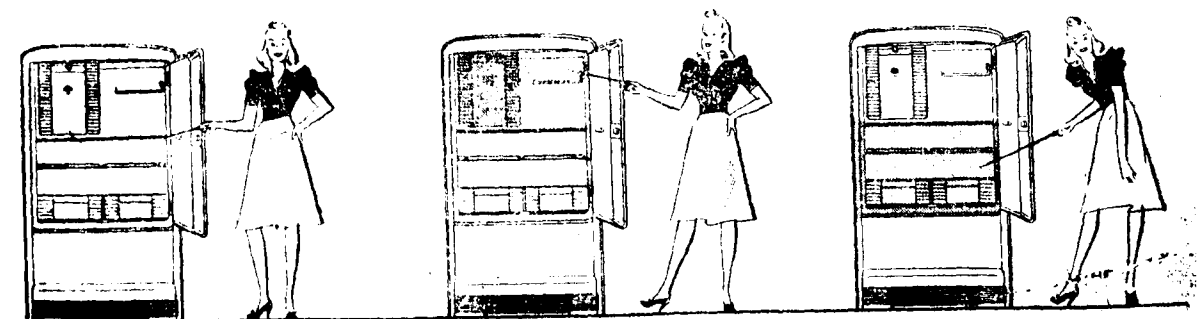
G. A. Natesan & Co., Publishers, Madras.

Another Unique FRIGIDAIRE Feature

THE COLD WALL PRINCIPLE.

The Greatest Advance in 25 Years of

HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATION



The Dew Fresh Seal

Is a glass shelf divides the interior into two compartments—each of which provides a different and vitally essential food-keeping service.

In the Upper Compartment

Air is dry because its moisture changes to frost as it circulates past the freezer. This provides proper cooling for foods not subject to drying.

In the Cold-Wall Compartment

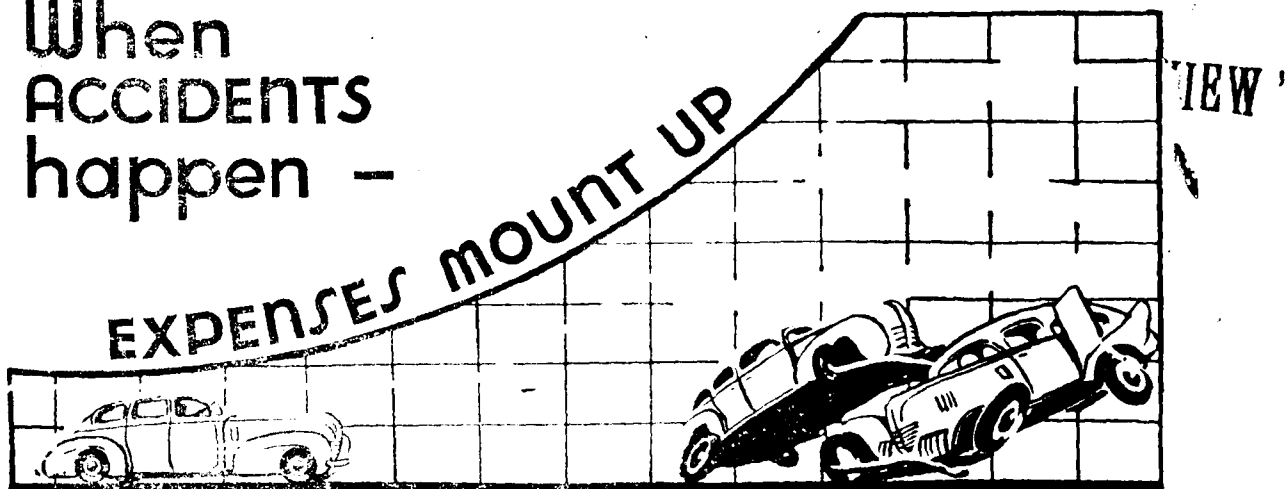
Air is moist, being cooled through the walls by concealed chilling coils, instead of by circulation of air as in other types of refrigerators.

AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

First Line Beach, MADRAS.

When
ACCIDENTS
happen -



COVER THEM BY TAKING

A

"COMPREHENSIVE 'MOTOR UNION'
POLICY"

CHIEF AGENTS:-

SIMPSON & GENERAL FINANCE CO., LTD.

203, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

ALSO TRANSACTING

FIRE and WORKMEN'S Compensation Insurances.

FULL DETAILS ON APPLICATION.

SADHANA AUSADHALAYA Dacca (BENGAL)

Manufacturer of Pure and Genuine Ayurvedic Medicines

Branches

All over India

Agencies

All over the

World



"Ayurvedic
Treatment and
Remedies" and
"Art of Healing"
are sent free on
application

Adhyakha:-Dr. **JOGES CHANDRA GHOSE**, M.A., *Ayurved-Sastri*, F.C.S. (London), M.C.S. (America), Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.

All Ayurvedic Medicines are prepared with pure and genuine ingredients under personal supervision of the *Adhyakha*. Sastri methods are strictly observed. On receipt of details about the nature and symptoms of diseases, selections of remedies are made with great care and prescriptions are sent free. Diseases of all types are completely cured by genuine medicines well prescribed.

MAKARADHWAJA-Pure with Gold. Excellent Brain Tonic and for every day use to cure all sorts of diseases intermixed with different medical vehicles. Rs. 4 per tola. As. 4 per week and Anna one for a chart of vehicles (*amupans*).

SARIBADI SARSA (REGD.)-A wonderful infallible medicine for blood purification. Its virtues are manifold. Blood is our life. Germs of any disease cannot attack a person while his blood is quite pure and fresh. As. 12 per phial. Rs. 2 for 8 phials together.

PURE CHYAVANPRAS-For Cough, Cold, Asthma, Phthisis, General weakness, etc. It works marvellously. It is a tonic food. Rs. 3 per seer.

ABALA BANDHAB JOG (REGD.)-Never-failing medicine for all female diseases. It removes all uterine troubles. Rs. 2 for 16 doses and Rs. 5 for 50 doses.

SUKRA SANJIBAN (REGD.)-The observance of Brahmacharyya which formed the basis of every Indian is long forgotten and the result is that the Indians have now become physical wrecks. For youthful energy, strength and health it is a great boon. Rs. 16 per seer.

MRITA SANJIBANI (REGD.)-This ideal Ayurvedic Tonic alone can cure nervous break-down, convalescence after long suffering and debility in general. It should be administered to every female after delivery. Rs. 4-8 big bottle; Rs. 2-8 middle and Re. 1-8 small.

ARSA BATI (REGD.)-A boon for the hopeless cases of piles of every description. It immediately stops bleeding and removes nodules gradually. Rs. 4 for 80 pills per phial.

SARBAJWARA BATI (REGD.)-The well-tried specific for all kinds of FEVER acute and chronic. Re. 1 for 16 pills; Rs. 2-12 for 50 pills; Rs. 5 for 100 pills; Rs. 45 for 1000 pills.

MADRAS CENTRE-17A, BROADWAY.

July '41.

Books at Special Concession Prices to Subscribers of the "Indian Review."

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF

RAM MOHUN ROY. SIR D. E. WACHA.
SIR J. C. BOSE. ANNIE BESANT.
DR. P. C. RAY. SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.
LORD SINHA. SIR W. WEDDERBURN.
PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Price of each Vol. Rs. (Three)
To Subs. of the "Indian Review", Rs. 2-8 each.
GANDHI'S SPEECHES. Rs. 4. To Subs. "I.R." Rs. 3-8.

NATIONAL BIOGRAPHIES

INDIAN JUDGES. Sketches of 21 famous Judges. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.
EMINENT MUSSALMANS. Sketches of Muslim leaders, etc. Rs. 3. To Subs. "I.R." Rs. 2-8.
INDIAN CHRISTIANS. Sketches of famous Indian Christians. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.
FAMOUS PARSIS. Biographical sketches of fourteen eminent Parsis. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.
INDIAN SCIENTISTS. Sketches with an account of their Researches. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.
INDIAN STATESMEN. Deans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

POLITICS

CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES. (In 2 Vols.)
Containing full text of Presidential Addresses from 1885 to 1934. Rs. 4 each. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 3-8 each.

INDIANS OVERSEAS. By Dr. Lanka Sundaram, M.A. Rs. 1-8. To Subs. "I.R." Rs. 1-4.

INDIAN NATIONAL EVOLUTION. By A. C. Mazumdar. Rs. 3. To Subs. "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

THE GOVERNANCE OF INDIA. By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

MAHATMA GANDHI: The Man and his Mission. Re. 1. To Subs. of the "I.R." Rs. 12.

HIND SWARAJ OR INDIAN HOME RULE. By Gandhi. 4th Edn. As. 8. To Subs. "I.R." As. 6.

ECONOMICS

ON KHADDAR. By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Price As. 8. To Subs. of "Indian Review." As. 6.

ESSAYS ON INDIAN ECONOMICS. By Mahadev Govind Ranade. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 1-8.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. By V. G. Kale. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 1-8.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE. By Cathelyne Singh. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

LIFT IRRIGATION. By Alfred Chatterton. 2nd Edn. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 1-8.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN INDIA. By Seedick R. Sayani. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

INDIAN TALES

INDIAN TALES OF FUN, FOLLY AND FOLKLORE. This is a collection in one volume of 120 Tales. Re. 1-4. To Subs. of the "Indian Review", Re. 1.

TALES FROM THE SANSKRIT DRAMATISTS. Second and Revised Edition. Rs. 2. To Subs. "I.R." Re. 1-8.

THE IDIOT'S WIFE. By Dr. Nareesh Chunder Sen Gupta, M.A., D.L. As. 8. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 6.

SAKUNTALA. By Kamala Sathianadhan. As. 6.

MATREYI. By Pt. Sitanath Tattavabhushan. As. 4.

SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN'S WORKS

FREEDOM AND CULTURE. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

THE HEART OF HINDUSTHAN. 3rd Edn. Re. 1. To Subs. "I.R." As. 12.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

THE UPANISHADS. Selections from the 108 Upanishads. Text in Sanskrit Devanagari. English translation by Dr. T. M. P. Mahadevan, M.A., Ph.D. With a Foreword by Prof. M. Hiriyanna, M.A. Re. 1-4. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1.

PRAYERS, PRAISES AND PRALMS. Text in Devanagari and English Translation. With a Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi. Re. 1-4. To Subs. of "Indian Review", Re. 1.

SANDHYA MEDITATIONS. By C. F. Andrews. Re. 1. To Subs. of the "Indian Review", As. 12.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S SPEECHES & WRITINGS. 7th Edn. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

THE MISSION OF OUR MASTER. By Eastern and Western disciples. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

ASPECTS OF THE VEDANTA. By various writers. 5th Edition. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

SANKARA'S SELECT WORKS. Text in Devanagari & English translation. Rs. 2. To Subs. "I.R." Re. 1-8.

HINDU ETHICS. By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

TEMPLES, CHURCHES AND MOSQUES. By Yakub Hasan. 68 illus. Re. 1-8. To Subs. "I.R." Re. 1-4.

THE FIRST FOUR CALIFS. By Ahmed Shafi. Re. 1. To Subs. of the "Indian Review". As. 12.

WORLD TEACHERS

LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF ZOROASTER. By Prof. A. R. Wadia. As. 12. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 10.

LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF BUDDHA. By D. Dharmapala. 4th Edn. As. 12. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 10.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD. By Ahmed Shafi and Yakub Hasan. As. 12. To Subs. of the "I.R." As. 10.

SAINTS

CHAITANYA TO VIVEKANANDA. Lives of the saints of Bengal. Re. 1-8. To Subs. "I.R." Re. 1-4.

LEADERS OF THE BRAHMO SAMAJ. 7 Portraits and Sketches. Re. 1-8. To Subs. "I.R." Re. 1-4.

RAMANAND TO RAM TIRATH. Lives of the Saints of N. India. Re. 1-8. To Subs. "I.R." Re. 1-4.

THREE GREAT ACHARYAS: Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

VAISHNAVITE REFORMERS OF INDIA. By Prof. T. Rajagopalachari. Re. 1. To Subs. "I.R." As. 12.

THE GREAT TRIAD

(Condensed in Poet's own words.)

THE SRIMAD BHAGAVATA. Text in Devanagari and English Translation. Foreword by Dr. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar.

THE MAHABHARATA. Text in Devanagari & English Translation. Foreword by Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

VALMIKI RAMAYANA. Text in Devanagari and English Translation. Foreword by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H.

Re. 1-4. each. To Subs. of the "I. R." Re. 1. each.

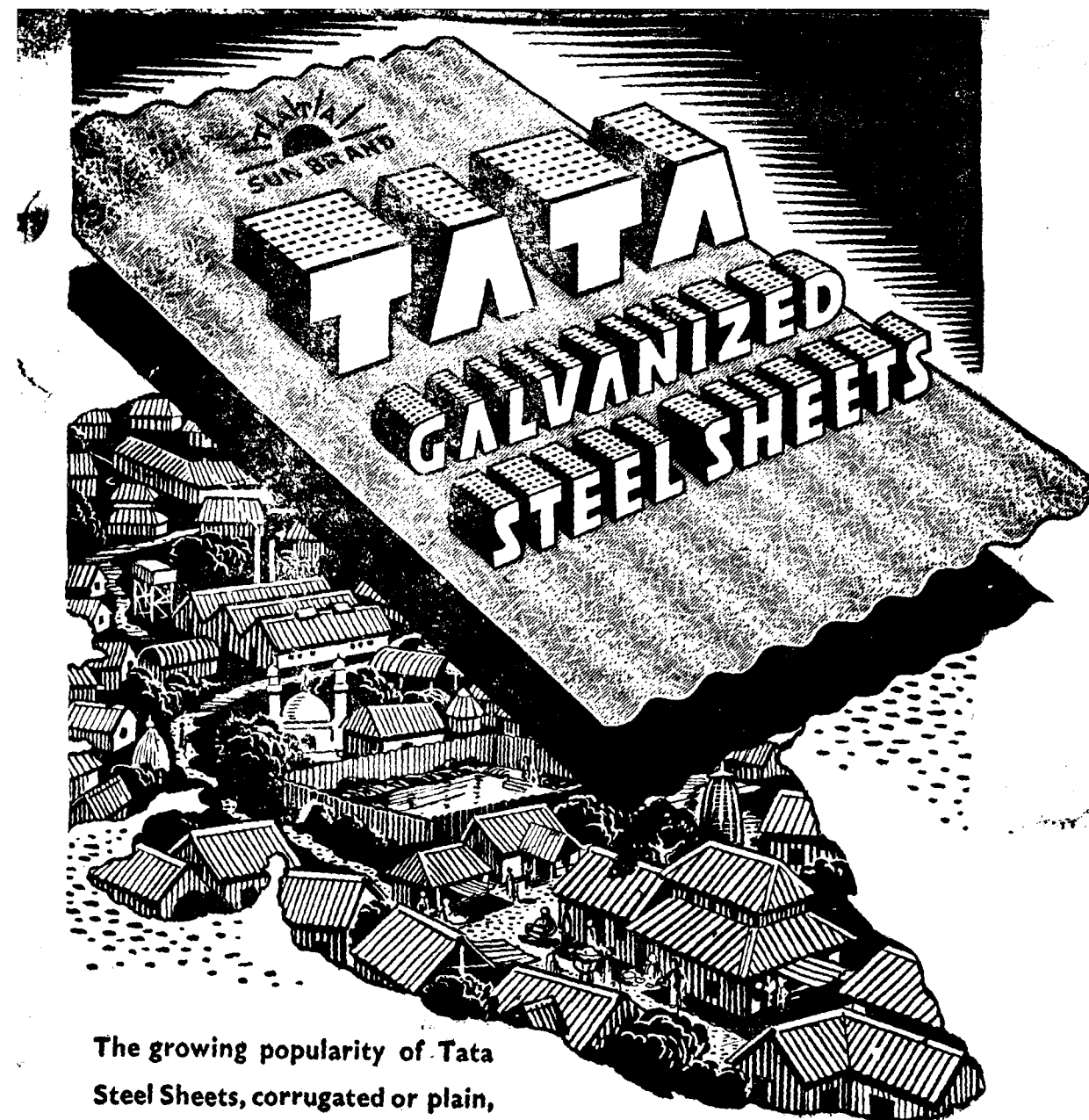
GENERAL

SACRED SHRINES AND CITIES IN INDIA. 86 illustrations. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I. R.", Rs. 2-8.

MALABAR AND ITS FOLK. By Mr. T. K. Gopala Panikkar, B.A. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDIES. By Dr. Miller. Critical studies of Lear, Macbeth, Othello & Hamlet. Re. 1-8. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-4.

EMINENT ORIENTALISTS: Indian, English, German, French, etc. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.



The growing popularity of Tata Steel Sheets, corrugated or plain, galvanized or black, shows that India has tested and proved the value of this all-purposes material. Inexpensive to buy, easy to erect and saving maintenance costs, Tatas Steel Sheets are the nation's choice.

**THE DURABLE
ECONOMICAL
all-purposes
MATERIAL**

ISSUED BY THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

These books are given at concession rates only to Subs. of "The Indian Review". Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (five) one year's subscription to the "Indian Review" in advance. Foreign Subscriptions: Great Britain 12 sh. (Twelve Shillings). U. S. A. 3 Dollars.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS, ESPLANADE, MADRAS

HEAD SALES OFFICE:—102-A, OLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE UPANISHADS

SELECTIONS FROM THE 108 UPANISHADS

TEXT IN SANSKRIT DEVANAGARI AND ENGLISH TRANSLATION

BY

Dr. T. M. P. MAHADEVAN

FOREWORD BY

Prof. M. HIRIYANNA

The present volume is the fifth in the series of condensed versions of Sanskrit texts and collections of scriptural texts published for the benefit of those who have the inclination but not the time to go through the mass of sacred Indian literature. In the matter of selection, the guiding principle has been to give the main teaching of the Upanishadic philosophy. To secure this end, consistent with the limitations of space, repetitions have been avoided without omitting the important passages. At the commencement of the selections from each Upanishad will be found an introductory note giving details regarding it as also its contents. To ensure continuity of thought, prefatory notes are given at the top of sections of the Upanishads, and the contents of omitted portions are also indicated.

PRAYERS, PRAISES AND PSALMS

Selections from the Vedas, Upanishads, Epics, Gita, Puranas, Agamas, Tantras, Kavyas and the writings of the Great Acharyas and others. Text in Devanagari and English Translation. Translated into English by Dr. V. Raghavan. Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi.

VALMIKI RAMAYANA

Condensed in the Poet's own words. By Pandit A. M. Srinivasachariar. Translated by Prof. P. P. S. Sastri, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. With a Foreword by The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, F.C., C.H., LL.D.

THE MAHABHARATA

Condensed in the Poet's own words by Pandit A. M. Srinivasachariar. Translated by Dr. V. Raghavan, M.A., Ph.D. Foreword by Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan. This is a fitting companion volume to the condensed edition of the Ramayana.

SRIMAD BHAGAVATA

Condensed in the Poet's own words. Text in Devanagari and English Translation. Compiled by Pandit A. M. Srinivasachariar. Translated into English by Dr. V. Raghavan, M.A., Ph.D. With a Foreword by Dr. Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer.

Re. 1-4 each. To Subscribers of the *Indian Review*, Re. One each.

Foreign 2sh. each. Postage 8d. each.

✉ All Foreign orders must be accompanied with remittance.

Books will not be sent by C. O. D. System.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, ESPLANADE, MADRAS.

3 Famous Teas—

The Kodanad Tea Estates—under their well-known trade-mark K. T. E.—are famous throughout India for their Delicious, Fragrant Teas. Little need be said about their Quality or Bouquet—but if you have never tasted K. T. E. Teas there is only one thing to do—Try Them at Once!

and HOW THEY SELL!

K. T. E. ORANGE PEKOE

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. As. 11-6. 1 lb. Rs. 1-6

K. T. E. PEKOE FANNINGS

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. As. 11. 1 lb. Rs. 1-5

K. T. E. CONGOU

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. As. 8. 1 lb. As. 15

K. T. E.
ON SALE
THROUGHOUT
INDIA

Sole Agents:—

SPENCER & Co., LIMITED.

A Thought for tomorrow — More 'Spitfires'—more days of peace for India—

Contribute to the WAR FUND RAFFLE

U.F.

TELEGRAMS: TARAPORE & CO..

TELEPHONE: 8020.

TARAPORE & Co.

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

10, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS

UNDERTAKE

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF

BUILDINGS

BRIDGES

ROADS

R. C. STRUCTURES

E.T.C.

THE MAHA-BODHI

An Illustrated Journal of International Buddhist Brotherhood.

(Established 1892)

Deals with Buddhism in all its aspects and with History, Art, Philosophy, Archaeology and education. News of Buddhist activities all over the world is a special feature.

CONTRIBUTORS:

Professor Nicholas Roerich, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sri Rahula Sankrityayana, Mr. J. F. McKechnie (Bhikku Silacara), Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar, Dr. B. M. Barua, Dr. B. C. Law, M.A., Ph.D., B.L., Dr. P. C. Bagchi, Dr. Benoy Chandra Sen, Dr. Kalidas Nag, Dr. N. Dutt and others.

If you want to read the most reliable exposition of Buddhist Thought and Culture, you must subscribe to the oldest and the most widely circulated Buddhist monthly of the world. It is read all over the world.

If you wish to reach the most varied public, especially in Buddhist countries, publish your advertisements in the *Maha-Bodhi*.

Annual Subscription.

India, Ceylon, Burma ..	Rs. 4
Far East ..	Yen 8
Europe ..	8 Shillings or equivalent
America ..	3 Dollars

Advertisement rate.

Full page (Cover) ..	Rs. 25
Ditto (Body) ..	" 15
Half page ..	" 8
Quarter page ..	" 4

Apply to the MANAGER

MAHA-BODHI SOCIETY,

4-A, COLLEGE SQUARE, CALCUTTA

Ex.

TO LET

The following unfurnished huts at Gulmarg are available to be let for a period not exceeding 5 years on lease basis. Intending bidders should please specify the amount of rent they would offer:—

HUT NO.

MINIMUM AMOUNT
OF RENT

90-A		Rs. 773
Annex 104-A		332
217-A		724
225-A		533

Tenders must reach the undersigned on or before 20th January, 1941, accompanied with Rs. 100 as earnest money.

Dated 17th December, 1940.

(Sd.) B. DNANDA, C.E., M.I.E. (India)

Divisional Engineer,
Gilgit Division
BANDIPORE-KASHMIR.

Jan. '41.

**A.C.C.
CEMENT**

**The
SUPREME
BUILDING
MATERIAL**

The remarkably uniform standard of A.C.C. Cement is based on a standard in excess of that laid down by the British Standard Specification. This Standard has been constantly maintained for over 25 years by experts in Cement manufacture employed by the A.C.C.

IT PAYS TO SPECIFY A.C.C. CEMENT

ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES LTD

A.C.C. ISSUED BY

- AGENTS IN SOUTH INDIA
1. BEST & CO. LTD., MADRAS
 2. HARRISONS & CROSFIELD LTD., COCHIN & GUILON.
 3. CHETTY & SHAPORJI, COIMBATORE.
 4. PEIRCE LESLIE & CO., LTD., CALICUT.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO THE DISCUSSION OF ALL TOPICS OF INTEREST

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 42.]

JANUARY 1941

[No. 1.]

INDIA AND THE NEW ORDER

By MR. M. K. NAMBYAR, LL.M. (LOND.), BAR-AT-LAW

THE war of to-day is acclaimed by the Axis as a war for a New Order. What the New Order represents has not been formulated in concrete terms. But the slogan is vaguely suggestive of the Old Order yielding place to a new and a better world for mankind.

The old international order was built on the foundations of the peace of Versailles of 1919. True, vanquished Germany was disarmed, deprived of her colonies and subjected to hard conditions. Nevertheless the settlement proceeded on two broad lines—reparations for the past, and security for the future. The map of Europe was redrawn largely on the principles of nationality and self-determination. The territorial integrity of each state was guaranteed. And to prevent the further recurrence of any war, the League of Nations was designed.

If the League failed, it was largely because the sanctions in the covenant proved difficult or illusory in operation. But the tripod of the project rested on three great principles of equality: independence and the reign of law in the relationship between nations. Every State big or small enjoyed the same status in the eye of the League; the traditional sovereignty of each state was sacrosanct; and the rule of law was to be the anchor-sheet of intercourse between nations.

The New Order that is to replace the old still stands unrevealed. But glimpses are available in the process of its making, and the movements of the minds of its architects.

Every small state in Europe has become the prey of Nazi aggression. Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Rumania have one by one been annihilated. The great France has fallen, and is writhing under the heels of the conqueror. Greece is struggling for her life. Obviously, the fundamental postulate of the New Order is the ruthless extermination of weaker states.

Nor can the world be under any illusion as to the philosophy of the New Order. The pages of *Mein Kampf* are illuminating. "The world" according to the Nazi Bible, "is not for coward peoples." "Political boundaries were set up by man and may by man be altered." More significant is Hitler's thesis: "We are not the police protectors of poor little nations, but soldiers of our own." He recognises that it is in accordance "with the Eternal Will that rules the universe to advance the victory of the better and stronger and demand the subordination of the weaker and worse." "Right abides in strength alone." "The sole earthly criterion of whether an enterprise is right or wrong is its success."

The New Order is thus the exact antithesis of the old. It is out to destroy the smaller nations of the earth. The weak have no right to live. Strength and not sovereignty is the sole attribute to statehood. The rule of the sword is substituted for the rule of law. Brute force determines the course of international life. All those noble impulses of justice and righteousness which have weaved man from the instincts of the beast and enabled him to strive through ages to live in the image of his Maker are derided and assailed.

The challenge of the New Order can neither be denied nor evaded by any state in the East or West. Nor indeed by India. Ever since the birth of Indian nationalism, the forces of freedom have been steadily gathering in the direction of independence as the country's goal. But the movement for liberty has largely been shaped by Western political thought to which a just international order was the fundamental postulate of national existence. The inarticulate hypothesis in the national struggle was that freedom once won was generally secure.

Nor did the actualities of a hundred and fifty years of British rule permit the intrusion of any other idea in the organic life of the country. For generations India's frontiers have been secure: her territorial integrity absolute. Peace within and without has fostered the growth of the movement for *Swaraj*. The world was passed over leaving India's shores untouched. And the year that witnessed the grant of beginnings of self-government in India also saw the creation of the League of Nations. No clouds on the international horizon have ever since

disturbed the illusion of India's inviolability, nor cast any shadows within the orbit of India's movement for complete independence.

In sharp contrast has been the organic development of the Dominion countries of the British Empire. The great war revealed that the danger to Britain was danger to the Dominions. Not mere sentiment but self-interest and security drew the Dominions and the Mother-country into a common bond. In the toil and blood of the last war was born the British Commonwealth of Nations. It was, indeed, a miniature League of Nations equal in status and in no way subordinate one to another, wherein the sovereignty of each was assured in a mighty alliance under a common crown. The contours of Dominion status became clear as years passed. They were formulated in resolutions at the Imperial Conference of 1926, and translated into an Imperial Statute in 1931. Today the Dominions present a common front to the enemy, though their shores are distant from the theatre of war. Not independence but interdependence within the Empire has become the key-note of Dominion freedom and vitality.

To India the menace of the New Order is not less real than to the Dominions. No statesman can ignore or be indifferent to the perils of the present war. The frontiers of India have shifted to the Suez on the west and the French Indo-China on the east. On the result of the war hangs also India's destiny. The New Order has created a new philosophy in which the perspective of India's political aspiration must shift. Not abstract doctrine but concrete reality must now shape the alignments of Indian *Swaraj*. If the New Order is not resisted and should succeed, what shall India expect?

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

BY DR. DAVID MALAIPERUMAN, M.A., (Madras), Ph.D. (Chicago)

—: o :—

THE last presidential election was one of the most sensational events in the history of the United States, more fateful than Lincoln's election in the midst of the Civil War, more significant than the re-election of Woodrow Wilson during the last World War. The people of the United States have waived aside a time-honoured and most strongly cherished custom, the only one observed without a single break since the time of George Washington, in electing Franklin Delano Roosevelt as President for the third term with an overwhelming majority. They elected as their leader a man who integrates in his personality the courage and force of George Washington, the democratic zeal of Thomas Jefferson, the social justice of Abraham Lincoln, the adventurous quest of Theodore Roosevelt and the intellectual integrity of Woodrow Wilson. At a time of crisis when civilization and democracy are seriously threatened, the people of the U. S. were not willing to take a chance in changing the administration. The election resolved primarily into a choice between candidates, not party platforms, and Roosevelt inspired confidence in his capacity to steer the country through a period of war crisis. Further, the people naturally voted for a man with long experience in national and foreign affairs in preference to a candidate lacking this experience, however convincing his election pledges might have been. It was no doubt a personal triumph for Roosevelt. Even those who were tepid in their admiration for the New Deal administration and its policy voted for him. As a Washington Correspondent once

put it, he is "the man who on some great emergency shall be deemed universally most capable of serving the public". Millions of his countrymen so regard him. There are others again who consider him as the man "least incapable of serving the public" and voted for him in default. However, the consensus of American public opinion endorsed Dorothy Thompson, the famous columnist and writer, who declared for Roosevelt. Her reasons for coming out for him: his experience, his prestige in the democratic world, her faith in his ability to be a very great man in an emergency, her belief that he has the confidence of the rank and file.

The Roosevelt administration has been given a mandate from the people to carry on the good work of social legislation, recovery and reform. For nearly eight years, Roosevelt has battled for liberal principles and he calls himself a "fighting liberal". The New Deal has grappled with a domestic problem whose magnitude and acuteness are without parallel in American history. Though many people criticised the methods adopted by the Administration, they accepted the underlying purpose of the New Deal—the building of a Social Service State. The defeat of Roosevelt would have meant not merely the defeat of his methods of social legislation but also that of his objectives. Therefore, even those who differed in the methods of domestic policy voted for Roosevelt. The beneficent purposes of the New Deal outweigh its imperfections. Further, neither Wendell Willkie nor his party was able to point

out that the New Deal was fundamentally unsound. The Republican Party offered nothing constructive as a substitute for the New Deal. No one had even sketched the outline of a programme on which a conservative administration must be a success. Their chief contention was that all their troubles are the fault of that so and so in the White House. There was no clear-cut meaningful alternative to the Roosevelt programme nor concrete substitute presented by the Republican candidate, but his election campaign resolved into a mere vote catching contest with poor bait. There is no use getting emotionally and rhetorically excited about the New Deal's failure to solve the problem of domestic prosperity without appealing for the support of an intelligent electorate with an offer of a definite plan for a "Better Deal". Further, a candidate who accepts the New Deal Reforms cannot make the New Deal an issue without offering a solution of the disorder in national economy that he claims to present. In opposing the philosophy of the New Deal, he asserted that industry, when given its head, can promote recovery and provide jobs to every-one. Wendell Willkie came out as a representative of Big Business, an apologist for capitalism that was restrained by New Deal legislation. He has been a utilities magnate, a Wall Street Lawyer, a man whose name has been connected with corporation attacks upon the Government. What chance has a man with Wall Street and Big Business support when it comes to a question of enlisting the sympathy or the votes of farmers, labourers and the masses?

The unprecedented success of Roosevelt meant national confidence in his foreign policy. The foreign policy plank of the

Republican Party was little more than a carbon copy of the New Deal policy. But the votes were cast in favour of Roosevelt, because with his long experience and insight into international affairs, he is expected to better safeguard the interests of the nation in this critical period. Roosevelt carried the country with him in his fight against isolationism, which took a definite turn since the repeal of the arms embargo. Had Willkie been elected, his isolationist followers would have restrained whole-hearted help to the Allies in the present war. So Roosevelt's election is a blessing to the Allies, for he has pledged speedy and increased assistance by way of military planes, destroyers and other material resources of the nation. President Roosevelt has been given a mandate to check Hitlerism and totalitarianism and save democracy in the Western Hemisphere and abroad. No wonder that the Axis Powers wanted to see Roosevelt defeated. His re-election has confounded the Axis partners and propagandists, who had led many Americans to fear that Roosevelt would drag the country into war. These proponents of the New Order in Europe and in the Far East have already been given serious warning and are greatly discomfited at his return to the White House. Britain's hands have been strengthened, not only in the West but also in the Far East.

The threatened menace or Nazi-Fascist aggression in the Western Hemisphere and Far East, Italian entry into the war and invasion of Greece certainly prompted thousands of hesitating voters to throw their weight on the side of Roosevelt in his fight against totalitarianism. Roosevelt has brought home to the minds of his

people that instead of being paralysed by fear, they should act promptly and positively upon the inescapable fact that Hitler and his allies are at war with American civilization, the American hemisphere, just as surely as they are at war with Britain. As a result of the election, U. S. A. policy toward the war has become more definite.

Roosevelt is pledged to keep America out of war: but in increasing help to Britain, America is virtually at war with Hitler. In this connection, it may be well to remember the words of President Woodrow Wilson (before his election for a second term) on January 26, 1916: "You may count upon my heart and resolution to keep you out of war." But what happened nearly six months later? Whether history will repeat itself depends on the turn of world events. But whatever happens now, as before, the policy of the U. S. will have much to do with the course of the War. There are proposals to further amend the Neutrality Act so that American vessels may take supplies to Britain. There is some plan to evade the Johnson Act and the "cash and carry clause" either by amendment of the law or by granting loan to Britain indirectly through the Netherlands Government, for instance. The actualization of these possibilities may be the first step to open conflict. Roosevelt has already become the arch-enemy of the Dictators, and Hitler fears him more than Churchill.

While directing his chief attention to foreign policy, there are those who fear that domestic affairs may be neglected or sacrificed for the sake of defence. John L. Lewis, the Labour leader of the C. I. O.

accused the President of trying to create prosperity by manufacturing armaments. Since Roosevelt's re-election, he has resigned from the Presidentship of the Congress of Industrial Organisation as a protest. Roosevelt has pledged: "We need not swap the gain of better living for the gain of better defence. I propose to retain the one and gain the other." But it must be noted that the drive for military preparedness has already given birth to a parallel drive for the repeal of social legislation. It remains to be seen whether he can make good his word to protect the nation against the appearance of munitions millionaires and the destruction of safeguards to labour, the unemployed and the aged.

Having broken the unprecedented third-term limit, there are those who fear that Roosevelt is getting dictatorial powers. But, as Harold Laski points out, great power makes great leadership possible and both internally and externally the President requires power to act in the interests of the American people as a whole, overriding the sectional interests that dominate the Congress. With the outbreak of the war in Europe, all ranks closed in and in one sense it is a nation unified by a military psychology under the leadership of the President who is also commander-in-chief of the army and navy. The history of dictatorships in the modern world shows that they have not crept up inside governments of democracies through the gradual increase of the powers of the executive. The heritage of Franklin Roosevelt, and conditions in the United States, avert any possible danger of dictatorship.

OUR ANCIENT INSTITUTIONS

BY PROF. DR. RAGHU VIRA, M.A., PH.D., D.Litt., et Phil. (London)

(Director, The International Academy of Indian Culture, Lahore)

—:O:—

TO develop an India of the future it is essential to pay attention to the many varied institutions which have been developed in India during the course of her very long history. Some of the institutions which have lost their vitality and life values have to be re-organised. Some others have to be given even a new direction so as to make them more useful for our own age. Pilgrimage is one of the many such institutions.

In ancient times pilgrimage was the expression of several mental and spiritual attitudes. On the one hand there was a sacrifice of one's business and time, on the other there was the courting of risks of all sorts. The end was the acquisition of holiness and purity gathered together in un-bounded measure from the turmoil and dangers of the journey through wild jungles and barren deserts, gathered from the company of saints and masters encountered on the way and finally gathered at the holy banks of Tirthas through contacts, human, sub-human and super-human. An Indian place of pilgrimage was always a tirtha, which signifies "a crossing over", physically through and over water, spiritually through and over darkness. Besides water, the Guru, the spiritual preacher was equally recognised as the tirtha. Our places of pilgrimage provided both the water as well as the gurus. Water also stands for purity. In purifying the body it helps in the purification of the soul.

Improvement in travel has minimised to the extreme the charm and the

sanctity, the risk and the purity of pilgrimage. Now it is not the adventurous soul or the yearning soul which undertakes pilgrimage. Anybody who can afford a few rupees can easily reach any place of pilgrimage within a very short time. When he has reached his destination, he finds more of rogues and scoundrels than of holy men. The water is dirty. The food is dirty. There are epidemics of ugly type.

In ancient times pilgrimages served the following purposes in the vastness of our life:—

1. People could get away from the narrowness of their personal surroundings for the pretty long time, at least a few months.
2. It was an occasion for bringing out the best in man when left to his own in the midst of free nature, which at times proved to be extremely hospitable and at others extremely threatening with its lions and tigers and obnoxious mosquitoes and leaches. No road, no hotels.
3. All this was suffered to one end, that of elevating one's self higher and higher.
4. Whatever was beautiful and grand was drunk deep, because it was met with after such a long quest and hard effort. Whatever was beautiful in humanity or in other words whatever was divine, one was really prepared on account of his eagerness to accept and to own. Who can doubt that a large number of these ancient pilgrims found solace and wisdom,

JANUARY 1941]

OUR ANCIENT INSTITUTIONS

7

while we might safely say that today it is hard to find any one who was really benefitted either by the journey or by the sights and contacts at the actual places of pilgrimage.

There is another side which concerns us today more than ever; that is the intellectual widening of our horizon into the great expanse of our civilisation. It has been questioned a hundred and one times whether India is a unity. The diversity of languages, the diversity of customs and manners, is so baffling that this unity is seriously questionable. This thing was realised by our ancients thousands of years ago and was bridged over in various ways. The roaming teachers and ascetics were the uniting bond of India. This was supplemented by the stream of pilgrims carrying with them better understanding and deeper humanity than can ever be realised in any other way. From Rameshwaram up to Kailash, India was one.

But there has been a greater India, the memory of which has never been anything but faint. The ancients showed us the twofold way of maintaining the unity of culture, the wandering teachers and the yearning pilgrims, one anxious to teach, the other anxious to grasp and learn. The system must be resuscitated with new vigour. It is only vigour which brings success. So with vigour the system has to be revived, our teachers and pilgrims have once again to assume their sacred role of uniting with India its forgotten and dismembered parts. There may be 10 different governments ruling over its different parts; that should not matter. But that has mattered so far. The British claim that they

have united the whole of India for the first time and brought the sense of unity of India in the minds of Indians. That is partially true, because otherwise why should we have forgotten the unity of India with greater India. Difference of Government has been responsible for our forgetfulness. This will be illustrated properly by mentioning the names of the different countries which form greater India: Japan, Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia, China, Tibet, Burmah, Siam, Indo-China, Malaya, Java, Sumatra, Bali, Lombok, Borneo, and Ceylon. Even Burmah, Ceylon and Malaya are politically disconnected from India. While the East Indies have been under Dutch control, Indo-China has been occupied by the French. Siam has its own Government. Similarly Tibet and Japan. China is partially still independent, while Manchuria and Korea are in the grips of Japan. Mongolia is partially Sovietised. In spite of the difference in the political control of these countries inhabited by diverse people, the Indian culture still remains as the great bond of union. Political boundaries have been changing for the last 2,000 years ever since Indian culture spread to these countries. Different dynasties have ruled over them, sometimes they have been free and sometimes dependent. But Indian culture has come down as one continuous flow. The only tragic thing has been that for centuries past the people have altogether lost consciousness of their connection with India. The last pilgrims from China to India came in the 10th century. After that the Islamic hordes became a permanent barrier for any civilised and peaceful intercourse between Central Asia and India. India has also stopped sending her missions to

these northern lands. Even in the case of Tibet, intercourse has become restricted to the extreme. But the deciding factor in cutting India from her Colonies in the north has been the disappearance of Buddhism from the land of its origin. The Chinese and other neighbouring peoples, who had gladly accepted all hardships of the long and arduous journey to India, what interest and love could they retain for India when Buddhism was no longer here. The same applies to Tibet, Burmah and Ceylon. There has always been intercourse of culture. We no longer send teachers and we no longer get pilgrims. The glory of India lies in the distribution of spiritual gifts. When we withhold these gifts, we have no right to expect any thing. We cannot go on banking what our ancients did for us. There is again a wave in the different Buddhist countries, and they are once again undertaking pilgrimage to India, but these pilgrims pay their entire homage to ancient India and to ancient monuments of India and none to present India.

The purpose of my writing these sentences is, however, a bit more than has been indicated so far. Indians themselves must accept the role of pilgrims to these lands where vast and grand monuments of her ancient culture stand, proclaiming their eternal message to the world. These monuments lie deserted and uncared for. They lie in the midst of jungle, birds and beasts reside in their

shattered grandeur and holiness. The loving and devoted hand of man has long disappeared. In place of light there is constant darkness. Would the Indians not once again go and devote their honest care on these monuments, restore them back to their pristine glory and establish them afresh for diffusing India's message to the inhabitants of these countries? The idleness and the infamy of a thousand years or even more are to be made good. We should be starting shiploads of pilgrims and teachers to all these countries year after year carrying with them goodwill and understanding. People who can afford should come forward as pioneers of this great work, scholars and explorers have to contribute their strength. Artists are equally necessary. For not only beauty which resides in the soul of man but also a great art shelters India's spirituality. Nowhere in the world has art served humanity in its different functions of nobility has in our culture. We need priests who will once again light new lamps and will not let them die out again. No Government can stand in our way. It is only our own wretchedness which blocks the way. All over India, from every province, pilgrims in large numbers should be forthcoming to undertake these journeys full of romance, promising new lands and new peoples, who are waiting to honour you. I should like very much to be in communication with people who are prepared to do so.

PAKISTAN : ITS IMPLICATIONS

BY MR. C. V. H. RAO

(Editor, "Indian Nation", Patna)

ONE point that emerged out of the Viceroy-Jinnah correspondence recently released was that the Viceroy was not prepared to countenance the claim of the Muslim League for making the Pakistan scheme adumbrated by the League at its last annual session at Lahore a live issue during the pendency of the war or to consider it a matter for immediate decision. He, of course, agreed that the question could be brought up in the course of the constitutional discussions that will take place after the war when the whole scheme of the Government of India Act of 1935 would be open for review. The attitude of the Hindu Mahasabha, which has expressed uncompromising opposition to Pakistan, was also, perhaps, responsible, in part at least, for the Viceroy's reluctance to accept Mr. Jinnah's demand for recognition of the separate Muslim nation or, in other words, the two nations' theory. Nevertheless, the League Pakistan propaganda has in a way entered on a new and intensified phase with the appointment of a Pakistan Deputation to tour Bihar, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and other provinces and create enthusiasm for the scheme among the Muslim masses of these provinces. It may be noted that the deputation is to confine its propaganda mainly to those provinces where the Muslims are in a minority in the population and where during the regime of the Congress ministries, it was loudly proclaimed that atrocities were perpetrated against Muslims by the latter.

The work done by the deputation in Bihar and the United Provinces so far

has been more to denounce the Congress and the Hindus—especially the former—for their alleged hostility to the Muslims than to put forward dispassionate and convincing arguments in support of the Pakistan scheme. Nevertheless the more important implications of the scheme, which have remained utterly obscure so far, should be drawn attention to. Some of the earlier writers on the subject have traced the origin of the word 'Pakistan' to the initial letters of the Punjab, Afghanistan, Kashmir, Sind and the last three letters of Baluchistan. It is claimed that these territories are predominantly Muslim populated for the last twelve hundred years, and that they have a history, civilisation and culture of their own distinct and separate from the rest of India or 'Hindustan' as it is called. The River Jamuna is the demarcating line between these two territories of 'Pakistan' and 'Hindustan', according to these writers. It may have been, the Pakistanites argue, that in the first few centuries after Christ, Hindu empires and Hindu civilisation and culture flourished in these areas as in other parts of India; but ever since the 8th century A.D., the Hindus have been a minority community there. The area comprised in the territorial divisions mentioned above is for the Muslims, *Dar-ul-Islam* or 'the Land of the Pious', the homeland of the Muslims, where they intend to be the sovereign people while the non-Muslim population in these areas is expected to be under the protection of the Faithful. The total population of the would-be Pakistan is about

42 millions, of which nearly 32 millions are Muslims and, therefore, they constitute more than 80 per cent. of the population and this is the principal argument on which they base their claim to a separate nation. The Muslims, it is further claimed, went to other parts of Hindustan as conquerors and rulers though with the rise of the British, their empire ceased and they remained in the conquered areas as a minority. In so far as that is so, they are entitled to sufficient and ample—which in reality means more than sufficient and ample—safeguards appropriate to the dignity of a race which once ruled over them.

The Muslim League has not so far worked out the details of the Pakistan scheme which was adopted officially by it at its Lahore session in December 1939. But if and when the League comes to the stage of discussing and filling in the practical details, it is very likely to find itself pitted against two or three rocks of difficulties of a particularly dangerous type on which it is likely to wreck itself. At the moment these factors I am mentioning to demonstrate, if not the obvious impracticability of the idea at least the very serious nature of the difficulties inherent in its implementation. In the first place, there is the question of what will happen to the minority populations in the areas where the independent sovereign Muslim States are to be established. In the proposed state in the North-West these minorities, the two most important of which are the Hindus and the Sikhs, constitute about 32 per cent. of the population while in the North-East state of Bengal and Assam, the Hindu minority will be even larger. Unless the Pakistan

States can arrange for a wholesale migration of these minority populations from their territories, which is wholly impossible, or arrange for a mutual exchange of populations with the Hindu states, they will only aggravate the seriousness of the minorities problem. An alternative is of course to reduce the Hindu and Sikh minorities to a position of complete subordination to the majority, but this will in no case be tolerated at least so far as the Punjab is concerned, either by the highly advanced Hindu community or the virile and martial community of Sikhs. They will demand ample and effective safeguards and political and other rights which the sovereign Muslim states will have to grant to them or these latter will have to experience the consequences of having dissatisfied and restless sections within the body politic, which will be a source of grave danger to the stability of the State itself. There is nothing so far in what the Pakistan propagandists have been saying to warrant the conclusion that they contemplate either wholesale migration of Hindus from the Pakistan states or a mutual exchange of populations between themselves and the Hindustan states. In such a case they will have to concede all the safeguards and rights which the minority communities will demand, which means in effect that the position will not be at all different under Pakistan than what it is at present. In a democratic constitution such as India is aspiring for, one of the principal conditions will be the introduction of adequate constitutional safeguards for the minority communities wherever they may be. That proposition has been accepted both by the British Government through the Viceroy and by the Congress, though

the Congress has mentioned only the Muslim community as being entitled to decide upon the safeguards that will be necessary for it. There can thus be no special virtue in demanding the cutting up of the country into Muslim zones and Hindu zones and setting up what are called independent Muslim states when the arrangements for the protection of minority rights, which are the principal bone of contention now and for the securing of which the Pakistan scheme has been formulated, are to be the same under that scheme as under any other democratic constitution for the whole country.

Nor is there any indication so far that the Muslim minority populations in the Hindu majority provinces are very anxious to leave their hearths and homes and migrate wholesale to the Pakistan areas. In fact except for some vocal, vociferous Muslim League politicians in Bihar and the United Provinces, the vast majority of the Muslims have displayed remarkably little enthusiasm for Pakistan. They have remained indifferent to it so far, while some prominent Muslims in both these provinces, even as Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan in the Punjab, have never concealed their disapprobation of and disagreement with the Pakistan propaganda. It is this apathy on the part of the Muslims in these two important Hindu majority provinces that has been partly responsible for the decision of the League to send out a propaganda deputation to tour these areas and whip up enthusiasm for Pakistan among the former. Of course, Muslims in these Hindu majority provinces want to have safeguards and protection for their rights and no one denies that they are entitled to them. In Bihar, for example, though the Muslims are only

13 per cent. of the population, their representation in the Legislature and in the Services is as much as 25 or even 30 per cent. in some cases, and no Muslim can deny that it is not either adequate or satisfactory. If, however, Pakistan is forced upon India as a result of bitterness or violence, there is a legitimate apprehension among the Bihar Muslims that they will have to face a hard time with the Hindu majority. Pakistanites assure the Muslim co-religionists that they have nothing to fear from the majority community in the Hindustan provinces so long as there are Hindu minorities in the Pakistan provinces, the obvious implication of the assurance being that if the Muslims in the former are not properly treated by the Hindus, the Hindu minority in the latter will be made to feel the pinch and thus the equilibrium will be restored. It is extremely problematical whether the Muslim minorities in Bihar, the U. P., Madras or the Central Provinces will feel that this indirect and rather unsafe method of having their rights safeguarded is a satisfactory one on which any reliance can be placed.

Next to the problem of the minorities, the two other problems that will confront the new sovereign and independent Muslim states will be those of finance and defence. The whole of India is one entity at present and is under one Central Government; even so the defence of her frontiers is a matter of extreme difficulty and considerable concern today to that Government. Under the scheme of two sovereign Indias, the question will inevitably arise as to which part of India's will be the responsibility for the defence

of the frontiers. The possibility cannot be overlooked of the Muslim state in the North-West joining hands with other Islamic countries further West and proving a menace to Hindustan. Will the latter be entitled to post her armies at the North-West frontier to prevent this infiltration of a combined Islamic onslaught on her integrity or will she be forced to defend herself only when the menace actually reaches her frontiers? In the latter case there will be perpetual need for Hindustan being prepared for a conflict with Pakistan, which means a state of civil strife between the two Indias and a direct encouragement to any aggressor to profit by their weakness.

Nor is it possible to be rest assured that economically and financially the Pakistan States will be self-sufficient. Pakistanites console themselves with the comforting thought that when these areas are properly and systematically developed and their natural resources fully and systematically exploited, they will become rich territories and capable of maintaining an efficient administrative machinery and of undertaking ameliorative measures for the people's benefit. It is indubitable that these areas and their resources are susceptible of development, as in fact many areas in other parts of India and their resources are susceptible. Even so it will not only take a number of years to do it, but even after it is done it may be that the results will not be commensurate with expectations. They will have to go through the painful experiences of unbalanced budgets, financial disequilibria and economic crises and other incidental evils for which nominal political independence may not be sufficient compensation.

And, lastly, there is the question of the Muslim Indian States in the Hindu majority areas, which will be like small islands in the midst of an engirdling sea of Hindustan. What will happen to a state like Hyderabad in case all the Hindustan provinces constitute themselves into a Hindu federation? Will Hyderabad join that federation or will it hold aloof or will it coalesce with the Pakistan states in forming a Muslim federation? In the latter case how will adjustments be possible as regards tariff barriers, defence and other vital matters involving considerable administrative difficulties? Similarly what will happen to a state like Kashmir which is to be an integrate part of Pakistan but which is at present ruled by a Hindu Prince? If the latter is to be liquidated, it will be legitimate to demand that the Hyderabad state also should be liquidated because the vast majority of the Hyderabad subjects are Hindus. No attention has been bestowed on these highly complicated problems so far.

The Lahore resolution of the Muslim League, which constitutes at the moment the first precise demand for the division of India into two States, Hindu and Muslim, has not yet been explained in detail by any Muslim Leaguer. Nevertheless we have repeated assertions by Leaguers that Pakistan offers the only honorable solution for the age-old Hindu-Muslim problem and that they are prepared to shed their blood for the attainment of the ideal. Muslim poets and a few other writers may have dreamed of a separate and independent Muslim State in India to compensate for the loss of the Muslim Empire in India. But in its recent manifestations it is mainly the result of

the Muslim League's anxiety to secure a preponderating influence over Muslim opinion and the sequel to the political ambitions of some of its leaders. But when its implications are worked out, it will be found that it is a highly disintegrating ideal aiming at the vivisection of India without benefitting either the Muslims or the Hindus. It will in fact raise a far greater number of new problems pertaining to Hindu-Muslim relations and majority and minority relations than it will solve and will not provide any kind of satisfactory remedy of the difficult problem of safeguarding the interests of the Muslim minority, which, in fact, can be the only *raison d'être* for Pakistan.

But while some of the Muslim poets and writers may have dreamt of the two nations' idea to satisfy their imagination about the revival of the glorious days of Muslim domination in India, while a predominant section of Muslim Leaguers advocate it and proclaim their determination to see it become an accomplished fact in order to realise their political ambitions, notwithstanding the indubitable fact that they are flying thereby in the face of history, it is puzzling as to why the Britishers should countenance the scheme which amounts to a repudiation of their own efforts through nearly a century and a half to build up a united India. It is a mystery which remains to be explained.

NAZI TOTALITARIANISM

By PROF. P. J. THOMAS, D. PHIL. (Oxon), M.L.C.

IN the nineteenth century, the State was a mere policeman, but in the twentieth, it has extended its authority over all directions, largely due to the force of economic influences, and to-day, over a large part of Europe, the State has become totalitarian. Soviet Russia was the first to establish such a State in modern times and communism was the driving force. Since then Italy and Germany have adopted totalitarianism, which although different in methods is similar in essence to the Russian political model. Portugal and Spain have also scrapped democracy and are ruled by dictators, but they have not adopted totalitarianism of the kind prevailing in the three States just mentioned. Democracy has thus fallen on evil days, and France, which was its home, has had to shelve,

if not abandon, it. Even in Great Britain and the U. S. A. democracy is now working under severe restrictions.

Mussolini has supplied the motto for totalitarianism, although he is not the worst of the totalitarians. "Nothing outside the State, nothing against the State, everything within the State, everything for the State." In other words the State must be all in all. The worst tyrants of the ancient or the Middle Ages had not a fraction of the power now wielded by the dictators. Louis XIV said *L'etat c'est moi*, but he had little real power compared with Hitler or Stalin. It was not because Louis XIV did not want it, but because he had not the means of acquiring and effectively carrying out such power. Modern science has forged the

weapons for totalitarianism and dictatorship—stern repression and shameless propaganda. There is only one party possible in the totalitarian State and that party must run the government according to its own ideology. All the liberties, civil and political, recognized in democracy are mercilessly scrapped in the totalitarian State, and only one man has any liberties, and that man is the dictator himself.

SOVIETISM AND NAZISM

It is true that Soviet Russia was the first country to establish totalitarianism of the modern type; it is also true that Fascism and Nazism came as a reaction against Sovietism. But the reaction has gone much further and nowhere has totalitarianism reached such extreme limits as in Nazi Germany. When compared to the Nazi model, the totalitarianism of Italy, and even that of Russia, now looks mild. While it is true that both Sovietism and Nazism are against liberty and are injurious, it must be admitted that the Soviet, at least in theory, stands for equality and cosmopolitanism, but the Nazi scoffs at equality, claims divine right for the Nordic race and considers other races as inferior breeds. The Soviet dictator is only the supreme leader; but the Nazi Fuehrer is much more than a leader—he is God's own chosen vicegerant. Divorces may be easy in Russia, but the number of divorces is not tremendously large. In Germany, owing to a craze for the increase of population, immoral practices are openly preached and perhaps practised. Russia has no need for God or religion, but Germany has gone one better by enthroning a racial God and investing the Fuehrer with divine powers. The new blood-and-land cult of Germany is certainly more

injurious than the most obdurate atheism. Sovietism has been changing and may perhaps eventually evolve into a high-grade State-socialism, but Nazism is the rake's progress and is bound to end in a smash-up.

THE NAZI DRIVE

I happened to be in Germany in the three critical years of its recent history, namely, 1922, 1928 and 1933, and can claim some personal knowledge regarding the circumstances that led to Nazi revolution and the drastic political and economic changes that it ushered in. In 1922, Germany was at the nadir of her economic fortunes, owing greatly to the despondency resulting from defeat in the world war and to the impoverishment of the middle classes by an unexampled inflation proceeding on a fantastic tempo. However, owing largely to foreign loans, German industry revived and a high state of prosperity came over the country by 1928-29. But the world economic crisis stemmed the tide of this prosperity drive and as the foreign loans stopped, German industry was plunged into a perilous condition and the number of the unemployed rose to 6 millions. Brüning's deflation policy further aggravated the situation. All this facilitated the Nazis coming into power in 1933.

Before 1933, Germany was ruled by a democracy and the Government was largely controlled by the people organised in various parties, but in 1933, the country came under the rule of one party led by one man Adolf Hitler. All the old parties were abolished and the National Socialist Party (Nazi) made itself the government. The Reichstag (Parliament) now meets only to register Hitler's decrees, and that too only occasionally. Before 1933, Germany witnessed an efflorescence of

Christian life. The Catholic Church, the most numerous and compact religious body there, carried on a vigorous spiritual and social activity through a large number of powerful country-wide organisations. The Centre Party largely represented Catholic opinion. The Nazis set up a totalitarian State and abolished everything which went against their interests. Thus the Centre Party was killed and most of the Catholic organisations were put an end to.

HUMAN SOUL IN CHAINS

The result has been the enslavement of the human soul in Germany. In the universities I visited in 1935, Nazi ideas had corrupted learning, and I heard learned professors affirming in their lectures that might was right. At the entrance to many universities was a large portrait of Hitler and every student or teacher who went in had to bow to it, failing which he was expelled. Many professors whom I had met in Germany in 1928—not all Jews—were expelled or are in concentration camps.

Under Nazism, the whole life is regimented by the State. The inexorable character of this regimentation can be seen from the following statement by a Nazi leader:—"We begin with the child when he is three years old. As soon as he begins to think he gets a little flag put in his hand; then follows the school, the Hitler Youth, the S. A. and military training. We don't let him go till he dies, whether he likes it or not." The State takes such a strong hold of the youth that he or she is expected to give secret information to the Gestapo regarding their parents' activities. Even Sparta in her halcyon days did not claim such a complete control over her youth. The life

of the grown-up man or woman is also equally regimented. The State prescribes from time to time what food to eat, what clothes to wear, what books to read, what meetings to attend, etc.

TOTAL WAR

All this regimentation is with a purpose—to prepare Germany for aggression. Germans have always believed that they were destined to rule the world, and this idea has found expression in German thought for a long time. The Nazis have caught hold of this idea and from their very inception they have been harping on this theme, and the whole of their programme is aimed to that end. Germany needs lebensraum (living space), and it is her birthright to acquire fresh territories, even by extinguishing or enslaving the inhabitants therein. (After all, those non-Aryan races are inferior people.) Therefore the Nazis set to work from 1933 to rearm Germany, and this has involved complete regimentation of men and material, because the war is to be a "total war", i.e., a war in which the whole nation and its resources are utilized to the full. Total war is the inevitable counterpart of the totalitarian State.

GUNS OR BUTTER

This total war has involved not only the drilling and dragooning of men, women and children, but also the utilization of all the resources for military purposes. Modern warfare requires large quantities of metals, textiles and foodstuffs. It also involves the conversion of a vast quantity of foodstuffs for making military equipment. A great deal of fats, starch, rubber, etc. are required for armament. Therefore oils which otherwise would

have been used for food (as margarine, etc.) have gone into the armament industry. Similarly foodgrains have been used for making starch, sugar for glycerine, potato for power alcohol. As Germany has no internal supplies of rubber and petrol, such articles had to be made synthetically, and this has been done by using material which would otherwise have been used for ordinary consumption. Field-Marshal Goering's poser, "Guns or butter?", has therefore a real meaning and the whole policy has severely limited the supply of consumption goods for the civilian population.

"HEIL HUNGER"

The result has been hunger and starvation. In a recent book, "Heil Hunger", Dr. Martin Gampert draws a picture of Germany starved alike of mental and

physical nourishment, doped, intoxicated and driven like galley slaves and left in a state of nervous prostration. How long can this go on? In spite of the most careful propaganda, the truth is bound to dawn on the German people, and however intoxicated with power the war lords may be, the common people are sure to come to their senses soon.

The tide may turn any day. And then the consequences may be disastrous, not only to the Hitler regime, not only to the Nazi ideology, but to the German people as a whole. The position of the occupied territories is also pitiable. With imminent starvation staring in the face, Europe in the coming winter will have a terrible time. America may perhaps avert this, if they play their cards effectively, and in good time.

INFLUENCES ON RABINDRANATH

BY MR. UMA NATH BHATTACHARYYA

IT is interesting to study the influences of the indigenous and foreign literature over Rabindranath. In this short discourse



SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE

I intend to discuss the Indian influences only. But before entering into this

discussion, it must not be forgotten that all powerful writers, particularly not-of-born poets like Rabindranath, stand on their own legs and walk with great freedom in the realm of literature. Those who are true poets illumine every object of the world with the light of their genius. The poets need not like the moon borrow light from others. Cannot a poet influence another then?

The answer to this question is that a poet may be influenced by another indirectly and without his knowledge, but he is not wakeful and conscious of it. Though every poet is a born poet, yet it requires time for the unfoldment of his genius and the development of his poetic faculty. Before attaining the end, in course of

this unfoldment and before he makes out his own path, it is but natural that a poet may more or less be influenced by his predecessors whose works are fascinating to him. It is not at all a loss of prestige to confess this indebtedness. It is the weak who shirk from taking loans, for they know for certain that it will never be possible for them to make them free from this debt. But those who are strong and have the self-confidence raise loans according to their requirement and repay it to the furthing with interest. In the works of Kalidas, the influence of the authors of the *Ramayana* and the *Skandapurana* can be seen; on Shakespeare the influence of Marlowes, on Ynanadas and Govindadas that of Chandidas and Vidyapati, respectively, can well be discovered. There are other instances as well. These poets are born poets, one and all. Basing their writings on the models of their predecessors, they have created exquisitely wonderful literature of their own by dint of their own poetic power in which the new sublimity has completely enveloped the past. Materials are lying everywhere in this wide world, but to build, to shape, to create, to reveal and to elevate are the sacred trusts of the poets. In the literary world there is no such word called stealth. Assimilation is the term which is found there. In other words, it may be called asset or acquisition.

In studying the life-history of Rabindranath, it is seen that this great scholar-poet has gathered materials for his works from many excellent literatures of the world and has created new and matchless forms of literature. As he read the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharat* from his early boyhood, these immortal epics of Valmiki

and Vyasa left a very deep impression on his heart as on so many other poets of this sub-continent. Innumerable instances can be quoted from Tagore, where the influence of the works of those two world-figures can be noticed. 'Language and Rhyme', 'Genius of Valmiki', 'To Ahalya', 'Coronation of Love', 'Meeting between Karna and Kunti', 'Appeal of Gandhari', 'Farewell from Heaven', etc., may be mentioned in this connection.

The second great influence upon Rabindranath is that of the Vaisnava poets of Bengal. From his early youth, Rabindranath mastered the poems of these poets so perfectly that he imbibed the words and tones, melody and rhyme, language and ideas of these lyrics and making them his own, wrote a book of lyrics called "Songs of Vanu-singha". In style and vocabulary this book is exactly like that of the ancient vaisnava-school of poets of 15th and 16th centuries whose songs and lyrics have acquired a very prominent place in world-lyrics. The born-singer, Rabindranath, has drunk deep at the spring of his country's poetry. In very many places of his poems the influence of the works of these poets is found. Vaisnava poems are essentially love-poems. Poet Rabindranath has presented these peerless and exquisite lyrics of love in a wonderfully novel style and enchanting form.

The third influence over Rabindranath is that of Beharilal, the greatest lyrist of pre-Rabindra era. It was Beharilal who gilt the new horizon and opened a new vista in the field of modern Bengali lyrical poems. He saw nature in new perspective. Insatiable thirst for the Eternal Beauty was the source of his inspiration. In his

young age, Rabindranath came in contact with this poet and was greatly influenced by him. From Beharilal, he got the message of beauty-worship. In fact, many say that Beharilal was the first master of Tagore. In many poems of his early youth including "Golden-boat", the idea and rhymes of Beharilal's 'Sarada-mangal' and 'Banga-sundari' can easily be traced.

But influence of Kalidas, the greatest poet of India, is the strongest on Rabindranath. The two poets of India who have become world-favourites are the poets of Sakuntala and Gitanjali. Rabindranath is the worthy heir of Kalidas and has ably inherited his literary spirits. In his description of Nature and Indian seasons, particularly of the Rainy season, Kalidas is unsurpassed in poetry. Rabindranath too is the poet of 'cycle of seasons', 'studio and amphitheatre of seasons'. In endless way he has described the inward and the outward beauties of the rainy season. The other seasons also have found a new meaning and beauty in his poems and songs. These two poets have not only pictured the outward beauty of Nature, but have suggested the mysterious link that exists between Nature and human heart. 'Cloud-message', 'Birth of Kumar', 'Ideal World' 'Poetry', 'Dream' and others are a few examples where Kalidas' hand can be detected.

In describing the feminine beauty, Kalidas is second to none. Directly or indirectly he has described woman and her charms in many ways. He has never lost any opportunity of picturing her. Like Kalidas, Rabindranath is also a poet-worshipper of beauty. His pen has lent an uncommon enchantment in the description of beauty. Rabindranath also has

given womanhood a prominent place in his works and has idealised it.

The fifth influence over Rabindranath is that of folk-songs, folk-lore, songs of Bowls and mendicants and legends and traditions of Bengal. Without the magic touch of the songs of one's own native land, it is not possible to achieve anything great in the field of songs. Rabindranath's popularity among the masses rests mainly on the wonderful spell of his songs. By drinking deep at the spring of this indigenous songs of his motherland, this child of songs has breathed into a new wonderland of songs and has sung so madly well that we can hardly check ourselves in going merrily round him equally intoxicated when we read this class of his songs. Whatever he has touched, he has gifted it with uncommon sublimity and has imprinted on it the most exquisite works of art by his genius and originality. In "Manasi" and "Sisu", he has given a very charming picture of the folk-tale world and the Bengali fairyland.

Besides the five influences enumerated above, there are two others by far the grandest Indian influences over Rabindranath. These, I mean, are the influences of the Vedas and the Upanishads, the most sacred heritage of our country and the influence of Buddhism and the Buddhistic literatures. Rabindranath had the good fortune of being born in a distinguished family where from his infancy he was brought up in the life-giving atmosphere of the Vedas and the Upanishads. The teaching of these holy books is to realise the True, the Good and the Beautiful in life. The poet learnt that in order to enjoy this life of ours, we

must live in complete harmony with Nature. In fact, he has spent many a day and moonlit night in peaceful abode of Nature amidst the beautiful tree and creepers by the side of gentle rivulets and flooded streams, now enjoying the fragrance of flowers and murmuring ripples of brooks and songs of birds and now the fearfully dancing waves of the rivers, becoming one, as it were, with light and shade, rays of the sun and light of the moon, the earth and the sky and land and water, the entire creation so to speak. This union and intimacy with Nature has sweetened his poetry. Our poet has realised the Joyous One in his life and has felt Him within his heart. This will be brought home to any one, who will study his 'Gitanjali', 'Gitali', 'Naibedya' and 'Religious songs'.

I shall conclude this essay briefly touching on the Buddhistic influence. By his pity and sympathy for every living

being and by his astonishing example of renunciation, Lord Buddha has set a very noble ideal before the world. Man's spiritual life has been greatly enriched by him. His teachings are still working in the world to this day and shaping the lives and moulding the characters of thousands. This life and teaching of Buddha has struck a chord of his heart and the poet has written several ballads and narrative poems on legends and tales of Buddhistic era to glorify his great renunciation. Thus it is seen that Rabindranath has collected precious gems from almost every place in order to decorate the shrine of the Goddess of Poetry, the ideal of his lady-love. In the hermitage of Bengali literature, this poet sage of India has brought into existence by his devotion a divine stream of thought and culture in which the current of all world literatures have entered in sweet peaceful harmony.

THE INDIAN PRESS

BY MR. POTHAN JOSEPH

—:O:—

AS a news-editor with the faculty for viewing events from different angles, Mrs. Margarita Barns made her mark more than ten years ago when with limited resources she maintained a news service to India from London with distinctive qualities. Her book on the Indian Press is a solid study of the growth of public opinion in India and will always have its place on the shelf of every newspaper office as a work of reference. Not that it is lacking in narrative interest, for the story of happenings given from Chapter 4 to Chapter 10 provides live

reading and forms an interesting record of the conflict between Authority and free opinion. There is a wealth of incident in the many devices used by Authority in its relations with organs of public opinion. Since circumstances have forced on the Indian Press another ordeal of censorship, it is well to recall that newspapers in India had in the past endured many restrictions which no doubt offended the dictum of Milton: "Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue, freely according to my conscience, above all liberties."

Mrs. Barns* sails hugging the coast-line of political excitement in India. The struggle was of course for the realization of Milton's theme in the *Areopagatica*. In the beginning it was coloured by the fact that the East India Company had been a trading organisation but as the exposition proceeds to the middle of the book, we have a reporter's narration of the non-co-operation movement. The book is a personality-parade of administrators and adventurers in the earlier chapters while later full corroboration is given of its sub-title "A History of the Growth of Public Opinion in India." In the introduction of printing as an epoch-making event, Indians were not far behind the people of Europe. There was a lag of only one hundred years when Portuguese Jesuits arrived on the scene with the art of printing as an innovation. We had been accustomed to feats of memory and accomplishments of calligraphy. Aurangzebe is said to have copied the Quran during the heat of battle but the marvel of printing was the fast multiplication of copies. The Portuguese missionaries employed it for pious propaganda, but the business man was waiting round the corner to exploit printing as a trade, and journalism as a medium for publicity. The historical sense is sustained by Mrs. Barns with the parallelism she gives in respect of dates, a very serviceable feature which text-books of history should copy when students are taught Indian History in one period and European History in another. The East India Company was up against what may be called the spirit of Protestantism which, in matters besides religion, prompts the

* Indian Press by Mrs. Margarita Barns. Publishers, George Allen & Unwin Ltd. Price 25 sh.

instinct of free criticism characteristic of the British people.

Hicky who produced the *Gazette* in Calcutta, was a journalist and a trader while Buckingham silk, deported because of his effrontery, was the first combative type of journalist in India. He was the professional man. The "Natives of India", as the Minutes of the East India Company describe them, were fast assimilating the secrets of the English language and the tenets of liberty. Indians took to it. The existence of the "Vernacular press" signified the entry of a new force in Indian evolution. Though Lord Lytton wanted to torpedo it by law, a vertical split divided the Press into the Anglo-Indian Press and the Indian Press. Indian writers soaked in Victorian Liberalism later lost ground with the onset of the Non-co-operation Movement, but there was an organic growth in the cultivation of modernism and the adaptation of Western ideas through Indian journals. The process was arrested when the credentials of heroic action in politics had nothing in common with the learned standards of an earlier day. Mrs. Barns' book is crammed with facts as the bibliography attached to it must prove, and right in the middle we are taken to a turn when journalism as a profession and a refinement in life is obscured by a new species of agitation. The interest in the career of an Editor seems largely restricted in the book to the question whether he had been to jail. As an eye-witness, the Non-co-operation drama must have gripped Mrs. Barns as indeed her previous work on India would testify. The journalists gained prominence by what they did outside their office, "joining the movement". There is no allusion, for

instance, to the remarkable influence exerted by a person called K. Natarajan, while those of lesser worth squeeze their way into the volume because of the circumstance that they had courted arrest. Sachidananda Sinha is not there, but Mr. S. A. Brelvi is mentioned as one who went to jail and because of that Brelvi eclipses Horniman who, despite his yeoman service to journalism as a profession, does not catch the judge's eye. If any man wishes to get a vivid grasp of the contributions rendered by Indian journalists to journalism in their specific role regardless of jail-going distinction, he should wait for an enlarged edition of the book. Upon the growth of the law of the land touching the business of journalism, the author has written with a full grasp of the subject. At the stage preceding the Round Table Conference, we find Mrs. Barns right in her element as a first-class news-hawk and we have choice presentations from political literature and quotable documents. Mrs. Barns' effort is a record of monumental industry without a wasted word (in fact she is rather austere in the use of words), and credit must be given to her for original features of its construction as book. The author is no lover of anecdotes. It consists of very comprehensive material assembled and interpreted in the language of what may be called bloodless culture. The impression we get is that every statement of the author has been framed after full verification.

Just as conspicuous personalities in the development of Indian journalism do not figure in essential parts of the narrative, the author was never attracted to an exposition of the growth of features in the contents of newspapers. There is no vision of journalism as an adventure. Observations about policy, modes of presentation, scoops, display of news, pep-tonized writing, illustrations and cartoons find no place in the book to give it a

specialised interest. Another ground for complaint would be the omission to recognize the rise of technical journalism; for instance, neglect of a journal like the *Indian Finance* does not suit an exhaustive study of the tendencies of Indian journalism, but then politics, legal history and the elucidation of ideas form the active direction of the author's mental compass in the production of the book. In a work of eminent pioneership, we do not expect to see all we want and it is better to judge thankfully of what we get and not what we miss. There is nothing casual about its contents, and its compactness of presentation cannot be excelled.

Mrs. Barns' work is a creditable performance worthy of being treasured by all who are proud of the rise of journalism in India and the ideological nexus it has preserved for India in her relations with British thought and British institutions. The price of the book cannot be called cheap but then there is nothing cheap in it, and I congratulate Mrs. Barns on her thoroughness and craftsmanship.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Established—December, 1911)

Authorised Capital	Rs. 3,50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 3,36,26,400
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 1,68,13,200
Reserve and Other Funds	Rs. 1,12,37,000
Deposits as at 30-6-1940	Rs. 30,44,93,000

HEAD OFFICE—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
130 Branches and Pay-Offices throughout India.

DIRECTORS.

Sir H. P. Mody, K.B.E., CHAIRMAN, The Rt. Hon'ble Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Kt., P.C., Ardeshir B. Dubash, Esquire, Haridas Madhavdas, Esquire, Dinshaw D. Romer, Esquire, Vithaldas Kanji, Esquire, Noormahomed M. Chinoy, Esquire, Bapuji Dadabhoy Lam, Esquire, Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esquire, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Kt.

LONDON AGENTS:—Messrs. Barclay's Bank Limited and Messrs. Midland Bank, Limited.
NEW YORK AGENTS:—The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

PARIS AGENTS:—The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Banking Business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. C. CAPTAIN,
Manager.

Dec. '41.

ENGLAND "ON ITS TOES"

BY HELEN. J. ROLLES, B.A.

BACK again in India, it is difficult to realise that a few weeks ago we were in England, sharing physically as well as mentally the strain of being so to speak 'under fire'.

It is a far cry from the peaceful life of an upcountry station in the Ceded Districts to the strange atmosphere of a South Coast town in wartime, England. But our leave took us home a few days before war started, so after six years of homesick longing for the beauty and quiet of the England countryside, we arrived to the gloom of the blackout and the almost unbearable anxiety of those first days when Germany's intentions regarding Poland were still uncertain.

In those few days of waiting an incredible amount of quiet activity was taking place. The distribution of gas-masks had already been made, but the few individuals who like ourselves had been out of the country were supplied with them; all tiny babies were issued with protective bags, and toddlers with 'Mickey Mouse' masks (an attempt at producing a less repulsive object by the simple expedient of using red and blue materials and adding a nose!).

The blackout was perfected in every town, village and remote homestead in Great Britain; and here I would state that those who have only seen the subdued lighting of places like Bombay cannot possibly imagine the intense darkness of the English blackout. Walking down the street by night is like visiting a City of the Dead: except on rare moonlight nights, it is impossible to see the shapes of houses or even the sides of the road. The night driver, literally taking his life in his hands, guides his way by a white

line painted in the middle of the high road, by instinct in country lanes, for his car lights are so effectively masked that it is impossible to see even the white line more than a yard or two ahead. And it must be remembered that in winter night begins to fall at 4 p.m.

Thousands of children were transferred from London and certain dangerous coastal areas to safer regions in the country. It is a tribute to the efficiency of the vast machinery set in motion for this large-scale evacuation that there was not one accident during the process. It is also a tribute to the adaptability of British families that so many hundreds of them have willingly taken for an indefinite period school-children, teachers, and mothers with babies, often with a very different social background, and sometimes with rather trying personal habits. And all this in addition to the Jewish, Polish and Czech refugees we were already entertaining before Britain entered the war. For example, the children of one London school were supporting a Basque child, a Polish boy and a Jewish refugee.

As usual, Britain's peculiar sense of humour came to her people's aid in the most trying moments. The outburst of new songs in the early days of the war . . . 'Run, Adolf, Run' . . . 'Roll out the barrel' (usually associated with the figure of Goering) . . . and above all, 'We're gonna hang out the washing on the Siegfried Line', all gently poking fun rather than abuse at 'Old Hitler' . . . and such descriptive names as 'Lord Haw-Haw', 'Mr. Nasty', 'Shiver Sister' and 'Chatterbug' came to stay. Humour appeared in most unlikely situations, as in

JANUARY 1941]

ENGLAND "ON ITS TOES"

23

the case of two country women I saw looking into a china shop. "That's a pretty tea-set", remarked one. "It's all right," replied the other grudgingly, "but I ain't going to get no new tea-set with old 'Itler coming over. My old one's good enough for 'im."

The B. B. C. was a very great factor in keeping up public morale, and their programmes helped us through the long gloomy evenings spent in heavily curtained and shaded rooms in England's coldest winter for fifty years. However bad the news, their entertainers never failed us, and it was—and is—still possible daily to forget all the horror for a brief spell because of their courage and self-forgetfulness. The essential normality of life in England was due largely to their efforts to keep the old pleasant ways of England going with music, drama, nature talks, advice on reading, and topical talks on catering as well as inspiring religious addresses and sermons.

In a special broadcast, the King himself called his people to a day of prayer, and he and the Queen have been foremost in pleading for a return to religion. There is nobody in England who doubts their sincerity, and there can be nobody in England who does not feel that the Royal Couple are truly one with their people. No special precautions are taken for their safety; they move around during air-raids to cheer, encourage and help. Their home has been damaged, their children evacuated and their family affected by the dangers of war. The Duke of Kent missed a bomb by a matter of yards; the Duchess's cousin was killed outright in an air-raid. The Duchess herself has completed her training (incognito) as a nurse for the wounded,

One of the remarkable things about this war is the great corporate effort that is being made and the tremendous unifying influence it has on the population. All are in it together; the hundreds of A. R. P. workers, men and women voluntarily sitting up at night after working 'all out' by day and already sacrificing all holidays—the humble shop-keeper who keeps a cigarette box on the counter and asks each purchaser of a new packet to "put one in for the boys"—men toiling on their allotments in their spare time—women knitting on trains and buses—housewives saving waste-paper, cartons and tinfoil, and refusing to waste a crumb of food—tradesmen patiently cutting out endless tiny tickets from ration books—children bravely leaving home and parents for a remote village or a safer country—and parents still more bravely sending them while they themselves stay at their posts.

One evening an extremely ragged and dirty little boy turned up at my back door asking for tinfoil. He had a large and heavy sack with him, too heavy for such a small boy, and after adding my small contribution I asked how far he had to carry it, remarking that it was too big for him. He looked at me with amazement mingled with scorn. "Who'd fetch it if I didn't?" he said. "I collects regular. "The 'ospital depends on me."

It is usually said, and said with reason, that war unleashes man's worst passions and destroys morality. However this may be, this particular phase of this war is undoubtedly purifying and strengthening the moral fibre of Britain. Unity of purpose, patience and cheerfulness under danger and suspense, and above

all unfaltering resolution to see this through, to give all, if necessary, to save not only Europe, but the whole of civilization from the dreadful doom which threatens it if our cause is lost—these are the keynotes of life in England to-day.

As for ethical standards, perhaps it is sufficient comment on these to say that in a growing number of towns, owing to labour shortage, one sees the daily newspaper "selling itself". A pile of papers is left on the public pavement with a growing heap of money beside it. You take your paper and put down your coin, helping yourself to change when necessary. One never heard any complaint that the money was short.

When France, the last of our allies, capitulated, a railway porter was heard to remark: "So now it's only us. But old Hitler don't half know what a packet the British Empire is when it's on its toes!"

"On its toes" is a good description of the attitude of preparedness that England held for many months before the sporadic raids intensified into a Blitzkrieg. All defenses were strengthened when England became the sole battlefield, and night after night those of us who lived in 'defence areas' went to bed with everything prepared for midnight raids, windows barricaded against shattering glass, children put to sleep near the safest wall in the house, emergency food and first aid kit as well as gas-masks ready to hand. We all knew how to tackle incendiary bombs, what to do in case of invasion, how to recognise parachutists in disguise (!), and how to deal with all possible contingencies; but by far the most trying part of the suspense was not knowing what was coming next.

The promised Blitzkrieg took the form of intensified air attack, and those of us who were in the earlier raids in coastal areas can well imagine the horror of London's grimmer experience. And yet even that experience so far from producing the slightest signs of panic, serves but to steel London's resolution to destroy this evil thing that has come upon Europe.

Some months ago we were reminded by the Archbishop of York that we must think of ourselves primarily as Christians who happened also to be Britons, not as Britons who happened to be Christians, and there are millions of us who feel that it is our ideals and our religion rather than our nationality that compel us to resist even unto death what the Nazi regime represents.

There is a hymn often sung in England today, noble words to a fine old tune, both the products of Germany at her best, a best so great that she cannot but return to it one day. It is Martin Luther's great challenge to the world—"Ein feste Burg"—

"And were this world all devils o'er
All waiting to devour us,
We'll lay it not to heart so sore
Not they can overpower us.
And though they take our wife,
Goods, honour, children, life;
Yet is their profit small;
These things shall vanish all.
The City of God remaineth."

England is learning through suffering and bloodshed, and showing the world by the price she willingly pays, that in the last resort nothing matters but the things of the spirit—truth, liberty and honour—and that though we lose all our material possessions, even life itself, in every truth
THE CITY OF GOD REMAINETH.

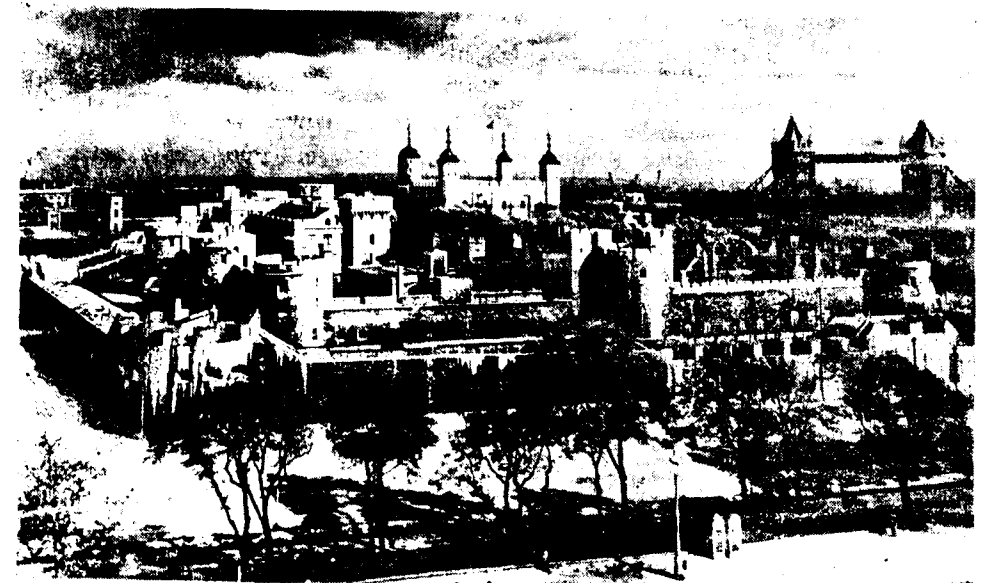
THE TOWER OF LONDON

BY MR. OLIVER MOORE

[By the River Thames in London stands one of the oldest fortresses in the world. A fortress, too, that has never been conquered; it is the Tower of London and within its walls many of the most vivid incidents in British history have been enacted.]

THE Tower of London recently hit by a German bomb, stands by the River Thames in Britain's capital, the

the foundations were being laid of the Louvre. Elizabeth comes to the throne and Versailles is still a swamp. This heart of England's had been beating 600 years when the Escorial was built and yet another century was to pass before Sans-Souci stood complete.



This picture shows the Tower as it stands to-day, its flag flying proudly, and its defenders—for the Tower has always maintained a small garrison of troops—are ready as ever to defend it. Tower Bridge is easily distinguished in the background.

very heart of England. Its great muscular walls are fifteen feet thick and ninety feet high. Its foundations root to depths unknown. It is the oldest fortress in the world. More, it is the only fortress in the world that has never been conquered.

It had stood vigil on the Thames 800 years before the Doge's Palace looked down at itself in the waters of Venice or the Kremlin shook its spears above Moscow. The Vatican is youth in stone measured by these heart-beats. Henry the Eighth was King of England when

Somewhere in its foundation is the still older fortress built by Julius Caesar, but it was the Tower begun by William the Conqueror 900 years ago which was to become the heart of Britain. It is worth noting that both these military geniuses chose the same spot to mark and seal their conquest; they meet near the main entrance where a part of Caesar's wall may still be seen in the south-east corner of William's White Tower.

King after king now added walls and towers within the central keep. Henry III,

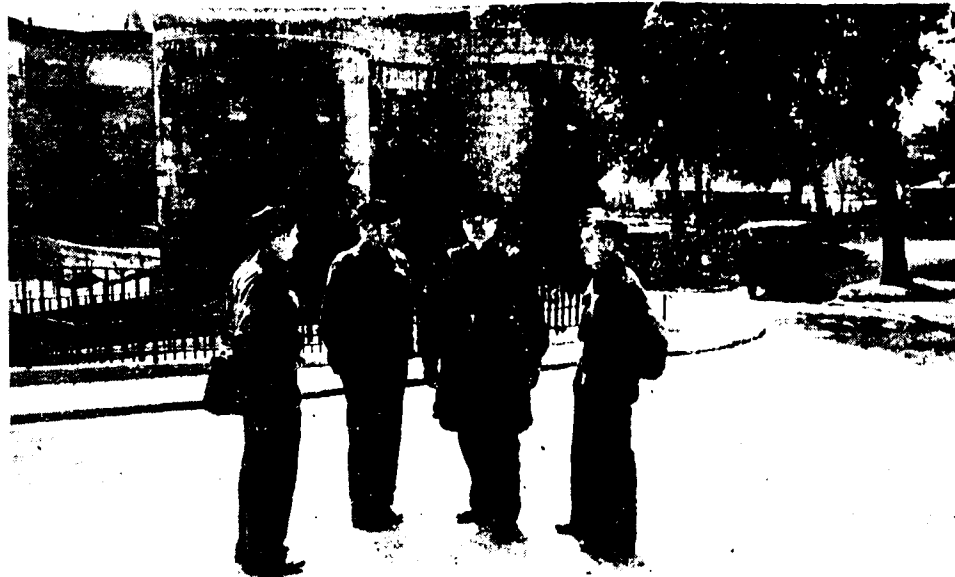
completed the fortress as it stands today; Richard Coeur de Lion deepened and widened the moat; Edward I. on his return from the Holy Land completed the outer defences.

Here in its first centuries lived the Kings of England with state departments for themselves and their nobles and barracks for the soldiery in the ramparts. Here was stored ammunition and food and stores and gold and jewels so that while remaining a royal palace it could also withstand siege if need be.

With law and lawyers grafted on the nation, the Tower became the scene of

Judicature before which even Queens were tried. Here was the Royal Mint for the coin of the realm, the treasure, the regalia. Here were the State prisons with dungeons beneath the moat with their dark cold sweating walls; the torture chambers; the chapel, to which the condemned were led for their last prayer before being beheaded on Tower Green.

So within the turreted walls which are the cradle of the British race, their first history played itself out, confined and domestic. It was with Queen Elizabeth that the Tower ceased for ever to be a Royal palace. Poor Elizabeth had spent



This picture shows Canadian soldiers standing outside the Tower and talking to one of the attendants or "Beefeaters" as they have been known for centuries. He is dressed in a costume that has not changed since the middle ages.

great political trials such as had not been seen before or since. With these came prisons where queens and nobles were housed and executed. Here in its Palace, Kings feasted and held revelry and set out for their Coronations at Westminster. Here was the ancient home of the Knights of the Bath and the Courts of

her early days there as a prisoner, and refused, as sovereign, to live in a spot where she had spent months in hideous suspense, between life and death.

But what was to be England's growing greatness was to be the Tower's decline. Now it became little more than a prison and a torture-house. Its name became a

terror in the land. To be "committed to the Tower" was synonymous with death, often unjust death, more often than not, tortured death. It became a hotbed of disease, dishonesty and extortion. Taverns were set up within the walls: mean buildings and storehouses blocked the gates and river front, almost obscuring the ramparts.

It was not till another queen ascended the throne that the Tower was restored to its former stateliness and beauty, if not to its Royal glory. During Queen Victoria's reign, the Tower was swept clean of these two centuries of rubbish and extraneous growth: the towers and ramparts repaired, and the whole place reconstituted as far as possible with the old plans which were still in existence.

the Beefeaters in their Elizabethan ruffs and doublet and hose, to remember that once they flocked here free, to gloat and cheer at a popular execution, or riot at an unpopular one. And heaven knows they were frequent enough; queens, great nobles, prelates, soldiers and statesmen, guilty and innocent alike, passed under Traitor's Gate to Tower Green in a procession, to satisfy the most bloodthirsty.

Two of the most horrible were that in 1685 of the handsome James, Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II, "the Uncrowned King", and that of the Countess of Salisbury in 1541. The valiant old Countess, who was 71, refused to lay her head on the block saying she had Plantagenet blood in her veins and would kneel to none and had to be chased by



This picture shows the Crown Jewels, which, until the war began, were on public exhibition at the Tower. Behind these bars is one of the most priceless collections of jewelry in the world.

It is hard, in an age where Londoners pay their shillings to take provincial aunts and nephews to see their foremost monument and pass in neat file behind

the executioner around the scaffold and hacked to pieces standing.

The Duke of Monmouth chatted with the executioner: felt the edge of the axe

and bade him do his work well and cleanly. He gave the man six guineas and told his servant to give him six more if he did his work well, then with great composure fitted his own neck to the block. A dreadful scene followed; three strokes were made but failed to sever the head. Throwing down his axe, the executioner offered forty guineas to any one who would complete the work. The people groaned and wept. Finally with two more strokes the executioner's work was over. When they tell this story at the Tower, they always reassure the tender-hearted by saying that the

second blow knocked the Duke senseless, and the rest were more painful to the on-lookers than the victim.

It is not in stone and mortar alone that the Tower is the monument of England. All her youth and growth is within its walls; all those highlights of a nation's experience which long afterwards men call history. And if English hearts beat more quickly when they think of this fortress of theirs, it is not only at the thought that it is the oldest fortress in the world, but also at the knowledge that in all its thousand years it has never been conquered.

NEPAL TO-DAY

BY DR. RAMAN VASA, D.Litt. (Paris)

NEPAL is the last but the glorious relic of independent Hindu polity as a nation State. This mountainous country, having its metropolis in the valley surrounded by snow-clad sublimes of the Himalayas, ever remains superb, for, never in its history could any ill-intentioned alien penetrate the country and sully its freedom. Neither a religious bigot nor a pseudo commercial traveller could ever dupe the sons of this 'Land of Gods'. This country knows no Mirkasims, no Umichands. Verily, India can look to Nepal with sentiments of reverence.

If the French and the English nationals express hope of continuing their struggle for free existence from their distant dominions in Algeria and Canada if necessary, the perturbed Hindus in their hour of need may well-nigh look with hope and inspiration to this seat of their ancient culture. Nepal deserves this honour: it has successfully withstood

against all attempts at de-culturalisation: thanks to its bold rulers and administrators.

It is no news to a student of modern Indian history now the Gurkhas hemmed the attempted Afghan onslaught over India in 1919 when at the end of the last War, Afghanistan wanted to take the advantage of the weakness of the British. This menace was more real when one remembers how some of the Mussalmans of India had the audacity to sympathise with the Afghan ambitions.

The Hindu culture in Nepal has never been of that passive renunciative type that often dupes a man of reality but on the contrary it is of the bold militant type that makes a man a stern fighter—a toiler who shirks not the struggle but faces bravely the grim situation in all its reality. This is not less surprising in view of the fact that even to-day Buddhism prevails in Nepal as a living religion with its ancient stupas and Vihars where the

faithful follow the cult preached by the "Light of Asia". It is significant to remember that Lord Buddha was born at Lumbini which lies in the Nepal territory. The fame of the Gurkha valour is as resplendent as that of the old Rajputs. These fighters of necessity have learnt from their great Leaders an exceedingly important thing, namely, how to live in order to maintain the great tradition of a great country. War is not their trade but the force to face an aggressor and with which to serve their friends faced with a similar danger.

The soul of Nepal is receptive to the universally seductive idea of independent national existence. After great trials the ferment of this idea salvaged from the old regime this definitely new Nepal which the British recognized and which now they trust as a reliable friend in deed and in need. This Nepal is the product of a revelation—the spontaneous and impressive revelation of the national conscience and a love for cultural solidarity.

The man who symbolised the change was Maharaja Chundra Shumsher. It was carried on by his successor, Maharaja Bhim Shumsher, and now falls to his beloved successor and collaborator the present ruler Maharaja Judha Shumsher the task of consolidating Maharaja Chandra's achievements and of guiding the destiny of the country to higher levels of progress and prosperity. This task the respected ruler, Maharaja Judha, has shouldered with rare courage and prudence.

With exemplary courage and munificence, Maharaja Judha faced the delicate situation that was created by the earthquake catastrophe of 1934 which wrought great havoc throughout the country. Many beautiful buildings, temples and shrines with all their artistic splendour were but ruins. The all-round relief which he

brought to the suffering people through gifts, loans, concessions and donations was worthy of a Hindu ruler. The work of reconstruction was started in great earnest, with the result that within three years the disfigured faces of the towns and the



MAHARAJA JUDHA SHUMSHER

capital were beautified with new roads, new buildings and new temples. Redemption loans were excused and people soon forgot the mishap and blessed their ruler.

This builder, who has the whole confidence and all love of the people, is not one of those whom demagoguery produces. He is too honest and sincere to trade under false colours as do many a pseudo democrat in the present world over-ridden with different *isms*. The simple ruler rests content with his ideals to rule the people for the good of the people. He knows that it is not only the ballot of the franchise that make the people better off. What the people want is a state of peace and security in which they can work and enjoy the fruits of their labour and participate in the cultural and the creative activities that may enable them

to live as men, true and noble. He is convinced that what is required universally all over the world is less disease, more bread and more enlightenment so that man may live with decency and dignity. Maharaja Judha has hitched his waggon to achieve this for his people.

Nepal lives a rural civilisation; pastoral life is predominant and as yet the smoking chimneys and the crowded slums have not raised their ugly silhouettes against the clear sky-line. Peasants and farmers live a quiet existence. Ample facilities are available to them for progress. The land revenue is low; not only that, but the revenue of the first three years is remitted to a new holding. Protection is assured to the tenants against ejection and annoyance. Justice is accessible directly without cost of time and money.

Cottage industries and handicrafts thrive under State patronage, and protection is amply extended through high import levies. Nepal is well-known for its wood-carving, ivory and crystal work in art, and lepidary skill. Hand-made cloth and paper are common cottage industries. The Maharaja has set a worthy example for emulation by using the locally made articles.

Industrialisation on a big scale is not yet introduced. In a predominantly agricultural community, industrialisation, if introduced outside any planned economy, generally thrives at the cost of the agriculture. This idea explains in part Nepal's shyness as an industrial entrepreneur. Unemployment is thin. All through the country there are public rest-houses on the outskirts of the villages. There is always a place for human heads to rest.

A great deal of interest is evinced by the State in education. Education is free, not only the primary education but the secondary as well as the university education is free. There are several schools and a full-grade Arts college preparing students for the degree courses. There is a network of Sanskrit Pathshalas where education in Sanskrit language, grammar and philosophy is imparted by the Shastries. The State sends every year students with stipends to study Engineering, Mining, Forestry, Medicine, etc., in India. The State has its own institutions for Technical, Military and Agricultural training. It has its own S. S. L. C. Examination Board. Its present Department of Public Instruction under the guidance of General Mrigendra observes with great interest the modern developments in the educational field in leading countries of the world.

Under the auspices of the State, important publications in foreign languages are translated into the Nepalese language. Nepal has always been hospitable to foreign scholars and savants interested in research studies in ancient Indian civilisation. Shri Bir Manuscript Library has a big collection of unpublished manuscripts in Sanskrit, Pali, Tibetan and Chinese languages.

Lately, the State has enlarged its foreign department. It takes interest in contacts with foreign countries. Nepal has its ambassador at the Court of St. James's in London.

This is the ninth year of Maharaja Judha's career at the helm of the State. Nepal celebrated the anniversary with great eclat.

Amazing Tale of German Stupidity

BY MR. A. T. SRESHTA

ON the 2nd April, 1917, the United States of America plunged into the maelstrom of international conflict. It was one of the most dramatic events of the Great War. But more startling was Britain's ingenuity which unravelled the skein of dark conspiracy the Germany had woven round U. S. A.

From the outset of the war, President Wilson, though pro-Ally, had determined to keep his country out of the European struggle. Besides, isolationists like Senator Borah and the German-American population in U. S. A. exercised great influence on his foreign policy.

The sinking of liners like the *Marina*, *Sussex*, *Housatonic* conveying American passengers and the sabotage of factories and munition ships, while they aroused a storm of indignation, did little to break the tradition of American neutrality. Even Col. House, Wilson's right-hand man, returning war-inclined after tour of the belligerent countries, failed to convince the President of the necessity of hostilities. The Monroe Doctrine acted as a powerful deterrent on all provocative influences, short of actual attack on U. S. A.

But by a curious fate, what none of these causes could accomplish, Germany itself brought to consummation by a foolhardy scheme which drew America in a flash to the side of the Allies.

Early in the war, Germany was appalled by the unceasing flow of U. S. munitions into Allied countries, while she herself was unable to command American markets owing to the naval blockade.

Berlin then decided to involve Mexico and Japan in a war with U. S. A. so as to effectually stop American munition export to Europe. An attempt in this direction had indeed been made in 1915 by Captain Rintelen, a German spy in U. S. A., but had failed.

One other event occurred which was to have far-reaching effect on the whole course of the war. Rintelen had in 1915 brought for the German Embassy at New York a most secret code to supersede the existing one which was suspected to be known to the enemy. But by sheer carelessness, this important code fell into the hand of an ill-paid junior clerk of the Embassy staff. He was set upon by British agents and persuaded to disclose the cypher.

For Britain, it was a priceless possession. Germany was now in her grip. Not till many years after the war did Berlin know that Britain had secured the code.

On the 14th January 1917, Zimmermann put himself in communication with Ambassador Eckhardt at Mexico City through his American representative Count Bernstorff.

Eckhardt was instructed to persuade Carranza, the President of Mexico, to

declare war on U. S. A. Carranza was also to be requested to induce Japan to rally to his side on the declaration of hostilities.

The Foreign Office at London intercepted this telegram and transmitted the decoded copy to President Wilson.

In America, the news was received with mixed feelings. "It is sheer forgery, Britain is intriguing," angrily declared some, while others, more sober, held their peace, hardly crediting that Germany would have dared to implicate two friendly nations in a war with U. S. A. An enquiry at the Washington telegraph office revealed a copy of the Zimmermann telegram in code despatched to New Mexico by Count Bernstorff. This copy was sent to London and deciphered in the presence of the U. S. Ambassador by two special experts (to whom only the code was known). The renderings of the British and the American telegrams tallied word for word.

Over U. S. A. swept a tremendous wave of indignation. Still, the pro-German Americans designated the whole affair as a carefully planned ruse of the British to inveigle their country into war.

Great Britain smiled and set about to draw the nets closer round the enemy. Germany, already suspect, should be made to compromise herself beyond doubt.

Eckhardt quickly realised from publicity in the press that Wilson knew the contents of the Zimmermann telegram. Either the decoded telegram or the "most secret code" had leaked out. But how? And to whom was it known.

With Zimmermann, he began a telegraphic correspondence on the cause of the leakage. But to one great blunder was now added another. The despatches were sent again in the same code and Britain listened.

At London, the brains of the Naval Intelligence experts worked furiously on the possible consequences of this German enquiry. No, it would not do if the enemy were to conclude that the code was in the hands of the English. Germany would then change her tactics

and all hope of irrevocably incriminating her in the Mexican intrigue would be lost.

Admiral (now Sir) Reginald Hall, the Chief of the Naval Intelligence Service, forthwith summoned a reporter of the *Daily Mail*.

"Isn't British Intelligence Service stupid?" he asked.

"I don't follow, sir," replied the astonished reporter.

"America has secured the decoded Zimmermann telegram, while we have not a single German despatch to our credit. Isn't our service stupid, muddle-headed? Should it not be scrapped? . . . Publish this . . . As regards censorship, leave it to me," added Sir Reginald.

The dapper reporter smiled softly as the light dawned on him.

The following day, the columns of the *Daily Mail* blazoned out in glaring headlines the inefficiency and worthlessness of the British Intelligence and paid a striking tribute to the genius of the American Service which had contrived to obtain every decoded telegram from Berlin.

Germany fell into the trap. She believed that someone in America had betrayed the telegram and the blame fell on the German Legation in Mexico.

But Eckhardt proved that no treachery could have occurred in his office with the result that the Mexican conspiracy was taken up with renewed vigour. Britain was overjoyed and awaited developments.

America now moved rapidly. An explanation of the Zimmermann despatch was demanded. Berlin, rather non-plussed, replied, as an excuse, that the instructions were to be carried out only if America declared war on Germany.

This admission by Germany marked a new phase in U. S. foreign relations. America's rage attained fever-heat. Many pro-German Americans swung to Wilson's side.

At about the same time, Japan whose attention had been drawn to the Zimmermann telegram hastened to contradict misapprehensions regarding her foreign policy. "We cannot imagine what Germany is thinking of when she suggests the possibility of ourselves to be entangled in a war with the United States. . . .

Japan adheres faithfully to her pact with the Allied Powers."

This was a blow that might have quenched the ardour of the most determined conspirator.

But amazing to relate, Germany pursued her scheme with a perseverance that, in retrospect, surpasses all credulity. All the while, Britain eavesdropped and transmitted the messages to U. S. A.

Soon after, Eckhardt wired: "I have received offers of help for purposes of propaganda from several quarters." And from Berlin: "Please ascertain the type of arms and munitions required. . . . Mexico must try to obtain arms as far as possible from Japan and South America."

Further details were worked out: supply of money to agents, landing of arms at secret ports, and finally instructions to set fire to the Tampico oil-fields. The torpedoing of the *Cunarder Laconia* with Americans on board and the U. S. vessels *Algonquin* and *Healdton* put the seal to Germany's fate.

American patience had come to breaking point. What was before a storm became now a roaring tornado. War-fever swept U. S. A. like a hurricane. And the Southern States, till then inclined to favour Germany, came with a bound to the side of the Allies.

America struck. Across the Atlantic sped U. S. Men-of-War with troops and munitions for continental battle-fields.

Modern history affords no parallel to the downright stupidity with which Germany worked out the plot in Mexico. Before his arrest, Rintelen had obtained definite proof that the code was stolen; but the German Naval Attache at the Embassy, who had charge of the cypher and who prided himself on the water-tight secrecy of his office, scoffed at the mere idea of theft. Later, Eckhardt, though aware that the code was unsafe, still cabled in the same code. From start to finish it was a piece of incredible folly, which brought a Great Power against Germany, the moral effect of which counted for much more than the mere addition to the Allies' numerical strength. Within twenty months, Germany was brought to the knees.

KERALA AND NAMBU DRIS

By MR. A. K. T. K. M. NARAYANAN NAMBU DRIPAD

HISTORICAL and other authentic records on the subjects reveal that until 112 B.C., Kerala as it then was forming that tract of land lying to the West of the Western Ghats with the sea as its natural boundary on the West and extending from Kasargode in the North to Cape Comorin in the South, had a constitutional form of its own. Changes in the government began with the advent of the Perumal Kings of the Chola Dynasty, who in course of time began to gain complete sway over the land. The Nambudris in those ancient days had an uppermost hand in all the administrative matters of the country prior to the Chola Dynasty's incursions. In all governmental affairs of the country, their position and status was almost on a footing of equality with the Perumals and formed a close resemblance to that of the Lords and the British Parliament.

The books also bear testimony to the fact that the Nambudris of those days were a very civilised community with a high degree of moral rectitude and truth ingrained in them. But, from the beginning of the 4th century A.D., their civilisation and moral attainments began to suffer a set-back. Land in those times belonged to the Nambudris exclusively and their status as Landlords was very similar to the Feudal system of Russia. As to be seen in the "People of All Nations" (pp. 1714 and 2715):—

The Nambudri Brahmin is the recognised lord of creation. For his lighter complexion shows him in most cases to be the lineal descendant of the Aryan immigrant who subdued the darker aboriginal races and nowhere else in India does any Brahmin swagger along the road with quite such a sense of superiority. Has it not been said of him that his person is 'holy', his directions 'commands', his movements a 'procession', his meal is 'nectar'—the holiest of human beings and the representative of God on earth?

Even today, there are in Kerala several Nambudri families which could be traced back to such remote periods. But, at present, there exist only a few fortunate "Manas" or "Illams" (Families of Nambudris) which continue to enjoy certain prerogatives, privileges, concessions and other rights which their more fortunate ancestors once enjoyed in full glory. Thekkiniyedath Kirangat Mana is one of such outstanding Manas of great repute. This distinguished Nambudri Family owns extensive landed properties in the countries ruled by the Zamorin and the Rajahs of Cochin and the honours and privileges enjoyed by this family are ascribable to the fact that their ancestors had immense power and had exercised a dominant hand in the reins of the government of the rulers of the land as it existed then. This Thekkiniyedath Kirangat Mana is still enjoying certain rights and privileges at the "Ariyittu Vazhcha" of the Zamorin (i.e., when the Zamorin succeeds to the *Gadi*). Likewise, there exists a special and marked relation with the Cochin Rajahs also. There are several anecdotes current to confirm this and one of such runs as follows:—

About the middle of the 18th century, while the Zamorin Rajah was making various attempts to capture Cochin, a battalion of the Zamorin's army surrounded the Fort of Trichur where the Yuvarajah of Cochin and his Court Dignitaries had taken refuge. When the Thekkiniyedath Kirangat Nambudripad heard of the predicament of the Yuvarajah, the Nambudripad with two or three other Nambudris went to the Fort on the pretext of performing certain religious rites within the Fort, and having obtained permission from the Zamorin's army, entered the Fort. In those olden days Brahmins were venerated and even adored. The Nambudripad suggested to the Yuvarajah to dress himself as the Nambudripad and walk through the gate in the company of the other Nambudris in the guise of the Nambudripad leaving the Fort after the completion of the rites. The ruse proved a capital success and when the Zamorin's army later entered the Fort and searched for the Yuvarajah, they found only the Nambudripad and the Rajah had flown to their utter discomfiture.

Till the close of the 19th century, the Nambudri was supremely indifferent to the benefits of Western education—nay, he was even positively averse to the study of English. Sanskrit was his vocational language and he studied it well. Though well-versed in the Vedas and Shastraic lore, the Nambudris were under a serious handicap in that they knew little of the language of the Westerners or their etiquette or manners. But, with the beginning of the 20th century, almost a revolution has taken place and today you see them in the forefront of education with many young men in the Universities. Many have already obtained University degrees and a few are in the service of the Crown. It is also significant that they are making rapid strides in social progress. Even until the last decade, it was not customary among Nambudri ladies to wear gold bracelets or bangles as only brass-bangles were considered orthodox. Today, it may be difficult to distinguish the styles adopted by some of their ladies from the Parsi or the Bengalee style!

Occupying as they did a status like that of the Lords till the close of the 19th century, the Nambudris thought they had not debased themselves by taking to any vocation in life such as agriculture, trade or industry. The cause of this was mainly two-fold:—utter ignorance and a false sense of prestige. Nevertheless, history books testify to their high intelligence and wisdom. In modern times, however, you can see them take a very active part in almost every movement and they spare no pains for the uplift of their community. The lead to this movement has been set in the main by the A.K.T.K.M. (Avana Kanhiyur Thekkiniyedath Kirangat Mana) Family. This is the same Mana as Thekkiniyedath Kirangat. When Avana and Kanhiyur Manas became extinct, the properties and rights of those Manas devolved on the Thekkiniyedath Kirangat Mana.

During the time of Tipu's conquest of Malabar, the members of this Mana took refuge at Thiruvarpil in Travancore. The Zamorin Rajah, the Rajahs of Cochin and Kulasekhara Perumal the three ancient royal families of Kerala treat the members

of the Mana with great respect and honour. Historical records show that about the year 1340 A.D. one of the members of this Mana had resort to "Satyagraha" (the weapon now being formulated by Mahatma Gandhi). Here is the anecdote:

The Zamorin had captured the Peravanam temple and Village from the Rajah of Cochin. In order to get back the Temple and the Village, the Head of this Mana approached the Zamorin and remained in the Palace of the Zamorin for nearly twelve years and would not leave the Palace until the request of the Nambudripad was granted. Eventually, when the Nambudripad found that in spite of the long stay of twelve years, the Zamorin was not moved, he refused even a morsel of food offered by the Zamorin. The Nambudripad collected some chopped pieces of yam and the Zamorin would not afford any facility for cooking and refused fire too. The Nambudripad, it is said, had the yam pieces cooked by the fire of his penance and austerity and ate his yam meal to the utter bewilderment and amazement of the Zamorin and the courtiers. The Zamorin immediately ordered the surrender of the Village and the Temple to the Nambudripad.

The A.K.T.K.M. form a distinct family different from the other Nambudris. Besides being the owners of extensive landed properties in Malabar and Cochin, they have been the first to adapt themselves to the changing times and environments. In the field of education and industry and trade and commerce, they have been the beacon-light to the other members of the community.

The family-house of this Mana is situated in the Village of Desamangalam near the Shoranur Station on the South Indian Railway. The Village is on the Northern borders of the Cochin State and close to Malabar.

Ancient temples and other edifices that lie scattered throughout the length and breadth of India bear sufficient proof that Indians have been and are a skilled nation of architects even from very early times. Although changes have inevitably crept in with the change of times and circumstances, yet, Indians, generally speaking, do not depart from the principles enjoined in their science of architecture. This is all the more true in the case of residential quarters which should be constructed only in accord with the principles laid down and on no account can the principles be ignored.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

The M. P.'s Appeal to India

THE appeal to the people of India "from friends in the House of Commons" is a happily conceived Christmas greeting. We welcome the spirit of cordiality that underlies the appeal and it is a comfort to know that whatever might be the attitude of the British Government itself, there are in England people in responsible positions imbued with goodwill to India and a keen desire for an equitable settlement of the Indian problem.

"All parties in this country," say the signatories, "will experience the most heart-felt gratification and relief when India to its own satisfaction finds the means to become fully self-governed". We welcome this declaration. But it is no good telling us merely that "the British people are irrevocably resolved to give India full political freedom." The question is when, and the M. P.'s appeal, as a contemporary shrewdly points out, "curiously enough makes no reference to this all important matter."

The *New Republic* forcibly contrasts the British Government's repeated declaration that

Britain is fighting for democracy, that her own class distinctions are being swept away and that she looks forward to a future of wide-spread equality with the fact that

she refuses to give India the freedom that was promised 23 years ago in the midst of an earlier war.

An even more scathing commentary on Britain's handling of India is contained in Prof. Laski's words which quoted with equal appropriateness:

There is not one popular leader in India with a serious following behind him, to whom we can appeal for support of the continuance of our paramountcy. Year by year, to maintain it, we have to resort to special powers, the exercise of

undemocratic authority, the wide use of the power to imprison. The few Indians of position we can produce to applaud our rule are men whom we have elevated for that purpose.

The M. P.'s appeal, as we began by saying, indicates a genuine desire for a solution of the Indian problem. But expressions of goodwill and generous declarations of good intentions will not carry far at this day. The proper way is to face the problem promptly and squarely and approach it in a practical manner now and at once.

"The anti-war campaign of *satyagraha* launched by Mahatma Gandhi and the demand of the Congress Party for independence are the result," as Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Ayyar observes, "of a deep-rooted distrust of the British Government engendered by the history of broken pledges in the past." He offers some definite suggestions to end the deadlock.

1. The British Government must definitely and unequivocally declare its repudiation of the Pakistan Scheme, which no patriotic Indian can ever accept.

2. The safeguards contained in the Government of India Act for the protection of British industries and commerce must be repealed and a policy of active encouragement of Indian industries by Indians must be adopted and vigorously pursued.

"India First"

Mr. Amery's slogan "India First" is unexceptionable and, indeed, in the present distracting times, nothing could be more appropriate than this watchword which he explained in terms which can hardly be improved: "By India, I mean India as a whole: India as nature and history have shaped her: India with her infinite diversity and underlying unity; India as she is today and as we wish her to be in the years to come." One wishes that Mr. Amery is guided by these admirable sentiments in his handling of the impasse in India. If only he had acted up to this counsel a

year ago, we would not now be faced with a dead-lock perilous to the best interests of India and England alike. But Britain never does the right thing at the right time, and the result is muddling and vexation.

London Correspondents point to the paradox of the British Press praising the valuable aid rendered by the Indian soldiers at Sidi Bassani while Indian leaders are being simultaneously imprisoned in India. As Mr. Vernon Bartlett has pointed out in the *News Chronicle*, the failure to win Indian support would be one of the greatest disasters imaginable. "I know that there are minorities," continues Mr. Bartlett,

and I sympathise with them, for, I am almost in a minority myself. And there are the Princes, but I do not much care about them, because they have had security under British protection and few of them have devoted any time to the happiness of their subjects. But the majorities too have their rights and when I hear officials emphasising the hardships of the minorities in India, I cannot but remember how Hitler did the same about German minorities in Sudetenland and Poland.

"The Fatal Phrase"

While Mr. Bartlett takes Mr. Amery to task, the *Manchester Guardian* (which among the British papers usually takes an intelligent and more or less dispassionate view of things Indian) criticises the Viceroy for asserting that Government has done everything in its power. "This fatal phrase" should never be used by any one responsible for the good of a nation," says the *Guardian*,

for history shows how often a Government, after protesting that it has done everything in its power, finds it possible to do something more.

There may be some officials in India, says the *Guardian*, who find that Indian divisions are a useful excuse for doing nothing,

but there is no wisdom or courage in inaction. Either the Viceroy should renew his efforts to bring India together through her leaders or others should go out from this country to attempt it. As a people, we must refuse steadily to admit that we have done everything in our power for India.

Government and Motor Industry

"The Government have been giving different reasons at different times for declining help," says Sir M. Visvesvarayya in a statement criticising the Government *communique*, explaining their difficulties in respect of automobile industries. The essential features of the scheme sponsored by the promoters have been made available to the public in two pamphlets, written with the authority and knowledge of one so experienced as Sir M. Visvesvarayya. Alike the practicability of the scheme and its immediate bearing on war effort have been clearly set forth. And yet months and years have been allowed to lapse without a sign of encouragement from the Government. The soundness of the scheme has not been challenged. Why cannot the Government in India do what is so common in Canada and other countries where the industry has thrived? India has thirty times the population of Canada, and we are "puzzled to find ourselves involved," says Sir Visvesvarayya "in an endless series of alleged difficulties in our endeavour to put through the first automobile factory projected in the country". And what time could be more propitious for this new industry than now when war-demands make it doubly invaluable?

The Finance Member to the Government of India is reported to have said that 5,000 mechanical trucks were purchased last year and that before the end of this year the purchases will go up to 60,000 vehicles. The cost of these vehicles will probably be of the order of Rs. 24 crores. The promoters have now asked for an order for mechanical vehicles likely to be needed for replacement purposes for the next three years at the rate of about 6,000 trucks per year.

It is not understood why a small portion of the order could not have been given to us. It is hoped that orders for the replacements at least will not be denied to the Indian Company. If we cannot share the food placed on the table, we will be content with the crumbs that fall from it.

Surely, this is a case for prompt and immediate attention from the Government, which has always been vociferous in its solicitude for indigenous enterprise.

Sir Sultan Ahmed's Wise Counsel

Sir Sultan Ahmed could hardly have chosen a more appropriate time nor a more fitting audience for his admirable discourse, than the convocation of the Muslim University. His striking appeal for Hindu-Muslim unity on the basis of mutual adjustment is in refreshing contrast to the suicidal cult of Pakistan of which we hear so much in certain quarters. Deprecating the present tendency to exaggerate whatever cultural differences there may be between the two communities, Sir Sultan aptly pointed out how the welfare of the two religions is consistent with a "United National evolution", for racially and politically we are all Indians.

There is no gainsaying the fact that racially and politically we are all Indians, we breathe in the same atmosphere and till the same land. We are inheritors of the same old proud civilisation and whatever we may privately think and aspire after, our destinies are linked together. Differences that there are I have already admitted but our foundations of life are the same. Our political and social salvation can only lie in both Hindus and Muslims pooling their energies together for the reconstruction of a better India. However much you try there is no other road to salvation. Any other road will lead India to chaos, anarchy, bloodshed and perpetual subjection.

From a practical view-point too, even taking for granted the pessimistic view of the irreconcilable difference between Muslim and Hindu cultures, there can be no other means of a better future for India. No amount of wishful thinking will perform the miracle of the total disappearance of millions of Muslims or Hindus from our landscape. For better or for worse "till death do us part"—that is our destiny. Even in such a situation the only sane and graceful thing is to arrive at some sort of working compromise, at any rate till the duration of the War. A compromise always indicates mutual generosity, a whole series of give and take, concessions and sacrifices. The peace and concord that a compromise like that begets is a sufficient reward for all self-denials. And I conjure you earnestly, all young men, both Hindus and Muslims, to remember this hard, sane and incontrovertible fact when you enter a larger sphere of life. You must try to promote mutual understanding, mutual trust and mutual love and

to remember your mutual obligations. Otherwise the example of Europe to-day is before you. What racial arrogance and racial intolerance can do is being vividly enacted before your eyes. Do not take up a defeatist attitude. With a broad-minded approach our domestic differences can be and must be solved.

These are wise words and timely. It is up to the young Muslims of the Aligarh University to prove that "a strong and vigorous nationhood is compatible with cultural diversity and freedom".

Sir Purushotamdas' Plea

In the view of the Indian commercial community, the Congress would not have refused the offer of an enlarged Executive Council if it had been a Cabinet responsible to the Legislative Assembly, observed Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas in his presidential address at the 19th annual general meeting of the East India Cotton Association in Bombay.

Sir Purushotamdas said:

It is generally felt that the offer made by the British Government was unacceptable in the sense of not meeting what India wanted, and the Congress feel that they must mark their disapproval by a gesture of the treatment of India by the British Government, however much some of us may dislike such gestures which put some of the most self-sacrificing men of the country behind prison-bars at this juncture.

The Government should realise that the responsibility for the state of affairs that prevails at present is theirs, and it would be a travesty of truth to say that India wants any of the enemy countries fighting Great Britain today to have any chance of victory. Will the British Government still not see that they are creating trouble here avoidably and then they use their energies required in other directions to deal with this trouble? The commercial community throughout the length and breadth of India wonder what the British Government have in their mind to treat India in this manner at this critical juncture and despite their utterances and promises in the past.

Sir Purushotamdas wound up with a plea for a better treatment of political prisoners:

Until better understanding is brought about in this connection, the minimum that the Government can do is to see that those who court arrest and imprisonment in this matter are treated in a manner which will not leave any trace of bitterness in their minds when a better atmosphere prevails.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

By "CHRONICLER"

British Cabinet Changes

THE appointment of Viscount Halifax as the British Ambassador to the United States in succession to Lord Lothian has been welcomed in both countries as an appropriate choice. His experience at the Foreign Office and his great reputation as an elder statesman will prove of especial value at this time in America.

The appointment has been followed by important changes.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary for War, returns to the post of Foreign Secretary, which he resigned in 1938, because of Britain's policy towards Italy and becomes a member of the War Cabinet.

Viscount Cranborne, present Dominions Secretary, and Mr. Eden's old colleague, who resigned with him the office of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, receives a Barony and becomes chief Foreign Office spokesman in the House of Lords.

Captain David Margesson, Government Chief Whip, is appointed War Minister in place of Mr. Eden.

The Late Lord Lothian

Lord Lothian's death has deeply shocked Britain, especially as it was totally unexpected and came while the Ambassador was so much in the public eye as a spokesman for the British cause in a country where its advocacy is just now of vital importance to the whole Allied cause. To us in India, his death recalls to the mind his past associations with India at the Round Table Conference as Under-Secretary of State and Chairman of the Franchise Committee.

It is said that despite his manifold preoccupations, Lord Lothian watched the India question closely and was known to be greatly concerned over the recent developments.

The Collapse of Italy

Italian forces have been beaten on all fronts, in Egypt, Libya and Albania. The following points are significant:

1. Within 56 hours of the commencement of the operations by the British Forces in Egypt, helped by the Free French Forces, Sidi Barrani has been captured. Sidi Barrani, it will be remembered, is the base about 60 miles east of the Libyan-Egyptian frontier from which Marshal Graziani hoped by sending his forces in all directions to subjugate Egypt and capture the Suez Canal. The British forces have been helped by the Royal Air Force and the British Navy, and a wedge has now been driven by British penetration between Sollen and Sidi Barrani threatening to cut off Italian supply bases.

2. The Free French forces in Chad are harrying the Italians in Southern Libya.

3. The Royal Air Force is busy over foreign bases in Italy and in Albania and worrying the retreating troops in Albania.

4. The Greeks are thrusting deeply into Albania at numerous points. After the fall of Argyrocastro and Santi Quaranta, the whole of Southern Albania is in Greek hands. The Italians are now trying to hold the Elbasan-Berat-Valona line, taking up positions in the Tomoro Mountains. But the Greeks are relentlessly pursuing them. The oil supplies in Albania from which Italy is getting more than one half of its normal requirements, is now being threatened by the Greeks.

5. Italy now finds itself without many of the raw materials mainly owing to the effectiveness of the British blockade.

6. She is now cut off from the Dodecanese Islands and from Northern Africa.

Apart from the valour the Greeks and the fine exploits of the R. A. F., much may be attributed to the collapse of the Italian morale. It is clear the heart of the Roman soldier is not in this war into which he has been pushed against his will by the Duce and his ambitious colleagues.

JANUARY 1941]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

39

President Roosevelt's Call to America

Addressing the American nation, President Roosevelt declared:

Some Americans believe that wars in Europe and Asia do not concern us; but it vitally concerns us that European and Asiatic war-makers should not gain control of the oceans leading to this hemisphere.

Referring to the Monroe Doctrine, the President declared that as between the United States and Britain, there has been



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

a feeling of neighbourliness and that they could settle any disputes peacefully.

Does any one seriously believe that we need fear an attack while Free Britain remains our most powerful neighbour in the Atlantic? But does any one seriously believe we could rest easy if the Axis Powers were our neighbours there?

"If Britain goes down," declared the President,

the Axis will control Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the High Seas, and it is not an exaggeration

to say that all of us in America will be living at the point of a gun loaded with explosive bullets, economic as well as military. We should enter a new terrible era in which the world (including the Americas) would be run by threats of brute force. To survive in such a world, we should have to convert ourselves permanently into a militaristic power on the basis of war economy. Frankly and definitely, there is danger ahead. We well know that we cannot escape it by crawling into bed and pulling covers over our heads.

The fate of nations who despite non-aggression pacts have been overrun and thrown into a modern form of slavery, tells us what it means to live at the point of the Nazi gun. The Nazis justified such acts by pious frauds like occupying a country to restore order or protect it against aggression. Would they hesitate to say, to any South-American country: 'We are occupying you to protect you from aggression by the United States'?

Belgium is to-day being used as an invasion base against Britain which is fighting for her life. Any South American country in Nazi hands would constitute a jumping-off place for a German attack on any of the other republics in this hemisphere.

Herr Hitler and Vichy Government

According to French quarters in London, Marshal Petain has firmly rejected the German demand for the surrender of the French Fleet, declaring that such a demand infringes the terms of the "honourable Armistice" granted to France.

It is believed that the message which Admiral Jean Darlan, Vichy's Minister of the Navy, has taken to Paris on Christmas day contained this refusal. Hitler's reaction to this spirited rejection is not yet known.

A strong appeal to French leaders to renew the fight on Britain's side was made by Gen. de Gaulle, Leader of Free Frenchmen, in a broadcast.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

- Dec. 1. Mrs. Naidu and Bhulabhai Desai are arrested in Bombay.
- Dec. 2. Air battle over Indo-China-Thailand frontier.
—Anglo-Spanish financial agreement is signed.
- Dec. 3. Sri Bulusu Sambamurti in Madras and K. M. Munshi and Nurie in Bombay are arrested and sentenced.
- Dec. 5. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who was arrested on July 2, is released.
- Dec. 6. Marshal Badoglio, Chief of the General Staff of Italian Armed forces, is removed.
—The U. P. Government demands security from *National Herald*.
- Dec. 7. Sir Maurice Gwyer is re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University.
—President Roosevelt pledges U. S. aid to Greece.
- Dec. 8. Mr. Kanungo, former Minister of Orissa, is arrested under Defence of India Rules.
- Dec. 9. Dr. P. Subbaroyan and Mrs. Subbaroyan are arrested.
—Britain agrees in principle to lend ten million pounds to China.
- Dec. 10. Herr Hitler attacks Britain in a long speech to German Arms Workers.
—British Drive in Western Desert.
—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is released from Yerrowada Jail for reasons of health.
- Dec. 11. The Greeks capture Siddi Barrani with a large number of prisoners.
- Dec. 12. Lord Lothian, British Ambassador in Washington, dies of blood poisoning.
- Dec. 13. Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru issues a statement *re* settling the political problem.
—Hindu Gymkhana decides not to participate in the Pentangular Cricket Tournament.
- Dec. 14. Duke of Windsor meets President Roosevelt.
- Dec. 15. M. Laval is dismissed by Marshal Petain.
- Dec. 15. Britain requests financial help from United States.
- Dec. 16. H. E. Viceroy addressing the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta reiterates H. M. Government's objective *viz.* Dominion Status for India.
- Dec. 17. Bengal Security Prisoners give up hunger-strike.
- Dec. 18. Sardar Samparan Singh is expelled from the Party by the Congress President.
- Dec. 19. The Portuguese Government bans Rt. Hon'ble Jayakar's entry into Goa.
- Dec. 20. 50,000 German troops arrive in Italy.
- Dec. 21. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan leaves for Cairo to visit Indian troops.
- Dec. 22. Nazis threaten America *re* sale of ships to Britain by United States.
- Dec. 23. H. H. The Maharaja of Travancore opens the fourteenth Music Conference at Madras.
- Dec. 24. Lord Halifax is appointed British Ambassador to U. S. A.
—Mr. Anthony Eden becomes Foreign Secretary.
- Dec. 25. H. M. The King broadcasts message to the Empire.
—Fighting in Thailand-Indo-China frontier.
- Dec. 26. Movement of German troops through Hungary is reported.
- Dec. 27. The 22nd Liberal Federation meets at Calcutta.
—Greek troops capture Iain.
- Dec. 28. German ultimatum to Vichy.
—Sir Fleetwood Wilson is dead.
- Dec. 29. Vichy's firm answer to Hitler: no surrender of French navy.
- Dec. 30. President Roosevelt broadcasts a vigorous appeal to the American nation to defy the dictators.
- Dec. 31. Luftwaffe's attempts on Guildhall and the churches in London.
—23 well-known British women appeal for a new approach to Indian situation.



The WORLD of BOOKS



FINANCE UNDER PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY,
By C. N. Vakil and M. H. Patel.
Longmans Green & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
Rs. 4.

This is a brief and largely descriptive study of Provincial Finance under the Government of India Act of 1935. The authors introduce their subject by a rather scrappy summary of its development in the pre-autonomy days, which is followed by a fairly long chapter on State and Economic Life in India. To the reviewer at least this chapter appears to be an unhappy interpolation. It does not concern itself with the fundamentals of Finance, some enlightenment on which the lay reader would have been grateful for. On the contrary, he is re-told the familiar story of the shortcomings of governments in India, their sins of commission and still more of omission. The learned authors regard the Government of India prior to 1920 as merely a Police State, though it seems to have done a lot in the way of building railways, digging canals, providing against famines, etc.—activities which hardly square with our conception of the Police State.

However, this lapse into polemics is made up in the chapters that follow, in which the authors entertain the reader with neat summaries of the powers, opportunities, difficulties and achievements of provincial governments. Here and there are interesting suggestions, *e.g.*, progression of probate duties, introduction of income-tax on agricultural incomes in combination with a minimum flat rate

land revenue, sales taxes, general and particular, etc. The fastidious reader, however, wishes that the authors had worked out the possibilities of some of these proposed measures and stated, at least in terms of their order of magnitude, the contributions they can make to the provincial fisc.

The authors seem to have small love for the Federal Government which, in their opinion, has been pampered at the expense of the provinces. But in spite of their limited opportunities, the provinces do not seem to have done so badly during the very short regime of autonomy they had. For instance, taken together, they increased their expenditure on social services by 23 per cent.—not a mean achievement for any popular government—while the share of the security services actually fell. On a number of occasions the authors posit a choice between security the special concern of the Centre and prosperity the particular charge of the provinces and complain that the New Constitution has sacrificed the one to the other. One would have thought that in these days of international insecurity, the two functions are more complementary than ever and that the task of the student of public finance is to discover ways by which they can promote each other. Perhaps the origin of the authors' animus against the Centre is to be found in its non-popular character. But surely one need not forget the fundamentals of the problem, because of the deficiencies of the contemporary arrangement.

THE REAL AND THE NEGATIVE. By B. K. Mallik. George Allen & Co. 21 sh.

The author of the volume under review has made an elaborate study of the import and validity of the *Negative* in the light of an interpretation of the law of contradiction. The position of the *Negative* was not examined by the traditional philosophers to the extent Mr. Mallik would have liked them to do. Traditional philosophy merely asserted that the positive and the negative could not co-exist. The presence of one always meant the non-existence of the other. But where tradition was confronted with the co-existence of the positive and negative, they explained that the law of contradiction referred only to the absolute positive and the absolute negative. They also held that the relatively negative could co-exist with the positive. Mr. Mallik has given us a re-interpretation of the law of contradiction.

On the epistemological side, Mr. Mallik's contribution is the fresh and acute analysis of the positive and the negative on the basis of a new interpretation of the laws of thought.

The second part of the thesis is a plea for the defence of individuality. Individuality is the core of reality. Man throughout the history of civilisation has either surrendered to the Demou as the governor of the universe out of his sense of helplessness, or to an omnipotent power for protection and help. According to Mr. Mallik, both the attitudes are neither accurate nor efficient enough to serve men. So he exhorts men not to mistake frustration and failure as the signs of the innate deficiency of human personality. The truth is that man is literally divine and nothing less.

REVISION OF DEMOCRACY. By Dr. Appadorai, M.A., Ph.D. Published by Oxford University Press. As. 12.

The booklet under review is the substance of the two extension lectures delivered at the University of Mysore. Democracy is the least objectionable form of government. It is not democracy that has failed but the misapplication of the democratic principles that has led to its decay. The author, expatiating on Mill's concept of liberty and principles of representative government, enumerates the inestimable blessings that political liberty has bestowed on the British people in the last few decades and the progressive improvement in the position of the working classes. The inequalities of wealth are being gradually ironed out by a steeply graded income-tax and death duties.

In the second half of the book, the author puts forward constructive suggestions for the reform of democratic institutions. He advocates a two party system based on broad difference of principles and healthy opposition. He is not enamoured of the devices of direct democracies like initiative and referendum which are superfluous in a proper representative government.

THE POET AND GOD'S WORD. By James Arthur. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras. As. 6.

An interesting, if ingenious, attempt to prove by number-play, clock cypher or time count, that Francis Bacon took a hand in the final revision of the authorised version (1611) of the Bible, a revision, however, restricted entirely to emendations of a purely literary character so as to enhance its "unity of strength, rhythm and melody".

IRANIAN AND INDIAN ANALOGUES OF THE LEGEND OF THE HOLY GRAIL. By Sir J. C. Coyajee. Taraporewalla and Sons. Re. 1-8.

The volume under review formed the subject-matter of one of the six lectures delivered by Sir Coyajee to the Cama Oriental Institute in the capacity of a Research Fellow of the Government. The central point stressed by the author is that the Aryan legends on the subject of the Holy Grail or Royal glory have imparted a striking similarity to the Iranian tradition about the Royal glory.

The legend of the *Holy Grail* has been a topic attracting the scholars of the West. Various authorities like Miss Weston, Dr. Nitze and Mr. R. S. Loomis explain the legend of Holy Grail by resorting to the mysteries of Adonis Eleusis and Samothrace as throwing light on the origins of the legend.

INSURANCE FINANCE. By B. N. Agarwala. Kitab Mahal, Allahabad. Rs. 2-8.

This neat little book gives a clear account of the financial methods followed by insurance companies. A great and growing business, insurance companies play an important part in our financial world through their large investment of funds. Mr. Agarwala gives a satisfactory account of these investment methods and gives wise hints regarding them. He is for a broader outlook in regard to investment; he would even recommend a diversion of a portion of his funds to relief of agricultural indebtedness and to financing of cottage industries. This is a bold recommendation indeed, and while it would greatly commend itself to persons like the present writer interested in the provision of greater funds in agricultural finance, the hard-grained bankers and other businessmen will look askance at it.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—:O:—

THE CASE AGAINST PACIFISM. By John Lewis. George Allen & Unwin, London.

THE APOSTLE OF CHARITY. By Theodore Maynard. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London.

THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX ACT: A study By Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu and S. Thiruvengadathan. Foreword by Sir K. V. Reddi Naidu, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.

INDIA'S PROBLEM OF HER FUTURE CONSTITUTION. With a Preface by M. A. Jinnah, President, All-India Muslim League. Published by M. H. Saiyed, Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

AN OUTLINE OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF ANDHRA DESA. By Dr. C. Mahadevan, M.A., D.Sc., Andhra University Series, Ananda Press, Madras.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, LONDON, 1938-39. Office of the High Commissioner for India, London.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA with the British Empire and foreign countries for the fiscal year ending 31st March 1939. Vol. I. Manager of Publications, Delhi.

THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA. By A. B. Rudra, Ph.D. Oxford University Press, Madras.

THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD. Vol. III. By Maurice B. Reckith, George Allen & Unwin, London.

SOUTHERN IDYLLS. By S. Uma Maheshwar. The B. V. Book Depot and Printing Works, Trivandrum.

THE HANDLOOM INDUSTRY IN SOUTH INDIA. By K. S. Venkataraman, Ph.D. Bulletin of the Department of Indian Economics No. 4, University of Madras.

KARMANISM. By Swami Krishnanand. The Vidya Mandir Ltd., Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

THE VIJNANA DIPIKA. By Padmapadacarya. Edited by Umesha Mishra, M.A., D.Litt. Senate House, Allahabad.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF RECENT LAC RESEARCH. Edited by H. K. Sen, Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi.

INDIAN STATES

JANUARY 1941]

INDIAN STATES

15

Hyderabad

CONTEMPT OF COURT'S BILL

With a view to empower the Hyderabad High Court to deal with Contempt of Courts to the State, the Nizam's Government have drafted a Contempt of Courts Bill, which will be introduced in the Legislative Council shortly.

According to the Bill, the High Court can award punishment to a person who commits contempt of High Court and Courts subordinate to it. But before any proceedings are instituted against such person or persons, he or they would be asked to show cause why proceedings should not be instituted by a Bench of three Judges of the High Court.

When a person is found guilty, he will be awarded imprisonment up to 6 months or a fine of Rs. 2,000 or both. The imprisonment would be simple. On the whole, the Bill is on the lines of British Indian High Courts Contempt Act.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENTS

It is understood that the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation is launching its Four-year Plan for civic improvements out of the loan of Rs. 40 lakhs sanctioned by the Government. The amount will be utilised in laying dust-proof roads, constructing new drainage, providing quarters for the poorer section of the Corporation staff, constructing new markets, etc.

Nawab Mahdi Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Commissioner, who has already effected several changes in the Corporation so that work may be carried on more vigorously, is taking keen interest in improving the sanitary conditions of the City and providing various amenities.

Mysore

EDUCATION IN THE STATE

The latest report of the Mysore University discloses very many interesting details which bear ample testimony to the progressive outlook of Mysore under its benevolent and enlightened rule.

In 1930-40, the number of students continued to increase. As against 3,417 in 1938-39, the number was 4,239, including those studying in the School of Engineering. Thus there was a real increase of more than 500. This increase has been kept up by the admissions made to the classes of 1940-41, the total strength being 4,787 including 307 in the School of Engineering and 111 in the Diploma Course for Commerce.

Women's education made considerable progress during the year and the Maharani's College at Bangalore now requires additional accommodation and staff on account of increasing numbers. The number of women students in 1939-40 was 322 and the number in 1940-41 is 409.

SILK INDUSTRY

Mysore is reputedly the largest producer of silk in India. The progress achieved by Mysore in recent years should serve as a fine example to the rest of India. There were nearly 8,000 hand-loom engaged in the silk industry, mainly localised in half a dozen centres, of which Bangalore and Doddballapur were the chief. Till 1933, there were no power-loom at all in the cottages of weavers in these areas. The constant efforts of the Department of Industries, and the liberal attitude of the Government and the encouragement meted out to the weaver community, have been mainly responsible for the introduction of power-loom for silk weaving.

Travancore

ROAD TRANSPORT IN TRAVANCORE

The Administration Report of the Transport Department of Travancore State for the year 1114 M. E. (1938-39) states that the Department has under contemplation a daily goods lorry service from Cape Comorin up to Alwaye, connecting the northern and southern ends of the State and this will be started as soon as certain bridges and culverts on the M. C. Road, which are now in an unsafe condition, are rebuilt or repaired as the case may be. With the introduction of this service, together with the extension of passenger service now in contemplation, the various centres of industrial and commercial importance in the State will be linked together, and the public will be provided with a unique facility in the matter of road transport of goods.

The department was assiduous in providing all amenities for passengers. Many of the buses are equipped with saloon bodies to provide the maximum comfort. A high standard of tidiness is maintained in the vehicles and the seats are regularly sprayed with insecticides. Waiting-rooms are provided at all principal stations.

Indore

HOLKAR STATE BUDGET

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has sanctioned the Budget Estimates of the Holkar State for the financial-year 1940-41, beginning from October. The Budget Estimates provide for an anticipated revenue of Rs. 1,21,31,100 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,17,85,100 chargeable to Revenue, showing an anticipated surplus of Rs. 3,46,000.

The finances of the State were subjected in 1939 to a comprehensive examination

and the result of it is traceable in the Budgets for 1939-40 and for 1940-41. In sanctioning the Budget Estimates for 1940-41, His Highness has emphasised that the policy of his Government should be to aim at universal compulsory education throughout the State at as early a date as possible and the extension of medical aid to all rural areas, especially the remote and interior parts of the State. The Education and the Medical Departments thus receive substantial additional appropriations during the year.

A revised financial policy has accordingly been laid down by His Highness, which is to be followed for the next five years beginning from 1940-41.

Cochin

TREASURY WORK FOR BANK

It is understood that the financial transactions of the Government of Cochin carried on at present in the State Treasury will be transferred to the Central Bank of India as from the 1st February 1941. The Accounts Department of the Treasury, however, will be retained by the Government while the cash receipts and payments section will be controlled by the Bank. The daily cash balance of the Treasury amounting nearly to Rs. 3 lakhs will be in the custody of the Bank, for which they will pay no interest to the Government as the funds will form no deposit and will be held as liquid resources required for meeting the day-to-day expenses of the Government that may become necessary.

For carrying on the transactions of the Government, the Bank will receive no commission, but it will be given an amount equivalent to the salary now paid by the Government to the officers in charge of the monetary transactions of the Treasury.

Baroda**BARODA'S RAILWAY PROGRAMME**

The Baroda State, which claims to have the largest railway mileage in India for its size and population, is constructing more feeder railroads. One hundred and fourteen roads covering a length of 289 miles have already been completed.

To extend their programme further, the Baroda Government has sanctioned the construction of thirteen village and feeder roads in the Savili Taluka of the Baroda district at a cost of Rs. 1,46,250. The Government, as a special case, pay all the compensation for lands required for road purposes and contribute one-third of the cost, two-thirds of the remaining cost to be borne by the Baroda District Local Board.

NEW NAIB DEWAN

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib has been pleased to appoint Mr. Motilal C. Desai, an elected member of the Dhara Sabha, as Naib Dewan in charge of the Legal Section.

Kashmir**KASHMIR ADMINISTRATION**

The total expenditure on the Meteorological Department during the year 1991-95 amounted to Rs. 10,091. The Department maintained eight observatories and the question of opening two new observatories was under consideration. The activities of the Department during the year were largely directed towards schemes for Services along the proposed Lahore-Jammu-Srinagar air route.

NEW COMMERCE MEMBER

His Highness the Maharaja has appointed Khan Bahadur Jafar Ali Khan, M.B.E., Additional Commissioner, Allahabad, as Commerce and Development Minister, Kashmir, *vice* Sir Abdus Samad Khan, retiring this month.

General**SATYAGRAHA IN STATES**

Anti-war *satyagraha* is not to be resorted to in the States but the people of the States, if they are strong enough, can offer *satyagraha* on their own responsibility in order to have local issues and grievance redressed, said Mr. Gandhi when questioned by a deputation of workers from Mewar and some Rajputana and Himalayan States as to whether *satyagraha* in the States had also been suspended.

To another question, Mr. Gandhi replied that lists of Praja Mandal workers, who were also Congress Committee office-bearers, should be sent only through the Praja Mandal President, and workers could join in *satyagraha* if necessary after arranging for Praja Mandal work.

When asked whether *satyagraha* could be offered in British Cantonments, Mr. Gandhi said: "It can be, but I do not advise it."

Questioned as to whether *satyagraha* could be offered in railway trains, Mr. Gandhi replied: "No. This will be of a violent sort. My scheme is to offer *satyagraha* in villages while walking. The shouting of slogans in trains would disturb other passengers and it would be ungentlemanly to do so."

Gwalior**SCINDIA SCHOOL**

No less than four royal visitors spent nearly two hours at the Scindia School, Gwalior, on Sunday morning, December 8th. Her Highness the Maharani Setu Parvathi Bai of Travancore, with His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur visited the school in the company of their host, His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Ceylon**CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS**

More than usual interest attaches to the 21st Session of the Ceylon National Congress which met at Misigama on December 21, as it was expected to clarify the position following the failure of the Indo-Ceylon talks.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture, one of the delegates to the recent delegation to India, referred in his welcome address to the difference between their proposals and those of the Government of India.

We proposed that franchise should be given to all Indians now in Ceylon who have permanently settled down here and full rights of citizenship should be given only to second generation of such Indians. Their proposal is that full rights of citizenship, with very minor restrictions, should be given to all Indians who lived for five years in Ceylon and have their families here.

The speaker commented:

Their proposals would practically amount to our having to confer full rights of citizenship on entire 900,000 Indians now in Ceylon irrespective of the fact that their real home is India and not Ceylon except to those who choose to leave Ceylon. We found it impossible to agree to these proposals and so the Conference had to end in an unsatisfactory manner. We suggested that the proposed Indo-Ceylon trade talks be taken up but representatives of Government of India said as no mutual goodwill had been established, they were not prepared to discuss the questions of trade between the two countries. He said although they had failed in the immediate purpose of their visit to India, it had served a very useful purpose. It has shown us clearly how we stand in relation to the present Government of India. It has also shown us that when we are faced with problems and dangers, it is useless our expecting others to help us to solve those problems.

Mr. Senanayake's speech thus giving details of proposals made by the Ceylon and Indian Governments at the recent talks in Delhi has naturally caused considerable surprise in important political and official circles in India. It was expected that no publicity would be given to such proposals until the Ceylon

Government had received and considered the report of its delegates. This premature publicity is certainly embarrassing as the speech makes it clear that the Ceylon delegates stuck to their proposals and were unwilling to come anywhere near a consideration of who could be considered as having an "abiding interest in Ceylon".

The President Mr. E. A. P. Vijeyeratne's address was conceived in a more optimistic vein. He visualised a future confederation of India, Burma and Ceylon, all the three forming independent units of one great self-governing dominion.

Remarking that quite apart from cultural ties that bind India and Ceylon, the question of political union has now advanced to a stage of practical problem, the President said that

a free India, whether she remains within the Commonwealth of British Empire or outside, will find in Ceylon a most valuable ally by reason of the safety of Ceylon's harbours. For Ceylon herself, it was not too far-fetched to visualise the future of an independent existence.

Stating that he included Burma advisedly in visualising the confederation of India, Burma and Ceylon in view of 300 years' warm and cordial relations and ties of common religion between Burma and Ceylon, Mr. Vijeyeratne declared that in the event of such an alliance, Ceylon too could gain by India's strength. Friendship between India and Ceylon, better understanding and sympathy were necessary for the future of both, perhaps more necessary for Ceylon than for India.

The Congress adopted a resolution sympathising with India's struggle for freedom:

This session expresses its sympathy with the people of India in their struggle for freedom; and expresses its disapproval of the punishments imposed on India's sons and daughters, who are participating in a movement of great moral significance to the whole world based as it is on the principle of non-violence.

The Congress also passed a resolution on Ceylon's freedom, considering it imperative that decisive steps should be taken to secure immediately for Ceylon such political status as would ensure for the people of the country the unfettered right to determine their domestic and foreign policies and frame their own constitution.

South Africa

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR S. A

The following messages were exchanged between the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa and H. E. the Viceroy on the occasion of the change in the status of the Agent-General for India in the Union of South Africa to that of High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa:

On behalf of the Government and people of the Union of South Africa, I wish to convey to Your Excellency and the Government and people of India our cordial congratulations on raising of the status of Indian Agent-General in the Union of South Africa to that of High Commissioner for India. In thus placing the status of the Indian representative on the same basis as that of the newly appointed representative of the Dominion of Canada in the Union, the Union Government desire not only to emphasise the importance of the post in itself, but also and more especially, to express to the people of India their sympathetic interest in their progress towards the attainment of free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations. They venture also to express their confidence that India's conspicuous loyalty and outstanding service in her present war effort will hasten the achievement of that status.

Message from H. E. the Viceroy to General Smuts, dated December 22, 1940:

I am very grateful for your message of congratulation on the change in status of our Agent-General. The Government and the people of India share your view of the importance of the step and will warmly appreciate the sincere desire of the Union Government to greet India as an equal partner in the Commonwealth. They will particularly welcome your reference to India's war effort, which is being daily intensified. They have watched with admiration the contribution which South Africa, under your inspiring leadership, is making to the effort of the Commonwealth to defeat the challenge to individual liberty and free institutions.

The Government of India have selected Mr. Ram Chandra, I.C.S., for appointment as High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa, when Sir B. Rama Rau, I.C.S., vacates the post next May.

Malaya

INDIANS IN MALAYA

Discussing the various aspects of the condition of Indians in Malaya and the Government of India's ban on the emigration of unskilled labourers to that country, Mr. R. Gopala Aiyar of the Labour Department, Kuala Lumpur, in an interview with the *United Press*, said:

This ban is a real hardship on Indians. Malaya no doubt offers a splendid field for employment of Indians. Though the ban has been in existence for the past two years, it has not prevented several thousands proceeding to Malaya paying their own passages and it has never affected the wages of Indians on the other side. When countries like Burma and Ceylon are imposing restrictions on Indians' entry into those countries, it is a pity India should be blind to her own advantage of finding an outlet for her surplus population by a self-denying ordinance. Nothing is more cruel than this to the general welfare of our people of all classes and it is the peoples' look-out here to find out how it affects them and act accordingly. What I am more concerned about is that the ban works to the greatest disadvantage of the returning emigrants to Malaya. There are several Indian labourers working on the Estates there who have practically settled in Malaya. When such people visit India to see their relations or perform marriages, or take a holiday trip after a long time and when they wish to return to Malaya, they find it difficult to come back under the ban. It is all right with clerks, doctors or merchants, but it is different with labourers who have made Malaya their home, who have small plots of land, a hut and a few live-stock, etc., there.

Those Indians in Malaya who have been responsible for suggesting this ban to the Government of India, and who still cry hoarse for its continuance, are not the class of people who know anything of the real existing conditions and facts and who are in touch with the labouring classes.

But the mercantile community and a few others who are in constant touch with the mother country are dead against this ban. In my personal opinion the sooner it is lifted the better it will be for Indians both in India and Malaya. Till such time it is completely removed, a permit like that issued to Chinese emigrants proceeding to China and willing to return to Malaya may be issued by the Government, so that Indians returning to Malaya may not be handicapped.

I consider that in this matter the Government of India and more particularly the Government of Madras should be far more interested than the Malayan Government.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



THE BATTLE OF LONDON

Reviewing the situation created by the persistent enemy attacks on London, the Editor of the *Nineteenth Century and After* observes that "it is untrue that Londoners are unafraid, that they are not suffering, that they are cheerful".

After a few days of the horror that has come upon them, their faces are tragic—not the faces of those, perhaps, who arrive from the west and suburbs, although these, too, have suffered—but the faces of those who live in the East End and other congested districts and spend night after night in crowded shelter or in the Underground. Every morning their eyes show the lack of sleep more and more, and every evening the constant skyward glances, and the hypersensitiveness to sound, reveal the nervous tension and the dread of the night to come. The nights are indeed terrible with the malignant droning of the German bombers above, the glittering brilliance of the shell-bursts, the swishing, whining descent of the bombs, the earth-shaking roar of the explosions, the red glare of the fires that follow, the chattering rain of the jagged razor-edged shell-fragments, the reverberations (the one comfort on such nights) of the anti-aircraft guns, the houses disembowelled and smashed and split into the deserted streets, the dead, and the injured.

No one who has lived through these nights will be the same when they are over. And yet fervent as the yearning is that they may be over soon,

the resolve that they shall not be over until the foe has been broken is more fervent still (there are prayers for peace in all the churches, and rightly so, but the prayers must be for peace and victory, never for peace alone). Awful as the horror and the tragedy are, and unendurable, almost, the apprehension of what is still to come, there is a pride and a glory in being a Londoner in London now—in London, greatest city that is and ever was, worthy successor to ancient Athens and Rome, heart of the Empire, and last stronghold of freedom in Europe.

If the Germans ever give up the idea of invading England and making themselves masters of its capital, "they will do so because they have been defeated, because the heroes of the Royal Air Force denied them the command of the air, and because the men, women and children of London, although frightened, could not be daunted".

WAR AND ITS REMEDY

"The only remedy for war is to abolish commercial competition and replace it with international co-operation, establishing a 'World Co-operative Commonwealth of Free Peoples' in which no nation or person can be subjugated or exploited by any other but where all enjoy the same liberty and status in a new world under the dynamic power of which will be 'The Golden Rule' instead of the rule of gold which contests the present system of so-called civilization," thus observes Mr. Francis Bell writing in the *New History*.

This means the end of all imperialistic ambitions—but it also will mean that the peoples of every nation will have "more than enough and to spare", and peace and plenty will reign.

It will mean the breaking down of the man-made walls of separation—Tariffs, Creeds, Frontiers, Nationalities, Class and Caste.

It will mean that the machine will become the servant of man, instead of as at present a monster that is working for his destruction. It will mean that all that is being spent in men, wealth, and material for the mutual murder of mankind will be spent in construction purposes to improve the conditions of all.

It will mean the substitution of sanity for insanity. This can only be accomplished by a change in the ideology of the people, when success will not be determined or measured by the individual or national bank balance—such things should be entirely foreign in the new order—but in the happiness and improved conditions of the peoples of all countries.

For this condition to be permanent, says the writer, we must have the personal conviction of the common origin of all men in the Fatherhood of God—

Who or Which has been revealed to us as the Universal and Indwelling Spirit of Love and to harmonize with Which is the only hope for or of humanity, the only path to peace and the brotherhood of man.

This is not an impossible Utopia—it will materialize when mankind so desires and is prepared to abide by its conditions, the realization of the purpose of life, the goal of human progress.

FRENCHMEN DEFEATED FRANCE

George Peel, writing in the *Contemporary Review* for August, is strongly of opinion that France fell because the battle of France was a battle between Frenchmen. He goes on to say that during its life of seventy years up to 1910, the Third Republic may be credited with many splendid achievements.

But there was one vital thing which it could not or, at any rate, did not secure. It never had the loyal support of the nation as a whole.

During the forty years from the settlement of the Republican Constitution in 1875 up to the war of 1914-18, political instability prevailed, the world being treated to the spectacle of no less than fifty-two phantom governments within that space of forty years. During that period the real business of Parliament, that is, the condition of the people and the conduct of public finance was practically neglected.

The numerous so-called parties were really only two. There was the Left which was for a maximum and there was the Right which was for a minimum of the Republic. This was an abstract controversy fought in the air and, as such, was at any rate more respectable than the personalities which otherwise occupied Parliament.

From 1914 to 1940, however, a new factor and a new force emerged into the field of politics with momentous consequences for France. Slowly and silently a new party began to rear its head which, this time, meant business. It believed neither in a maximum, nor in a minimum of the Republic; it did not believe in the Republic at all. This party was that of the Communists.

The rise of this new party after the war of 1914-18 was, however, very slow. But when the world economic crash came in 1929, France, though she resisted longer than any other country, presently began to feel the pinch and turn restless.

To the question how was it that the French Government and the General Staff adopted doctrines so obviously fatal to success in the war, the writer says that it was

probably because they must have known that the French people and the French army were fated off the aggressor.

And the final reason why they were bent on adopting an attitude so utterly alien to their traditions and instincts, as well as so opposed to common sense, was that France had long been eaten out and exhausted by her internal animosities and, as a fighting force, was dead. Thus when the war really began and the tocsin sounded, though the gallant sons of France still existed, "France" did not.

HOW TO CHOOSE YOUR READING

Writing on the above topic, Mr. O. Graves points out in the *Rosicrucian Digest* that everybody reads to-day for better or for worse. Compulsory education and the desire for recreation have made the reading habit practically universal. Suppose one desires strictly to do his own selecting of books on what principles shall he depend?

The American transcendentalist, Emerson, originated three: "Never read any book that is not an year old. Never read any but famous books, and never read any book but that which you like." J. N. Larned, famous author and librarian, gives his rule for the choice of books: "Does the book leave any kind of a wholesome and fine feeling in the mind of one who reads it?" Van Dyke first would have one read the general books of culture, then to "read only the texts of your profession", as well as "everything that in any way has even a remote bearing upon it". John Ruskin says: "Avoid especially that class of literature which has a knowing tone; it is the most poisonous of all." Leslie Stephen would have us to be certain of reading the great masterpieces. Criticism of books is not at present an exact science and probably never will be. Keen discrimination in the choice of books is the ultimate reward of much reading and full living. It is always wise to consider the advice of older and more experienced readers, then form your own conclusion.

When the individual reader realizes the true value of books, he will be more discriminating in his choice. The writer concludes:

In the final analysis it is true that out of the millions of books there are only a few thousand which are important. Recognizing the value of such selected lists, authorities have from time to time chosen certain books which they believed were among the best. Perhaps the most famous of these is Sir John Lubbock's list of the best one hundred books. Too many people of to-day read no books at all giving as their excuse "there are no worth while books any more".

The realization of the inestimable value of books will create the reading habit and will place one in noble company. The great bibliophiles of history such as Cicero, Bacon, Lamb, Hazlitt, and Emerson all had great passions for books. The picture of Milton—blind, white-haired, a living shadow, sitting stroking and kissing the books he could no longer read is altogether disparaging to the modern reader's calloused and desultory spirit.

THE CABINET MINISTER AND ADMINISTRATION

The position of a Cabinet Minister as the head of a department under Parliamentary Government is the subject of an interesting article by MacGregor Dawson in the September number of the *Political Science Quarterly*. The Minister's position is justified on two broad grounds: he holds his office as a representative of the people and it is his paramount duty to see that the popular will is carried into effect. Secondly, as he is in supreme charge of a department yet not member of its permanent staff, he is expected to bring to the work of administration "a freshness of outlook, a stimulus to action, and a breadth of view" which a permanent official cannot supply. Mr. Dawson examines the position in the light of the experiences of three noted Cabinet Ministers who were all equally successful. These distinguished British Ministers—Lord Oxford and Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon—are chosen "not only because of their exceptional capacity as Ministers but also because each presents entirely different qualities and equally dissimilar methods in dealing with administrative difficulties".

Asquith, Lloyd George and Curzon, while differing from one another in many ways, all followed the British cabinet tradition in the qualities they brought to their respective posts. Although they were amateurs and generally unable to compete with their officials in technical expertness, each was nevertheless an expert in another sense: he was a skilled administrator who was fully competent to run a department well. The Cabinet Minister, if he is to perform his functions adequately, needs a varied rather than a specialized equipment; he should possess such qualities as a discriminating judgment, a knowledge of men, sound common sense, an ability to make decisions, a willingness to work exceptionally hard, and an understanding of organization. Most of these a Minister is likely to have in fair measure at the time of his appointment, for the hard proving-ground of the House of Commons develops and trains its members along precisely

these lines, and there is a reasonable assurance that only the best of the survivors will be given portfolios. The lack of any technical or narrow skill on the part of the Minister makes him unusually adaptable, and he is consequently able to move from department to department with comparative ease and, as a rule, little loss in efficiency. This adaptability may be, of course, easily overstressed; for no Minister's talents are so catholic that they will not be better suited to some departments than to others. Mr. Lloyd George, for example, chose the Presidency of the Board of Trade in preference to the more remunerative Postmaster-Generalship, because the latter "offered him neither scope for initiative nor a challenge to enterprise," both of which he hoped to find—and did find—at the Board of Trade. Asquith as Home Secretary and Prime Minister, Lloyd George as Minister of Munitions and War Prime Minister, Curzon as Foreign Secretary are further examples of the same happy result obtained by matching personal traits to a congenial office.

Curzon was, of course, the antithesis of Lloyd George in his reluctance to delegate any power or responsibility. Each had a flair for organization; but the one built it about himself as the source of all energy and direction, while the other was content to make his immediate contribution only when the circumstances were so urgent that his special intervention became imperative. Curzon's methods and painstaking industry undoubtedly had a bureaucratic taint; but he protected himself by his imagination and breadth of vision, and there were times when his ordered control of detail seemed closely allied to genius. But his passion for keeping a careful watch on every activity constituted a serious fault, for it made his administration unduly dependent on its head.

Each Minister will naturally rely on those qualities of mind and character, which have already served him well and to which in large measure he owes his existing high position.

The judicial Asquith will bring exceptional care and discriminating judgment to his administrative problems; the impulsive Lloyd George will approach his task with his well-known vigour and imagination; the bureaucratic Curzon will direct every detail with a painstaking thoroughness which has become his second nature. Each will affect his civil servants in an equally characteristic fashion: an Asquith by a calm confidence in their ability and co-operation, a Lloyd George by fair words and an appeal to their resourcefulness, a Curzon by scathing rebuke and personal example. Yet the general psychological effect may be much the same in all these cases. The civil servant will be given a stimulus and a new point of view; he will be brought into immediate and frequent contact with a mind quite different from his own in training, outlook and experience, yet one which is by no means inferior in either shrewdness or capacity.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN INDIA

"Britain conquered India for the economic advantages her occupation offered it," says Mr. Asoka Mehta, writing on 'British interests in India' in the December number of the *Modern Review*.

From the days of the East India Company to our times they have made many adjustments to extract fuller advantages from changing circumstances, but their essential character has remained consistently harmful to Indian interests.

They set foot on the Indian soil as a corporate body with unified control and monopoly rights in the form of the East India Company. Since then, they have always striven to maintain that unity and monopoly and to widen the field of their activities.

In the eighteenth century, trade with India was very profitable. To take advantage of it the Britishers came to India, not individually as merchants or even adventurers, but as a corporate body with monopoly rights. The unity and monopoly helped them not only to make huge profits but gradually to acquire control over the country. The Flag followed the Trade.

The large profits had far-reaching effects on the politics and the economy of Great Britain. The Industrial Revolution swept through Britain and made it "the workshop of the world". This workshop needed growing markets for manufactured goods and later for investments and expanding supplies of raw materials.

Britain determined to keep India an agricultural colony, supplying raw materials and absorbing British manufactured goods. The economic development of India could be thus "arrested and even reversed", because of the political control Britain exercised over her.

Ruralisation of India was adopted almost as a policy. Indian handicrafts were ruthlessly destroyed. Even agriculture was neglected except that sector of it that was needed in Britain's interests, such as the commercial crops like jute and cotton. In scholarly language all this was called *laissez faire*.

Crores of rupees were sunk in India to open her up for British goods and investments. But scrupulous care was taken to arrest her industrial development. The rules for the purchase of the Indian Government's stores, issued in 1870 and 1875, forbade the purchase of most industrial goods in India and required all contracts to be made in London. The Government strangled our industrial expansion to benefit the British interests.

Over Rs. 700 crores were spent on railway construction in India, spanning her vast distances for the quick transport of British goods and troops, but not a bolt or a nut was sought to be produced in the country.

When development of some industries in India appeared to be inevitable, the British interests, always alert and well-organised entered the field themselves. The industries were developed under British control and safely planted behind the rapidly rising tariff walls.

The luxury of protection has cost the Indian people about Rs. 500,00,00,000 but its main benefit has accrued to the British interests that dominate Indian industries.

In the railways not only the nine major lines (Capital Rs. 700 crores) are owned or operated by the British, but even of the thirty-one minor railways, twenty-eight (Capital Rs. 11,00,00,000) are in British hands. Of the hundred Jute Mills (Capital Rs. 23,00,00,000) working in India, over 50 (Capital Rs. 17,00,00,000) are under British control. Even in the Cotton Textile industry, which is popularly believed to be a monument of Indian enterprise, over 20 per cent of it is in British hands. In coal mines and tea and coffee plantations the British predominance is patent to all. In sugar, cement, paper, matches, they have significant shares. The deposits with British-owned and controlled banks are much larger than those with the Indian banks: Exchange Banks Rs. 75 crores, *Quasi-Indian Banks*: Rs. 155 crores, Indian Banks: Rs. 81 crores. In Insurance, 147 foreign companies draw an annual premium of Rs. 7 crores while 232 Indian Companies draw an annual premium of Rs. 8,75,00,000; but not all the latter are *swadeshi*. India has thus been reconquered behind the tariff wall.

These industries are controlled by a handful of "trusts": Bradys, Killick Pixons, Sassoons in Western India, Andrew Yule & Co., Martin & Co., McLeod & Co., etc., in eastern India. Every one of these trusts has many industrial concerns under it: Andrew Yule and Company, for instance, controls 51 concerns spread out in fifteen different fields of industrial activities.

FUNDAMENTALS OF DEMOCRACY

The theory of Democracy is not a definite system of political philosophy like Communism or Fascism, says Mr. P. Nagaraja Rao in the *Aryan Path* for December. It is a collection of principles that are generally regarded and accepted as intrinsically valid. They are accepted by the Democrat as self-evident.

What are the democratic principles? First, that the individual is of the greatest value in life and that the success of any civilisation or the efficiency of any government should be measured in terms of the scope provided for individual development.

The production of "the splendid individual and not the mechanically efficient society" is the aim of the Democrat. To a very large extent a Democrat is an individualist. The individual for the Democrat is not to be treated as "a drop of blood in a racial purity, nor as a cog in a proletarian or totalitarian machine, nor as an ant in a social termitary", but as a self that must live and grow according to the highest law of its being.

The second important principle of democracy is the belief in the principle of freedom as fostering the tender plant of individuality.

Freedom is the thing for which the individual lives and without it he is no better than a robot, an automaton. The denial of freedom is the denial of all that makes life worth living. A systematic denial of freedom reduces men to the level of brutes. The denial of freedom produces in men listlessness and cruelty together or in alternation. Passive adaptation is impossible for the individual; so the individuals that are denied freedom turn out to be grotesque and distorted specimens. In the long run their powers of endurance are also at an end. Endurance is the outcome of freedom. Without liberty an individual will not be able to learn to endure. Thus the denial of liberty would stand in the way of the achievement of true strength, which is valuable and real only where it is self-developed.

From these twin concepts of the sacredness of the individual and the necessity of freedom, all other minor tenets of Democracy follow.

The Democrat has no faith in the cult of the superman. The Democrat would never consent

to sacrifice the manifold personalities of the different individuals for the production of the more powerful or more imposing Leviathan. Democrats disbelieve in the principle that "the few must guide and the rest must follow". The Democrat believes that all men reach their best in different ways. The ordinary man is neither wicked at heart, nor weak in head; he is not even malleable clay to be properly shaped into form. The Democrat believes that the individual in a free environment has the greatest chance of rising to his full stature.

No true Democrat ever claims that Democracy is a final form of Government; but it is, as the writer truly observes, the least objectionable form of government that is practicable.

In the long run the Democratic principle makes for civilisation. It is not a mere form of government, it is an ideal philosophy of values. It is the secret of social peace. If human beings form one vast family, it is through the principle of Democracy that we may teach them, educate them to love one another and to pursue, in their common interests, the highest good of which mankind is capable. Call it enlightened self-interest if you like—but remember, it is enlightened—and therefore intensely human and not unworthy of men.

INDIAN BANK, LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED IN 1907)

Head Office: North Beach Road, MADRAS

LOCAL BRANCHES:—Esplanade, Mylapore, Royapettah, Sowcarpet, Purasawalkam, Triplicane and Theagaroyanagar;

BRANCHES:—Adoni, Alleppey, Bangalore, Bangalore Cantt., Bezwada, Bombay, Calicut, Cochin, Coimbatore, Colombo, Erode, Guntur, Jaffna, Karaikudi, Madurai, Nandyal, Pudukotah, Quilon, Salem, Tiruppur, Tiruvarur, Trichur, Trichinopoly, Tuticorin, Kumbakonam and Tirunelveli.

SUB-OFFICES:—Gudivada, Tonali, Bhimavaram, Repalli, Tanuku, Duggirala, Narasaraopet, Udumalpet, Devakottah and Maruteru.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 60,00,000
Issued and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 47,92,800
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 12,79,280
Reserve, Contingent and other Funds	Rs. 19,20,096

Total Working Funds on 30-6-'40 Rs. 5,15,24,973

All kinds of Banking Business including Foreign Exchange done.

For particulars, please apply to any of the Offices.

N. GOPALA IYER,

Secretary.

Jan. '41.

INDIAN ECONOMY AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Dr. C. R. Reddy, writing on the above subject in the *Twentieth Century* for December, points out that "the economic sovereignty of England over India must cease as much in the interests of England as of India. If India continues to be the weak link that she is today, the Imperial chain will scrap". Hence he urges that in India the State must undertake the primary responsibility for economic reconstruction.

For this it is not necessary, though it is desirable, to democratise the constitution. It is enough if the Central Government is nationalised by the constitution of a Cabinet of the nominees of the leading political organisations in the country so that they may fire the administration with our national ambitions and rouse the moral enthusiasm of the people. An economic planning inspired by the ambition to be a first-class State and equal Imperial Unit is best achieved by a Government in which the leaders of Indian opinion play a directing part. As things are, the popular feeling is that the Central Government as now constituted and functioning touches only the pockets of the people and not their hearts.

During the war, of course, the only right course is to invest our monies in fields that yield the quickest and best results; for we cannot afford to lose time preparing slow, undeveloped fields for a production which might not arrive in time for meeting swift mechanised attacks. So, I for one am not in the least opposed to the policy of buying or getting tanks and planes made in America or wherever they could be got in good quality and very good time. But this cannot be made the permanent policy of the State, leaving India for ever an impossible country for war industries with the exception of perhaps light munitions.

Indian industrialists complain that the shipbuilding, aviation and motor industries proposed to be started by them are not receiving the consideration due from the Government. Mr. Walchand Hirachand

has shown what an amount of help had been given by the British Government to Cunard and other shipping companies and how the attitude of the Indian Government to Indian shipping has been almost the reverse of helpful.

Since the immediate War policy of the Government must aim at quick and good results and cannot, except to a limited extent, concern itself with the slow process of preparing India for war production and other factors of national efficiency, it is necessary to create confidence in the people that the future would not be neglected or hampered as in the past; and this can be done only by nationalising the Central Government without reference to constitutional controversies. It is enough if for the present India is put under a strong and capable cabinet of National Leaders.

PRICE CONTROL

An informing article on "Price Control" is presented in the *Half Yearly Journal of the Mysore University* by Mr. Tirumalachar, who traces the history of the present price control scheme by the Government of India since September 1939. No scheme of Price Control, however perfect, can effectively cure all the evils of a soaring price level during period of war. For,

it can achieve its purpose only as a part of a co-ordinated and comprehensive policy of war economy. The roots of the problem lie deeper in the financing of increased Government demands by inflationary methods and in the physical shortage of goods. The cure must consequently be radical. Taxation must be high enough to prevent people from offering high retail prices. The compulsion to pay taxes has to be accompanied by the persuasion to lend to the Government with similar results. And a system of rationing will have to be introduced on a sufficiently wide scale to give a turn to the normal trading processes, which in war-time make retail shops the perfect centre for the activities of profiteers.

Price control will, therefore, be politically successful and economically sound only if it is regarded as one of the aspects of general economic policy. If, however, the present war is financed by inflationary means, then no measures of Price Control, however stringent, can prevent prices from rising. Indeed in these circumstances, it is not desirable to keep prices down. For if the Government does not raise the resources, it needs either by taxation or by the borrowing of genuine savings, then a rise in prices is the only way in which the consumption of the people can be reduced in order to set the necessary labour, materials and capital equipment free for the purposes of war.

CHRISTIAN INDIANS & NATIONALISM

Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, writing in the *New Review* for December, points out that the greatest hindrance to a happy and united India is the regrettable appearance of the spirit of separatism, which has most unfortunately manifested itself in some form or other in every part of the country. Almost everywhere, interested motives alone account for differences of opinion which interferes with the growth of our national unity. Practically every community, he says, claims a definite percentage of services and clamours whenever it feels dissatisfied with the proportion of Government patronage it enjoys. It is surprising to notice the grounds on which such claims are advanced.

Some communities base their claims on the fact that they constitute the backward, depressed or scheduled castes, others on the fact of their superior wealth, education or vested interests. Communities are not wanting which claim special treatment on account of their loyalty and services to the Empire and stress their value as recruits to the army. Political predominance in the past, fancied superiority as a fighting race and what amounts to their nuisance value are also put forward as reasons for special treatment. These claims for preferential treatment are dictated by the desire to have a larger share in the loaves and fishes of office than a particular community is entitled to on the basis of efficiency.

Speaking broadly, probably with the exception of the Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans, all minority communities form part of a single nation. In no sense of the term can they be regarded as aliens.

The Muslims, the Sikhs, the Indian Christians and other minority communities, to all intents and purposes, are members of the same great nation. And yet mutual distrust and suspicion

mark the relations of the different communities. Communalism has been found to pay with the result that many who, in their heart of hearts, are aware of its evil effects, are taking advantage of the present situation for the sake of immediate gain.

Speaking for the Christians, Dr. Mookerjee deplores that the so-called Communal Award has forced them to become a separate political entity. By no stretch of imagination could it lead to national solidarity. Hence he pleads for a revision of the constitution eliminating this anomaly.

Some change in the constitution is bound to come as soon as the present war is over in which we all hope that Britain will be victorious. For all we know, such changes may come even earlier. Now is the time for all of us to come together and to put in a united demand for either the annulment of the Communal Award altogether or, if that is regarded as too drastic a step, which I do not admit, to at least demand a substantial modification of it in the shape of joint electorates.

It is quite true that if we seek inclusion in the general electorate, it will imply our social, economic and political absorption or rather assimilation by the majority communities or, if you prefer it, our extinction as a separate and independent political entity. From this will follow the loss of that importance which some of us enjoy to-day as the leaders of the prominent members of a comparatively small group. The utter worthlessness of this artificial importance, which some of us are enjoying at present, is a matter of such common knowledge that it deceives no one.

I would, therefore, most earnestly entreat every Christian Indian to think over this matter earnestly and to come to a just and correct decision. Let those of us who are thinking ahead of the times continually and without any intermission agitate for the acceptance of this principle and educate our brothers in faith in political wisdom, so that the transition from the communal to the general electorate may be natural and an easy one, and the demand for it may emerge so naturally, spontaneously and universally as to be almost automatic.

VEDANTA DESIKA

Brahmachari Bhaktichaitanya writes about Sri Vedanta Desika, the great South Indian Vaishnavite Saint in the December number of the *Prabuddha Bharata*. The Brahmachari says that Desika was a versatile genius and a true philosopher who did not divorce philosophy from the realities of life. In those days of religious fanaticism, he combined in himself the most generous tolerance to the views that were not his own with the courage of his fundamental convictions. The writer continues:

The life of Desika impresses one with the contraries; he was a Kavi and a Tarkika, a saint and a savant, a stern ascetic and a householder. One sees him as a merciless debator with dialectical skill in great controversies, fighting with the lightning shafts of reason; another sees him as an Acharya expounding the scriptures with authority; for the third he is an ideal saint with innate beauty of character; for the fourth he is a mystic in whom boundless Para Bhakti to the Deity and burning love for his spiritual teacher are blended in perfect symphony.

Desika's great service to the cause of Sri Vaishnava Philosophy is recounted in the following words by the writer:—

Desika's great service to the cause of Sri Vaishnava philosophy was the saving of the *Sruta-prakasika*, the great gloss on the Sri Bhashya of Sri Ramanuja, by the famous Sudarsana Bhattarya, from destruction when the army of Malik Kafur, General of Allauddin sacked Srirangam in 1327 A.D. Sri Sudarsana Bhattarya, before he was killed in the general massacre, handed over to Desika his work as well as his two children. Desika with the precious gloss and the two children fled to Mysore territory where he stayed for a time. After some years having come to know that Srirangam was freed from the ruthless hands of the vandals, he returned to the holy city and resumed his old office.

Desika spent much of his time at Srirangam and Tiruvahindrapuram as an ideal householder living a life of absolute poverty. He spent the last years of his life in quiet meditation retiring from all philosophical wranglings. It is chronicled that he passed away after completing the full span of life.

VAISHNAVITE REFORMERS OF INDIA. By Prof. Rajagopalachari. Re. One. To Subscribers of "Indian Review," As. 12. G. A. Natesan & Co., Publishers, Madras.

TIMES OF INDIA ANNUAL

This Annual for 1941, which is priced Rs. Two, fully maintains its high standard alike in printing and get-up. Eight full plates in colour, besides numerous reproductions of photographs, make a sumptuous volume. "Shivaji at Aurangzeb's Court" is a fine picture depicting a well known scene in Indian history. The Mahratta Chieftain's indignant protest against the Emperor's insult is vividly portrayed. There are interesting articles on a variety of subjects of equal interest to the layman and scholar. H. H. The Maharaja of Nawanager recounts his shooting experiences. Other articles of note are: "The Power of Iron" by Verrier Elwin, "The Marwari Marionette Man" by A. Duarte, and "The Chitrakathis (The Picture Showmen of the Deccan)" by B. G. Murdeshwar. Altogether the Annual is replete with things to instruct and entertain the reader.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

INDIAN MUSEUMS AND CULTURAL RECONSTRUCTION. By H. Goetz. [The New Review, December 1940.]

GOVERNMENT AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION. By Clifford Manshardt. [The Indian Journal of Social Work, December 1940.]

A LIFE PICTURE OF SWAMI PARAMANANDA. By Sister Devamata. [Message of the East, September 1940.]

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA. By Rajani Kanta Das. [The Modern Review, December 1940.]

INDIA'S RIVER OF ROMANCE. By St. Nihal Singh. [The Times of India Annual 1941.]

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL. By Dr. Kalidasa Nag. [New Asia, December, 1940.]

PLAN OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDIA. By Sir A. P. Patro. [The Calcutta Municipal Gazette Anniversary Number.]

DEVELOPMENT OF TRAVANCORE FISHERIES. By Dr. C. C. John. [Travancore Information, November 1940.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

Questions of Importance

DR. SAPRU'S STATEMENT

In a statement drawing attention to the present political situation in the country, the Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru offers the following suggestions to end the dead-lock and bring about a National Government:—

1. (a) That Mahatma Gandhi, in whom all the powers and functions of the Congress are at present centred, and Mr. Jinnah should meet and meet promptly and discuss things in a free, open and large-hearted manner with the fixed determination that they must come to some sort of a settlement:

(b) That, not only should they meet between themselves, but they should also invite one or two leaders of the Hindu Sabha, the Sikhs and the Depressed Classes, etc., and I would make an earnest appeal to them just as I would to Mr. Jinnah, that, in the larger interests of the country, the spirit which should permeate them in their discussions should be different from that which permeates in public discussions. It will do no good at this juncture and certainly not promote the objective of unity or settlement to ask whether it is right or wrong to make the future of India dependent upon the will or the veto of the minorities. We must take the situation as it is at present.

(c) They must also see the Viceroy and press on him—1. to reconstruct for the period of the war his government so as to give it in substance the character of a National Government. From a practical point of view, it is entirely immaterial by what name you call it, whether you call it a 'national government' or a 'national executive' or merely an 'executive council', the essence of the whole thing being, that the number of non-official Indians, who command the confidence of large sections of the people, in whose honour and judgment the country can trust, should be preponderantly large.

2. That with the advent of the new Commander-in-Chief, or even before, an Indian Defence Member should be appointed as the moral effect of that on the imagination of the people will be immense, and in my opinion, Government in agreeing to it will be reviving the faith of the country and removing the sense of frustration, which, in the last analysis, is affecting the entire psychology of the country.

3. They should press on the Viceroy that heavy industries, particularly those connected with the war, including the manufacture of aeroplanes

should be started at as early a date as possible, even though Whitehall may be unwilling for one reason or another, and tell him plainly that the plea that technical experts are not available or cannot be got elsewhere is looked upon even by the friends of Government as a plea of obstruction or delay, which can bring no conviction to the Indian mind.

4. They must also draw attention to the present constitutional position in the provinces and tell him that if the old Ministries cannot be revived or cannot work smoothly, an attempt should be made with the goodwill of all to establish mixed or Coalition Ministries and even if this attempt fails, non-official Advisers to be associated with the administration of the provinces simultaneously with the reconstruction of the Central Government, and, lastly, that the War Board, which alone can at this stage bring British India and Indian States together on a common platform, be established provided it is going to be a live and active Board.

BRITISH M. P.'S' APPEAL TO INDIA

A letter to the people of India from friends in the House of Commons has been published in the press. The signatories include some well-known members belonging to different parties in the House. They underline the Viceroy's offer and plead for a provisional settlement.

The British people desire that the advance towards Indian political freedom should be made as rapidly as possible. Realities must, however, be faced. India will certainly appreciate that it is hardly possible for the British Government to take part in a complicated constitutional settlement in the midst of war. Mr. Gandhi has recognised this. But the war must not be made an excuse for indefinite delay. We are clear that the new Constitution must be set up immediately after the war and we think that the interval ought not merely to be a blank period. Why should not Indians get together? Is it not possible to find men in India with the necessary qualifications who will agree to settle down together to a period of hard work, striving to design the framework of a plan which will be the best not merely for one community or party or political organisation or class or caste but for India as a whole and for her 40 crores of people? Such seem to us the fundamentals.

MR. AMERY'S SLOGAN: "INDIA FIRST"

Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, applied the slogan "India First" when speaking at a luncheon in London on December 12. He said:

Let me say to begin with what I mean by the word "India". By India, I mean India as a whole: India as nature and history have shaped her; India with her infinite diversity and underlying unity; India as she is today and as we wish her to be in the years to come.

India, like our own island, has submitted to many influences from without.

The last, but in some respects the most potent, of all these external influences has been that of this country exercised upon India, now for nearly three hundred years. Its effect upon India's racial composition and internal social structure has been negligible. But in the political domain, the effect has far exceeded that of any of its predecessors.

The British rule alone succeeded in giving India that political unity which is the indispensable condition of her free and peaceful development. It gave to India what the Norman conquest gave England, a strong ordered administration. It gave what England won for herself in Magna Carta, the reign of law and a legal system, which Indian judges and lawyers have progressively contributed to administer and to enrich. It gave, above all, in the English language not only a common medium but a common foundation of political thinking among Indians of every class or creed. In that sense at least, the British influence in India has become an integral part of her national life, and India and England are today in political outlook and aspiration, if not in race, members of one political family.

What I want to emphasise is that in these things the political unity of India and the development in India of British conceptions of individual freedom and national self-government are intimately connected.

What then do I mean by India first. I think that I can best convey my meaning in alternative ways, putting myself in the place first of one and then of another of those to whom I wish to commend this watchword.

Let me begin by placing myself in the position of a British Indian, a member of the Hindu community, a believer in Indian freedom from outside control and in democracy—shall I say a follower of the Congress or of the Hindu Mahasabha. What should 'India first' mean for one in that position? How in that case should I interpret it for myself? Would it not be in some such sense as follows? If I put India first, then must I not win over to my conception of India's future my Muslim neighbour who is as essentially and necessarily a part of India as I am? I may prefer a democratic system on the simple majority basis that prevails in England and a closely knit centralised constitution.

Putting, himself in turn in the position of a follower of an Indian Muslim, a Ruler of an Indian State and an Englishman, Mr. Amery declared

that the slogan "India first" demanded from every element comprehensive tolerance and compromise; acceptance of the real India as it exists today, not the uncompromising insistence upon the immediate and complete realisation of the theoretical India which any particular element or party had inscribed upon its banner.

Believing as I do that the highest interest of Britain lies in the strength and permanence of the British Commonwealth, I know that the strength of that Commonwealth and the permanence of that Commonwealth can only be based on the fullest freedom, the fullest development, the fullest variety of individual life in each of its parts.

It was from that point of view that the Viceroy made his statement three months ago. That offer had for the moment been rejected, not because it was itself inadequate but because the spirit of "India first" was not strong enough to overcome the insistence on impracticable demands on the one side or undue suspicion on the other.

I am not prepared to believe that this will be India's final reaction to the offer which is still before her.

Mr. Amery continued that

there must be many of every party and every community in India, younger men with ideals and yet wide-eyed for reality, practical men of affairs who between them should be able to find a way out of a dead lock between contending Indian claims which could not serve either India or that common cause in the present conflict which every Indian knew was as much his own as it was ours. It is to them above all that I would commend the watchword of "India first".

MR. CHURCHILL ON "WAR AIMS"

"When this war is won as it surely will be—it must be one of our aims to establish a state of society where the advantages and privileges which hitherto have been enjoyed only by a few shall be far more widely shared by the men and youth of the nation as a whole." This statement was made by Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, speaking at his old school of Harrow.

SIR KUNWAR ON COMMUNALISM

In the very brief but impressive address that Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh delivered at the Lucknow University, he deplored that there is too much of communalism in India and "it has increased rather than diminished". He made a fervent appeal to the young men of the University to stop this insidious disease.

I am convinced that the main obstacle to political advance in this country is communal ill-feeling. The solution is not easy. But I suggest that it is only by having intimate friends among the followers of another creed, by appreciating their point of view, and above all by a spirit of compromise on which, Burke has said, "all Government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue and every prudent act is founded", that Communalism can be successfully attacked. Should you for this purpose need inspiration, I invite you to study, as I did last cold weather the writings of the mystics: Hindu, Christian and Muslim, and learn from them the eternal truth of the fundamental unity of man transcending all diversity.

He revealed that while entertaining Mahatma Gandhi and later Mr. Jinnah in his house in Simla, he took the opportunity "to beg of them in all humility to see each other and to discuss ways and means for ending the present tension". And he wound up by saying "men and women of our generation have failed to solve this question. May you succeed when we have failed!"

MR. JINNAH'S SLOGAN

"Pakistan is not far off. Every Mussalman in every town and village is ready to sacrifice for Pakistan," declared Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, addressing a public meeting at Ahmedabad on December 27. He said that Dr. Moonje talked of Hindu nation, Hindu rule and Hindu kingdom. While the Hindu Mahasabha spoke plainly, the Congress spoke subtly, but they both spoke the same thing in substance and letter.

INDIA AND THE WAR

Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, in the course of his address to the Convocation of the Patna University, declared:

The finest anti-Nazi material is in India, and it is nothing short of a tragedy that she is still mainly unreconciled. If freedom of all people is the aim of this war, as it should be, then those who were conquered in the past must be set free. To win the war will not mean much if it does not remove the great wrongs of the present world. We must demonstrate even to the enemy that we reverence the ideals of justice and freedom which we condemn him for rejecting. British statesmen do not seem to realise sufficiently that new forces are at work which require a new outlook and interpretation.

There are many injustices, added Sir Radhakrishnan, in the British system which are corrupting but that should not betray us into blurring the distinction between unfulfilled justice and a clean negation of justice. Every individual is obliged to choose one rather than the other. Even for those who suffer from the injustices of the British system, the duty is clear. It is to defend the cause of Britain and at the same time assist Britain to remedy the injustices which are manifestly inconsistent with her professed ideals.

MR. BOSE AND CONGRESS PRESIDENT

In the course of a long statement commenting on the disciplinary action taken by the Congress President against the Deputy Leader and 13 other members of the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose characterises it as *ultra vires* of the Congress constitution and indulges in a personal attack on Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Mr. Bose says that since the Working Committee has handed over all its powers to Mahatma Gandhi, the only single individual who can speak in the name of the Congress is Gandhiji and not Maulana Azad. What more, it is the Working Committee and not the President by himself that can take disciplinary action.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India, delivering the Convocation Address to the Osmania University, said that he was anxious to see the Universities taking a more useful and prominent part in Indian public life, and it was on this account that he had been led to suggest directions in which their activities would find ample scope. He was not advocating that they should plunge into party politics, but rather that they should give an impulse to political thought based upon historical knowledge, instructed sympathy and that sense of proportion which he had ventured to single out as the most valuable gift which a University can confer upon its children.

HINDI CONVOCATION

"Your study of Hindi is really symbolic of the coming change, of the new social order that will very soon be established in this country," said Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitharamayya addressing the new graduates at the Tenth Annual Convocation of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha at Madras.

The Convocation was held in a specially erected pandal and the new graduates, nearly 50 in number, including four women, marched in a procession.

Mr. M. Satyanarayana, General Secretary, said the Sabha had been conducting three grades of examinations since 1922 and so far nearly 116,823 candidates have sat for the examinations, the number this year being 19,023. In the Rashtra Basha Visharad examinations, of 3,153 candidates who had appeared till now, only 1,676 had passed; this year 141 candidates had passed this examination.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

The Convocation of the Nagpur University was held on December 7, H. E. Sir Henry Twynam, the Chancellor, presiding. Four hundred and eighty-three graduates were admitted to their respective degrees: of these 11 were women. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Sir Moropant Joshi were admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*.

Addressing the Convocation, His Excellency paid a glowing tribute to the successful and vigorous administration of the University under the guidance of Mr. Kadar. He continued:

I am very glad to hear that a degree in commerce has now been instituted. I feel that there is bound to be increasing scope for the employment of men with degrees in commerce. The formidable competition which now obtains in the legal and medical professions makes it desirable that an increasing number of young men should make themselves eligible for employment in the higher ranks of commerce and industry by securing commerce degrees.

To the students in particular, His Excellency said:

Cultivate a philosophic mind and you can smile not only at adversity but at all the petty irritants which are the inevitable companions of daily existence. When you find difficulties on your studies, when things do not go just as you would like them to go, and, especially when you feel overworked, there is no better remedy than I know of than to repeat to yourself the words of Marcus Aurelius: "Our lives are what our thoughts make them."

STUDENTS AND SATYAGRAHA

"I will be too willing to take all the students in the *satyagraha* movement but I do not believe in half-hearted measures. If you want to join the movement, you should leave the colleges altogether and get permission of your parents. But on the other hand if you want to continue your studies in the colleges, you should do nothing which would amount to a breach of the college discipline."

This in brief was the message given by Mr. Gandhi to the Madras students who sought his advice at Wardha.

THE DEBT RELIEF ACT

The Federal Court by a majority consisting of the Chief Justice and Sir S. Varadachariar dismissed the appeal, questioning the validity of the Madras Agriculturists' Debt Relief Act.

Sir Maurice Gwyer in his judgment said: "It must inevitably happen from time to time that legislation though purporting to deal with a subject in one list, touches also on a subject in another list, and the different provisions of the enactment may be so closely intertwined that blind adherence to a strictly verbal interpretation would result in a large number of statutes being declared invalid, because the Legislature enacting them may appear to have legislated in a forbidden sphere. Hence the rule which has been evolved by the Judicial Committee whereby the impugned statute is examined to ascertain its pith and substance or its true nature and character for the matter of that.

I am clear that the pith and substance of the Madras Act whatever it may be, cannot at any rate be said to be legislation with respect to negotiable instruments or promissory notes, which are central subjects. And it seems to me quite immaterial that many or even most of the debts with which it deals are in practice evidenced by or based upon such instruments. That is an accidental circumstance which cannot affect the question.

Suppose that at some later date money-lenders were to adopt a different method of evidencing the debts of those to whom they lend money, how could the validity or invalidity of the Act vary with money-lenders' practice? I am of opinion therefore that the Act cannot be challenged as invading the forbidden field of List I (the Federal Legislative Lists) for it was not suggested that it dealt with any item in that list other than No. 28."

THE T. N. & Q. BANK CASE

The curtain was rung down on the Travancore National and Quilon Bank case when, on December 9, Justices Sankarabubbier and Madhavan Pillai delivered separate but concurring judgments in the appeal preferred by the former Directors of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank against the conviction and sentence of the Trivandrum Sessions Court on charges of falsification of accounts, etc.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction against accused (1) to (4) but modified the sentences as follows: The sentence on the first accused K. C. Mammen Mapillai, ex-Chairman of the Bank, was reduced to three-years' simple imprisonment and the fine to Rs. 1,000, the sentence on the second accused K. C. Eapen, ex-Vice-Chairman of the Bank who died recently was abated consequent on his death except for the fine of Rs. 500 which was maintained. The sentences on the third accused, C. P. Mathen, ex-Managing-Director of the Bank, and the fourth accused K. M. Eapen were reduced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 each. The fifth accused, K. V. Verghese was acquitted.

VITHALBHAI'S LEGACY

Sardar Vallabhai Patel recently wrote a letter to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad stating that he had sent direct to the treasurer of A. I. C. C. a cheque for Rs. 1,00,000, being a bequest under the will of the Sardar's brother, the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel.

The Sardar has requested the Congress President to form a committee to spend the amount as it may think fit.

The President has replied thanking the Sardar and asking him and other heirs to create a trust named after the late Vithalbhai Patel and have it registered.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE

Notwithstanding the generally adverse conditions prevailing in the country, during the year ending 30th June 1940, 6,901 policies of the Public Branch, of the Mysore Government Insurance Department were issued for an assurance of Rs. 58,61,900.

The total business in force at the end of the year was 12,280 policies assuring Rs. 3,88,31,300, while the closing balance of the Fund at the end of the year 1939-40 was Rs. 1,01,38,600.

As a result of the actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 30th June, 1938, a simple reversionary bonus of Rs. 20 per thousand per annum was declared on all with profit policies in force on the date of valuation.

Mysore State is the pioneer in throwing open life insurance under its guarantee to its subjects. The assurance amounts are guaranteed by the State Revenues and as the business of the Branch is managed with the utmost economy, it has been possible to afford the maximum assurance cover consistent with security at a minimum cost. Started in 1915, after 25 years' experience with compulsory insurance for its officials, the Public Branch of the Department, though open only to Mysoreans (by birth or domicile), has within the short period of its existence been able to achieve remarkable results and thus to secure a fairly high rank among the foremost life offices in India, both as regards the progress of business and its utility to the general public. Though a Department of Government, the Public Branch is in its dealings with constituents conducted on up-to-date lines of a commercial concern.

NEW BRITISH SCHEME

The whole adult population of the United Kingdom is covered by a scheme of compensation for injury or death due to enemy action. The scheme announced by Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, provides for weekly payments varying between 35 shillings and 7 shillings according to the category of the person injured.

Reuter's lobby Correspondent says that it is claimed that no other Government or country has made such ample provisions for such cases in the present war. Pensions will be payable in cases of long term disablement while the widow of a civilian worker, whose death was due to enemy action, may receive 50 shillings weekly for the first 10 weeks following her husband's death.

INSURANCE ACT AMENDING BILL

It is understood that according to present plans a Bill to amend the Insurance Act will be introduced in the budget session of the Central Assembly. The Bill which embodies proposals discussed at the Conference of Insurance interests and Government of India representatives held at Simla last summer seeks *inter alia* to make the office of the Superintendent of Insurance self-supporting.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE

The *United Press* understands that the Government of Bengal are examining a scheme for compulsory life insurance of all Government servants.

THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS

The annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce met at Calcutta on December 16.

Welcoming His Excellency the Viceroy, H. E. the Governor of Bengal, the delegates and the guests, Mr. H. J. S. Richardson, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, said that

in the background of the present terrific events, India's failure to secure unity at a time like the present must be fraught with consequences which had not been sufficiently considered by political India.

Mr. Richardson referred to the setting up of an Export Advisory Council

as a most welcome endeavour on the part of the Government of India to find a solution of the many difficult problems arising out of the abnormal circumstances.

His Excellency Lord Linlithgow, addressing the meeting, reviewed the events of the past year at considerable length and referred to India's contribution to war effort and the industrial development resulting therefrom and wound up with a *resume* of the efforts made by His Majesty's Government to solve the constitutional dead-lock. Appealing for support in solving the constitutional problem, His Excellency reiterated that His Majesty's Government's objective was to lead India to the proclaimed goal of Dominion Status and that as early as may be.

There is nothing more that we can do than we have done. We are entitled to claim, we do claim, and I claim today that it is for the Indian parties themselves, for those communities' interests and political leaders concerned to get together and to see what they can do by way of reaching an accommodation with one another against the background which I have just mentioned.

His Excellency then referred to the *satyagraha* movement and remarked that while he had every respect for genuine conscientious objection, the Government had

a duty to this country to see that India's war effort is not in any way impeded, that not a single sepoy is deprived of the arms and ammunition that he needs, whether by speeches or by more active forms of opposition.

A cable from the British Federation recognizing "the increasingly vital part which industries co-ordinated by the Eastern Group Conference will play in the future conduct of the war" was read. In reply, the Associated Chambers reaffirmed their determination to assist to the full with India's contribution towards the defence of the Empire.

One of the two resolutions, moved by W. J. Yammie of Bengal Chamber, urged upon the Government of India the need for an immediate amendment of Section 10 (2) (VII) of the Indian Income-Tax Act.

Mr. H. S. Town of Madras Chamber of Commerce seconded the resolution which was carried.

The second resolution was moved by Mr. R. R. Haddow of Bengal Chamber of Commerce and seconded by Mr. A. Macintosh of Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The resolution urged that all taxes and royalties, however calculated, payable to Provincial Governments or local authorities should be allowable as a business expenditure, as the Association was convinced that these were in fact expanded wholly for the purpose of the business and urged that Section 10 (4) of the Indian Income-tax Act should be suitably amended.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was elected to nominate the President of the Association for the year 1940-41.

Mr. R. D. Deuniston, Deputy President of the Chambers and delegate from the Madras Chamber of Commerce, proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy.

BRITISH WOMEN IN GERMANY

In the course of a question relating to the exchange of British women detained by German Government, Colonel Evans asked the Foreign Secretary to bear in mind a letter received from one of these persons, dated October 1st, alleging that there had been no change of clothing for five months, they had not received any parcels or letters of any kind and were fed on potatoes and had no occupation. In view of these circumstances and the small number of British women involved, Col. Evans asked if the Government would take steps to see that representations were made to proper quarter at the earliest moment.

Replying, Mr. R. A. Butler said that Government realised the seriousness of the position and were aware of the difficulties existing in putting things right.

On October 31, the total number of persons detained in Britain under Defence Regulations was 1,371.

The figure is given in a white paper dealing with the subject, which also states that during that month 33 persons were detained, all being British subjects although 16 of them of enemy origin.

SATYAGRAHA AND WOMEN

A report seems to be current, says Mr. Mahadev Desai explaining Mahatma Gandhi's instructions that the Mahatma has prohibited the offering of civil disobedience by women. This is obviously based on some misunderstanding. When *satyagraha* was started, he had permitted some women, who were outside the classes of M. L. A's Central and Provincial, and A. I. C. C. members, to offer civil disobedience as an exception.

All he has done now is to restrict the civil disobedience for the time being only to the members of the three classes who satisfy the requisite conditions. As a result, some women from Gujarat, who were originally permitted but who do not belong to any of the three classes, were asked not to offer civil disobedience. This seems to have given rise to the current misleading report. It was never intended to debar women who are members of the Legislatures or of the A. I. C. C. All those who are outside the three classes, whether they are men or women, have to await their turn.

MRS. RANGANADHAN

An important addition to the Royal Indian Navy has been made with the launching of a new warship from a British ship-building yard recently. The naming ceremony was performed by Mrs. S. E. Ranganadhan, wife of Diwan Bahadur S. E. Ranganadhan, adviser to the Secretary of State for India, who was also present.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

It is understood that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has not been permitted by Mahatma Gandhi to offer *satyagraha* again.

Mrs. Naidu will be recouping her health while devoting herself to Congress work in Bombay and might undertake a tour, her health permitting. She will go back to Hyderabad and rest there.

MRS. KRIPALINI

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalini, wife of Acharya Kripalini, was sentenced under the Defence of India Rules to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 at Fyzabad where she was tried.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS

The twenty-sixth session of the Indian Philosophical Congress met at Madras on December 20, Dr. Sen Gupta of the Lucknow University presiding.

Sir Mahomed Usman, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, welcoming the delegates to the Congress said that it was twelve years since the Congress met in Madras. During that period they had a decade of peace and were looking forward to its continuance. But unfortunately they were now in the grip of another merciless war brought on by the "wicked, brutal and selfish ambition of Hitler". The need for philosophy was never greater than at present.

In his presidential address, Dr. Sen Gupta observed:

People must 'live by bread' and must fasten a firm grip on the world of things. At the same time, the social and the cultural stimuli must be permitted to operate on the mind. Civilisation and its progress represent a nice balance between these two divergent lines of evolution.

When people are out to exploit others in order that they themselves may have a place under the sun, when they impose their will upon others by reason of their animal prowess, they force life and mind, their own and of others, to the low level functions. When men regress to the life of naked impulses, to the primal stage of restless hunger for material gain at the cost of others, they commit a crime against nature and culture alike.

There was a general discussion on "Nationalism" and the papers submitted by Prof. A. R. Wadia, Mr. J. F. Butler and Mr. J. C. Banerjee formed the basis of discussion.

MR. K. NATARAJAN

A Committee, with the Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar as President, has been formed in Bombay to give expression to the public appreciation of the services rendered to the country by Mr. K. Natarajan through his fifty-year old weekly—*The Indian Social Reformer*. The appeal issued for funds is an admirable estimate of Mr. Natarajan's character and work. "He was always free, frank and fearless in the expression of his views, but never unfair. He wished to be heard and was heard with respect." It is proposed to endow a scholarship for journalism in the Bombay University for which at least Rs. 10,000 will be required. If funds permit, other memorials will be considered.

DR. C. R. REDDY

Dr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, was the recipient of numerous tokens of tribute on the occasion of his Shastiabdapoorthi on December 10. Glowing tributes were paid by prominent men in different walks of life, who met at a public meeting in Vizagapatam under the presidentship of Sir C. V. Raman who referred in eloquent terms to his contribution to the public life of India in the field of education and especially to Andhradesa.

The Committee formed to commemorate the occasion presented a bronze bust of Dr. Reddy to the University. It was unveiled at the University pavilion by H. E. the Governor of Madras.

SIR WILLIAM BEARDSSELL

By the death which occurred in England, on December 6, of Sir William Beardsell, Madras, has lost one of its distinguished former citizens, and a well-known business-man in the province.

The late Sir William Beardsell came out to India in 1887, joining Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Abdul Azeez Badsha Sahib and Co. as an assistant. Fifteen years later he founded the firm of W. A. Beardsell and Co. continued to be its Managing Director till September 1939.

For two successive years, 1913 and 1919, the late Sir William Beardsell was Sheriff of Madras. He was Knighted in 1919.

PRINCE ALI KHAN

Prince Ali Khan, son of H. H. the Aga Khan, now holds an emergency commission in the British forces. The announcement of his appointment as Second Lieutenant in the Wiltshire Regiment has been gazetted.

SARDAR SAMPURAN SINGH

Sardar Sampuran Singh, Leader of the Congress Assembly Party in the Punjab, has been expelled from the Party by the Congress President, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, for his conduct in court after his recent arrest.

A SURGICAL FEAT FOR CANCER

Curing cancer by even complete amputation of a lung has now become a definite success.

Six years ago a Pittsburgh physician was having cancer of the lung and experts gave up his case as hopeless. The patient went to St. Louis and met a famous surgeon Evarts Ambrose Graham. Dr. Graham decided on a desperate measure, never before tried in the history of surgery. Complete amputation of the cancerous lung in one stage that was the surgeon's decision.

An incision was made down the sick man's back, beside and below his shoulder blade. Carefully Dr. Graham slit through tough chest muscles, removed sections of seven ribs, neatly severed the lumpy grey lung high up where the windpipe separates into two branches.

Then he tied the stump with a tight catgut knot. Finally, he stitched up the chest muscles. To his great joy, his patient survived.

Since then hundreds of lung amputations have been performed in America with great success. "In suitable cases," says Dr. Graham, "where the cancer is not too far advanced, the operation can be done with a mortality of only 10 per cent."

PULLED TOOTH RESTORES VISION

The remarkable case of a woman of 53, who had the sight of one of her eyes restored by the removal of a tooth is recorded in *The Optician*.

The sight of her right eye started to fail, and vision became blurred, it says. She had been indulging in a lot of needlework and put it down to this cause; but the sight became gradually worse until she consulted an oculist. He diagnosed a burst blood vessel in the eye.

Sometime later the woman became conscious of a pain in her upper jaw. This was rather unaccountable, for she had all her teeth removed some years before. She went to a dentist, who discovered a complete tooth embedded in the upper jaw.

He removed it, and from that moment, the eye began to regain its sight.

HEALTH

CURARE

South American Indians have killed many of their enemies with arrows dipped in poison. What was the deadly concoction they used? Long ago it was discovered that the arrow-poison was curare obtained from certain plants, but the formula for its manufacture remain a closely-guarded secret.

Two Americans, a surgeon and an explorer, have discovered the secret. They won the confidence and friendship of some of the natives of Ecuador the explorer was elected a witch doctor to a tribe and were shown how curare was made. Their purpose in seeking this information was not, of course, to learn a new method of poisoning enemies. They wanted to know how to manufacture curare in the treatment of various diseases.

It is claimed that curare has brought relief from pain cases of spastic paralysis, which is more prevalent and more deadly than infantile paralysis. In some instances relief came almost immediately.

HEART BEATS AND LONG LIFE

The pace of your heartbeats is an indication of your expectation of life, according to American doctors who examined 2,332 adult males for life insurance purposes. A man in early middle age whose heart beats 72 times a minute has a better average chance of long life, they consider, than a man whose heart beats faster.

But if you find your heartbeats exceed 72 a minute, you can take consolation from the doctors' rider that any person may be an exception to the average.

BIRTH-RATES IN EUROPE AND ASIA

According to the current *Statistical Yearbook*, the birth-rates of the leading countries of Europe and Asia are as follows:

France	14
Britain	15
Germany	19
Italy	23
Japan	30

India's birth-rate is 48, according to Tietze (Dr. Christoph Tietze of Vienna).

CURRENCY AND BANKING

CURRENCY BATTLE IN CHINA

A 'currency battle' between the Japanese-sponsored National Government in China at Nanking and Chinese Government at Chungking has begun with the organization of a central reserve bank issue by the Nanking Government, states the Domei Agency.

The new Central Bank starts operating from January 6, with headquarters at Nanking and branches at Shanghai and in other cities. Capitalized at a hundred-million, the new central bank will have its note issue covered with gold and silver specie for 40 per cent. Circulation of the currency of the new bank will be limited to three provinces: Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Kwangsi. The Chungking dollar, now in circulation, will be withdrawn by the new bank which will exchange the Nanking for the Chinese National dollar at par.

THE TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK

The Full Bench of the Travancore High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Abraham Verghese, and Justices Mr. Nokes and Ramakrishna Iyer, on the 9th last month, delivered judgment in the petition filed by Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri on behalf of the Committee of Inspection, Travancore National and Quilon Bank creditors, praying for co-operation between the courts of Madras and Travancore in the matter of equal distribution of assets. Their Lordships delivered different but concurring judgments.

INDIGENOUS BANKERS

The Publicity Officer, Assam, recently issued the following Press Note:

For indigenous bankers to avail of the concession rates of remittance notified by the Reserve Bank of India and published by a Press Note No. 39, dated 5-10-40, they were required to apply to the nearest treasury or sub-treasury officer for enlistment. For the benefit of those who may not like to apply to a treasury or sub-treasury officer for confidential reasons, it has further been arranged that such bankers will be permitted to send their applications direct to the Reserve Bank of India.

RESEARCH ON RAILWAYS

The Standing Finance Committee for Railways at its recent meeting is understood to have approved a scheme for the creation of a permanent research organisation for Indian Railways.

It was explained that the necessity for continuous experiment and research in all technical matters had been repeatedly stressed by several expert committees who had reported and advised on subjects connected with the working of Indian railways in recent years.

Under the proposal, individual railways would refer their problems to the central research organisation. The Committee is still discussing proposals relating to expenditure on open line works.

MR. S. PURNAIYA

Mr. S. Purnaiya, Deputy Chief Commercial Superintendent, South Indian Railway, has been appointed Chief Transportation Superintendent in the place of Mr. J. F. C. Reynolds, who has been appointed Agent and General Manager. Mr. Purnaiya is the first Indian who has been appointed to this place.

ASSAM-BENGAL & B. B. & C. I. RAILWAYS

It has been decided to terminate the contracts of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company and the Assam-Bengal Railway Company and notices have been being served accordingly.

The railways will be taken over for management by the State from January 1, 1942.

E. B. RAILWAY

A communique issued by the Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, announces that the dismantling of the Kalukhali-Bhatiapara branch line of the Eastern Bengal Railway is suspended for the present and the booking of such traffic to and from the branch as had been stopped is being resumed with immediate effect.

THE MUSIC CONFERENCE

The Maharaja of Travancore declared open the 14th Music Conference at the Senate House, Madras, on December 22. The Maharani of Travancore, mother of the Maharaja, was also present.

An address was presented by the members of the Music Academy, Madras, to the Maharaja on the occasion. The Music Conference has been organised by the Music Academy in co-operation with the Indian Fine Arts Society.

The Maharaja in his speech said that the aims which they of the Music Conference had set before themselves were precisely those which also animated them in Travancore. They in Travancore were the inheritors of a great tradition and it was no small responsibility to hand on to succeeding generations the torch lit by Maharaja Swati Tirunal. But, in all artistic matters mutual exchange of thought and sympathetic criticism were of the utmost value, and he felt that they would not be asking in vain for these.

Following the opening of the Conference, the President, Mr. Vedanta Bhagavathar, delivered his Address.

TYAGARAJA CELEBRATION

A month's programme for celebrating the memory of Tyagaraja, the great singer and composer of South India, is a welcome feature of the season in Madras.

The celebrations commenced with the unveiling of a portrait of the saint and composer in the premises of the well known Rasika Ranjini Sabha, Mylapore.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, who unveiled the portrait, mentioned the interesting fact that Tyagaraja and the Ruler of Travancore, Swati Tirunal, were contemporaries in the middle of the 19th century. The latter himself being a composer exchanged ideas on musical science with Tyagaraja. The Maharaja composed in Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Hindi, Urdu and Marathi, and his manuscripts were being discovered in Poona and Agra and are being collected. A school for the cultivation of music has been started and it is to be hoped that more of them will follow.

PENTANGULAR FINAL

In the Pentangular Cricket final at Bombay, held on December 21, between the Rest and the Muslims, the Rest were all out for 202 runs in their first innings.

There were two changes in each side, Masud Salauddin and Dilawar Hussain displaced Hakim and Chippa in the Muslim side, while Richards and A. C. Pereira stood down for A. K. Bhalariao and B. P. Kadam in the Rest's side.

The teams:—

Muslims: Wazir Ali (Captain), M. Salauddin, K. C. Ibrahim, Amir Elahi, Dilawar Hussain, K. S. Nasruddin, S. M. Kadri, Saeed Ahmed, Mushtaq Ali, Abbas Khan and Y. Sheikh. Reserves: S. Heptulla, U. R. Chippa and Daud Khan.

The Rest: J. Harris (Captain), M. Cohen, S. R. Arolkar, J. O. Gonsalves, A. K. Bhalariao, W. L. Mascarenhas, V. S. Hazare, E. Alexander, P. P. Fernandez, A. Fernandes and B. P. Kadam. Reserves: V. Alexander.

Umpires: Messrs. J. R. Patel and H. D. Billimoria.

CEYLON VS. MADRAS

Ceylon beat Madras by three wickets in one of the most exciting matches, played on Chepauk grounds, Madras. Ram Singh scored a brilliant century for Madras, though in vain.

Acknowledging the congratulations of a Madras Sporting reporter, S. S. Jayawickrama, the Ceylon Captain, prior to the departure of the Ceylon team for Calcutta, said that this was one of the most exciting matches he had played so far and that all the players enjoyed the match very much.

THE RANJIT TROPHY

Madras beat Mysore by 3 wickets in the only innings played in the Inter-Provincial Cricket match in the South Zone for the Ranji Trophy. From 89 for 4 wickets, Madras rallied on a wicket which was none too encouraging for batsmen and hit up 174 for 7 passing Mysore's total 171 with 3 wickets to spare. This was mainly due to the steady batting of M. Swaminathan and M. J. Gopalan.

X-RAY PHOTOGRAPHS

X-ray photographs, a useful but hitherto expensive aid in diagnosing diseases and injuries, can now be made at a cost of about a penny apiece. A New York doctor has devised a method that employs a miniature 35-mm. camera fitted with an F/1.5 lens and enclosed within light-tight box almost three feet long. A shaft extends from the camera and is used to turn the film after each exposure, making it unnecessary to open the camera box. In use, the camera shutter is always left open, X-rays streaming from their source through the body of the patient and the light-proof box on to the supersensitive film. For viewing the developed film, a projector mounted on a wooden support magnifies the film image by projecting it into a paper screen for examination. The apparatus is expected to be of special value in making low-cost X-ray photographs of the human chest and abdomen.

ELEMENT 85

From Switzerland and from America it, is reported, that physicists have discovered a new chemical element, Number 85. The elements are numbered according to the electric charge on their nuclei. Element 1 is hydrogen, because it has a charge of 1 unit; at the other end of the scale is uranium, with a charge of 92 units and therefore known as element 92.

The discovery of element 85 completes the range of discovered elements from 1 to 92, though there is some doubt about number 61. The Swiss scientist has given the name of helvetium to the element he claims as number 85. The Americans so far have not named their find. They obtained the new substance which they believe is 85, by means of the instrument known as a cyclotron, from which they bombarded bismuth with particles charged with an energy of 32 million volts.

THE NEW 35-TON TANK

No known anti-tank gun can penetrate the thick hide of the new 35-ton tank now being used in the British army.

Britain pushing ahead fast with her output of tanks and men to man them in a terrific bid to make up the leeway in a type of warfare she originated and Germany developed.

"VOICE OF SATAN"—A WAR FILM

The "Voice of Satan" produced by Wadia Movietone from a story by Ezra Mir is a one reel war publicity film exposing the lies behind the German-Hindustani broadcasts.

The film opens with a family scene in a typical well-to-do house. Opinions in the household are divided on the subject of India participating in the war. One of the two sons explains the direness of India's plight should Britain lose the war, pointing his moral by reading out the passage from Hitler's "Mein Kampfe" which reveals that in his opinion Asiatics are only fit to be slave peoples. But the father says that according to German broadcasts, India would be better off under Nazi rule. The son then says that a friend of his who has escaped from Germany, will come in and tell them of his experiences in that country.

When the student arrives and tells the interested family exactly how he was brutally beaten by the Gestapo before appearing before the microphone, where he was handed his script ready written for him by Goebbels' Propaganda Department. To ensure that he read only what was written without any interpolations of his own, there were Gestapo men standing by with loaded revolvers and an interpreter.

When his shocked friends have heard his story, the father switches off the radio which is just beginning the German-Hindustani hour and the sad student wonders aloud if some other wretched compatriot is being ill-treated so that the Nazi propaganda machine can go grinding on. As a result of these disclosures, we leave the family with the two sons in uniform since they have passed their examinations for the Indian Air Force and are off on active service with the full consent of their parents.

THE FILM—BAGHI

The Madras Government, after perusing the suspension order of the Madras Board of Film Censors, have directed that the film entitled 'Baghi' produced by Sree Vishnu Cinetone Company, Bombay, and passed by the Bombay Board of Film Censors shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in the province of Madras.

MODERN MOTOR CAR DESIGN

"Modern automobile design may make an aesthetically pleasing car, but many of its features detract from a car's safety," said Dean A. Fales, Associate Professor of Automotive Engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at a meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Steeply sloped windshields and rear windows are objectionable, because they gather more dirt and in some cases even cause double vision—interior reflections produce two images of a traffic light. They may even cause blinding reflections of the sun for drivers of other cars. Rear vision is so limited in many recent cars that backing becomes difficult. The large blind spots in the rear quarter prevent drivers from seeing overtaking cars.

The use of sealed beam headlights gives better illumination of the road at night, but by placing the driver closer to the road subjects him to increased glare.

He further observed "the lower cars give the driver a false sense of security and no passenger car can be built low enough that some drivers cannot leave the road and turn over. Seating positions in the older cars and busses and trucks give the driver better vision and enable better manoeuvring in congested traffic as well as place drivers out of the headlight glare zone".

CARS AND TYRES

The faster you drive your motor car, the shorter will be the life of the tyres—this is a summary of part of an address given recently by a tyre manufacturer to a group of engineers. One driver, he said, may get 35,000 miles from a set of tyres while another, using the same kind of tyres, gets only 5,000 miles of service. It was largely a question of speed.

According to his experience and the results of tests, front tyres lasted nearly half as long again, and rear tyres gave twice as much service at 55 m.p.h. than at 70 m.p.h. Too rapid acceleration and faulty driving around curves, in the opinion of this expert, were two of the chief factors responsible for the premature wearing out of tyres.

WORLD'S LONGEST AIR ROUTE

The longest commercial air service in the world, a continuous route of 17,853 miles, will be operated by British organisations directly the Newfoundland base is free from ice and able to accept the North Atlantic air link.

Meanwhile, Britain's great war-plane industry is to be made ready to be turned over to civil aviation as soon as peace comes. Firms producing large military types of aircraft have been instructed to keep constantly in mind the possibility of civil variants and, the Air Minister proposes to set up a strong civil aviation advisory committee to plan for the future while Britain is still at war.

Empire air services are carrying on without interruption by the war and have now come under the unified control of the newly established British Airway Corporation.

'PLANE FIRE RESEARCH

One of the gravest of air perils—fire starting in a plane's motor—may be eliminated with an extinguisher under development. An automatic detector in each engine housing warns a pilot of the outbreak of fire by flashing a red lamp on the instrument panel. Simply by turning a small valve, the pilot releases a stream of carbon dioxide gas, carried in small steel bottles under high pressure. Piped to the engine, the fire-smothering gas escapes from tiny holes in a ring shape tube encircling the cylinders. After an oil fire had been allowed to burn for twenty seconds in a recent test, the gas extinguisher put out the flames in five seconds.

"WHIRLWIND"

A new British fighter plane named "Whirlwind" which, as Lord Beaverbrook revealed, is now in action, is one of the fastest planes in the world.

Details concerning this new fighter are still secret, but it is newer than the eight gun Spitfire which has a speed of 400 miles per hour and a "ceiling" of about five miles. The "Whirlwind" incorporates new features and may soon be as famous as the Spitfires and the Hurricanes.

TWELFTH INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE

The Twelfth Industries Conference was opened by H. E. the Governor of the United Provinces on the 17th of last month at Lucknow.

The Conference supported the proposal to send trade delegations to Africa, South America, Australia and New Zealand and such other countries as might be necessary for the purpose of discovering new markets or expanding the old ones, both in connexion with raw materials and manufactured goods.

The question of the supply of dyes for hand-loom and cottage industries was discussed, and it was decided that such Provinces and States as desired to participate in the Government's scheme for the distribution of dyes should put their requirements before the Government of India.

It had been urged by the representatives of Bombay that an institution something on the lines of the British Standard should be set up in India. The Conference considered, however, that so far as technical standardisation was concerned, it was not possible to set up any body during the war. In so far as commercial standardisation was concerned, however, the Conference thought that the matter should be examined in consultation with the industries concerned and the Export Advisory Council.

The Commerce Member, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, made a statement concerning the establishment and purpose of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and it was agreed by the Conference that there was no longer any necessity for the Industrial Research Council to continue in existence.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES

"However may the opinion of the leaders differ on political issues, it is time enough that they should fully unite for the development of national industries," said Sir P. C. Ray in a statement to the United Press on the great opportunity presented to India by the war for developing her industries.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA

Crops worth Rs. 1,04,94,00,000 are being raised in British India on areas receiving State irrigation. From about 10,500,000 acres in 1878-79, the area annually irrigated by State Works alone has now risen to 32,433,000 acres over one-seventh of the total cultivated area in British India.

The total capital outlay on irrigation and navigation works amounts to over Rs. 1,50,28,00,000, the working expenses to Rs. 4,62,00,000, and gross annual revenue to Rs. 13,51,00,000, with a net return of 5.91 per cent.

There are some 240 irrigation schemes in operation in British India, of which 61 are of a major description. Nearly a third are classified as productive and the rest are unproductive, i.e., as works constructed primarily for the protection of tracts with precarious rainfall.

These are some of the facts revealed in the review of Irrigation in India for 1937-38.

Of the provinces with extensive irrigation works, the Punjab is easily the first with an irrigated area of 12,292,000 acres, Madras comes second with 7,565,000 acres followed by the United Provinces and Sind with about 5,000,000 acres each. But in the percentage of area irrigated to the total area sown, Sind leads with 89.1 followed by Punjab with 38.3, Madras with 20.5 and the N.-W. F. P. with 18.3.

As in the previous years, the Punjab got the largest return on capital invested in productive works, namely, 14.99 per cent. followed by N.-W. F. P. 11.3, Bombay with 9.4, Madras with 6.36, and the United Provinces with 5.8.

CANNED GRASS FOR COWS

Canned grass for cows during winter is the latest innovation in America.

Freshly mown grass is hustled through a silage cutter and dry ice is mixed with it as it goes into the cans. The ice cools the grass, changes it to gas, drives out the air and stops fermentation. Sliding rubber-edged tops settle down with the grass and allow the air to escape around their edges but prevent the entrance of outside air.

WORKERS' TRAINING

The Government of India, Labour Department, has, it is learned, now allotted quotas to various provinces to send candidates for technical training in England under the Bevin training scheme.

Bombay, Bengal and Madras have each been allotted 18 vacancies, the United Provinces 16, the Punjab 12, Bihar 10 and the Central Provinces 8.

It has been decided that the first batch of candidates should consist of 50 and that it should sail from India by the middle of next month. The selected candidates will be provided with an outfit in India, inter-class railway fare in addition to one rupee a day from the place of residence to place of embarkation, a subsistence allowance of Rs. 20 a month during the journey to and from England and an allowance sufficient to cover the cost of board and accommodation while under training in the United Kingdom, and in addition eight shillings a week.

It is further learned that the selection of candidates will be made by the National Service Labour Tribunals in consultation with the regional inspectors of technical training and large industrial employers including the Railway Administration. Candidates will be taken from the working classes, preferably from those in the engineering trade.

On their return to India, the men will be at the disposal of the National Service Labour Tribunals concerned, which will decide how best their services can be utilized.

TECHNICAL TRAINING IN INDIA

Arrangements are rapidly going forward with regard to the training of eight thousand technical workers in different selected institutions. From such details as are available, it seems that out of approximately one crore which had been sanctioned for the entire scheme, 33 lakhs will be spent on equipment of these institutions and 45 lakhs will represent the amount of stipends payable to apprentices while under training. The scales sanctioned are Rs. 20 a month for non-matriculates and Rs. 25 for matriculates.

GENERAL

NEW BROADCASTING HOUSE

A Broadcasting House is to be built in New Delhi as headquarters for the All-India Radio. The expenditure of approximately Rs. 9,30,000 for this purpose was sanctioned by the Standing Finance Committee, which met in New Delhi on December 16 and 17, under the chairmanship of the Finance Member.

The need for the All-India Radio to have more extensive and properly equipped headquarters has become imperative with the expansion of the Delhi station and the setting up of the central news organisation and for the efficient working of the new 100 kilowatt transmitter for external broadcasts.

The new Broadcasting House will accommodate the office of the Station Director of the Delhi station, the central news organisation, the headquarters office and the installation and research department together with the studios and will do away with the necessity for hired accommodation.

OLDEST MS. OF VALMIKI RAMAYANA

The Nepal Government have made a gift of 1,500 photographs of a very ancient manuscript of the Ramayana of Valmiki to the International Academy of Indian Culture, Lahore.

It is said to be the oldest palm leaf manuscript in existence in India. It is dated 1075 Vikrama Samvat (1018 A.D.)

The photographs will now be utilised by the Academy in the preparation of an edition of this great national epic.

THE GENIUS OF SWATHI THIRUNAL

A notable event in the history of the Rasika Ranjani Sabha, Madras, occurred on December 25, when Her Highness the Maharani Sethu Parvathi Bai of Travancore unveiled the portrait of Maharaja Swathi Thirunal at the Rasika Ranjini Sabha, Mylapore, before a large and distinguished gathering of artistes and patrons of music.

BUDDHA VIHARA

Sir D. B. Jayatilaka, Home Minister, Ceylon, laid the foundation-stone, on December 22, before a large gathering, of Buddha Vihara and the Bouddhashrama to be erected on the site granted by the Government of Mysore in Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

Speech delivered by the Chairman, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, at the 21st Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Thursday, the 12th December 1940, at "Scindia House", Ballard Estate, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

AS usual, I hope you will agree with me that the Report and the Accounts which have already been in your hands for some days past, should be taken as read.

Before I review the working of the year, I shall deal with a few items in the accounts. The amount of Rs. 44,000 being the face value of the bonus shares of the Eastern Bunkerers, Ltd., has been credited to the Investments Reserve Account. That account, therefore, now stands at Rs. 5,50,787-12-8. The sum of Rs. 1,00,000 appropriated out of the profits of the last year, and the sum of Rs. 68,320 being the amount of the premia on the risk of 15 per cent. carried by the Company, were added to the Marine Insurance Fund. That Fund, therefore, now amounts to Rs. 11,17,456-12-4. The Company is now carrying, as stated in the Report, 20 per cent. of the marine risk. It is, therefore, essential that larger additions should be made to this Fund. In view of the necessity for making sufficient provisions for meeting the growing burden of taxation and the call in other directions, we have not been able to recommend the appropriation of any amount out of the profits to this Fund, during the year under review. A sum of Rs. 3,50,000 was credited to the Bad Debt Reserve Account as appropriation out of the profits of the last year. That amount was further increased by Rs. 2,02,505-18-10, being the amount transferred from the Interest Suspense Account to this account, and consequently, that account stands at present at Rs. 7,82,197-8-0. After crediting the sum of Rs. 12,35,278, of which Rs. 11,70,000 is the amount of depreciation provided for the fleet of the Company, about which I shall have to say something later, and after writing off the amount of Rs. 3,778, the Depreciation Fund now stands at Rs. 94,86,500.

The compensation which the Company had to pay, as already referred to in the

Report, to avert the threatened rate war in the Burma trade, by obtaining the control over the policy of the Company from which the threat emanated, and by becoming its Managing Agents, has been debited to the Coastal Competition, in the accounts of the Company. In addition to what has been stated in the Report, I might add, that the Bombay Steam decided to enter the Burma rice trade in October, 1937, and the Agents of that Company were authorised by its Directors, to "take whatever action they may consider necessary, to carry this decision into effect". They gave notice to terminate their Agreement with the B. I. Co. Sir Phiroze Sethna, one of the Directors of the Company, observed in January, 1938: "The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. had, of course, to face a powerful combine represented by the Conference Lines, the British India Steam Navigation Co., The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co. 'The Bombay Steam, however, would put up a good fight.'"

Both the B. I. and the Asiatic were concerned at the prospect of a rate-war in the Burma trade, and although Sir George Campbell assured me, that "neither I nor the B. I. have in any respect given support to the intrusion of the Bombay Steam in the Burma trade nor have we any intention of doing so", the Bombay Steam continued to take effective steps for undermining the position of the Scindia Company in its important Burma trade. Shippers were approached and cargo was actually booked, and the Chairman of the Bombay Steam stated at its annual meeting in October 1938, that: "Your Directors are now possessed of adequate data to enable your Company to enter the Indo-Burma trade, as soon as the situation warrants it. They are further assured of good response from the shippers as soon as your Company enters the trade, but they must necessarily retain discretion as to when it would be in the best interests of your Company to take this action."

You will, therefore, I have no doubt, agree with me, that the action which we took in obtaining the control over the policy of the Bombay Steam by becoming its Managing Agents, for safeguarding the vital interests of this Company, and

the compensation which we had to pay so that the threatened rate war may not take place, was far-sighted, and now that peace is not disturbed in that important trade from that quarter, the policy underlying that action has been fully vindicated. You will also be glad to learn that since the Company has been appointed the Managing Agents of the Bombay Steam, it has also established peace in the Konkan trade, and it is anticipated that the mutual co-operation that we have been able to promote amongst different national shipping companies operating in the coastal trade of India, is bound, in due course, to advance the interests of the national shipping industry and enable that industry to fight for the recognition of a national shipping policy, in their common interests in this country.

As regards the large amount standing to the credit and the debit of the unfinished voyages, as compared to similar credit and debit in the last year's accounts, I have to point out to you, that the large credit is mainly due to the comparatively larger quantity of coal and salt carried by these voyages and the higher rate of freight collected on the cargo thus carried. It is also due to the higher rate of freight at which rice and general cargo were carried during that period of the year. The longer lead of the voyages and the higher cost of operations are also responsible for the larger debit under this head. It is not necessary for me to add that the difference between the credit and the debit does not represent the profit on the voyages concerned.

You will have also noticed from the Balance Sheet that the market value of the investments of the Company showed a difference of Rs. 6,73,154, between the cost price and the market value. According to the rates obtaining now, however, the market value is higher than the cost value, by about Rs. 88,520.

The investment in gold and silver has unfortunately created a wrong impression in certain quarters. As pointed out in the Report, the financial and the international situation was extremely grave and uncertain at the end of May last. The Company had nearly Rs. 97,00,000 invested in Treasury Bills and placed at deposits with different Banks. It was, therefore, considered advisable to have a variation of the

investments and as decided by the Directors, a part of the cash funds of the Company was invested in gold and silver to secure the funds of the Company. It was considered the right step to take during the critical period, through which all were passing. Since then the Company's investment in silver has been sold and the Company has come out almost square in connection with that investment.

I shall now review the working of the Company during the year under report. Two outstanding factors which have affected the working of the Company, during the year under review, are the difficulties which shipping had to face as a result of the international situation caused by the war, and the rising cost of operations in the running of the ships.

Ships had to deviate from their normal course and they, therefore, took a longer time than before, to complete their voyages. Some of the ports on the coast were occasionally closed to shipping. This also lengthened the normal voyages of the ships. Deviation and delays added to the normal cost of running the ships. There was also a sudden and unexpected drop in the volume of exports of rice from Rangoon, during the busiest part of the year. This also caused delay in the quick turning round of the ships. The adverse effect thus caused on the economic working of the Company, was considerably mitigated by two fortunate circumstances in the situation, namely, the timely employment of the steamers for the carriage of coal and salt in a larger quantity than before, and the good despatch which the steamers obtained at some of the ports on the coast.

I have remarked that the growing cost of operations in the running of the steamers was another serious difficulty which shipping had to face, during the year under review. The Company had to cover its ships for war risk insurance. The expenditure under this head remained at a reasonable level during the first four months of the war, but it began to rise from January last. It went up from sh. 1/6 per cent. to sh. 10 per cent. and then to sh. 20 per cent. and its present rate is sh. 40 per cent. The increase in the wages of Officers and Crew also made a substantial addition to the cost of running the ships. As I observed in my speech last year, the continuous and the efficient service

which the crew had been giving, fully justified a permanent increase in their basic pay. This pay was increased by 20 per cent. from the 16th September, 1939. A war bonus to the extent of 20 per cent. on their pre-war salary was sanctioned from the 1st November 1939, and it will remain in force throughout the period of the war. Only very lately a further increase has been made in their basic pay by 5 per cent., and a further war bonus, also of 5 per cent., has been sanctioned. I have always held that the services which our Indian seamen render deserve better appreciation, and I believe that this 25 per cent. increase in their basic pay is fully justified. I welcome in this connection the appreciative remarks, made the other day, by Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Minister for Labour, when he said:

I am not going to allow them to be called 'lascars' any more. They are Indian Seamen. If you get rid of the term 'lascar', you will get rid of the conception that they are just cheap human fodder.

May I say that not only has Mr. Bevin shown by his observations a human understanding of the problems of the Indian seamen, but he has also given them their proper place in the economy of British shipping; and may I commend them for the sympathetic consideration of, and appropriate action by, the British Shipowners, to whom the services of the Indian seamen have proved to be of the greatest benefit during all these years?

The wage bill of the officers and engineers, also, has increased from time to time. With the increase in their basic salary of 20 per cent. from the 1st September 1939, and the good service bonus equivalent to a monthly salary, from the 1st September 1939, and certain other facilities granted to them, their annual wage bill has gone up by nearly 88 per cent. War risk money of Rs. 67 per month for officers and Rs. 134 per month for Captains was sanctioned from the 15th June, 1940. The result has been that the rise in the wages of officers and engineers will amount to about 63 per cent. from the beginning of the next financial year. I have no doubt, you will agree with me, that all this expenditure is justified in view of the fact that the officers and the engineers in our fleet, of whom 65 per cent. are Indians, as well as the seamen, are maintaining the high traditions of the

sea service and are helping in the running of the ships as efficiently in the days of war, as in the times of peace.

The growing expenditure of the Company, under the heads referred to above and in other directions, and the adverse factors which affected the economic working of the Company, already mentioned by me, necessitated increase in the basic rate of freight on the carriage of rice from Rangoon to Bombay, from time to time. It was increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12-8 from the middle of September 1939, to Rs. 15-6, from the beginning of January, 1940, and to Rs. 17 from the beginning of May. This timely and appropriate increase in the basic rate of freight, coupled with the carriage of coal and salt at fairly economic rates, as contrasted with the comparatively low rates at which these commodities were carried in the past, largely helped the Company in obtaining the results which appear in the Balance Sheet of the Company.

There is one circumstance of supreme importance, however, to which I consider it my duty to draw your special attention. The results which appear in the Balance Sheet have been arrived at after providing only 5 per cent. as depreciation on the original cost of the steamers. You are all aware of the tremendous rise of over 100 per cent. in the cost of the replacement of ships. It is, therefore, obvious that if proper provision for depreciation is to be made, it should not be less than 10 per cent. on the original cost of the steamers. I may here point out to you that British shipping has recognised the imperative need of making provision for depreciation on the basis of the replacement cost of the steamers. This view of the British shipping industry was expressed in the following striking observations which Lord Essendon, the recognised authority on British shipping, made in February last, at the Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Shipping. His Lordship said:

The cost of building has already increased to something like 50 per cent. during the last few months, and it is quite certain that there will be a further increase before the war is over. After the last war, prices increased two or three times. Such depreciation as owners have been able to provide in respect of existing ships has been based on their original cost, "but at the enhanced cost of replacement, obviously, these depreciation reserves will be hopelessly inadequate, and if we are not allowed to make earnings sufficient to

provide fully for replacement—which involves also the question of employment—the ultimate decline of the Mercantile Marine is inevitable.”

I wish it was possible for us to provide depreciation on the fleet of the Company on the basis of its replacement cost. The results of working of the Company, however, I regret to say, do not allow us to make such a provision which I consider is quite imperative.

There is yet another special aspect of this important question of depreciation, to which I must draw your serious attention at this stage. You are aware that 4 per cent. on the original cost of vessels was fixed as the rate of depreciation in the United Kingdom. It has been recognised that climatic and other considerations justify a higher rate of depreciation in India than the one which obtains in the United Kingdom on similar assets. The rate of depreciation on ships in India was, therefore, fixed at 5 per cent. on the original cost of ships as against the rate of 4 per cent. fixed in the United Kingdom. The rate of depreciation of 4 per cent. was, however, increased in the United Kingdom by 1/10th, by Section 18 of the Finance Act 1932. In other words, it was increased from 4 per cent. to 4.40 per cent. This increased rate of 4.40 per cent. was further increased by Section 22 of the Finance Act 1938. The result is that depreciation at 4.80 per cent. on the original cost of ships has been calculated in the United Kingdom from 1938, and onwards. All these years the rate of depreciation was, however, not increased in India and even today, depreciation is calculated only at 5 per cent. on the prime cost of vessels. Shipping is an international industry. The reasons which justified an increase in the rate of depreciation in the United Kingdom, between 1932 and 1938, would justify a similar increase in the rate of depreciation in India also. It is, however, an irony of fate, that while all our important Statutes are modelled on the Acts enacted by the British Parliament, the privileges which are granted under the British Acts, do not find their place in the Indian Statutes, but they are always loaded with the burdens which the British Acts embody. I want you, therefore, to note that there ought to have been an increase in the rate of depreciation on Indian ships during the last decade, on the same basis as the increase in the United

Kingdom, after making due adjustments for climatic and other considerations. As this has not been done, the Indian shipping industry is placed at a disadvantage as compared to the British shipping industry which has been seriously competing with it in India's maritime trades.

During the last war, the normal rate of depreciation on ships in the United Kingdom was increased by 50 per cent. As the cost of replacement has risen very high and is likely to rise still higher in the future, British shipowners demand a similar increase in the rate of depreciation during the continuance of this war also. I am now authoritatively informed that in response to the demand of British shipowners 6 per cent. on the prime cost of the vessel has now been fixed as the rate of depreciation on British ships. Profits on which income-tax and the excess profits tax will have to be paid in the chargeable accounting period will also be arrived at after providing for depreciation on the original cost of vessels at 6 per cent. Unless similar action is taken in this country; that is to say, unless the rate of depreciation is raised from 5 per cent. to 7½ per cent. on the prime cost of vessels in India, Indian shipping industry will be placed at a serious disadvantage. If depreciation is allowed only at 5 per cent. in the chargeable accounting period for the purpose of determining the profits on which income-tax and the excess profits tax will have to be paid, instead of at 6 per cent., as is now allowed in the United Kingdom, and instead of at 7½ per cent., as it should be allowed in India, not only will it impose an unjustifiable burden on the Indian shipping industry, but it will also impair its staying power and its competitive strength. We have, therefore, decided to submit a representation to the Central Board of Revenue on this subject, and we hope that that Board will recognise the justice of our claims and will take such appropriate action as is necessary for that purpose.

The point, however, which I wish to emphasise, is that had we debited depreciation at 10 per cent. on the original cost of vessels, not only would the profits shown by the Company have considerably dwindled, but the Company would also not have been able to declare any dividend, after making the necessary

provision for the growing burden of taxation imposed on the industry in this country. As the profits stand today, we have also not been able to make any provision, as I have stated above, for increasing our marine insurance fund, in view of the 20 per cent. risk that we have been carrying ourselves. Under the circumstances, you will agree with me, that the working results of the Company have to be looked at in their proper perspective and that what we have been able to achieve is after all not unsatisfactory in view of the times and circumstances through which we have been passing.

You will naturally expect me to give you some idea as to what the future has in store for us. It has been stated in the Report that the full effect of the rise in the cost of operations will be reflected in the working of the coming year. I need not add that it is not easy, when we are passing through critical times, to forecast the extent of the rise in the cost of operations in all the important items of the Company's expenditure. Since the Report was published, as I have stated above, an increase of 5 per cent. in the basic pay and a 5 per cent. in the bonus to be given to the crew has already been made. It is estimated that there will be a rise of about Rs. 7,50,000 in the wage bill of the floating staff, in the coming year, as compared with that bill before the outbreak of the war. I cannot say how far either the coal bill or the expenses under surveys and repairs are likely to go up in the coming year. The marine risk and the war risk on the fleet of the Company—even if the rate of premium on war risk is not increased—are estimated to add about Rs. 28,50,000 to the expenditure of the coming year, as compared to what we have spent under those heads during the year under review. It is difficult to say how the terms of requisition will affect this cost of insurance.

Some kind friend has remarked that I am taking a pessimistic view of the situation. I may say that I have always been optimistic. I, however, consider it my duty to place the facts as they are before you, and leave it to you to draw your own conclusions. Apart from the increase in the cost of operations of the Company, about which I have given you

some indications in the remarks that I have made, there are still two other important factors which are bound to have a far reaching effect on the working of the Company. A ship of the Company was commandeered just after the outbreak of the war, for the purpose of naval defence. It is to be regretted that, although it is over 12 months since that ship was taken, neither the rate of hire nor the amount to be paid for the ship, in case it is lost, have been settled yet. Since the closing of the financial year under review, eight more ships of the Company have been requisitioned by the Government of India. In spite of several discussions and representations, we do not yet know how the Government of India intend to compensate us for depriving us of the services which those ships were giving to the Company. We have pointed out to the Government of India that it will be a case of grave injustice to, and an unprecedented misfortune of the Indian shipping industry, if they were to fix the amount of compensation to be paid for these requisitioned ships, on the same basis on which it is fixed by the British Ministry of Shipping for British ships. We have emphasised the fact, that the conditions under which Indian shipping has to struggle for its existence and to fight for its growth, are strikingly different from those under which British shipping prospers under the powerful patronage and protection of its own national Government. British Shipowners have expressed their keen disappointment at the rates of hire which are to be paid to them by the British Ministry of Shipping for their requisitioned ships. They have, however, reconciled themselves to that position because they have to fight for their country and because they are authoritatively assured that when war comes to an end, and peace is established, such financial assistance will be given by the British Parliament to British shipping as will enable the British mercantile marine, to maintain itself "in adequate strength and in a position of full competitive efficiency". I have given the details of the enormous amount of financial assistance which Britain has given or proposes to give to British shipping, culled from authoritative sources, in an article which I have recently contributed to the Bombay Investors' Year Book, published by the well-known House of Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee & Co., to which, you will

permit me, to invite your kind attention. British shipping is considered as a great national asset, by the Government of the United Kingdom. Neither is Indian shipping looked upon as a national asset by the Government of India, nor is Indian shipping assured of any financial help, even at the end of the war, so that India may be able to carry the major portion of her maritime trades in her own national ships. In view of these glaringly dissimilar circumstances existing in the two countries, and having regard to the national outlook in connection with the British shipping industry which exists in the United Kingdom—an outlook which is entirely absent at the seat of Government in this land—you will agree with me that it will be preposterous to impose burdens on Indian shipping which Britain may have imposed on British ships, or to expect Indian shipping to undergo such sacrifices as Britain can justifiably ask British ships to make. The trend of discussions which we had so far, with the representatives of the Government of India, on this subject, fills us, however, with grave apprehensions, and we do not know whether Indian shipping will get the justice which it really deserves. Both the ships which have been commandeered for the purpose of naval defence, as well as the ships, which have been requisitioned for carrying men, materials and munitions, have been playing a very important part in the prosecution of the War. We, however, do not know if the Indian shipping industry will even be allowed to maintain a standard of profits which other industries engaged on war work have been making in this country. Well may we feel helpless—I was going to say almost desperate—and be compelled to give expression to the bitter truth that Indian industries, when they come into clash with the British vested interests,—which receive all the necessary protection from their own Government, and are always able to exact all the unwarranted patronage from our Government also—have hardly any friend in the Government of India to protect them, to encourage them and to ensure their prosperity, growth and development.

It is, therefore, impossible for me to tell you how the earnings of the Company will be affected in the coming year by the requisitioning of the ships of the Company by the Government of India. I can only

hope that the Defence of India Rules under which these ships are requisitioned will not be used as if they were dealing with the offence of the Indian shipping industry, which has been empanelled for the prosecution of the war.

Apart from the policy of requisitioning the ships of the Company by the Government of India affecting the working results of the Company, in the ensuing year, it will also seriously disable the Company from maintaining regularly its usual services and vitally affect its ability to carry the quota of the trade, to which it is entitled. This policy of the Government of India of empanelling a large number of ships of the very small Indian mercantile marine, for the purpose of the war, is in singular contrast with the solicitude and concern, which the British Ministry of Shipping and their representative have shown in enabling the British shipping companies to carry their quota of the coastal trade of India, despite the fact that all the British ships have been requisitioned for the purposes of war by His Majesty's Government. These British ships based on India, have built up large fortunes for their companies, by dominating the coastal trade of India, at the cost and sacrifice of the development of the national shipping industry, for decades past. The Government of India would have been, therefore, justified if they had, in the first instance, requisitioned all these British ships for meeting the requirements of the war, before they commandeered the services of the small Indian mercantile marine, on whose services, for obvious reasons, they could have no moral claims whatsoever. The Government of India, however, did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, they appointed a European as the Indian Shipping Adviser to safeguard the interests of these British shipping companies, and to ensure, that they were able to carry their share of the coastal trade of this country. Let not the Government of India, however, forget the truth of experience that while absence of encouragement, actual disservice will create serious disaffection if not desperation.

The second serious factor which will affect the working of the Company in the coming year is the new policy of

discrimination in favour of British ships and against Indian ships, recently inaugurated by the Government of India. Two Notifications were issued by them in September last. Not only are the movements of the ships on the Indian Register to be controlled, but they are also to be deprived of their freedom to fix the rates of freight and fares as they like. These Notifications do not apply to the ships on the British Register plying in the coastal trade of India. They will be free to go where they like and quote such rates as they please. As if this discrimination between Indian shipping and British shipping was not a sufficient punishment to the Indian shipping in this country, further humiliation is heaped upon national ships by discriminating between the ships on the Indian Register controlled by Indian interests, and the ships on the Indian Register controlled by British interests. The ships of the Mogul Line are on the Indian Register but are controlled by British interests. They are regularly employed in the trade between Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Red Sea ports. The Notifications issued by the Government of India do not, however, restrict their movement or control their power to fix their own rates of freight and fares. As a result of several representations, the Notification in regard to the freedom of fixing the rates of freight and fares has been cancelled; but the Government of India have intimated to the Indian shipping companies that they propose to issue a fresh Notification, and it is difficult to say how the earning capacity of the purely Indian shipping companies will be affected by this new policy of determination. I do not know why the Government of India are so anxious to control the rates of freight and fares to be charged by national ships only, when even His Majesty's Government have not controlled the rates of freight and fares to be charged by the ships, already requisitioned by them. I am told that the Government of India take these steps in the interests of the consumers. May I inquire, in all humility, whether the Government of India would watch the interests of the consumers when the goods are carried by national ships only by controlling the rates of freight to be charged by those national ships, but leave them to be looked after by the Almighty God, when these goods are carried by British ships,

and when those ships have increased the rates by over 100 per cent?

I have given you some idea as to how the policy of requisitioning and how the policy of discriminating against Indian ships, both in regard to their movements and their freedom to fix the rates of freight are likely to affect the working of the Company. We are, however, urging upon the Government of India with all the earnestness of which we are capable, to do justice to Indian shipping in both these matters. The manner and the extent to which the Government of India will respond to our fervent appeals will affect the lights and shades of the picture that I have drawn before you. One or two redeeming features of the situation, however, are that the Company has been able to lift coal and salt during the first half of the year at fairly good economic rates, and it is expected that there will be a brisk movement of rice from Burma to India during the busy season of the next year. I can only assure you that your Directors will continue to watch and safeguard the interests of the Company with constant vigilance and discerning care, and will lose no opportunity to press the claims of the Indian shipping industry on the Government of India during the anxious times through which all of us are passing at present.

I shall now refer to the latest position in regard to the Company's participation in the carriage of pilgrims between India and Jeddah. As the attitude of the Government of India towards the Scindia Company had made it impossible for that Company to resume its pilgrim service even during the current Haj season, a report has been circulated by interested parties that the Scindia Company has retired from the pilgrim trade, and has been employing its ships in other lucrative business. Let me assure you and the Muslim public, that the Scindia Company has not gone out of the pilgrim service and does not propose to get out of it, but it has been unfortunately driven out of that trade at present. The communique issued by the Government of India last year gave rise to a misunderstanding that the reason why the Scindia Company did not berth its ships in the pilgrim trade was, that the Government did not agree to its proposal for an increase in the rate of passage fare to be charged to the

pilgrims. Although there was no justification for this impression and although I had made the position of the Company quite clear, in my speech last year, I may add that with a view, to prevent any misunderstanding whatsoever on this subject, the Company, in response to the letter of the Government of India, wrote to the Government that the Scindia Company would carry the pilgrims to the Hedjaz during the present Haj season at such fares as would be fixed by the Government of India. There was no question of the Company's employing its ships in other lucrative business. As you are all aware, the s. s. "El Madina," the most popular ship in the pilgrim traffic, has been requisitioned by the Government of India. The Company, as I say, is practically driven out of that service. The Government of India have told the Company, that it was impractical to allot any quotas to Companies interested in the trade. The Government maintained that it would also not be possible to allow the Companies to determine the number of ships that they could send to the Hedjaz. The Government decided that the policy of fixing the number of ships would be entirely controlled by them. The Government themselves would, therefore, determine the questions as to the number of ships that would be sent and as to the Companies whose ships would be allowed to go. Instead of recognising and implementing the just claims of national shipping for participating in the Haj service, it was called upon by the Government of India to agree in advance, to their policy of control, the implications of which, it was difficult to understand. The result was that the Company was practically driven out of the Haj service. The Government carried on negotiations with the Mogul line alone. It will be the ships of the Mogul Line that will be sent to the Hedjaz. Although this, in itself, is a serious grievance of the national shipping industry against the Government of India, their recent action of subsidizing the ships of the Mogul Line controlled by British interests when the Scindia, a national concern, was compelled to remain out of the field—another glaring instance of their recent policy of discrimination against national shipping—has only added insult to injury. "Let me not be misunderstood in any way. I welcome every step that the Government of India have

taken for providing our Muslim brethren with such facilities as might enable them to perform their pilgrimage in these anxious days. I have no quarrel with that policy. I also recognise that State aid to protect the interests of national shipping is necessary. I would welcome that policy, as I have demanded it all these years. State aid to national shipping is one thing, but State aid to ships controlled by British interests, at the cost of national shipping, is altogether a different proposition." Last year the rise in the cost of operations did not concern the Government of India in any way, when the rates of passage fares for pilgrims were fixed. The reason was that the Scindia Company was also in the field. This year, when the Government of India knew that the Scindia ships were not to be sent to the Hedjaz, negotiations were carried only with the Mogul Line and they decided not only to raise the passage fares by 18 per cent. but they promised the Mogul Line to give them a subsidy—a substantial financial aid for reimbursing them the cost of war insurance and all other expenses which they might incur by abnormal delays etc. during their voyages under the present circumstances. "It is against this policy of discrimination that we have protested and shall continue to protest. Such an unwarranted, unjust, and unnatural treatment is not going to scare away any national shipping from a field of service, which we maintain, belongs to India and Indian shipping, as a matter of right."

Let me now turn to our project for the establishment of a Shipbuilding Yard in India. It is a matter of great pride and satisfaction to your Directors and myself that you readily and willingly responded to our call and oversubscribed the sum of Rs. 75 lakhs which was required for financing the project and for strengthening the financial resources of the Company. Need I assure you how grateful we are to you all, brother shareholders, for the confidence which you have shown in us, and the co-operation which you have given to us, in the starting of a new industry which was once the glory of India. We are told that Indian capital is shy and Indians lack the spirit of enterprise. You have effectively disproved by your co-operation and help the hollowness of these charges. Shipbuilding industry was not assured of

any protection—discriminating or stimulating—from the Government of India. We all knew that we had to stand on our own legs. The ready flow and quick investment of such a large capital at a short notice, in this industry, will remain, therefore, as an important landmark in the industrial development of India by Indians themselves.

I told you in my speech last February, that the sympathetic interest which was evinced by the Commerce Member in our proposal and the readiness with which he was good enough to inspect the site for our proposed Yard at Calcutta filled me with hopes of the possibilities of good progress in the near future. Little did I then realise, that even the active interest of an Indian Commerce Member will be of no avail in making the European Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust look at our project from a broad national point of view or realise the urgent need of establishing a Shipbuilding Yard in India, even when ships after ships were lost by the action of the enemy. Negotiations lingered on. I was told that Sir Thomas Elderton would be called at Delhi and all questions connected with the obtaining of a site at Calcutta would be satisfactorily settled. I lived in hope. The climate at Delhi was becoming warm. I understood Sir Thomas Elderton would surely respond to the request of the Commerce Member and see him in the cool heights of Simla. Sir Thomas never came. Most valuable time was lost. I was losing all hope for starting the Yard at Calcutta. Optimistic as I was, my patience was exhausted. I turned to Vizagapatam for a site and am glad to inform you that as a result of my conversations in Simla with the Departments of Commerce and Communications, the Company was able to obtain a site for the establishment of a Shipbuilding Yard at Vizagapatam. I lost no time in proceeding to that port and completed all our preliminary investigations. You will be happy to learn that our choice of Vizagapatam for our Shipbuilding project was endorsed by the Company's Consulting Engineers, Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners. A senior representative of that firm, specially came out to India, and as stated in the Report, the site that was selected has been finally approved by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, from every point of view. We have taken

possession of the site thus selected, and are now proceeding with the laying of the foundations of the two slips with which we have decided to make a start, in accordance with the advice and direction which we have been receiving from Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, Orders for machinery of the value of about Rs. 5 lakhs and timber of the value of about Rs. 4 lakhs have already been placed. We have thus made the beginning for the building up of an industry which India urgently needs. We are, however, fully conscious of the great difficulties that lie ahead.

We are experiencing unusual difficulties, as stated in the Report, in obtaining steel from India or from other countries, and importing machinery and technical personae from the United Kingdom or from other sources. I was advised, when I was in Simla, that it would be better, under the existing circumstances, to secure the bodily transfer of a Shipbuilding Yard from England to India. I am glad to remark that I was encouraged in this move by the Government of India. Strenuous efforts were made to secure such a Shipbuilding Yard in the United Kingdom. I was told that His Majesty's Government would not allow the shifting of such a Yard from England to India, unless ships to be built in such a Yard in India were placed at their disposal. I assured the Government of India that if such a Shipbuilding Yard were allowed to be transferred from England to India, the Company would place the ships to be built in that Yard, on reasonable terms, at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, during the period of the war. It is a matter, therefore, of keen disappointment and deep regret, that the Board of Trade do not consider our project and our assurances as helpful for the purpose of the war, and are not, therefore, prepared to release such a Yard, if obtainable, for being transferred from England to this country. Mr. Ronald Cross, British Minister of Shipping, in the broadcast speech which he made in August last welcomed the starting of Shipbuilding Yards in the Dominions and elsewhere. He remarked:

Our resources are great but they cannot be too great to meet the needs of the future, and we should frankly welcome all means of increasing our shipping, by the aid of the shipyards of the Dominions or elsewhere.

Great Britain has already placed orders for the building of 18 large merchant vessels in Canada. Australia with its national policy of subsidizing its own shipbuilding industry, is going ahead with its shipbuilding programme. Mr. Cameron, Minister for Navy, announced in July last, that Australia was concentrating on war-ship construction for Britain. It is stated that the construction of Shipyards in Turkey will be entrusted to a British enterprise, and the cost of about 2 million pounds sterling is payable in accordance with the terms of Britain's credit to Turkey. In view of Great Britain thus doing all it can to help the Shipbuilding projects in other parts of the Empire and even in the foreign countries, why does it look upon the project of a Shipbuilding Yard in India with suspicion, if not hostility? May I, in this connection, recall the wise words uttered by the Vice-Admiral Herbert Fitzherbert in his broadcast speech in August last? He remarked:

It is obvious to me and, I think to a great many other people that the sooner a Shipbuilding industry is started, the better for India. That all these are present in India is a fact that cannot be denied.

I can only hope, that such wise counsel, coming from one who is responsible for the defence in the eastern waters, will not be lost upon His Majesty's Government, and I yet entertain the hope, that self-interest, if not the spirit of a solid Empire maritime policy, will make the authorities in England take a just and proper view of the situation and not place difficulties in the path of this Company in going ahead with its project for the building of ships in this country.

After all my recent conversations at Simla and after the significant appeal of the Vice-Admiral referred to above, I must confess, that I was not prepared for the chilling announcement made by Sir Alan Lloyd in the Council of State on the 29th November, that

Government are not proposing to encourage actively the merchant shipbuilding industry in India as part of their war effort.

It is really a great tragedy in the relations between India and England, that while England welcomes and encourages the building of ships in the Dominions and even in foreign countries, in her own interests, both His Majesty's Government and the Government of India who have to echo the voice of their masters across

the seas, for protecting the British vested interests or creating new British interests in this country, do all they can to discourage the building of ships in India, and look upon all efforts in that direction not as 'part of war effort' as they do when the Dominions and other countries are concerned.

This will give you some idea of the insuperable difficulties that we have to face in building ships in this country. With faith in our mission and with the support and sympathy of you, brother shareholders, we shall continue to put forth our most strenuous efforts to achieve the object on which we, all of us, have set our heart and God willing, before long, India will be building ships in our own Shipbuilding Yard owned, controlled and managed by Indians themselves.

I shall now say a word or two in regard to the Tripartite Agreement which vitally affects our national shipping. I told you last year how I had to run from India to England, from Bombay to Calcutta and thence to Delhi and Simla, and back to Bombay, in my efforts to remove the shackles and fetters of Indian shipping and to secure for it the freedom to grow and expand in India's maritime trades. I did not succeed. I could not succeed. We had no other alternative. We were compelled to give notice for the termination of the Agreement. In the meantime, the war broke out, I was told by common friends that I should allow the Commerce Member to do his duty by national shipping. I should, therefore, give further time to him to do so.

One further year has passed. I have seen the Commerce Member several times at Calcutta, at Bombay, at Delhi and at Simla. No progress was made. I, therefore, interviewed the Viceroy on the 21st June last, and sent to His Excellency a long telegram on the 19th July. In the meantime, the position of Indian shipping was going from bad to worse. Ships were requisitioned. Shipbuilding industry was not encouraged. Further restrictions were imposed on the movements of Indian ships only. I was told that the Commerce Member was in communication with the Principals of the British Companies in England and was awaiting their reply. Optimistic as I am, I am again living in hope. In view of the above position we have not taken any action to terminate

the Agreement. "The revision of this Tripartite Agreement is a question of supreme importance to all of us. It is now over 20 years since we are restricted only to the coastal trade of India, Burma and Ceylon. We cannot, therefore, in the new Agreement, accept less than 50 per cent. as our share in India's coastal and adjacent trades. National shipping has not been allowed to participate in India's overseas trades all these years. That shipping can no longer agree to keep out of those trades. It must have its proper place and its legitimate share of those trades also. India hopes that the Commerce Member has now heard from those British Shipping Companies from England and that he will rise equal to the occasion and do his best for helping the cause of national shipping."

Some critics have observed that I should not press for the claims of national shipping during the period of the war. Whatever the motive of such kind friends, I must say that I cannot share their views. Others have advised that I should wait till the proposed offer for more power at the Centre materialises, and press forward my claims even during the war. The fate of Indian industries is not to hang on the passing vagaries of expected constitutional advance or threatened political set-backs. I was prepared to go to the farthest limit possible and was agreeable to settle the terms of the Agreement now, but to bring them into force at the end of the war. I became as reasonable as it was possible for me to be, without sacrificing the interests of national shipping. If it is possible for His Majesty's Government to declare their intentions, during the course of the war, as to what the constitutional status of India should be at the end of the war—whether it was acceptable to India or not is another story—I wonder what difficulties there could be for the Commerce Member to arrange for an Agreement between the British shipping interests and the national shipping interests, which might begin to operate when peace is established.

It was only the other day that the Secretary of State, eulogising the efforts of the Eastern Group Conference, remarked that

the Delhi Conference has been laying for India the foundations of increased industrial and defensive power which are essential conditions to-day of true self-government.

If that is so, how can India lay the foundations of true self-government without a national Navy to defend her shores, and without a national mercantile marine to shape her national economic policy and to serve as a second line of defence? Whatever may be the outcome of the Eastern Group Conference and the so-called pooling of the resources of those parts of the Empire, which met at Delhi, India would never agree to the enunciation of a policy which would prevent her from establishing and developing her own key and defence industries or which would militate against India's industrial development on national lines. India has to guard herself against the possible danger of a further intrusion of foreign capital and against non-Indian enterprises further exploiting India's resources. The timely warning given in wise and pregnant words, in response to a question about national industries owned and controlled by Indians, by Mr. Jehangir R. D. Tata, who presides over the great House of Tatas and controls the capital of the people entrusted to that House exceeding Rs. 62 crores, deserves repetition. He said:

Indian industry will, however, have to face competition not only from foreign countries but also from foreign owned or controlled industries entrenched in this country, under the shelter of protective tariffs. The growth of such foreign controlled interests is a serious threat to India's industrial progress and it is all the more necessary, therefore, that Indian enterprise should be given every possible encouragement to build up national industries in the true sense, and to retain in Indian hands, the control of country's industrial economy.

It is, therefore, clear that so far as shipping industry is concerned, what India really and urgently needs, is a Merchant Navy owned, controlled and managed by Indians, able to carry India's overseas trades. The Indian mercantile community has been urging for the building up of such an Indian Merchant Navy all these years. National economic policy makes it imperative for India to bring such a Merchant Navy into early existence. Even the Secretary of State has now made it clear, that it is essential for true self-government that India should lay the foundations of the defensive power which, you will all agree with me, in view of the geographical position of India and

her position in Asia, it is impossible to develop without a proper Navy of defence and a proper Navy of supply. Look at the question from any point of view and we all will be driven to the inevitable conclusion, that India must have a Merchant Navy of her own. How can India build such a Merchant Navy when Indian shipping companies are yet working under the fetters and restrictions which are imposed upon them by such agreements as the Tripartite Agreement? Unless that Agreement is revised and Indian shipping is allowed to grow and expand as a free economic unit of this great country, we shall not be able to achieve the object which India has in view, and which the Secretary of State is of the opinion that we cannot achieve, without building up all our sea power. That is the reason why I have attached the greatest importance to this vital question of the revision of the Tripartite Agreement, for which I have been working so strenuously for the last 18 months and more. Let not the British shipping interests forget, that they will have to count on the goodwill of the Indians in general, and the Indian shippers in particular, in coming to an agreement with the Indian shipping interests. May I in this connection recall with pride and satisfaction what the President of the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association, Sheth Devji Tokersey, remarked in January last. He said:

In fact I am voicing the feeling of you all, Gentlemen, when I say that we, the Merchants of India, are awaiting the day, when the Scindia flag will be regularly seen in the far away waters,

on the coasts of Africa and the Far East, nay, in the seven seas of the World; and that the Indians will have the privilege of visiting and trading with the different ports of the World under the National Flag.

That is the goal which we are all anxious to reach, and I am sure, that with your usual sympathy, support and encouragement, we shall march forward with courage and determination, and shall have either a Tripartite Agreement which recognizes our rights, or shall have to work without such an Agreement, shaping our destiny as we consider best in the interests of India, and in the interests of a great Key Industry—the Indian Shipping Industry of the future.

Before I conclude, let me express my deep satisfaction for the very able and efficient manner in which both the staff afloat and ashore have carried on their duties throughout the year. The work of the Company has been growing. The Company has also to look after the work of the other shipping companies of which it has become the Managing Agents. All this has added to the strain of work on your senior Officers, and the fact that they and all their other colleagues have discharged their duties so strenuously and so cheerfully entitles them to the thanks of the Company, which, I have no doubt, you would permit me to offer them, on your behalf.

With these words, Gentlemen, I beg to move that the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 30th June, 1940, already sent to the shareholders, be and are hereby approved and adopted.

[JANUARY 1941

SECURITY

greater than any conferred by
legislative enactments is guaranteed

by

UNITED INDIA'S

Unique

TRUST ARRANGEMENT

with

The Official Trustee to the Government of Madras.

UNITED INDIA

Life Assurance Company, Limited.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1906)

'United India Life Building', Esplanade, MADRAS.

Post Box No. 281.

Telegrams: "UNITED".

**Branches and Agencies throughout India, Burma,
Ceylon and Malaya.**



Your Face is your Fortune

Mysore

Increase your attractiveness by bringing out the hidden beauty of your skin. You will discover when you use **MYSORE SANDAL SOAP**, that your skin immediately becomes cleaner, fresher, smarter and much lovelier.

SANDAL SOAP

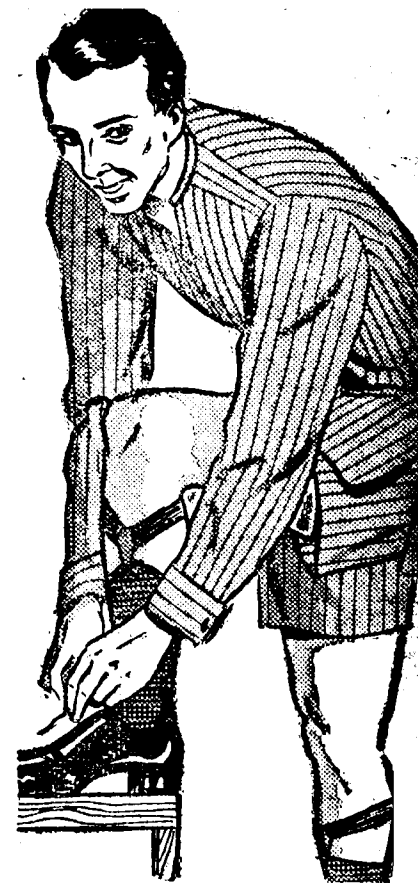
THE GOVT: SOAP FACTORY, BANGALORE.



WELL-DRESSED MEN

THE LAWYER

The masterly logic which wins his cases and brings him fat retainers is revealed in this intimate glimpse. Though all the Court sees is an immaculate shirt and collar in a sober black stripe, exactly the same treatment extends to his "briefs". The cool smoothness of "Lustalin" in both garments keeps him comfortable in the hottest day—or argument.



LUSTALIN *and Firefly*

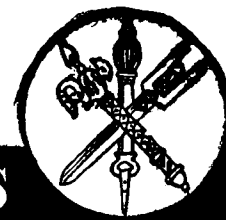
SHIRTINGS

Well-Dressed Men also Wear

HANAVA and Riviera
Featherweight
UNCRUNSHABLE COTTON
Suitings



Look for these trade marks on the selvedge
Many new 1940 designs at all good cloth dealers.



ALL BINNY CLOTHS

BUCKINGHAM AND CARNATIC MILLS, MADRAS

June '41.

**RIDE ON THIS GREAT GOODYEAR TYRE,
AND GO ONE-THIRD FARTHER—IN
GREATER SAFETY—EVEN THAN FORMER
GOODYEARS CARRIED YOU... GET A FULL
SET AND ADD THEIR MODERN, STREAM-
LINED BEAUTY TO YOUR MOTOR CAR!**

MORE PEOPLE, THE WORLD OVER, RIDE ON
GOODYEAR TYRES THAN ON ANY OTHER MAKE



LONG WEAR

33% longer non-skid mileage, longer tyre life than that provided even by former Goodyears—made possible by entirely new principles of tyre construction.

SAFETY

Provided by an arrangement of the famous All-Weather Centre-Traction tread that makes the G-100 still more sure-footed and quiet-rolling, more resistant to skidding in all directions.

BEAUTY

Sleek, "sculptured" lines to match the flowing grace of the newest motor car designs.

GOODYEAR

ADVERTISING IS A SIGN POST.

DOES IT LEAD PEOPLE YOUR WAY?

The best results from advertising are obtained from a journal with quality circulation.

THE TRAVANCORE INFORMATION

is read by influential classes, businessmen, and just those people possessing purchasing power.

It is an effective and economical medium for you to advertise in.

THE TRAVANCORE INFORMATION

is a profusely illustrated and attractively got up Magazine (size 11"×8") published in the first week of every month by the Director of Information for the Government of Travancore.

ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

For a full page (single insertion)	Rs. 20
For a half page ,,	Rs. 10
For a quarter page ,,	Rs. 6

These rates are subject to a reduction of 25 per cent. in the case of advertisements for a year and more and 15 per cent. for advertisements of shorter duration, but not shorter than three months.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, PLEASE ADDRESS :—

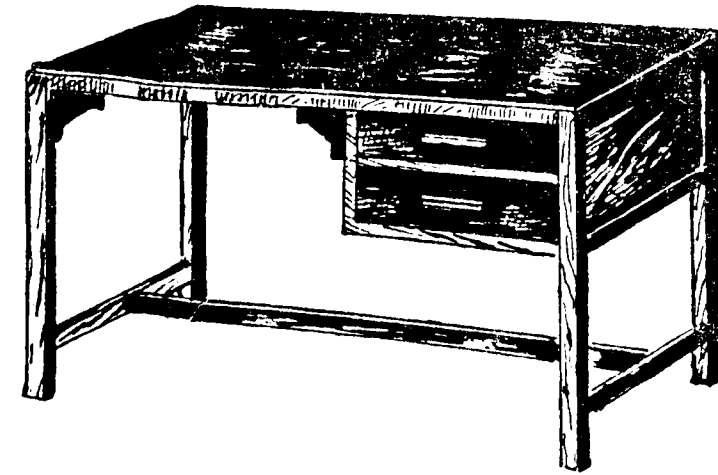
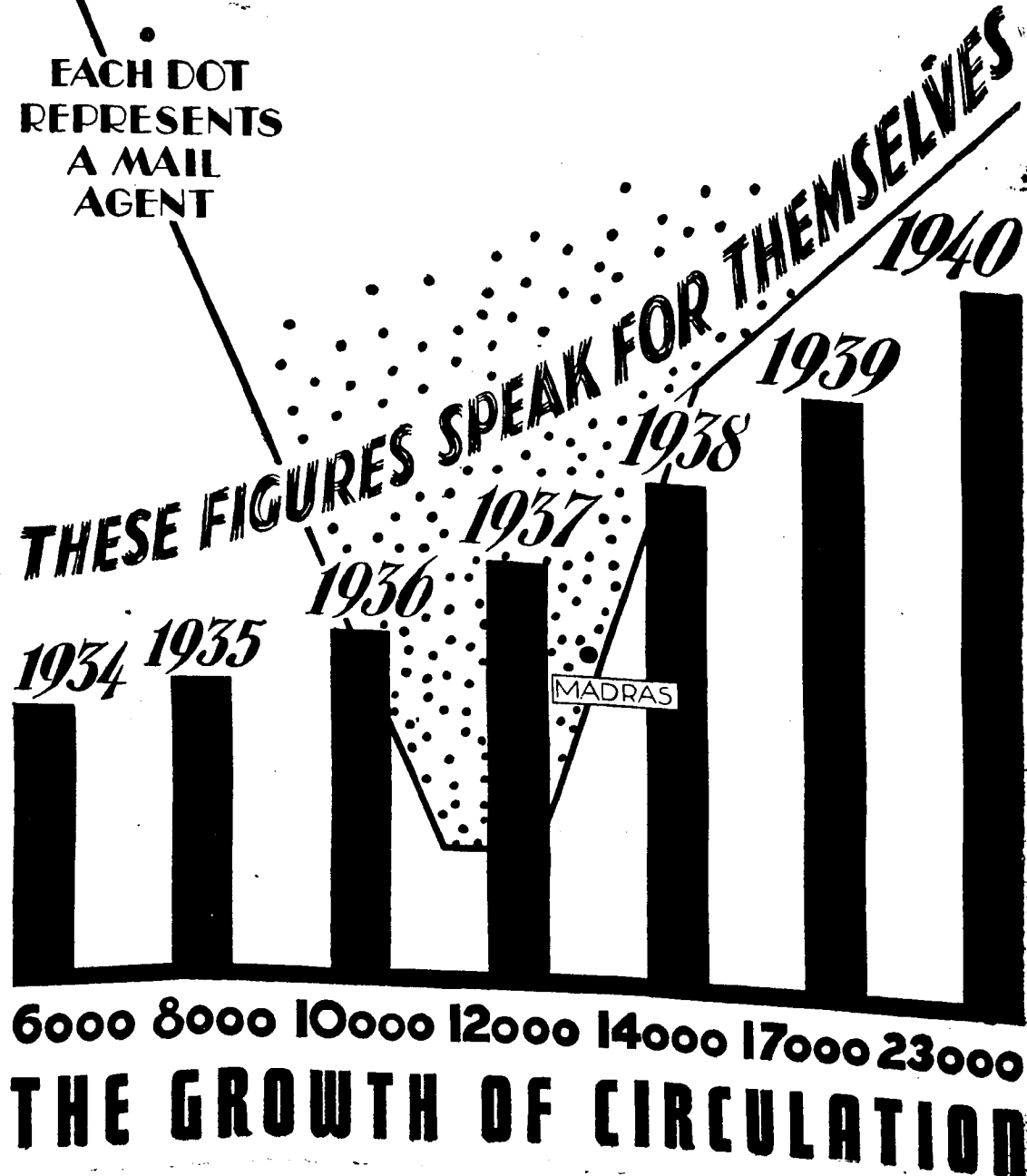
**The Department of Information,
TRIVANDRUM.**

The Mail

Established
1867
Madras

THE GREAT SOUTH INDIAN DAILY PAPER.

EACH DOT
REPRESENTS
A MAIL
AGENT



The "SCHOLAR" Writing Table
36" x 21" fitted with 2 drawers.
Well Proportioned, Strong
and Handsome.

In TEAKWOOD ... Rs. 10-8-0

In ROSEWOOD ... Rs. 16-8-0

CURZON & CO.

The Largest Furnishing House
in Southern India.

MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.
WEST MASI STREET, MADURA.

BOOKS FOR ALL

STUDY THIS LIST MONTHLY

BABU PICHE LAL IN EUROPE

SECOND EDITION,

(By the author of "WARRIORS SHIPS AND SHAPES.")
Few writers have succeeded so well in caricaturing without offence the idiosyncrasies and inconsistencies of the average Indian. Babu Piche Lal is one of the most humorously delightful figures in modern fiction. Europeans and Indians alike will find his eccentricities most entertaining.

Price Rs. 2.

By V. P. P. No. 2-4.

LADIES OF MAHABLESHWAR

By MOMOS.

A witty collection of poems bound to please all who know the ways of Bombay Hill Stations.

Price Rs. 2.

By V. P. P. No. 2-4.

TIDE TABLES FOR INDIAN PORTS

MAJOR SERIES,

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.

Prepared under the Direction of the Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Price Rs. 3 each.

By V. P. P. No. 2-4.

"KIDDIES AND GROWN-UPS TOO"

By MOMOS.

Author of "The Ladies of Mahabaleshwar." A book of charming verse in this author's best style.

Price Rs. 2.

By V. P. P. No. 2-4.

HOW TO SPEAK HINDUSTANI IN A MONTH

A vocabulary that will enable the new arrival and the visitor to understand the language of the people. It is produced in the convenient waist-coat pocket size.

Price Rs. 1-6.

By V. P. P. No. 1-11.

COMPANIONS

FEATHERED, FURRED AND SCALED,
By C. H. DONALD, F.R.S.

Being a collection of true stories of wild animals, birds and reptiles in captivity and some "Nature Stories" with 15 illustrations from photographs, suitable for children as well as for grown-ups.

Price Rs. 2-8.

By V. P. P. No. 2-44.

THE PRESIDENCY TOWNS INSOLVENCY ACT

(SECOND EDITION)

By DANIEL CHAMIER, Bar-at-Law.

A clearly printed edition of the text of the Act, together with a concise and carefully compiled digest of Indian case-law and a selection of appropriate English decisions. This Edition contains 146 pages of text and commentary and includes the decisions given subsequent to the publication of the first edition.

Price Rs. 2.

By V. P. P. No. 2-4.

TIDE TABLES FOR PORT OF BOMBAY

(APOLLO BUNDER)

Price Rs. 12 each.

By V. P. P. No. 1.

SIRIS TASSELS (A Book of Verse)

By THE LATE SHIRLEY MAUREEN HODGKINSON.
A late member of the Bombay Corporation Mrs. Hodgkinson's collection of poems possess a charm which cannot but appeal to all true lovers of poetry.

Price Rs. 2.

By V. P. P. No. 2-4.

JOHN'S RHYMES OF INDIA

THIRD EDITION,

By M. & C. ELGER.

A delightful Book for Children. Full of attractive sketches and catchy rhymes. An Ideal Gift for all occasions.

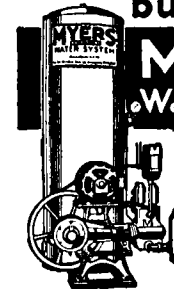
Price Rs. 2.

By V. P. P. No. 2-5.

THE TIMES OF INDIA PRESS
BOMBAY



buy a
MYERS
Water System



If you follow the advice, you will never suffer water scarcity. Our

services are at your disposal to:-

- (1) Select a suitable type and size.
- (2) Install it in your place, and
- (3) Render efficient service after installation.

Sole Agents in India :-

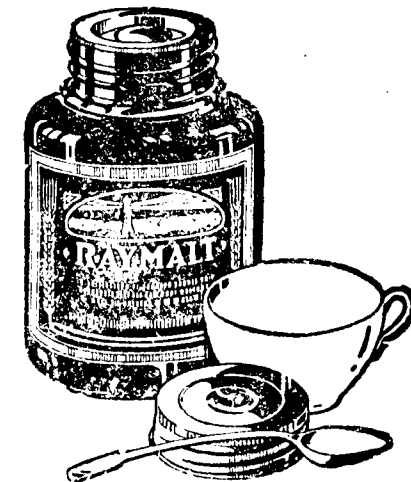
Water Supply Specialists, Ltd.,
Post Box 202,
1/173, Broadway,
Madras.

FOR BODY-BUILDING RAYMALT

THE SUPER-VITAMIN FOOD

RICH IN VITAMINS

A. B. C. & D.



Injudicious combination of foods, their unscientific preparation, and the economic condition of the people are a few amongst the many factors responsible for the absence of the Vitamins from our daily food. It is therefore essential that extraneous sources of Vitamins must be tapped to counteract these disadvantages.

B. C. P. W.

RAYMALT

is ideal for the purpose and indispensable for
**THE RICKETY, THE ANAEMIC
AND THE DEBILITATED**

BENGAL CHEMICAL

Calcutta

::

Bombay.

Madras Agents :-

N. DASAI GOWNDER & CO., 41, Bunder Street.

Sept. '41.

U. F.

MAKE IT
A HABIT
TO READ

OUT EVERY SUNDAY

FREE INDIA

BRIGHTEST WEEK-END
PICTURE PAPER

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

LOANE SQUARE,
GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS

SUBSCRIPTION RATES :

ANNUAL
HALF YEARLY

... RS. 3-8
... RS. 2-0

WANTED SALE AGENTS

Ex.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES

One Page per issue	Rs. 100
Half Page per issue	" 50
One-third Page per issue	" 37
One-fourth page per issue	" 30
One-sixth page per issue	" 20

FOR LAST COVER PAGE

Extra 25% for single colour
" 50% " two colours

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Local	Rs. 3-0
Mofussil	" 3-8
Foreign	" 7-0

Including Postage.

Sale price one anna per copy.

Ex.

The

SOCIAL WELFARE

AN ENGLISH WEEKLY
DEVOTED TO SOCIAL AND CULTURAL
RECONSTRUCTION

EDITORS :

MR. K. M. MUNSHI, M.L.A. (Bombay).
DR. P. SUBBARAYON, M.L.A. (Madras).
MANAGING DIRECTOR :
PRABHASHANKER R. BHATT

†

PROPRIETORS :

THE INDIAN PUBLICATIONS LTD.,
LALGIR CHAMBERS,
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Mysore Silks

They last longer

And are now more popular for ladies' clothing than they have ever been before. Mysore Silks are largely used for high-grade sarees and also for gowns, blouses, robes, cloaks and other garments.

As year follows year, more and more women change to Mysore Silks because Mysore Silks have maintained a standard of excellence that is a positive assurance of the utmost in comfort, quality and complete durability.

Mysore Silks are
100 per cent. pure.



Mysore Silks

GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY
MYSORE

Stockists:—1. The Mysore Arts and Crafts, 1/11, Mount Road, Madras.
2. The Mysore Swadeshi Emporium, Ltd., 2/17, Mount Road, Madras.

ADVERTISE IN CEYLON

RICHEST NEIGHBOURING COUNTRY,
CEYLON IS THE BEST BUYER OF
WHAT INDIA HAS TO SELL.

AN ADVERTISEMENT IN "THE INDIAN"
THE ONLY ENGLISH WEEKLY
REACHES EVERY ONE WHO CAN
BUY, BOTH INDIANS & CEYLONESE.

RATES:— 100 inches RS. 2-0 P.C.I.

CASUAL	250	"	"	1-12	"	"THE INDIAN"
Rs. 3.	500	"	"	1-8	"	P.O. Box 364
P.C.I.	750	"	"	1-4	"	COLOMBO,
	1,000 over	Rs. 1-0	"		"	CEYLON.

CASH WITH ALL ORDERS.

Ex.

Sanctioned by the Government of
Bombay for use in Primary, Secondary
Schools and training institutions.

THE MAHRATTA

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY IN ENGLISH.

Every issue contains articles on present.
Politics, Economics, Foreign News, Book
Reviews, Sport and Cinema features.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Annual (Moffusil) Rs. 4 inclusive of postage.
Local Rs. 3

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

For Advertisement rates and other
particulars, apply to the Manager:—

THE MAHRATTA,
POONA 2.

Ex.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD

PIONEERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE



COMBINED CARGO & PASSENGER SERVICES

Rangoon—Bombay, Karachi *via* Malabar.
Rangoon—Madras, Colombo.
Calcutta—Karachi *via* Coast Ports.
Rangoon—Calcutta, according to demand.
Bombay—Bhavnagar-Gulf of Cutch.
Bombay—Karachi *via* Cutch Mandvi.
Bombay—Marmugao-Mangalore.
Rangoon—Coconada *via* Coromandal Ports.
Rangoon—Chittagong, Chittagong Cox's Bazar.
Calcutta—Bombay, Karachi, to Jeddah.
Konkan Lines:—Janjira, Shrivardan, Harnai,
Dabhol.
Jaygad, Ratnagiri, Moosakazi, Vijadurg,
Devgad, Malwan, Vengurla, Panjim.
Harbour Line:—Rewas, Dharamtar, Uran,
Elephanta, Nahava.

MANAGING AGENTS:

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES:—

THE BENGAL-BURMA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. Ltd.
HAJ LINE, LIMITED
BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION Co. Ltd.
INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAV. & T. Co. Ltd.
RATNAGAR STEAM NAVIGATION Co. Ltd.

For Particulars, Phone 30075, 6 Lines, 25061, 25303, 21779, 30915.

SCINDIA HOUSE,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

April '41.

Be Indian. Buy Indian.

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Use always KERALA SOAPS



Oct '41.

**For BLOCKS of
EVERY DESCRIPTION**



M.C. APPASAWMY CHETTY & CO.
14, Jone's ST.,
MANNADY, MADRAS.

U. F.

TELEGRAMS: "VITOPUS"

TELEPHONE: 2247.

Gannon, Dunkerley & Co., Ltd.

Engineers and Contractors.

(Regd. Office—BOMBAY).

Anchor Gate Bldg., North Beach Road, MADRAS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Adams-Hydraulics Ltd.,
Hydraulic Engineers, York.

Asbestos Jointings Ltd., BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers of "GLASSOLITE", "SILVERSLIDE", etc.

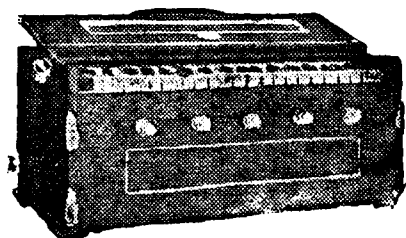
Enquiries solicited for

BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, ROADS, SANITARY INSTALLATIONS,
SEWERAGE and WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES, AIR CONDI-
TIONING, REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURES, ETC.

June '41.

PLAY
THE CORRECT AND
THE MODERN NOTE
WITH—

BINA-ORGAN HARMONIUMS



The Better Harmonium in the Market.
Best workmanship, finest performance.

Please write for details:—

M. L. SHW LTD., C. C. SH Ltd.,
5/1, Dharamtola Street. 170, Dharamtola Street.
CALCUTTA.

Jan. '41.

FREE HOROSCOPE OFFER

Write to us your problems, hopes and difficulties and let us advise you confidentially Free. Send date, time and place of birth. We follow the best principles of Hindu Astrology as also the Ptolemaic-Placidian Systems as amended and improved by our own experience extending over 47 years. Astrology taught by correspondence. Brief Life Reading. Rs. 5; same, detailed, Rs. 10; General Reading for any five years Rs. 5; for ten years, Rs. 9; Yearly Rs. 7; detailed, Rs. 15; Question, Rs. 2; Full Life Reading, Rs. 50. Results sent V. P. P. Order a copy of "Europe in the Coming Years" (containing horoscopes of Political Celebrities). Price Re. 1 only.

The Astrological Bureau

(OF KALIGHAT, CALCUTTA)
STARTED BY PROF. S. C. MUKERJEE, M.A.,
BENARES CITY.
(ESTD. 1892)

Jan. '41.

THE ARYAN PATH

EDITOR: SOPHIA WADIA

Its Aim is the Spiritual Elevation of the Race—To Point Out
a Way of Life, primarily to India in these Critical Times
but also through India to the World.

Principal Contents for January

ART AND RELIGION	Editorial.
ART EXPERIENCE	By M. Hirianna.
A UNIVERSAL RELIGION	By G. R. Malkani.
THE ILLUMINATED TOAD: OR NATURE AND	
THE SUPERNATURAL	By William H. Roberts.
WISDOM IN HIGH LATITUDES	By R. Ansell Wells
THE ESOTERIC ASPECT OF HOMOEOPATHY:	
"LIKE ATTRACTS LIKE"	By Irene Bastow Hudson.
THE SCREEN AS A TEACHER OF HINDU-	
STANI	By K. Ahmad Abbas.
THE WEAPON OF NON-VIOLENCE	By S. Srinivasan.
THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE WAR: AFTER	
THE FIRST YEAR	By Claude Houghton.
NEW BOOKS AND OLD—	
A NOTE ON RAINER MARIA RILKE	By Hugh I.A. Fausset.
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS	By Bharatan Kumarappa.
BREAKERS OF BROTHERHOOD	By S. K. George.
REVIEWS—By Irene Rathbone, Basil Crump, K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, D. G. Londhe and	
K. B. Jindal.	
ENDS AND SAYINGS	

Annual Subscription Rs. 6.

Single Copy As. 12.

H. A. DEPARTMENT.

"ARYASANGHA", MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

Ex.

HOW TO BE AN ACCOUNTANT?



No matter where you live or what you do, we can make you an Accountant for Government, Railway, Municipal, District Boards, Banking and Mercantile services to earn big salaries. We teach by Post and charge small monthly fees. Splendid Service Prospects for our students! Success at any Government and London Examinations (held in India and the East.) guaranteed. Apply for free Prospectus No. 284-R. and Desk Calendar (1941) to the Secretary:—

THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY.

POST BOX 2020.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. '41.

JUST OUT!

WITH THE SWAMIS IN AMERICA

BY A WESTERN DISCIPLE

The book gives the history of the pioneer Vedanta movement in America, but it is rather a story of the wonderful transformation of many lives. As such it is likely to be of immense help to those who want to tread the path of spiritual progress. It reads like a story book, but when finished it leaves the reader elevated.

Excellent printing and get-up. D/Cr. 8vo. Pages 120. Price As. 12.

To Subscribers of "Prabuddha Bharata," As. 10.

THE LAST MESSAGE OF SRI KRISHNA

BY SWAMI MADHAVANANDA,

Secretary, Ramakrishna Math and Mission.

Bhagavan Sri Krishna, on the eve of His exit from the arena of this world, gave His parting instructions to His beloved devotee and follower, Uddhava, which form the main portion of the Eleventh Book of the great Hindu Scripture, SRIMAD BHAGAVATAM. These teachings are as important as those found in the GITA. The present volume contains original Sanskrit Texts of the immortal dialogue between Sri Krishna and Uddhava, English rendering and elucidating notes.

D/Cr. 8vo. Pages 380. Price Rs. 2-8.

To Subscribers of "Prabuddha Bharata," Rs. 2-4.

ADVAITA ASHRAMA, 4, Wellington Lane, CALCUTTA.

Ex.

Mind Your Eye

If out of sorts and when all else fails, try Nature's Own Remedy: Seller's Registered Lotus Brand LOTUS HONEY. Cures all Eye troubles, even cataract, etc. Safe, sure, world-wide reputed and tested. BEWARE! Cheap imitations. Insist on Seller's—the only Time-Tried Brand. Don't be misled by "just as good". Of all leading Chemists. Descriptive Literature Free.

L. H. SELLER,

SAMTA, BENGAL.

(U. F.)

INDIA'S MOST UP-TO-DATE ENGLISH DAILY

HINDUSTHAN STANDARD

ORGAN OF

Nationalist Public Opinion

DEDICATED

To the Cause of India's Freedom

SUBSCRIBE TO IT

To Maintain the National Front

AGAINST THE BUREAUCRACY.

IT SETS THE

STANDARD IN NEWS AND IN VIEWS.

BEST MEDIUM OF PUBLICITY AT MODERATE COST.

PUBLISHED BY

The Organisers of

THE "ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA"**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**

CALCUTTA—				MOFUSSIL (WITH POSTAGE)—			
		Rs.	A.			Rs.	A.
Annual	...	22	0	Annual	...	27	0
Half-yearly	...	11	0	Half-yearly	...	14	0
Quarterly	...	6	0	Quarterly	...	7	8
Monthly	...	2	4	Monthly	...	2	12

FOR RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT AND OTHER PARTICULARS, ENQUIRE OF

Manager, "HINDUSTHAN STANDARD",

3-C, Burman Street, CALCUTTA.

Ex.

**REMARKABLE
Value!***High class
Stationery at
pre-war
prices*

Stocked by:

HIGGINBOTHAMS—MADRAS
R. KRISHNASWAMI—MYSORE
GOPALAN & Co., KRISHNA
BUILDING, BANGALORE CITY.

SILVER KING BOND
WRITING PADS
STOCKED IN BLUE,
CREAM AND GREEN
100 SHEETS **Rel**
ENVELOPES TO **As. 6**
MATCH: 25 IN PKT.



Awaken
 THE HIDDEN BEAUTY of your hair
 by the daily use of
KAMINIA OIL (Regd.)

AND so learn to guard your
 prized possession.
KAMINIA OIL is a fine
 dressing for the hair. It
 stimulates the natural secre-
 tions of the scalp which
 gives the hair a soft glossy
 appearance.
 It puts the scalp in a
 healthy condition and by
 keeping it healthy makes
 the hair grow. **KAMINIA**
OIL cures dandruff and
 stops the hair from falling.

1 Bottle
 Re. 1
 3 Bottles
 Rs 2-10.
 V.P.P. Extra.

**SAMPLE
 FREE**
 3/4 Anna Stamp
 required for
 Postage.

THE KING OF PERFUMES
OTTO DILBAHAR (Regd.)

It is the Romantic Oriental Perfume known well for its enchanting fragrance. It is the concentration of the finest MOGRA and Jasmine Flowers. It is popularly known as the "KING of OTTOS". It is available in all sizes suitable to every pocket.

Try **SAMPLE FREE** against As. 2 Stamps for Postage.

Scented card 1 anna.

Price per 1/4 oz. Bottle. Re. 1-4; 1 Dr. Bottle As. 12. V. P. charges extra.

KAMINIA SANDAL SOAP (Regd.)

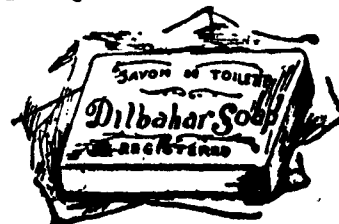
made from pure ingredients with sandal wood oil,
 keeps the skin delightfully cool and fresh. An ideal

soap for the
 tropics. As. 14
 per Box of 3
 cakes. V. P.
 charges extra.
 Free sample
 against 3/4 anna
 in stamps.



DILBAHAR SOAP (Regd.)

is a wonderful cleanser and antiseptic. Brings a
 new pleasure to Bathing and the refreshing flower
 fragrance of
 this soap will
 delight you.
 As. 14 per box
 of 3 cakes. Free
 sample against
 3/4 anna in
 stamps.



Sole Agents: **ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Bombay, 2.**

Dec. '41.

PRICE AS. 12.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN.

1945

Vol. 46. FEBRUARY No. 2.

CONTENTS

The Communal Problem in India

By Sir Mirza Ismail, Kt., K.C.I.E.

Bankruptcy of Statesmanship

By Prof. Hariharan Mukerjee

Co-operation in Economic Planning

By Mr. Vaikunt L. Mehta

The Renaissance of Hinduism

By Dr. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I.

Christianity in India

By Mr. P. Oommen Philip

The States in India's Future Constitution

By Mr. C. V. H. Rao

Road Plan for India

By Mr. V. R. K. Tilak, M.A.

The Frozen Brook: A POEM

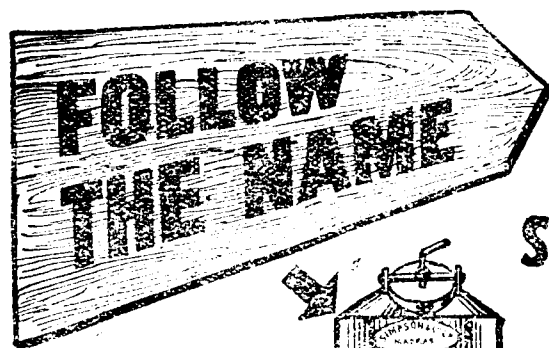
By Mr. M. Gopalankutty Menon

Recent Conferences

The Hindu Maha Sabha
 Indian Science Congress
 Indian History Congress
 Indian Economic Conference
 All-India Educational Conference
 The Philosophical Congress
 Political Science Conference
 All-India Medical Conference
 The I. F. L. Conference, etc.



G. A. NATESAN & Co., MADRAS



SIMPSON'S



*The better the gas
the better the performance*

This name on your gas plant means an easy start from cold; and a real light-weight special patented STANSIMCO gas mixing chamber which enables change over from gas to petrol or a combination of both. And more, its leading position has enabled its being sold at substantially reduced prices at present.

Simpson & Co. Ltd.
MOUNT RD. :: MADRAS

An Indian Industrial Institution since 1840.

TO-DAY'S BEST INVESTMENT
IS NATIONAL SAVINGS
CERTIFICATE.

S. S. S.

*All INDIA is repeating it in
a hundred tongues.*

LISTEN!

Like the bee that draws the honey
From the flowers, turn your money
Into a Certificate
Which waxes while you wait:

**NATIONAL
SAVINGS
CERTIFICATES**

The wise man's hoard.

Rs. 5	Grows to	7-8-0
" 10	"	15-0-0
" 50	"	75-0-0
" 100	"	150-0-0
" 1000	"	1500-0-0
" 5000	"	7500-0-0

IN
12 Years.

OBTAINABLE FROM:—
Authorised Agents,
Post Offices and Savings Bureaux.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 46]

FEBRUARY 1945:— DETAILED CONTENTS

[No. 2.

	PAGE		PAGE
THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM IN INDIA		WORLD OF BOOKS	102
By Sir Mirza Ismail, Kt., K.C.I.E.	65	BOOKS RECEIVED	103
BANKRUPTCY OF STATESMANSHIP		DIARY OF THE MONTH	104
By Prof. Haricharan Mukerjee	67	TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS	105
CO-OPERATION IN ECONOMIC PLANNING		INDIAN STATES	109
By Mr. Vaikunt L. Mehta	69	INDIANS OVERSEAS	112
THE RENAISSANCE OF HINDUISM		QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE	113
By Dr. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I.,	73	UTTERANCES OF THE DAY	114
CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA		POLITICAL	115
By Mr. Oommen Philip	75	EDUCATIONAL	116
THE STATES IN INDIA'S CONSTITUTION		LEGAL	117
By Mr. C. V. H. Rao	81	INSURANCE	118
ROAD PLAN FOR INDIA		TRADE AND FINANCE	119
By Mr. V. R. K. Tilak, M.A.	85	WOMEN'S PAGE	120
THE FROZEN BROOK		LITERARY	121
By Mr. M. Gopalankutty Menon	87	PERSONAL	121
RECENT CONFERENCES	89	MEDICAL	122
The Hindu Maha Sabha		HEALTH	122
Indian Science Congress		CURRENCY AND BANKING	123
Indian History Congress.		RAILWAYS	123
Indian Economic Conference		ART AND DRAMA	124
All-India Educational Conference, etc.. etc.		SPORT	124
INDIAN AFFAIRS		SCIENCE	125
By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"	97	FILM WORLD	125
FOREIGN AFFAIRS		AUTOMOBILES	126
By "CHRONICLER"	100	AVIATION	126
		INDUSTRY	127
		AGRICULTURE	127
		LABOUR	128
		GENERAL	128

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS IN THE "INDIAN REVIEW"

	PAGE		PAGE
Acharya T. A. K.	F. 7	M. & S. M. Railway	F. 3
Advaita Ashrama	14	" Madras Mail "	4
Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co.		Madras Provincial War Committee	F. 4
	4TH COVER	National Insurance Co.	19
Bangalore Mills	10	Mysore Govt. Sandalwood oil	2
Bengal Chemical Works	19	" " Sandal Soap	7
Bengal Waterproof Works	21	National Savings Certificates	9
Books of the World	22	" New Horizons "	12
Brooke Bond Tea	11	Oriental Life Assurance Co.	F. 5
Browne Publishing Co.	22	Oudh Sugar Mills	F. 7
Buckingham & Carnatic Mills	15	Parry & Co.	3
Curzon & Co.	6	Ramakrishna Vedanta Math	12
Gannon, Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.	14	Scindia Steam Navigation Co.	14
Hering & Kent	17	Sherman, Dr.	28
Health & Co.	23	Simpson & Co.	2ND COVER
Indian Tea Market	F. 8	S. S. S. Saving Certificates	F. 1
Kerala Soap Institute	16	Tata Iron & Steel Co.	18
Kitabghar	20	Tata Oil Mills	18
Lipton's Tea	F. 6	"Times of India" Press	8
Little's Oriental Balm	F. 5	Titagbur Paper Mills	3RD COVER
		Travancore Government	5
		United India Life Assurance Co.	1
		Utthan Karyalaya	22
		Vora & Co.	22

THE INDIAN REVIEW

3

[FEBRUARY 1945

M. & S. M. RAILWAY

PUBLIC NOTICE

The attention of the travelling public is drawn to the following Notification issued by the Government of India (Defence Department):—

No. 5-DC (80) 41. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Defence of India Rules, namely:—

After rules, 85-B of the said Rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

85C. (1) No passenger shall travel on the roof, steps or footboard of any carriage or an engine or in any other part of a train not intended for the use of passengers.

(2) If any person contravenes the provisions of sub-rule (1) he may be removed from the railway by any railway servant or police officer, and shall also be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

T. STEPHENSON,

Chief Commercial Manager.

Prohibition
of improper
travelling on
trains.

War outlook for 1945.

Bigger Battles
Greater Bloodshed
More Prisoners

Therefore

A Greater Call than Ever

on

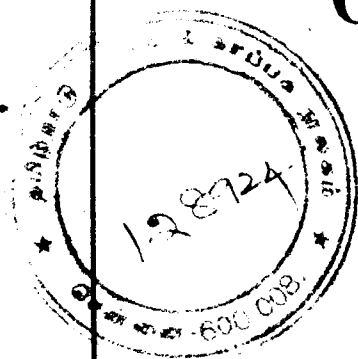
RED CROSS

H. E. The Governor's War Fund

Urgently Solicits

Subscriptions Earmarked

"RED CROSS"



FACTS & FIGURES *that* inspire **CONFIDENCE**

THE TWENTY-THIRD TRIENNIAL VALUATION REPORT
discloses

IMPROVED MORTALITY EXPERIENCE
REDUCED EXPENSE RATIO

NET PROFITS FOR THE TRIENNium **1,50,88,092**
after valuing the Company's Liabilities
on a 3% Interest basis

POLICYHOLDERS' RESERVES THEREBY INCREASED BY **Rs. 54 LAKHS**

BONUSES
DECLARED

Rs. 12.8 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under
Whole Life Assurance Policies
Rs. 10. per Rs. 1,000 per annum under
Endowment Assurance Policies

ORIENTAL
GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Estd. in India 1874. Head Office: **BOMBAY.**

Branch Offices:—
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
ARMENIAN STREET, G. T., MADRAS.
BANGALORE, COIMBATORE, MADURA, TRICHINOPOLY, TRIVANDRUM AND VIZAGAPATAM

Dec. 45

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM



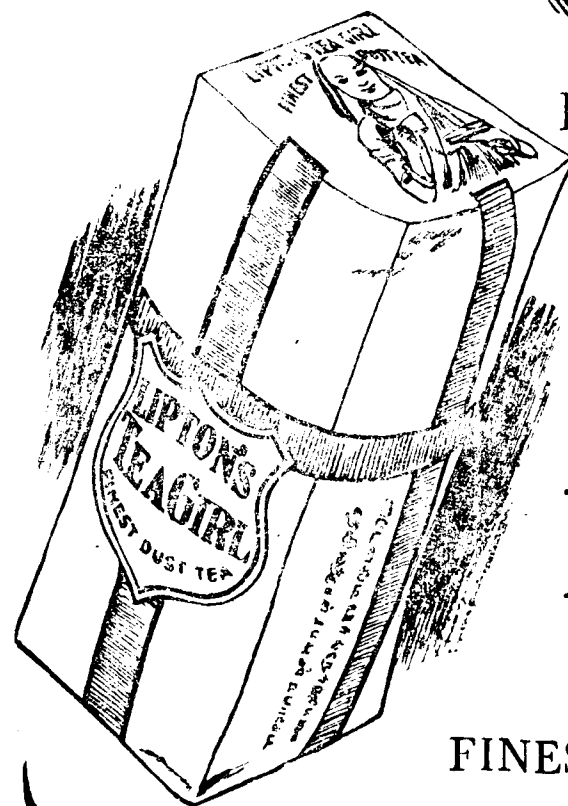
Soothes at a touch

For Relieving Headache, Backache,
Strains, Sprains and
Muscular Pains, there is no
better remedy.

For **FREE Booklet**
"Little's Oriental Balm & Medical Guide"

Write to

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM & Ph. Ltd.
P. B. 67, MADRAS.



Fine strong flavour, rich colour and low price combine to make Lipton's Tea Girl the best value on the market.

**LIPTON'S
TEA GIRL**

FINEST INDIAN DUST TEA

LTK 84 G

DON'T INDULGE IN CARELESS TALK WHILE YOU ENJOY YOUR CUP OF LIPTON'S TEA

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

(Extraordinary power of prophesy).

A. K. Achariya, the international Astrologer and Spiritualist, wellknown in America and London who has prophesied almost every principal turn of the present European War, Premiership of Mr. Fazlul Haque etc., in his renowned booklet "World at War" and was called by the Bengal Premier for an interview after fulfilment on the 12th December 1941, who predicted afterwards Premiership of Sir Nazimuddin, predicted through press the attack of Chittagong area by the Japanese on August 7th, 1942 and sent a copy of the same to the late Governor of Bengal Sir John Herbert just on the eve of the attack (His private Secretary wrote "I am desirous to acknowledge your letter with enclosures") and who predicted with certainty the re-election of President Roosevelt in Daily Telegram of 2nd September (A copy has been sent to the President through air) and has been showing other miraculous power of prophesy, is ready to serve you.

(1) Send your birth date, time, name of the place of birth (name of the principal town near birth place is essential) and know your future for four years almost monthly (better if copy of Rashichakra is sent for test) or have a horoscope with the current year's prediction Rs. 8/- v. p. extra.

(2) His tested Tantric remedies with miraculous power:

(a) Luck—This is a Shastrie Jupiter Kabacha with pure pearls accompanied with other Tantric charms for increase of knowledge and success. It is a friend of University Examiners and students in general. It is shown by experience that without favourable Guru (Jupiter) success in examination is not possible. It makes Guru favourable and paves the way to success—Rs. 3/- v. p. extra.

(b) SAFETY—It is a Maha Nabagraha Kabacha with nine kinds of genuine and examined stones prepared as per direction of *Vrihi Samhita*. It removes all kinds of dangers and difficulties due to evil influence of planets and makes life healthy, wealthy and prosperous. In addition it is prepared with tested Tantric charms for profit in business, increase of earning capacity, promotion in service, fortune by chance—Rs. 20/- v. p. extra.

(c) Magnet—Tantric Kabacha for mutual attraction. It brings heart to heart response—Rs. 7/- v. p. extra.

(d) Answer to one vital question only with reference to astrology and spiritualism (writing time essential)—Rs. 4/-.

Tantricarharjya A. K. ACHARIYA, B.A.

Jyotirbaridhi, Palmist, Numerist and Spiritualist.

5, Nilmoni Dutt Lane, Calcutta.

(Consultations only on Sundays).



Oudh Sugar Golden Syrup, most hygienically prepared from the choicest cane sugar, is so rich in glucose. Chemical analysis shows that it contains 62.80% glucose. Buy a tin today. Keep it handy during these sugar-rationing days.

Also Oudh Sugar Golden Crystals and Oudh Sugar Honey.

FREE. Write today for your copy of the interesting booklet "THE ENERGY FOOD FOR THE NATION."

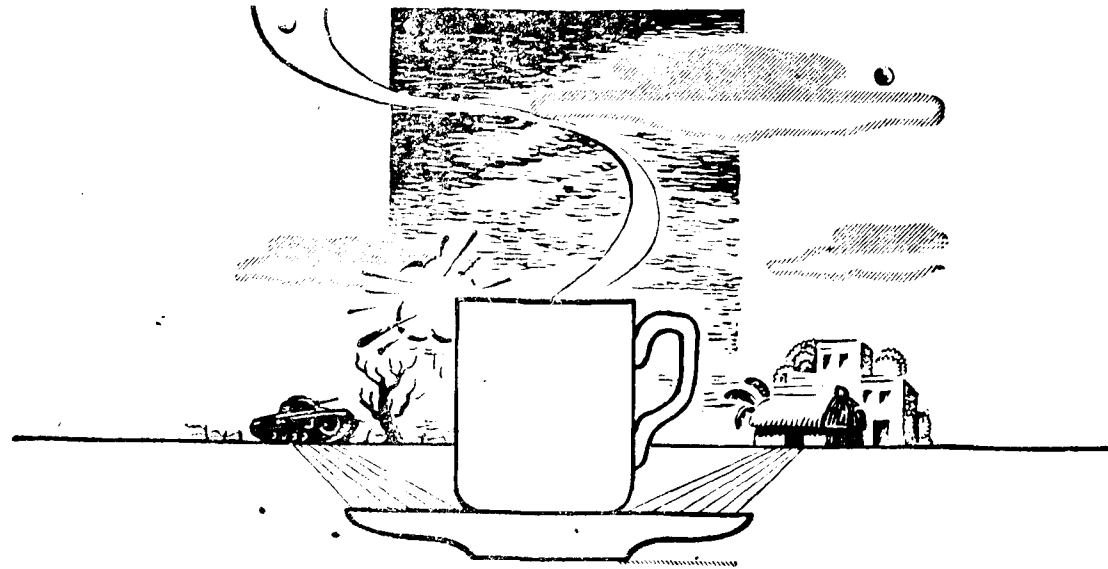


OUDH SUGAR MILLS LTD

BARGAON (SITAPUR) U.P.

430

NAS



SERVING 2 fronts!

In wartime the civilian as well as the fighting man has a hard life. Holidays are less, work is harder, and spare time is rare. All the more reason to use it properly. And what better way than with a book or a newspaper and a refreshing cup of well-made tea.

Tea cheers you up, makes you forget the worries of the day. Tea is stimulating without being in any way harmful. Tea is cooling in hot weather, warming in cold. Treat tea as your best friend, and always enjoy your leisure in his company.



THE INDIAN REVIEW

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO THE DISCUSSION OF ALL TOPICS OF INTEREST

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 46.]

FEBRUARY 1945

[No. 2.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM IN INDIA

By SIR MIRZA ISMAIL, Kt., K.C.I.E.

THE Hindu-Muslim problem is our shameful trouble today. Judging from my own long experience, I do not regard it as by any means an insoluble problem, or one that need fill us with dismay, as, I confess, it is apt to do sometimes. Time and world-conditions are factors which will tell in the end and bring about a national and cultural fusion. We cannot go on quarrelling for all time, nor over things which do not really matter. Good sense will, sooner or later, dawn upon us and we shall realise that, so long as ill-will and animosity pollute the atmosphere, nationalism cannot flourish.

Some are apt to blame "the third party" overmuch for all our present-day troubles. Let us not forget that the present times are vastly different from those of early British rule in India. Conditions have changed all over the world and men's ideas, too, have undergone a vast change. Adjustments are as inevitable as the change of seasons, and we have to make them, if we are to survive in such a world. English education had to come. The English language, which is fast becoming a world language, was bound to become the principal medium of communication between the educated classes. These were

inevitable developments, and why need we regret them?

It has been suggested that our history books should be rewritten, and let us hope that this will be done before long. We must see to it that the youth of the country receive the right kind of education that will make them worthy citizens of India, and which will make them think not in terms of their own community or religion, but of the country as their common motherland. Common schools, common hostels, common political ideals, common enterprises will bring the various groups of youth together.

I attach special importance to the association of members of different communities in common industrial enterprises. Nothing so surely brings people together and keeps them together as earning money together.

Religion need not be neglected, but it should not be allowed to dominate social and political life. Nationalism should do that. It is to the youth of India, the coming generation of leaders, that the country can look with some confidence to come to her rescue and to extricate her from her present embarrassments.

It is a curious fact—but nothing strange in a land of inconsistencies and perplexities—that communalism and sectionalism should be rampant among the intelligentsia, the English educated classes, but not among the masses. It is the former who are trying to resurrect the dead past, and creating unnecessary trouble for themselves and others. The drum-beaters of the moment are only to be found in their ranks.

I heartily endorse the following proposals put forward for solving the communal problem. First, the Muslim League should be recognised by the Congress as the sole representative body of the Muslims. This recognition would not, of course, mean the desertion by the Congress of its Muslim members. I would even go further and say that the Congress should unreservedly accept the fact that the League is at present the largest political organisation of the Muslims in India, and can legitimately claim to represent the Muslim point of view as no other organisation does. Secondly, the Congress and the League, the two chief political organisations of the country, should enter into a pact guaranteeing to the minority communities their legitimate rights and privileges.

Nor can I see any good reason why the Congress and the Muslim League should not effect a settlement on the following basis:—

1. Autonomy in the provinces to the fullest possible extent. The aim should be to have a Central rather than a Centralised All-India Government; a Supreme Government is a vital necessity for India, as it is for the United States of America.

Both history and necessity support this suggestion.

2. Composite ministries in the provinces, composed not merely of representatives of the Congress and the Muslim League, but also of other important interests and groups like, for instance, the Sikhs in the Punjab, minorities elsewhere, and the scheduled castes; nor should non-League Muslims and non-Congress Hindus be left out for that reason. The more mixed a ministry is (paradoxical as it may sound) the more popular and stable it is likely to be.

A special responsibility rests upon the Congress, as representing a vast majority of non-Muslims to bring the two major communities together, and to refrain from doing anything likely to hurt the susceptibilities of the Muslims or to encourage the feeling that either their language, religion or culture is in any danger.

India is passing through a most critical period in her political history. Once we get through it and allow time—that solver of difficulties—to play its part, India will emerge a united and powerful nation. The various religions will, as I hope, continue to exist, but they will come to occupy their proper place in the life of the peoples. The quarrel between Hindi and Urdu will also, I am hopeful, cease and circumstances will force the two contending parties to agree to have a common language. A language acceptable to the majority of the people will somehow come into existence. If the respective protagonists will only let events take their own course, the evolution of such a national language may be expected to follow as a natural result.

BANKRUPTCY OF STATESMANSHIP

BY PROF. HARICHARAN MUKERJEE

It is sad to contemplate how true statesmanship has become a rare thing in the present day world and how as the result of it the different nations are made to suffer the greatest misery and difficulties and how these sufferings instead of easing in the near future are likely to be accentuated all the more. As honesty is always the best policy so true statesmanship consists in being fair and square in one's dealings with all other nations, in being sympathetic to their just demands and to all their legitimate aims and aspirations and not at all in being selfish and grasping. If this enlightened policy were consistently followed there would have been no wars and rumours of wars in this world disturbing the concord of nations and they would have lived in perfect peace and amity. But if this idea be something utopian, if national interests demand that these should be safeguarded and interests of other nations trampled under foot and injustice should be done to the latter, expediency dictates that these injustices should be done under the cloak of doing something righteous and an attempt should be made to hoodwink the world or a section of it and under no circumstances the jealousy of other competing nations should be roused or at least a workable arrangement must be arrived at with these latter by admitting them to a share of the booty. That was exactly the course followed after the last Great War when mandates were given to certain great powers to administer certain conquered areas as mandatories in the

interests apparently of the mandated territories but really in the interests of the mandatories themselves. So everything was in perfect order and managed quite nicely.

Furthermore statesmanship also dictates that when some great danger threatens a number of states and there is need for joint action, no effort should be spared to keep in check personal or national greed and ambition, at least so long as the crisis is not over and all causes of friction must be eliminated for the sake of smooth and harmonious working to remove the menace and bring the struggle to a successful conclusion.

But what we notice in the present day sometimes leaves us gasping. The greatest statesmen of the world who are the undisputed leaders of their own people, wielding vast influence and who are charged with the task of moulding the destiny of the human race, have been behaving in such a manner as to make us doubt sometimes their very sanity. Or is it rather the plenitude of power which has turned their heads and made them even careless of quarrelling with their colleagues and brothers-in-arms upon whose help and co-operation they have to depend so much? We can first of all take the case of Mr. Churchill himself, the undisputed dictator of the British Commonwealth. When he was in sore straits and the empire was tottering he put his signature to the famous Atlantic Charter guaranteeing freedom to all dependent nations of the world. But as soon as

he felt a little sure of his ground he qualified it by saying that the Charter was meant only for the victims of aggression and not for India at all. Then came the Phillips' affair and we were left wondering how he could dare to trail on the coars of his great colleague Roosevelt whose timely intervention in this war has brought about the welcome change in its tide, by declaring his especial envoy as a 'persona non grata' and demanding his recall. But this action as it referred to India, 'a subordinate branch of the British administration' did not at all create a crisis. But emboldened by this he took a further step which far outshone his previous performances and brought down on him angry denunciations of the American publicists and a sharp reminder also from the state department. British intervention in the domestic quarrels of Belgium, Italy and Greece has precipitated a first class diplomatic crisis and Mr. Stettinius, the new American Secretary of State has cried 'hands off' to Britain. But it is doubtful if Mr. Churchill fortified by the vote of confidence in the House of Commons will pay heed to this timely warning. In that case the friendship between America and Britain upon the continuance of which the successful issue of the war depends is likely to be put to the severest strain and will doubtless provide occasion for Hitler to chuckle over it. Though, as we sincerely hope, the tension will be eased and the crisis tided over, it undoubtedly shows the absence of true statesmanship, for this occasion might have been avoided in the interests of allied solidarity and for the successful and speedy termination of this disastrous war.

Ideological sympathies ought not to have been allowed to intrude on these delicate questions.

Next when we come to Stalin, Russia's man of destiny, we seem to detect the same lack of statesmanship. He, undoubtedly, like Mr. Churchill, is a man of wonderful power and energy, of drive and personality but he too perhaps has been betrayed into taking false steps through a consciousness of unlimited power and a consequent disregard for his colleagues and the world opinion. The stand which he has taken on the Polish question is likely to precipitate a crisis and thus hamper joint action. The question has not been solved but only shelved for the present but likely to push itself in the forefront as soon as Poland will be completely liberated.

The Persian oil concession question also betrayed the cloven foot of brute force which he wants to apply to all weak neighbouring states to fall in with his imperialistic designs and no disclaimer on his part that he will not interfere with their domestic arrangements is likely to remove the suspicions and fears of these states.

Generalissimo Chiang-kai-shek is another outstanding personality wielding vast influence over his countrymen and in great favour with the allies. But even he did not hesitate to be guided entirely by personal prejudice in insisting on the recall of General Stillwell, who though dreadfully efficient, is an unsparing critic of all and sundry. Chiang by his insistence on this question surely wounded the susceptibilities of his great American ally upon whose

continuous and timely help depends the very salvation of his country.

His refusal to arrive at a compromise with the communists, with Japan literally beating at the very gates of his capital and threatening to overrun the rest of the country over which he now exercises jurisdiction, has almost taken our breath away. Nothing can perhaps beat this in sheer dogged pertinacity and utter disregard of larger national interests.

Lastly we can not pass without notice in this connection the behaviour of another great statesman, one of the pillars of the British Empire, Field-marshal Smuts who

enjoys the greatest reputation for sanity and level-headedness. His attitude towards the Indian question now so much exercising the minds of both Indians and South Africans is perfectly unsympathetic and non-committal. This has made the *Statesman* (Calcutta) which is always very guarded in the expression of its opinion remark in its issue of 9th December the following significant words—

Neither Britain nor the U. S. A. can look on comfortably while one of the United Nations pursues policies sharply conflicting with the principles of tolerance for which the war is being fought. As Hitlerite Germany nears defeat, another Herrenvolk maintains out-moded prejudices in South Africa.

Comment upon the above is superfluous.

CO-OPERATION IN ECONOMIC PLANNING

BY MR. VAIKUNT L. MEHTA

A RECENT writer on planning* describes the post-war aim of improving the economic and social condition of the mass of the people in the following simple terms:

The concrete objectives are everywhere alike—an increase in the material goods of life, better nutrition, housing, health and education, as a means for a larger spiritual and cultural life of all people. Most plans also imply that bettering the condition of the people will bring about a greater economic and social equality among all groups and classes.

It has often been urged that this desire for a better social order is a war-time craze. The war of 1914-18 witnessed the beginning of the end of *laissez faire* if not its actual end; and numerous were the schemes of reconstruction conceived and put forth during that war and soon thereafter. With the mishandling of the world's affairs—both political and economic that

* "Post-War Plans of the United States"—By Lewis L. Loria.

came in the wake of Versailles—an economic depression was, however, inevitable. This blizzard when it came swept away all plans of reconstruction in Great Britain and countries associated with it. But the need for economic planning was never lost sight of by economic thinkers all over the world. Subsequently, the Russian experiment in large scale organized planning revived keen interest and enthusiasm among those who wished to organize economic life with the conscious deliberate purpose set forth above. With the outbreak of the present War, the ranks of these thinkers have become strengthened and to-day there is scarcely a country which does not subscribe to the ideal of planning.

Not that the conception has not its critics and its detractors. One of the most prominent of these, Prof. Hayek goes so

far as to dub purposeful organized efforts at reconstruction as marching on the road to serfdom. He and others of his way of thought, both in England and the United States of America, urge that controlled economy may be accepted as inevitable during the stress of War, but that once that stress is relieved there should be a restoration of conditions in which private enterprise and competition may have full scope. Then alone will it be possible, according to this school, to ensure stability and to usher in prosperity. That uncontrolled private enterprise and unregulated competition cannot but bring about disaster is conceded by Prof. Hayek who has thus to accept the position that some control of economic life is essential in the interest of the community. That being the common ground, the dispute may well be restricted to the kind of control required, the extent of the control to be imposed and the agency through which such control is to be exercised.

More cogent, however, is the plea that planning kills the spirit of initiative and enterprise. Under planning, it is averred, the individual is lost in the community. He may neither produce nor consume what he pleases; nor may he, it is alleged, think or act as he chooses. Those who argue thus scarcely pause to consider what is the kind or the extent of the freedom that an individual enjoys at present in modern economic life controlled by syndicates, trusts, cartels, corporations or even a centralized bureaucratic system. In fact, it is because of the suppression of the economic freedom of the millions and the dehumanizing of their personalities that we

witness the outbreaks of the international gangsterism which the industrially organized and economically advanced nations indulge in at frequent intervals in their history. There can certainly be no well-ordered society when there is no respect for human personality; but the freedom of the individual in such a society has to be interpreted with society in the background. If in planning for economic development freedom in this social sense is postulated, there is no reason why the critics should identify conscious organized planning with conditions of economic slavery.

It is because the co-operative movement seeks to harmonize the interests of the individual with those of the community and to protect the freedom of the individual while promoting the well-being of the community that it must be accorded a prominent place in any scheme of national planning. That is not the only ground on which co-operation claims attention. It is a movement which is essentially democratic—of the people, for the people, by the people, to use a description commonly applied to it. As is observed in a recent survey published by the International Labour Office* it is characteristic of the co-operative structure that it is built upon the most numerous and smallest economic units. Resting as it does thus, on the broadest basis and on the deepest foundation that can be found in the whole economic and social complex, the co-operative structure consequently remains in close touch with the practical conditions of man's everyday life and labour. While the constitution is democratic the advantage

* Co-operative Organizations and Post-war Relief.

of large-scale operation is secured by a system of federation and coalescence, which knits together the units for common economic endeavour but allows scope for initiative and freedom of action. The natural tendency towards concentration of authority is ordinarily offset in the movement by constitutional devices: whereby, the exercise of centralized control does not take economic power further away from the people, but tends to bring it closer to them.

In as much as the strength of the organizations of persons of small means consists in the success with which they establish bonds of moral solidarity between all the members it follows that without the intelligent participation of its co-owners in its affairs, a co-operative society loses much of its democratic nature and its efficiency. Hence the dependence of co-operative organizations on the education of those who constitute them—education not only in the aims and objects of their own undertaking but also in the common purpose which guides the movement and in the principles which inspire it. The objective being the creation of a common social life, the lesson of self-help receives as great a degree of attention as that of mutual aid. If the development of human personality in a manner in which is reconciled the welfare of the individual with that of the society to which he belongs represents an ideal for which it is desirable to strive then, surely, the co-operative movement has a valuable contribution to make in planning for the new social order.

Through the democratic control and educational programmes which are the features of the co-operative movement as

is observed in the recommendations on the subject of co-operatives made the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, it can play a vital part in the training of good democratic citizens. It will, besides, assist in inducing a sound conception in economic matters. The last point is of especial importance in the drawing up and execution of economic plans. In his preliminary note to the National Planning Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru explained that the ordered development contemplated connoted that a due proportion should be observed between the various forms of producing new wealth, its equitable distribution among the members of the community and adjustment of the interests of the producers and consumers. The proper functioning of co-operative societies may facilitate the adjustment of agricultural production and distribution such as is essential in the interest of the community as a whole. Being peoples' organisations, run on democratic lines through their own representatives, they inspire confidence among their members who show an inclination to follow the guidance and recommendations of their own co-operative societies which they know operate in the interest of their members and of society in general. They can check if not control the vagaries of administration and be the medium for exercising the vigilance required to protect the individual from harassment.

The fact that co-operative organizations are based on small economic units has a peculiar significance in a country such as ours. Notwithstanding the economic developments of recent years, ours is still

a country of small producers-agriculturists and artisans and of small tradesmen and shopkeepers. Compared to other countries it is also composed of numerically a larger proportion of "low-income" families in urban and industrial areas. In countries situated as ours, the type of economic planning conceived of as most suited, as is seen from the Survey* referred to earlier, is collectivization and co-operation. The combination of nationalization of the heavy key industries, public utilities and basic resources and a mixed economy based on co-operation for agricultural and decentralized industries seems to be the line of action most favoured, particularly if, as is the case with us, large-scale capitalistic development is still in its earlier stages.

It is time that in India, too, we cried halt to the advance of capitalist domination over the field both of industries and agriculture as also of finance. We can do so either by extending the sphere of State enterprise with its centralized system of administration or by promoting co-operative organisations with control decentralized and democratized. The aim animating both is service and both seek to eliminate the profit motive. While in the former the gains of the economic enterprise accrue to the State as a whole, in the latter they accrue to the individuals or groups of individuals who go to constitute the primary co-operative units and their federations. To extent that these stand to benefit by the surplus earnings, the co-operative undertaking may be deemed helpful in stimulating individual effort, a stimulus such as is provided in

* Post-War Plans of the United Nations.

the efficiency schemes of capitalist organizations and by the system known as "Stakhanovism" in the State enterprises or collective farms of Russia. The co-operative method is if anything superior in its manner of rewarding individual effort. Moreover, in so far as it circumscribes strictly the reward for an individual through a system of decentralized small scale production, it does not conflict with the aim of eliminating the profit motive from economic activity.

It is for these and similar other reasons, presumably, that the claim was put forward at the recent session of the All-India Conference of Registrars that "the co-operative movement should be an integral part of the development plan for the country". An indication was given in several of the resolutions adopted at the Conference of the place which the co-operative movement could occupy in the plan of economic development, particularly, in the spheres of rural credit, land improvement, agricultural marketing, retail trade and cottage industries. The recommendation was also made that where the execution of a plan required action by members of an economic category or group, it should be made compulsory for all either to join a co-operative society for the purpose or otherwise to carry out the plan.

Often enough, the trouble about planning is not the lack of ability to draw up plans or of the will to enforce orders but the absence of a suitable local machinery to execute them. In the opinion of at least one section of the administration of the Government of India, such a machinery is

provided by the co-operative society. In functioning as a local unit for this purpose, a co-operative society has a dual role to play, it acts as an absorber of shocks and it serves as an agency for education. Planning without tears, it has been aptly remarked, is almost an impossibility. But what is ordinarily deemed as outside the range of possibility may be achieved by interposing an organization which, so to say, "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb", that it eases the burden of the sanctions which are to be enforced in the execution of the plan. At the same time, the co-operative society will study the implications of the plan that is being executed and convey that understanding to the individuals who compose it. It creates the proper local atmosphere and instructs its members in the why and the wherefore of the plan. That is where the advantage of its being built on the most numerous and smallest economic units consists.

The planning that we envisage is planning compatible with democracy. "True democracy", said Arthur Salter in a recent

address to the Conference on International Co-operative Reconstruction, "is made by active participation of citizens not only in the polling booth and governmental office but in education, in economic enterprise and in social effort." It is because the co-operative movement affords to all individuals who resort to it for their common economic end this opportunity for active participation in the economic endeavour on a footing of equality and on a non-profit basis that it claims the attention of those charged with the task of preparing for a new social order. To sum up in the words of an American co-operator: "Private monopoly has had its opportunity and has failed, political bureaucracy has had its opportunity and has failed; there is no other way but voluntary co-operation." Success along that way will, however, come only when there is a wider knowledge and understanding than at present of the co-operative system of economy, its significance and its aims, on the part of those in power as well as on the part of the people outside the movement.

THE RENAISSANCE OF HINDUISM

By DR. SIR P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR, K.C.S.I.

THE title of this book* suggests a number of interesting questions about Hinduism, such as, what is Hinduism, who are the Hindus, when did Hinduism come into existence, and did it ever go out of existence. We think we all know the answers to these questions, but our know-

ledge is far from clear or satisfactory. In such cases the old expedient was to suggest that institutions which we cannot explain were *anadi* or without any beginning. We are tempted to adopt this answer to the problems suggested above. The materials collected by research scholars have not definitely improved our position. It is no fault of Prof. Sarma that no more clear-cut

* THE RENAISSANCE OF HINDUISM. By Rao Bahadur D. S. Sarma. (Benares Hindu University).

answers can be furnished to the questions I have referred to. He holds that Hinduism is a fusion of Aryan and Dravidian faiths. But we are not told what the articles of faiths of the Aryans and Dravidians were.

In his valuable historical introduction Prof. Sarma points out that there have been several renaissances of Hinduism in the past, and especially in the nineteenth century and since. The subsequent parts of the book deal with the revival of interest in the study of the Hindu religion and the lives and teachings of the great men who have influenced the thoughts and ideals of the Hindus in recent times. Prof. Sarma begins with Raja Ram Mohun Roy and the Brahma Samaj, and gives also a sketch of Ranade and the Prarthana Samaj, Swami Dayananda and the Arya Samaj, Mrs. Besant and the Theosophical Society, the movements associated with the names of Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore. The leader who has most attracted the attention of Prof. Sarma is Mahatma Gandhi. The purity of his life, his moral courage and his devotion to the cause of India and the welfare and progress of its peoples cannot be too highly extolled, and they account for the unparalleled influence which he exercises over the minds of the people in India and over the intellects of people like Prof. Radhakrishnan. The Hinduism on which Prof. Sarma has focussed his attention is not the ancient Hinduism of the orthodox, but the Hinduism of the educated Hindus of recent years who have been affected by modern influences. The oldest representative of what may be called reformed

Hinduism is Ram Mohun Roy who was the founder of the Brahma Samaj. The creed of the Brahma Samaj has undergone several modifications and developments. Besides the original or Adi Brahma Samaj, there has been the Sadharan Brahma Samaj, as the seceders from the Adi Brahma Samaj call themselves. Keshub Chunder Sen was the leader of Sadharan Brahma Samaj. The tenets of the Sadharan Brahma Samaj and the off-shoots of the Adi Brahma Samaj are featured in section VIII of the chapter on Ram Mohan Roy.

The next leader of importance was Justice Ranade who founded the Prarthana Samaj of Bombay. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar took a prominent part in the activities of the Prarthana Samaj. Ranade was one of the ablest and sanest thinkers and reformers of the nineteenth century. He was prominently associated with the political life of Bombay and the Sarva-janika Sabha established in Poona. He was deeply interested in politics and social reform and was rightly recognised as the uncrowned king of Poona. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was his most eminent disciple. Ranade was an authority on economic questions and was a member of the parliamentary committee on Indian finance which was appointed in 1871. If there is anyone in the history of modern India by whom the Liberal Party of the present day has been most influenced in its policy and outlook, it is Ranade. Though Prof. Sarma is not in tune with the views and out-look of the Liberal Party, he is not unwilling to acknowledge the part played by Ranade in the intellectual, political and religious life of India in recent times.

In his chapter on Mrs. Besant, Prof. Sarma does not hesitate to point out certain inconsistencies in some of the lectures and publications of the Theosophical Society.

Of the many personalities of whose life a sketch is given in Prof. Sarma's book, those which have appealed to me most are Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Rabindranath Tagore.

The most eminent expositor of Hinduism in the twentieth century is Prof. Radhakrishnan, and one can add nothing to the glowing tributes paid to him by philosophers all over the world.

Prof. Sarma's book will be read with appreciation and gratitude by a growing circle of readers.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

By MR. P. OOMMAN PHILIP

AS in the case of China, India was first introduced to Christianity by the sporadic missionary efforts of the Eastern Church, centuries before the representatives of Western nations came to India as adventurers and traders. While in China, the early Church thus established disappeared, the Church in India continues to exist to this day. The orbit of the influence of the Church in India was very limited, and for centuries it had a chequered history in the narrow strip of land on the west coast between the Western Ghats and the Indian Ocean. The modern representatives of this ancient Church now live in the Indian States of Travancore and Cochin, but with their ancient solidarity sadly broken, first by the Portuguese who came in the sixteenth century and who by all the methods of persecution and inquisition, considered Christian in those days, brought a large number of them into the obedience of Rome, and later by the coming of the Anglicans in the nineteenth century followed by Protestant sects from the West whose presence and work in their

midst have, besides drawing away from them varying numbers, introduced theological and ecclesiastical issues on which divisions have taken place. The history of almost all the branches of the old Eastern Church in lands like Egypt, Iraq, Palestine and Syria presents perhaps the same kind of experience, and so there may be nothing unusual in what has happened to the Syrian Christians (as the representatives of this ancient Church are called) of South India. The present conditions and status of the remnant of this ancient Church may not have any important bearing on the general subject of the place of Christianity in the life and thought of modern India. But the existence of this remnant in India with Christian traditions going back to the early centuries, and the vicissitudes through which it has been passing through the centuries, are facts to be noted in any study of the history of Christian contacts with India.

Two observations may be made here, very briefly, in regard to the survival of early Christianity in India. First is the

remarkable spirit of religious toleration shown by the people of India to Christianity that came to its shores. Those who accepted the new religion were not subjected to persecution. On the other hand there is reason to think that they had freedom for practising their religion in their own way and even for propagating it. Otherwise, it is impossible to explain the growth of the Christian Church on the west coast of South India and the prosperous condition in which it was found by the Greek traveller Cosmos who visited the this region about the year 522 A.D. and by the Portuguese who arrived in the early years of the sixteenth century. It is strange but true that those ancient Christians living peacefully as farmers and traders under independent Hindu rulers were first subjected to religious persecution not by Hindus but by Christians who came from the West in the 16th century armed with the military power of Portugal and fired by missionary zeal for establishing over this ancient church of Malabar the supremacy of the Church of Rome.

Secondly, the Christianity that found its way to India in the early centuries true to its genius as an Eastern religion, developed according to a pattern suited to Indian conditions and not in rigid organisational forms prescribed for it in later times by the West. While maintaining the basic features of Christian faith and practice through the centuries, we find that it also assimilated what was considered good and noble in the religious culture and social behaviour of the Hindus from whom they were originally drawn and amidst whom

they lived as citizens of the same country. But these observations are only by the way.

With the coming of the Portuguese to India in the beginning of the sixteenth century and with the establishment of their political domination along its west coast, Christianity entered upon a second stage of its history in this land. It is the first time that Christianity is introduced to the people as the religion of the ruling race, a race strangely different from the Hindu race in customs, culture and civilisation. In the earlier periods Christianity was introduced by missionaries or traders belonging to the Eastern Church who could not lay claim to any political power. For that reason whatever progress Christianity made in India in the early centuries was by its inherent power of appeal to the religious sense of the people. But the Christianity that came to parts of India where the Portuguese had established political domination came with the sword of the Portuguese and backed by the power and prestige of the empire. The use of compulsion or force for attaining what they conceived to be the highest good of those who were outside the Church was but a part of the code of conduct of the Western Church of those days. The methods of coercion and persecution which the Portuguese resorted to for the purpose of winning adherents to the Christian Church form one of the darkest chapters in the history of Christianity in India. Goa which is even to-day retained by the Portuguese became in those days the seat of the Inquisition which imposed disabilities and penalties on those who would not accept the Christian faith. Even the descendants of the earliest

Indian converts to Christianity whom the Portuguese were surprised to find in Malabar were condemned by them as heretics and the task which they attempted of bringing them into the "true Church" was accompanied by methods which were questionable and frightful. Even after a lapse of four centuries the bitter memories of the religious persecutions by the Portuguese have not entirely left either the Hindus or the Syrian Christians of the west coast. It should be remembered at the same time that this was a period when the Roman Church was launching its great missionary enterprise. The coming of the famous missionary, Francis Xavier, to India was at a time when the Portuguese were at the zenith of political power. Great and devout Christian that he was, he did not hesitate to make use of the Portuguese power for furthering the missionary cause, only showing thereby the lamentably sub-Christian standard of conduct which prevailed in that age in regard to the followers of other religions.

With the decline of the Portuguese power and with the establishment of British government in India, the religious freedom for which India has always been famous once more came to be established. The British profited from the experience of the Portuguese and became committed to a policy of neutrality in regard to all religions. They were more concerned with the establishment of their empire in India than with the spread of the religion which they professed. To offend in any way the religious susceptibilities of Indians and to arouse their religious animosity was considered by British statesmen as a sure

means of undermining the foundations of their government in India. Therefore the British adopted a policy of strict non-interference in the matter of the religious practices and beliefs of the people, so long as they did not outrage the accepted canons of civilised humanity. Even in regard to the revolting religious practice of the Hindus—the *sati*—the British were at first hesitant in taking any action. It was the lead given by some enlightened Hindus that encouraged the British government to suppress this practice.

This explains the unfriendly attitude adopted by the British government in early days towards missionary effort of any kind. European missionaries were prohibited from settling down in any part of British India for propagating Christianity. The first English missionary to India William Carey, not being allowed to live in English territory had to take refuge in Serampore, then a Danish possession, and carry on his missionary operations from there. There were no doubt chaplains in the employ of the British government in important places where British soldiers and civilians lived; but their work was confined to the spiritual ministrations of the British community and they were not encouraged, even if they had the inclination, to devote their attention to the native population with a view to attracting them to Christianity.

Soon a stage arrived when there was nothing to prevent Christian missionaries from engaging themselves in educational and other activities so long as they did not create trouble for the government. The missionaries themselves, coming as

they did from Great Britain, America and the Continent of Europe and being in entire sympathy with the ideals of the British government in India did not find it in any way irksome to carry on their work under these nominal restrictions. In fact some of the early missionaries like William Carey and Alexander Duff who were pioneers in imparting to Indians English education and Western culture had a great share in shaping the educational policy of the Government of India for the future. After a great deal of controversy, this policy was laid down in 1854 as that of imparting education in the English language instead of the vernaculars and of substituting western arts and sciences for the ancient Sanskrit or Persian learning. This decision has been a turning point in the history of this great land. Through western education India has been brought into living touch with the outside world as she has never before been in her long history. Through the study of English literature and of English institutions and through acquaintance with the history of Europe, which is but the story of the progress of human freedom, India has been introduced to quite a new world of thought and ideals. Under the impact of this western influence, Hinduism which for ages has been a medley of beliefs ranging from gross animism to the subtlest pantheism, has been forced to undertake the task of setting the household in order. In bringing about this renaissance in India Christian missionaries had a great share.

In the early stages of the spread of western education in India, Indians who came under the spell of western civilisation were inclined to be equally depreciative of things Indian.

In this period we find not only the good features of western life copied but also its bad features. It was in fact a period of blind imitation of the west. The religion of the westerners also came to be looked upon with a certain amount of glamour and admiration as the religion of the progressive people of the world. It was in this period that Christianity won some of its notable early converts from the ranks of high class intellectuals. But this was only a passing phase. Hinduism was soon on the defence and great movements for reforming it were started by men who were anxious to arrive at a synthesis between the old order and new. The reform movements in Hinduism represented by the Brahmo Samaj and the Arya Samaj have to a large extent succeeded in arresting conversions to Christianity from the educated classes of Indians. Later on came Theosophy with the powerful advocacy of Mrs. Annie Besant who threw herself politically on the side of Indians. Theosophy, more than any other movement in modern times, popularised among educated Indians the teaching that all religions are equally true, and therefore conversion from one religion to another is uncalled for.

The rise of the national movement towards the close of the nineteenth century introduced another element of antagonism to the Christian religion. Indian converts to Christianity were, as a rule, not much in sympathy with the national movement and this was put down to the fact that they professed the religion of the rulers. In recent years, however, Indian Christians by their closer association with national leaders and increasing sympathy with national

aspirations have helped in disabusing the minds of their fellow citizens of this prejudice.

It is true that conversions to Christianity from the higher classes and from the educated have become rare and occasional in recent years. But it cannot be ignored that Christian educational institutions influence hundreds of young people every year. The work of medical missions also touches a large number. Then there is the silent influence of scores of missionaries who devote their lives in unselfish service for the leper, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the incurable and the aged. All these have helped in creating among all classes an appreciation of Christian ideals. The stand that missionaries sometimes take in defence of righteousness and truth against influential bodies of their own race on questions affecting the welfare of the people has also been of very great value in familiarising educated India with the high ideals of Christian conduct.

The life and activities of Mahatma Gandhi have also been an important factor in influencing the people of India in favour of Christ and his teachings. There is a great deal of thoughtless talk going round the world about Mahatma Gandhi being a Christian at heart. This was perhaps started by some American tourists who came to India. He has more than once publicly declared that he is a devout Hindu and that he finds in Hinduism everything needed to satisfy his spiritual aspirations. The teaching about *ahimsa* of which he is a consistent advocate is in Hinduism, but he has enriched it with what he has derived from the teaching and practice of it by Jesus Christ and by

Leo Tolstoy. His bold application of this principle of non-violence, involving voluntary suffering, to politics, first in South Africa and then in India, has been unique; and it has irresistibly turned the thoughts of men to the suffering Christ and the eternal truths implied in the Cross of Christ. In the exposition of his practice of non-violence Mr. Gandhi has on several occasions referred to the Sermon on the Mount and the Cross. It was therefore natural for those who hold Mahatma Gandhi in reverence, and who in India does not?—to turn to the story of the life and teachings of Christ as given in the Gospels. In this way there might have been a new interest among thinking classes in India in Christianity. But to build on this fact, as some superficial observers have been inclined to do, the theory that the whole of India under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi is in the process of becoming Christian is fantastic. It is also necessary to note, in this connection, that there are influential groups of people in India who question the fundamentals of Mr. Gandhi's religious position. They believe that it is futile to rely on non-violence when the opposing forces are overwhelming and they derive their sanction from superior military strength. The doctrine is being preached in India to-day that evil entrenched behind organised military force can never be overcome by non-violence but only by force. The followers of this school of thought denounce Gandhi and what they consider to be his imbecile methods of non-violence for winning freedom for India.

Those who may not be satisfied with seeing the fruits of Christianity only in the

intangible realm of thought and spirit of the Indian people derive encouragement from the remarkable advance that the Christian religion has made in recent decades among the depressed classes. The bulk of the membership of the Christian Church in India is drawn from these classes, and they have undergone great transformation in the course of two or three generations. Through what Christianity has demonstrated as possible in the way of transforming the depressed classes whom India had for generations treated as sub-human, the scale of values of Indian society has been profoundly affected. That every human personality, however humble and degraded, is valuable in the sight of God and therefore worthy of reverence is being re-learned by India.

Side by side with the above process, millions who remain within the old social fabric of Hinduism are coming under the spell of the dynamic ideas which reform movements within Hinduism stand for, and as a result of that their religious outlook and social behaviour are changing markedly. The Hindu community, as a whole, is responding nobly to the call of modern prophets like Mahatma Gandhi and other reformers, old and new, for the removal of conditions which have kept several millions of their fellow countrymen as depressed classes. If the part played by Christian missions in stimulating these reform movements within Hinduism is not always recognised, it is because the nascent Hinduism of to-day is developing a technique of defence against the inroads which Christianity is making on the Hindu community. It is clear that Hinduism, though battered from outside by aggressive missionary religions like

Christianity and Islam and vitiated from within by its caste system, is still a living religion, capable of shifting to its centre the vital truths of universal religious appeal which hitherto found a place only in its marginal life, and capable also of profiting from the teachings and methods used by other systems of religion in winning men to their allegiance.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century the influence of outstanding foreign missionaries engaged in the pioneer work of imparting Western education to Indian youth let many Hindus of the higher castes to accept Christianity. At that time it was hoped by missionary optimists and feared by Hindu leaders that Christianity would infiltrate from top to bottom and make the whole of India Christian. But through the operation of forces generated from within Hinduism itself such hopes and fears have been falsified. During the last fifty years depressed classes have been accepting Christianity in large numbers. Along with this, a new strategy has developed among the missionary statesmen of the West which stresses the way in which Christianity first spread among the humble and oppressed in the Roman empire and then gradually conquered the whole empire. The hope is entertained that India will become ultimately Christian through the depressed classes now entering the church in large numbers. But this hope is being frustrated already. The social and economic disabilities under which the depressed classes labour have been the main incentive for driving them to the Christian Church where they are offered opportunities for moral and material progress. Now, under the impulse

of reform movements within Hinduism and as a result of the expanding government programmes for the social, moral and economic betterment of the depressed classes, these disabilities are being rapidly removed. Well organised efforts are also being put forth by Hindus to reach the depressed classes with the higher message of Hinduism and to retain them within the Hindu fold. The result is that the so-called "Mass movements" to Christianity on which missionary leaders rely so much for converting India are being effectively check-mated in different parts of the country. There is reason to think that in the coming years conversions of the depressed classes to Christianity will not only stop, but that the opposite process already started, of re-converting to Hinduism recent converts to Christianity, will also gain momentum.

What may then be the future of Christianity in India? On a survey of the

total religious situation in India, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that outside the battle for numbers and the issues raised by mass conversions and re-conversions, the influence of Christianity on Hinduism and *vice versa* are already in progress. Just as surely as a new type of Hinduism influenced by Christian thought is emerging in India to-day, Christianity, in the measure in which it is left free to develop according to its genius is assimilating to itself elements from the spiritual heritage of India. Both these processes are necessarily slow. It is vain to expect that Christianity, even in an Hinduised form, will be adopted as their religion by the hundreds of millions of Hindus living in India. It is equally unreasonable to think that Hinduism will continue to give, as in the past, sanction for belief or practices that tend to retard the full development of human personality and weaken its spiritual message of universal significance.

The States in India's Future Constitution

BY MR. C. V. H. RAO

It is, I suppose, a truism that in any future constitutional arrangements for India the Indian States must find an honourable place. We may and can frame a constitution for British India without providing for the States therein; but it will not be long before it will be discovered that the constitution so framed has tottering foundations. You may exclude the Indian States from any constitution, but as the late Mr. C. R. Das said in respect of Bengal on another occasion, you cannot

obliterate them from the map of India. Our ideal, in spite of the schemes for partition and division that are now being so vigorously canvassed and advocated, should be a united and homogenous India, into which the States can come in on some mutually satisfactory terms, either from the very commencement or after some time. It is impossible to conceive that the integrity of a free India can rest on secure and strong foundations if the Indian States remain like so many islands

of isolation studded all over the Indian mainland claiming direct relationship with the British Crown. It will be a wholly incongruous position detrimental alike to the interests of British India as to the interests of the States themselves. Concerted, joint and co-operative action among the States themselves, supposing they remain isolated from the rest of India, in any matter will become impossible, particularly as such joint action is calculated essentially to be called for in respect of National Defence, economic progress and so on. For example, very few States are big enough to claim possession of economic self-sufficiency, when British India has a separate constitution for itself and the States continue to remain where they are. A position of splendid isolation for them is impracticable even if some of them may regard it as desirable.

The need for securing the active co-operation of the States in the evolution of national policies is as imperative for British India as the securing of British India's co-operation and goodwill is imperative for the States. We cannot have one part of India marching ahead leaving the other behind nor can we conceive of one part of India enjoying dominion status in the British Commonwealth while the other is confined to the position of subordinate relationship with the British Crown. For, however much one may try to gloss over it, the internal sovereignty of even the biggest Indian States is limited by the influence if not pressure or even amounting to it in some cases, indeterminate and not easily apparent though it may be exerted over its administration

by the Political Department. It is galling and humiliating to the States themselves, but it is nevertheless a fact. I believe that most of Their Highnesses feel the humiliation and would be glad to enter into treaty relation with an Indian controlled Central Government, with its centre of gravity in New Delhi and not in Whitehall. The dictum that Paramountcy is Paramount" grates on the ears of the more sensitive among them, for it involves acceptance of a position which is intended to relegate the States to a position of perpetual dependence on the Paramount Power.

If India is going to have a Dominion status constitution after the war, it necessitates both British India and the Indian States getting together in purposeful co-operation to ensure the establishment and the successful working of such a constitution from now onwards. It is, however, at this stage, that difficulties are likely to arise and differences might make themselves manifest. The States demand that their rights and privileges as embodied in treaties with the Crown should be safeguarded and preserved intact; that they should not be forced to sacrifice their present constitutional position of direct relationship with the Crown, with all its defects, and substitute it by another relationship which might serve to swamp their individuality and integrity but might not bring with it any corresponding advantage from their point of view. Obviously they would have objection too to being stampeded in the matter of internal constitutional reform and extension of self-government in their territories.

Individual States have special problems of their own which need to be settled satisfactorily when Paramountcy is transferred from the British to an Indian Central Government.

There is no doubt that so stated, the States' case is understandable and reasonable, even if it may not be acceptable *in toto*. But the danger has so far been that British Indian political organisations like the Congress have infused an apprehension in the Princes' mind that they would not hesitate to force the pace of constitutional reform in the States, that they would not hesitate to abolish the States system wholesale, if needed, or deal with them in some rough and ready manner when the time comes. The patriotism of the Princes' has been called in question; they have been described as "lackeys" of British imperialism; as tools in British hands to hold up India's progress. Such aggressive and revolutionary ideals *vis-a-vis* the States professed by an advanced political party inevitably put the Princes, as a class, on their guard and induced them in the past gradually to become more and more cautious and demand safeguards before they would accede to an all-India Federation to which their spokesmen solemnly pledged themselves at the first Round Table Conference. If the progress of negotiations for the implementation of the Federal provisions embodied in the 1935 Constitution Act dragged on their weary course and eventually the scheme itself was suspended, the blame for that unfortunate consummation must be laid more at the door of the incautious activities and pronouncements of extremist

politicians than at that of the Princes themselves.

The period of the war has been a period of singular political stagnation in India. But the Cripps' scheme, formulated by the British Government and by which they swear now, involves the promise of post-war Dominion Status for India with a provision that the States might stay out of the Indian Union-to-be if they so desired. It is, therefore, an extremely opportune time for the Princes to examine what their part in post-war Indian constitutional evolution will be, to what extent and in what manner they can play that part, as it is essential for British Indian politicians of all parties also to examine the constitutional problems of India in the post-war period though in the case of the latter there are impediments of a different category to be overcome like Pakistan and the minority problems before they can address themselves to it.

No longer is it profitable, however, to proceed on the assumption that the Princes are a reactionary and unprogressive lot and that the Indian States as a whole are nests of reactionarism. Criticism based on such assumptions will only irritate and cannot be conducive to India's progress. It is good to see that some of the more prominent Indian Rulers have not hesitated to repudiate these aspersions, the Maharaja of Nawanagar, the Maharajas of Bikaner and Kashmir, being among those who have done so recently, while a number of others have been repudiating them in actions more than in words. The Maharajah of Bikaner has been frankly outspoken when he said in a recent interview that "the Princes at their recent

meetings held in Bombay unanimously arrived at the conclusion that they do not consider themselves separate from the rest of India and far from desiring in any way to oppose, obstruct or be an impediment, they wish to see India occupy in her own right an honoured place in the comity of Nations." This is a forthright assurance and discloses a welcome aliveness and awareness on the part of at least the Rulers of the bigger states of an appreciation of realities. It is not there is not much left to be done still, but there has been a lot done already in a number of States to bring them up to the level of modern administrations. It is not that the highest standards have been attained universally in all States, but that sincere efforts are being made in a most of them to attain them and that it is now practically impossible for any Ruler to go back on the path of progress.

And more than from the political standpoint, the integration of British India with India's policies is indispensable from the economic standpoint. Most of the Indian States are so situated that they cannot follow independent economic policies which cut across one another and cut across those of British India as that is bound to cause serious dislocation and even chaos. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, one of the most indefatigable champions of States' rights as well as of their purposeful association with British India, and whose utterances on States' problems carry a weight of their own; has emphasised this view recently side by side with the view that the Princes can agree to the transfer of Paramountcy only to a Central Government for all-India and not to a divided and disrupted one

in which there will be more than one Central Government.

Nothing, however, has been so evident in recent times than the fact that the economic life of the whole of India is indissolubly interlinked up and does not permit of disintegration. Pakistan and division of India may sound sonorous to the ears of some as political panaceas, but they are not propositions which can stand the acid test of the economic stability of the States proposed to be constituted in North-West or North-East of India. Similarly nothing has been so clearly evident also as the proposition that for defence purposes India is essentially one and indivisible. Pakistan and division may be sentimental cries but cannot pass the test of providing effective military security for all-India. The Indian States are as vitally interested in both a common Defence system and a common economic system for the whole of India as the British Indian population is and these can be achieved only when politically, different parts of India, and the Indian states are bound together. The Princes have, therefore, a right to demand that in the negotiations for division of India, their viewpoint cannot be ignored. The future of India calls for co-ordinated efforts on the part of all Indian parties and nothing is so imperatively called for both absolutely and as an effective answer to British objections regarding lack of agreement as the setting up of an authoritative and representative committee of Hindus, Muslims and the States right now to formulate the principles and basis of Dominion Status constitution for India.

ROAD PLAN FOR INDIA

BY MR. V. R. K. TILAK, M.A.

ROAD transport is the most economical type of conveyance in India owing to the vastness of the country on the one hand, and the higher degree of ruralisation on the other. It is not only important but also urgent to push on a comprehensive Road plan for, the most striking features of India's road system are danger and delay. Now, let us consider how more and better roads are essential for national progress.

ECONOMIC

(a) 'If agriculture and industry are the body and the bones of a national organism, communications are its nerves'. Improved roads facilitate the marketing of agricultural produce. Fast road transport is specially suited for the conveyance of staple products like cotton, and perishable products like fruit and vegetables, which must be brought to the market before their 'boom' is lost. Agriculture will no more be a mode of living, but a profession, and the vast area of 155 million acres of cultivable waste can be brought under cultivation. The cultivator can command better prices for his produce, while paying less for his own purchases. The improved staying power of the agriculturist, the elimination of middlemen and the decline or absentee landlordism are some other advantages in the long run. Good roads lessen the transport cost of the cultivator and the industrialist due to the increased efficiency of draught animals and the decreased wear and tear on the vehicle. While better roads decide the nature of the crop in agriculture, in manufactures, they influence the site and scope of industries.

CULTURAL

(b) The road vehicle broadens the outlook of the villagers and brightens their lives by giving them easy access to amusements, recreational and educational facilities like cinemas, schools and moving libraries. It also promotes the aesthetic sense in the urban resident by facilitating his visits to country beauty spots. Internal migration will result in decline of superstition, the break-up of isolation and an healthy toning up of social life.

POLITICAL

(c) Political progress can be advanced only by intercourse, and better communications link up different areas and develop mutual understanding, which is essential to the smooth working of political institutions. The effectiveness of motor transport in political propaganda has been clearly demonstrated in elections and in war effort. Many villages have not got even post-offices and police-stations, and roads will tend to create political awakening in the masses by providing such amenities of civic life. Besides, the road system has a definite part to play in war. In fact, roads were built, from the time of the Romans, down to the present day, for strategic and military purposes as well as for civilian use. The flexibility of the motor and the impossibility of dislocation make it an ideal type of transport in the theatres of war.

HYGIENIC

(d) Good roads provide the villager with access to well-equipped hospitals, baby-clinics, and child welfare centres, which

minimise maternity dangers and high infantile mortality. Veterinary aid to the villages can also be improved. The development of new routes can improve national health by relieving congestion in industrial towns, and providing the urban people with a well-balanced diet, by facilitating the transport of protective foods. The dust menace which is one of the worst features of India's roads, and, sometimes the cause of tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases, could be combated by better surfacing of roads.

II

While the bullock-cart will remain to be the chief vehicle of India, there will be increased motor traffic on roads in the future; and any road plan must aim to absorb the thousands of trained drivers, mechanics and transport vehicles which will have to be released gradually after the war for the civilian transport.

So, our road system must provide the dual service for fast-moving traffic of motor vehicles and slow-moving traffic of bullock-carts. The relative requirements of each is fundamentally different, and a method suitable to one set of conditions may be either superfluous or insufficient for the other. Hence the necessity of segregation has been felt; and it provides safety, allows better traffic control and an improved upkeep of the road by keeping within bounds the corrugation which are inevitable under conditions of mixed traffic. While mixed traffic cannot be avoided on the zig-zag and narrow roads, it must be avoided over trunk roads, and some wide country roads to which segregation can be extended by providing parallel trackways

under the trees on either side of the road for bullock-carts, cattle etc.

Any road plan for India must suit co-ordination between all forms of transport. Hitherto, attention has been paid to the development of trunkways, radial roads and parallel roads. There is now an urgent necessity for the development of feeder roads and new access roads to the railway or marketing centre, which create more commerce and traffic for rural areas. As far as possible, all arterial roads and roads in important marketing centres should be made possible to provide for two cement tracks in each road to avoid the formation of ruts by cart-wheels and to facilitate smooth running of motor wheels.

III

A Road plan cannot break because it has not enough money; finance is merely a mechanism and there is no such thing as financial impossibility. The expenditure on roads falls mainly under two heads; (a) Construction and (b) Maintenance. While recurring expenditure can be met from the revenues, new roads must be financed out of loans, as the Railways or the Irrigation works are. It is but fair that borrowing should be mainly undertaken by the central authorities which benefit by an increase in revenues through increased railway receipts, and customs and excise on petrol etc, but not by provincial or local authorities, whose funds are less directly affected.

The central government should borrow at least Rs. 100 crores and give grants to the provinces (as in Newzealand or America), not on the basis of revenues raised, but according to their need. The provincial government, in its turn, should allot a

portion of the grant to each village, and decide a fixed quota to be borne by the village. It is left to the village community to raise this quota, either by loans or by taxes, which may be either in kind or coin. A revival of the tradition of corporate action for mutual benefit, through the village Panchayat boards or the Co-operative societies, alone can radically improve the villages, because the local bodies are not well-off to pay for the hired labour, and the cultivators can as well utilise the 3 to 4 months' spare time in the year for their own uplift. The projects benefiting India as a whole may be financed entirely out of the central revenues, and the present expenditure of 50 per cent. out of central revenues is too meagre for the purpose.

Next, the maintenance charges must be collected from those who will actually benefit by improved roads, through the various uses for which roads are required. Firstly, roads are for traffic, which is of two kinds (a) Commercial traffic and (b) Local traffic (Community use); the latter, as paid for by the general rate-payer should bear only a minor portion of the total amount. Commercial traffic can be taxed by enhancing the license duty in proportion to the transport-cost reduction (say 30 per cent.) besides extending the imposition of the license duty for bullock-carts in the villages; and by a petrol or fuel tax, which is proportionate to the usage of the road. The second use to which roads are put is access to property. Since the value of the land adjoining the road will be enhanced, a 'betterment tax' (known as Special Assessments in America) can be imposed in proportion to the benefit

derived. The third use is an extravagant form of traffic. Using the sub-soil of the road, e.g., traffic by means of pipes and cables; and property adjacent to the road should bear the cost of their provision. The increase in general prosperity due to the extension of transport will lead to an expansion of public revenues, out of which a large proportion can be allocated for meeting the maintenance charges and for servicing the road-loans. If new road construction is timed to coincide with the next slump, the costs of construction will be lower, and the general effects on investment and employment will be highly desirable—the 'Right to work' of the gallant men who are straining every nerve in defending our motherland will be safeguarded, when demobilisation occurs in the post-war period.

THE FROZEN BROOK*

BY

MR. M. GOPALANKUTTY MONON

—: 0 :—

Frozen by chill is this little brook,
and hushed are its soul-stirring songs.
Now touch it with thy rays of warmth and light,
and revive it, O Lord Sun !
thou who hidest thyself behind that misty veil.
Let it march again,
singing its joyful tunes as before.
Or if it be thy wish,
send down thy terrible heat,
and wipe it off wholly from the face of the earth.
But unbearable is this state,
this state of supreme stagnation,
this state of being a captive
bound and made motionless by the cruel season of chill.

* A prose rendering of a symbolic Malayalam lyric published by the author. The Frozen state of the brook represents a period of prolonged ill-health (during which the original was composed) when the writer could derive no inspiration for active literary pursuits.



LEARNING TO HANDLE EXPLOSIVES

Three years ago the Ministry of Supply took over the laboratories of one of Britain's best known public schools for the purpose of training girls, aged about 17, to become chemical analysts. Something of the success of this scheme was announced recently in an official statement which reported that there were 600 girls now handling samples of various high explosives. The intensive course which they have to pass through before going to one of the Ministry of Supply's laboratories lasts three months. During the training they are paid up to 50sh. a week. They learn how to handle explosives of all types, and carry out chemical analyses on all kinds of materials. This picture shows a 17 years-old girl from South Wales, who is now going through the Ministry of Supply's course.

RECENT CONFERENCES

— : O : —

[The Christmas and New Year holidays witnessed a number of gatherings of politicians, scientists, economists and educationists at various centres in India, to take stock of their work in the past year and to plan for the current year. An attempt is here made to give a precis of the proceedings of such annual conferences as the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, the Indian Science Congress, the Philosophical Congress, the Indian Economic Conference and numerous other gatherings of the season.—ED. I.R.]

THE HINDU MAHA SABHA

THE 26th Session of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha met at Bilaspur (C. P.) on December 24 amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. Dr. Syamprasad Mukherjee, who presided over the session, made a searching analysis of the present situation, drew attention to the many internal and external evils that beset the country and called upon the Hindus to prepare themselves for the sacrifices essential to achieve their cherished national ideals.

He criticised the divide and rule policy of Britain in the past as the cause of all disruption in the country, and described at some length the economic exploitation by which England enriched herself at the expense of India. But that is all past history.

India's economic slavery is due to her political subjugation and Swaraj is the first and essential remedy for Indian poverty. A survey of India's political struggle goes to show that Britain's lust for power and possession has not been satisfied by all that she has done to India during the last 200 years. Lord Curzon announced nearly 45 years ago that "India is the pivot of our empire. If this empire lost any other part of its dominion, we can survive; but if we lose India the sun of our empire would be set." Barring promises unfulfilled, do we witness any visible change of heart though nearly half a century has passed since this arrogant imperialist pronounced his unconcealed opinion about India's future?

Appealing to all political parties in India to close up their ranks and present a united front in order to compel the British Government to part with power, Dr. Mukherjee characterised Gandhiji's latest attempt at arriving at a communal settlement 'a fresh Himalayan blunder.' He pleaded for an immediate resolution of the Indian deadlock so that India's voice can be heard at the Peace Conference not through the hired Indian agents of British Imperialism, but through her chosen

spokesmen. Commenting on Lord Wavell's recent address at the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta, he observed:

The soldier-poet Viceroy wants to assume the role of a medical adviser to cure the political ailments of India. But he forgets that any suffering patient, however humble, has the inherent right to choose his own medical adviser, or to decide whether he needs any advice at all. The British quack, instead of curing the Indian patient, has already loaded him with dangerous maladies, and has charged fees which are bleeding the patient to death. What India suffers from is a slow but dreadful poisoning, and the doctor thrives on the patient's misfortune.

I agree with Lord Wavell that the patient needs fresh air, but that air must be pure and free. To prove his *bona fides*, let him first tackle the prison-houses which often lead to slow death. Why should not a consultative board of disinterested medical advisers from America, Russia and China, two of whom at least have saved the collapsing British patient himself, be called in immediately, and if they sit along with the Indian patient and the bungling British doctor, and proceed with their task on the basis of the four-freedom prescriptions, the Indian patient will immediately recover and be a good and strong ally. Lord Wavell is right when he says that India needs a faith cure, but this must be faith in her own capacity to rise and recover her lost liberty and not a faith to lean eternally on the charity of others, especially those who have already been guilty of numerous breaches of faith with him.

Criticising the Congress policy of "barren Non-Co-operation" at every stage Dr. Mukherjee said:

In the Indian provinces, where Hindus are in a majority, the Congress, by its deliberate action in 1939 (when the Ministries resigned) has been responsible for arbitrary bureaucratic rule under Section 93 of the Government of India Act of 1935.

In the Provinces where Hindus are in a minority, predominantly Muslim Ministries are functioning, mainly with the support of European votes, and other reactionary elements.

Stating, however, that he did not suggest that acceptance of office under the present constitution could ever be the be all and end all of any political organisation he pointed out:

Nevertheless a boycott of the constitutional machinery is sometimes more harmful to the interests of the people than its utilisation as a weapon to fight reactionary forces, and to prepare the field to wrest larger powers. We must carry on our struggle both inside and outside the legislature. Every seat of power has to be captured, and the whole machinery worked in a team spirit, backed by popular support, so as to prevent avoidable mischief and to advance the good of the people whenever possible.

As might be expected Dr. Mukherjee was downright in his opposition to Pakistan:

Pakistan can never be won by the Muslim League by its own effort, nor does its leader expect that it will be thus won. He counts on British support to divide India. . . . If the British sword is to be perpetuated for defending Pakistan, it becomes a colossal hoax and a badge of unbroken slavery. If British rule is withdrawn after a forcible division of India who will prevent the free state of Hindustan from re-establishing its authority over the entire Indian territory.

Re-affirming that a proposal agreeing to a division of India was not only against the interest of the Hindus but of all India as such, he said:

Internationally India will cease to exist once she is broken into small independent groups and fragments. Our past history has shown that whenever disruptive tendencies developed in different parts of India, her liberty disappeared, and her gates were thrown open to foreign invaders. We must live and die for India, and her liberty. This is an article of faith with us and it admits of no compromise.

RESOLUTIONS

Fifteen resolutions came up before the Subjects Committee of the Maha Sabha and there was also a 65 page book containing a "constitution of Hindustan Free State" drafted by the Bhopatkar Satkar Nidhi, a Committee appointed by the Bhopatkar Mandal. This was indeed the principal resolution adopted at the session. The resolution enunciates the following principles:

Hindusthan shall be a free state and her constitution shall be styled "The Constitution of Hindusthan Free State." Historically, politically, ethnologically and culturally Hindusthan is one whole and indivisible and so shall she remain.

The form of government shall be democratic and federal. The federal legislature shall be bicameral in structure. Elections to legislatures, whether federal or provincial, shall be on the basis of adult franchise and of one man one vote. The federal government shall be distributed between the central and provincial legislatures in a manner to give a measure of autonomy to provinces adequate with residuary powers at the centre.

The powers of the government, whether federal or provincial, shall be divided into legislative,

executive and judicial with the executive responsible to the people. The judiciary will be independent of the executive.

Distinction between martial and non-martial races shall no longer exist and the military strength of Hindusthan shall as far as possible be equibanced amongst its various provinces, consistently with its standard of discipline and efficiency.

The States should be brought into the federation of Hindusthan and responsible government should be introduced in them on the principles stated above.

The resolution further lays down the fundamental rights of citizens in a free state *viz.*, that all citizens domiciled in Hindusthan shall in general enjoy the rights and privileges and be subject to the obligations of citizenship and shall in particular enjoy certain fundamental rights detailed therein.

Mr. Bhopatkar moved a resolution enunciating an economic plan for India. Among other principles the plan advocates state ownership or control of key industries and protection of nascent industry and market by tariff walls or preferential treatment. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. B. G. Khaparde's resolution that Berar shall not be ceded to the Nizam but remain part of British India, and that nothing shall be done against the wishes of the people of Berar was also passed.

Another resolution urged steps for the removal of the ban on "Satyarth Prakash". Mr. Shyamaprasad Sastri's resolution asked the Working Committee to appoint a Committee for the propagation of the Devanagari script.

The remaining resolutions were moved by the President and accepted. One resolution requested the Viceroy to exercise his prerogative of clemency in respect of political prisoners sentenced to death and particularly in the cases of the accused sentenced to death in the Chimur and Ashti cases in the Central Provinces. A second resolution urged the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Another resolution decided to appoint a committee of renowned historians for writing the history of Hindusthan from the point of view of Hindus.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

Five hundred delegates attended the 32nd Annual Conference of the Indian Science Congress Association held at Nagpur on the 2nd January.

Inaugurating the session, H. E. Sir Henry Twynam, Governor of the Province, pointed out that since the war pragmatical approach to the problems with which we are confronted has completely driven "Laissez faire" and the Conferences which have taken place at Dumbarton Oaks, Hot Springs and elsewhere indicate the extent to which the scientific method is winning all along the line.

In welcoming the delegates Mr. Justice W. R. Puranik, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said the material problem for our country in the immediate future is not so much to reach the maximum that man is capable of, it is rather to reach the minimum below which no man in the 20th Century should be expected to live.

The Governor read a cable from Sir S. S. Bhatnagar from Washington, regretting his inability to be present, but hoping that the experiences gained in the U.K. and U.S.A. by his delegation would result in recommendations likely to lead to great scientific developments in India.

Prof. S. N. Bose then read the Presidential address of Sir S. S. Bhatnagar.

His visit to England, writes Sir Shanti, had been the greatest eye-opener to him, as he had seen for himself

the high level of scientific invention and ingenuity that had been attained during the war, but it was a tragedy that a ruthless war and almost universal bloodshed should have been necessary for this awakening.

Describing his observations in England he says

industrial and scientific research will be one of the major features in post-war industry.

If Indian industry is to rise, and rise it must to its proper stature in time, it must begin to devote more attention to expenditure on research.

It is obvious that the best and quickest way to bring about national development is for India to have a national Government representative of the people. However the present absence of such a Government does not justify that thinking men and women in India should not devise ways and means to better the lot of their fellow beings to the best of their ability, under the present circumstances, and in view of the future.

I am convinced that the rich and the wise in the land have not done all they can for the agricultural and industrial development of India.

Contrasting the conditions with those obtained in Europe and America, Sir Shanti expressed his yearning in these terms:

I dream of Tennessee Valley, it is a fairy story of wild waters controlled by human ingenuity creating electrical energy. The same can be brought to any river valley in India, the Damodar, Ganges, Sutlej or Narbudda if the people and the Government give science a chance.

The Congress divided itself into various sections and twelve such sections met subsequently with the following Sectional presidents:

Mathematics and Statistics—Dr. B. N. Prasad.

Physics—Dr. R. C. Majumdar.

Chemistry—Dr. K. Venkataraman.

Geology & Geography—Mr. N. N. Chatterjee.

Botany—Prof. G. P. Majumdar.

Zoology and Entomology—Dr. H. N. Ray.

Anthropology and Archaeology—Dr. A. Aiyappan.

Medical and Veterinary Sciences—Prof. S. W. Hardikar.

Agricultural Sciences—Prof. N. V. Joshi.

Physiology—Dr. B. Mukherjee.

Physiology & Educational Science—Mr. B. Kuppaswamy.

Engineering and Metallurgy—Rai Bahadur A. N. Khosla.

INDIAN HISTORY CONGRESS

Dr. (now Sir) A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras, who welcomed the delegates and visitors to the 7th Session of the Indian History Congress at the Museum Theatre, Madras, on December 7, spoke of the need for a true historical perspective in the interpretation of events. He said that if the role of the physician was to find out the disease in individuals and to make preventive measures, the role of the historian should be to study from the historical perspective the fundamental factors concerning the motive force of different nations, to subject nations to psycho-analysis, even as individuals were subjected, and then deduce what should be the corrective that ought to be administered to prevent a repetition of the holocaust of precious human life and to ensure the safety of the world at large.

The Hon. Mr. T. Austin, Adviser to H. E. the Governor, who opened the Conference, said that there was still scope for historical research in this province.

There must be much to interest the historians in their public archives to the selection, publication and preservation of which the Govt. of Madras had attached great importance.

Prof. K. A. Neelakanta Sastri read messages from H. E. the Governors of Madras, C. P. and Berar and other prominent educationists and Ministers.

Dr. Sen, in his presidential address made an appeal to all classes in India to unite in the effort to reconstruct the past.

Referring to the work of the Indian History Congress, he said:

The preparation of a scientific history of India has been the special care and sole concern of the Congress for the past three years. You will be glad to learn that it is making good progress. Scholars all over India have readily responded to our appeal for co-operation.

Dr. Sen criticised the method of teaching in our Universities. He pointed out:

Our Universities have proved themselves the strongholds of stagnation. So far we have not in any of our Universities a well articulated scheme of teaching history and historical methods. All subjects are usually taught in isolation and a student is permitted to take up history like other subjects at any stage of his college course. It is possible in some Universities to secure the highest degree in history without reading the whole of

the history of India, while the history of the neighbouring countries like Iran and Afghanistan, Burma and Ceylon, Siam and Tibet seldom, if ever, find a place in the curriculum.

Five Sectional meetings were held on the following day at the Presidency College, when lectures on important topics were delivered, followed by reading of papers and discussions. A historical Exhibition in connection with the Congress was opened at the University Buildings by Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar who pointed out that in Tamil literary works there was a wealth of historical material which remained still unexplored; and he paid a tribute to the research work done by pioneers like Dr. Krishnaswami Iyengar in this line.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Presiding over the 27th Session of the Indian Economic Conference at New Delhi on December 30, Dr. L. K. Hyder recommended a policy of exchange of ideas in pooling of information and agreement as to the time of advance in the process of industrialisation between the peoples of India and England. He said:

These considerations point the way to a trade treaty with Great Britain and also with other countries. If for the initial stages a demarcation of the market on the basis of grades or ranges as between the home and the foreign producers is established, the need for imposing tariff duties disappears and the Tariff Board may concentrate attention on the question of efficient production only. As regards ownership and operation of industries the State will have to advance more and more in the direction of State Capitalism.

Sir Maurice Gwyer, in his address of welcome observed that he for one found no ground for criticising the science of economics

if it has now developed an ethical standpoint and feels it its duty to denounce the exploitation of their fellow citizens, and usually of the most defenceless of them, by those to whom the war has seemed no more than a heaven sent opportunity for filling their own pockets.

Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Member for Planning, Government of India, in his inaugural address, announced Government's proposals to set up a National Institute of Economic Research and a small sub-committee of economists to

meet about once a month to give advice to the Government. For a great deal of research work has to be done, said Sir Ardeshir, into the various aspects of the country's economic life.

Replying to criticisms levelled against the Government of India's two reports issued by the Reconstruction Committee of the Executive Council that they did not provide for the ordered development of the country, as they did not indicate the overall target in respect of increase in national income, Sir Ardeshir observed:

In a country with totalitarian economy like Russia, it would be possible for the Government to lay down a prior target for a certain period and then set to work all the agencies of Government at its control to achieve it with a reliable prospect of success. We know that in the case of Russia such success was achieved, but it was done by the most rigid regimentation of every aspect of the country's life and at the cost of acute tribulation to a large number of people accompanied with serious loss of life. Neither this Government nor even a National Government, I feel, would attempt to do so in a country like India. To my mind, it is neither feasible nor desirable.

What the Government can do, he said, was to make a survey of all its resources in men, material and money, estimate to what extent

it is possible to employ them for an improvement in the economic life as is feasible within the limitation set by the political, social and other conditions of India, and thus arrive at a reasonable target to be achieved within a given period of time. That is what the Government is now doing.

A meeting of the Consultative Committee of Economists met on January 3 with Sir Ardeshir in the chair. It considered the Bretton Woods Conference and the second report on Reconstruction Planning issued by the Reconstruction Committee of the Council. A sub-committee of the Consultative Committee to be known as the "General Purposes Committee" was formed with Sir Theodore Gregory, Mr. C. N. Vakil, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Dr. Gyan Chand, Mr. M. K. Ghosh, Mr. D. R. Gadgil and Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao as members to advise the Planning and Development Department on such matters as might be referred to it from time to time. This committee is likely to meet once a month.

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

More than 300 delegates from different provinces attended the All-India Educational Conference at Cawnpore on December 29. Seth Kailashpat Singhanian, in his welcome address, referred to the appalling illiteracy in the country and said that a thorough reorientation of the educational system was necessary to make greater efforts to remove illiteracy. He expressed the view that no educational scheme could serve our needs unless it was formulated by a National Government or a Government sympathetic to the aspirations of the people and conscious of their requirements. He advocated the expansion of vocational and technological education in the country.

He also stressed the need of military education to train our youths in shipping, aviation and other branches of military science where they can equip themselves with its modern methods.

Defining the objectives of National Education, Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Prime Minister, Bikaner State, in his Presidential address, stressed the importance of a system which educated the population as a whole and did not separate the educated from the general masses, which regarded education as a continuous process all through life, and provided facilities for aesthetical education.

The crucial question which Indian educational authorities had to face, he said, was the position of the teacher, and he pleaded for improvement of the teacher's social and the economic condition. Mr. Panikkar defended the system of written examination as a test of the student's capacity.

Those responsible for national education, Mr. Panikkar said, had two problems to face:

to create a new framework which would take into its fold the entire community that has to receive education; and secondly to furnish the framework with positive ideals. The planners could provide the framework; only educationalists could provide the ideals.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS

Inaugurating the 19th Session of the Philosophical Congress at Lucknow, Dr. Panna Lal, observed:

The victories of science and of war will not bring solace to mankind in spite of the promises of nations and leaders. They may bring political and economic upheavals, which in their turn will bring other problems, and I doubt if we shall be any nearer happiness or truth.

How can we obtain happiness or truth of harmony? That is the problem of problems which has exercised mankind and for countless ages our forefathers have tried to solve it by hard thinking in the mountain caves of Himalayas, or on the banks of the Ganges.

Their conclusion was that happiness is within us, and therefore they placed that branch of philosophy which concerns itself with the study of Self on the highest rung of the ladder of human studies.

Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates paid a tribute to the late Prof. Sen Gupta, famous for his researches in experimental psychology.

Prof. H. D. Bhattacharya, Head of the Department of Philosophy, Dacca University, in his presidential address, observed:

The human syllogism will never yield a correct conclusion so long as we ignore any part of the globe or any period of time and the claim of every country to the blessings of orderly progress in civilisation, comfort and freedom irrespective of the composition of its population. Freedom, peace and progress are the essential features of perfection and in a perfect world these are shared by all.

Continuing, Prof. Bhattacharya said:

But to understand properly the direction of evolution we must have the capacity to interpret the nature of reality. No one can hope to interfere successfully in any matter without first knowing the nature of the thing involved. A world that conserves the values created by man and conforms to the requirements of human reason has a character that is revealed to the insight of a purified personality. Philosophy is the progress responding with the refined sensibility of the entire personality.

It is time for us, he added, to remember that it is better to beget thoughts that will wander through eternity than to procreate

the race that might after all pass away, and that

whosoever sends adrift a good thought or a noble ideal casts a seed of perfection that will grow and give shelter to weary mortals in their toil through life.

It is for the philosopher to show the way and to preach through precept and example that the ideals of truth, beauty and goodness embody eternal values and that after life's fever-fit is over what would be remembered is not how we lived and died but how we searched within and without the basic principles of existence and strove to realise them in thought, feeling and conduct in our social life.

POLITICAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

Opening the 7th Session of the Indian Political Science Association Conference at Jaipur on January 2, Sir Mirza Ismail, Prime Minister of Jaipur, stressed the importance of such a gathering especially at a time when people are looking to, and deliberately planning for, a new era. Continuing, Sir Mirza said

an Association is or should be of infinitely greater moment than a Conference. It should exercise a continuous and increasing influence upon actual political planning. Its function is not merely to supply sifted and co-ordinated data but to assert the rule of reason. And at the same time, it should be able to give to universities such advice regarding curricula as must inevitably command assent.

Welcoming the delegates, Mr. J. C. Rollo, Chairman of the Reception Committee said:

Neither political science nor indeed any other subject can rightly be regarded and studied as an entity in itself. I think we might say that without history study of politics lacks substance, without economics it lacks structure, without metaphysics it lacks foundation and without ethics it lacks justification. So broad a scheme presents a problem, indeed, but surely this must be solved if university studies in politics are to have genuine significance.

Prof. S. V. Puntambekar of the Benares Hindu University in his presidential address spoke on the nature and functions of the World State. "No political theory in terms of a world state can be evolved", he said, if old empires like Britain and France are going to remain as they are, and the victorious powers in the war retain their conquests and vested interests, military or financial, in the name of a new Security Council of the world.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

The need for mobilizing public opinion in India to press upon the Government to adopt immediate steps for organizing an adequate and efficient public health and medical service as soon as possible so as to protect the people against all avoidable diseases and keep them fit was stressed by Dr. Jivraj Mehta, presiding over the 21st All-India Medical Conference at Cawnpore on December 26.

Dr. Jivraj, who had been elected President of the Conference for the third time, in his address dealt with problems such as paucity of medical relief in the country, preventive measures, public health service, medical research, epidemic relief, Prof. Adarkar's health insurance scheme, and other problems connected with the medical profession.

Deploping the paucity of medical relief in the country, Dr. Jivraj said

that even if we took the entire number of qualified medical men and women as in a position to serve the country through their art of healing, there was hardly one medico to every 15 villages; or one to every 9,000 of population. The average, however, did not indicate the actual availability of skilled medical advice or assistance to the millions of Indians, since out of 45,000 qualified medical practitioners, perhaps, over 35,000 would be found residing and practising in the larger towns which had no more than 12 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the total population of India, bringing the ratio of one doctor to over 20,000 persons in the mofussil areas.

After referring to the distress in Bengal and elsewhere in the country Dr. Jivraj suggested

that the Central Government should start an *ad hoc* organization, an epidemic medical corps, consisting of public health officers, sanitary inspectors and nurses. The Indian Medical Association should also actively organize medical and other assistance for necessary medical relief to combat the epidemics.

The President strongly criticised the import of foreign medical experts not only because, he said,

it means an utterly unmerited slight upon the Indian medical profession of today but also because I cannot believe those unacquainted personally with the conditions of living in India can throw, during the course of a very short peripatetic stay therein, useful light on the solution of our problems.

THE I. F. L. CONFERENCE

The Second Annual Conference of the Indian Federation of Labour met at Jamshedpur on December 24 under the presidentship of Maniben Kara, President of the Bombay Committee of the Federation. About 500 delegates from different parts of India attended.

Mr. M. N. Roy addressing the annual conference dwelt on the relationships of the labour movement with politics, with particular reference to the Indian Federation of Labour. He said that there was an impression in certain sections that trade unionism, to be genuine must be divorced from politics. Conceding that trade unionism was reformist activity within the framework of the capitalist society, he said conditions in India determined that labour activity in India would be political.

Therefore, the Indian working class has to fit its activity in the scheme of people's politics. People's politics would secure social freedom for all sections of Indian people and guarantee equality of opportunity to all.

Miss Maniben Kara in her presidential address said that the course of Indian developments would be set either in the direction of socialism or fascism.

It would be atrocious to expect Indian workers to go back to pre-war condition which was not far removed from one of brute existence.

She expounded the people's plan of economic rehabilitation and pointed out how it would meet all the requirements of the labouring classes.

A number of resolutions on subjects affecting Indian labour were adopted at the session. The resolutions included Government policy regarding post-war planning, trade unionism and politics, affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, World Trade Union Congress, labour legislations, wages and dearness allowances, etc.

The Conference passed a resolution accepting and endorsing a single plan for economic development of India, called "the people's plan," prepared by the sub-committee appointed at the last Conference.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

The fundamentals of planning for the development of agriculture in India were dealt with by Sir Manilal B. Nanavati, presiding over the fifth Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, held at Naini on December 26.

The first thing one should bear in mind while planning for rural life was, the speaker said, that the rural population was composed of men of all grades of civilisation from the primitive man to the highly efficient cultivator. While it was necessary to foster all round development, special effects were called for to assist the lowliest and the most backward to come to the level of the highest.

In any scheme of economic planning the social environment within which reforms had to work should be borne in mind. Economic planning in general or planning of agriculture in particular did not take place in a vacuum. Therefore, planning in India should be on a sociological basis covering every aspect of a man's life and must keep in view the needs and possibilities of the different regions.

The problem called for a wider vision and for bolder measures. The first essential was that India must have a vast scheme for re-organising Indian agrarian economy by reconstituting holdings on the basis of peasant proprietorship. The cultivator must be pulled out of the vast tangled web of land tenures and tenancies and adequate measures taken to set him on his own.

The speaker was fully convinced that peasant proprietorship, wisely managed, could give this country returns in no way inferior to those obtainable from large-sized farms worked on a joint-stock basis. He regretted

that the Government of India were unwilling to face the vital issue, namely, defective land system. The 1935 Act made it incumbent on the Government of India to secure the permission of the Crown before any changes were introduced in the Zamindari system.

The speaker referred to the efforts of the popular Ministries in the provinces and emphasised that

a genuine national government was a prerequisite to the economic progress of the country. . . .

There was need to set up a department of agriculture at the Centre which should take a full view of all the problems directly or indirectly having a bearing on agriculture.

ALL INDIA MUSIC CONGRESS

Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, presiding over the Second Session of the All-India Music Congress which met at Calcutta on January 5, said that the tradition of this country had been a tradition common to all races and communities,

a tradition to which everyone had made effective contribution. Here in this Music Congress, it had been possible for all of them—Hindus and Muslims to come together on a common platform and produce that psychological make-up which would take shape in political expression. It had given an impressive testimony to the unity of Indian culture at a time when separate standing was found so much in politics and other regions.

Sir Sarvapalli appealed to the musicians to mould the public taste instead of being moulded by them.

The Congress, in a resolution, decided to approach the Indian Universities to adopt classical Indian music as a subject in their curriculum for the benefit of University students. It also requested the music institutions in different Provinces to affiliate themselves to their respective universities for the co-ordination of the study of music.

THE THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION

Dr. G. Srinivasamurti, in closing the Theosophical Convention at Adyar, in the last week of December commented on the military commands which had been given to the Allied soldiers not to fraternize with the enemy. The brotherhood of the Theosophical Society, he said,

could not confine itself to one nation or to one set of Allies. Sri Ramachandra's "abhyam," or promise of freedom from fear, was the greatest of all freedoms, and this spirit must play its part when the Theosophical Society was rehabilitating the devastated national societies. The parent society would have to judge as a mother to whom the national sections, including those in enemy lands, had been given to be cared for.

Mrs. E. M. Lavender, speaking on "Promises of a World State," said that through the war men had been forced to give expression to the unifying principle of brotherhood,

as for example in the Atlantic Charter, which though it did not exist as an official document was alive and potent because it was written in the heart of man.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

Romain Rolland and India

MORE than a year ago, the German radio announced the death of Romain Rolland, and even the London *Times*, so meticulous in its record of such events, had passed a short notice in its columns—which, however, was rectified in its evening edition. Nothing had since been heard of the great savant and Nobel prizeman, until the Paris radio announced his death last month at the age of 79.

In the death of this great apostle of non-violence has disappeared one of the noblest figures of modern times. M. Rolland had won his spurs in the world of letters, as the author of *Jean Christophe* and other works of note which won him the Nobel prize and placed him among the immortals of the French Academy. But his distinction is not confined to France and French literature. His *Jean Christophe* itself is a resounding "call of the European spirit against the separatist tendencies of national ideals." Rolland worked Tolstoy's message through literature as Gandhiji has done through life. Thus in his passing his countrymen

have lost a literary giant and the oppressed peoples of the world one of their greatest and sincerest friends.

Rolland, like Anatole France, was versatile in his interests and achievements. He was an essayist and critic and was the author of many biographies including those of Beethoven, Handel and Michael Angelo. To us in India, he endeared himself by his deep study and penetrating interpretation of Indian thought and culture. His life of Ramakrishna as of Vivekananda, is at once scholarly and inspiring. Rolland was intimately acquainted with both Rabindranath and Gandhi, and the late Mahadev Desai has left a very luminous record of the meeting of Mahatmaji with the great

French savant in his mountain home in Switzerland. Doubtless his Indian studies truly reveal where his spiritual affinities lay. "For me, as for many millions," says Gandhiji,

Romain Rolland is not dead. He truly lives through his famous writings, and perhaps more so through his many nameless deeds. He lived in truth and non-violence as he saw and believed them from time to time. He responded to all suffering. He revolted against the wanton human butchery called war.

Mr. Nichols' "Verdict on India".

Like the enterprising journalist that he is, Mr. Beverley Nichols has managed to give the widest publicity to his book—"Verdict on India." Reuter and an obliging foreign press have already given us choice selections from the book to give us a taste of its contents and the general tenour of the author's views.

The echo being louder than the thunder clap there is no need to review the book at length. The perversity of his views has given the author a great deal of publicity. An Indian edition must therefore meet the very large demand that has been created for it. The publishers—Thacker & Co., Bombay—have supplied that want.

Wise men like Burke shrank from drawing up an indictment against a whole nation but the cock-sure Nichols does not hesitate to give his verdict on India.

That verdict, true to type, does not err on the side of fairness or moderation. It has naturally raised a storm of dust which must help to facilitate its sale. For what is one to think of a man who damns the Taj for its "ugliness" and denounces Gandhi as "ignorant and intolerant". This is being original in a strange way and rightly merits S. K. C.'s humorous lines addressed to the author:

I must confess your book leaves me quite cold,
Though some there are whom such queer
writings tickle.
But how can one from you expect true gold
Who must fulfil yourself by being nickels.

Gurkhas and the Greeks

The use of Indian troops in Greece to suppress the civil revolt in that "liberated area" has been the theme of repeated questions in the House of Commons. Official attempts to parry the questioners have not been quite successful. Reuter has cabled the following passage:

Mr. Bevan said, Mr. Eden did not tell them how much the Greek people resented Gurkhas being used against them. Members shouted: "What's wrong with that" and "colour bar". Mr. Eden added: "I don't object on general grounds to the use of black troops, but Greeks object as much to being dragooned by Gurkhas in Greece as the Spaniards did to being dragooned by Moors. Gurkhas are being used in Greece because they are a politically backward people and can be relied upon to fire upon the Greek people." (Shouts of protest).

Mr. Eden, Foreign Secretary, intervened, saying: "I must tell the House that it is a fact that the overwhelming majority of our troops in Greece at this moment are white troops."

Mr. Bevan: "It is perfectly true that at the beginning a very considerable proportion were Gurkhas. We are now pouring in white troops."

A shrewd commentator observes that Mr. Eden tacitly admitted, that there was force in Mr. Bevan's objection when he pleaded in extenuation that the overwhelming majority of British troops in Greece at the moment were white troops. Mr. Bevan retorted that in the beginning a very considerable proportion of them were Gurkhas. One is tempted to ask, in passing, if Greeks have as a fact as much dislike of Gurkhas as the Germans had of the French Algerians "quartered" on them in the last war, we are not aware that any British member of Parliament raised his voice against the French then.

In the present war Indian troops have been used against Germans and Italians in North Africa. By all accounts, they have acquitted themselves so well that one would have thought that all colour distinctions, so far at least as soldiers are concerned would disappear. On the contrary they seem to grow.

Of all European nations, says our contemporary,

the Greeks have from ancient times been most in contact with and mixed with the people of Asia and Egypt. For a considerable time they were subjects of the Sultan Caliph of Turkey. The Gurkha by race and tradition is not inferior to the Greek or any other European. The Gurkha (Sanskrit *Goraksha*—protector of cows) is a Kshatria with the ancient chivalrous tradition of the warrior caste. It is not perhaps the Greek who resents but the British Labourite on his behalf.

The Late Dr. Azariah

The death of the Rt. Rev. Dr. V. S. Azariah, Bishop of Dornakal, at the age of 70, marks the end of a career of great beneficence. The Church in India and the Christian community have lost a leader of outstanding ability and character. From humble beginnings Dr. Azariah rose to his position as the first Indian Bishop of the Anglican Church in India, a position which he held with befitting dignity and usefulness to his diocese. Dornakal was a jungle village in the Nizam's Dominions, but the new Bishop soon made it the centre of Christian activity among a population of seven millions. It is interesting to recall that it was the wise and far-sighted policy of the late Bishop Whitehead of Madras, and his generous encouragement of Indian talent that opened the way to Dr. Azariah's beneficent activities. Like Mr. K. T. Paul and Dr. S. K. Datta, Dr. Azariah was a Christian nationalist deeply imbued with faith in the genius and high destiny of his countrymen.

At the consecration of the Cathedral at Dornakal on January 6, 1939, Bishop Azariah said:

It has been our aim to make the Church harmonise with Indian architecture. . . It is our earnest prayer that the people of India should feel at home in the Cathedral precincts, and be drawn thus to Him who came, not to destroy but to fulfil.

He ably supported all efforts to deepen and spread the Christian influence, and to strengthen the Christian community.

Mr. Hofmeyer on Racial Intolerance in S. Africa

Mr. Hofmeyer, most eloquent of South African statesmen, has sounded a note of warning against mass intolerance in South Africa. Realising the depth of feeling in India on the question of Indian disabilities in South Africa, Mr. Hofmeyer calls on the Union Government to play fair and act up to the principles and promises of the 1927 Agreement.

In that agreement the Government of the Union declared its firm belief and adherence to the principle that it is the duty of every civilised Government to devise ways and means and to take every possible step for uplifting every section of their permanent population and its acceptance of the view that in the provision of educational and other facilities, a considerable number of Indians, who remain a part of the permanent population, shall not be allowed to lag behind the other sections of the people.

Those pronouncements of 18 years ago were in full accord with the Christian principles in their bearing on race relations. We have done a certain amount to give effect to them. But we have still a great deal to do before we can say to India, 'we have done what in the 1927 agreement we said we would do; your interest in our domestic affairs arising out of that document has now fallen away.'

There is no future for this as a Christian nation, he says truly,

save on the basis of generous respect for the dignity of all men, unwearying activity towards the removal of inequalities of opportunity, and open-hearted readiness to concede to others what we regard the fatherhood of God as meaning for ourselves.

Hence his plea for the application of Christian principles to race problems in the Union. So far the unchristian attitude adopted by the Whites against Indians has had its ugly reaction in perpetuating and intensifying racial hatred. Self interest, thorough, unmitigated self interest has been the bane of South African policy, and that has vitiated all efforts at a solution of the South African Indian problem which he described as "one of the least creditable episodes in our history."

It is hardly a matter for argument that in this field our record, when judged in the light of Christian principles, scarcely bears examination. The self-interest of the European brought the Indian to South Africa; self-interest has sought to get rid of him from the country; self-interest, in so far as this cannot be achieved is determined to keep him in what is regarded as his place.

Indian Shipping Policy

To a certain extent the principles enunciated in Bombay at the first meeting of the Policy Committee on shipping are sound; but the problem of their practical application to the needs of this country has never been satisfactorily solved. The Government of India's Memorandum on the subject urges the acquisition of the adequate share of the world's carrying trade as the principal aim of post-war shipping policy. To this end

steps would be taken to secure an increased share of coastal trade, including that with Ceylon and Burma; a substantial share of trade with neighbouring countries, and fair shares in Eastern trade from which Japanese shipping will be displaced, and in trade between India and more distant countries.

Now the demand for the reservation of Coastal navigation and trade to Indian shipping is a pretty old story, and Mr. Walchand Hirachand has repeatedly voiced the complaint of the Scindia's who have fought many a battle for securing this right. But the Government's shipping policy has never been encouraging. In fact it has been so thoroughly disappointing in the past that the fear is widespread in Indian Shipping circles that it will be no more encouraging in the postwar period. At the recent conference Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer declared that

not only the reservation of coastal navigation to Indian Shipping but the provision of tonnage to India and building of vessels in this country are matters which will have to be tackled by England and India in full mutual co-operation.

India has a right to have her own shipping policy and no mere increase of the present share—which is 20 to 30 per cent. of the total—would satisfy the imperative needs of this country. There is no doubt that the entire coastal trade should be reserved to Indian shipping—that is, if Government keeps the wishes of the people in mind. That, however, as a contemporary reminds us, is

but another way of saying that only a National Government can, in this as in other respects safeguard and enforce our rights.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

By "CHRONICLER"

The Russian drive to the Reich

WARSZAW, the Polish capital, and Cracow, gateway to the German industrial region of Silesia, simultaneously fell to the mighty Red Army. In the words of a commentator,

Warsaw has been liberated after six months of constant pressure, during which period were witnessed a Soviet advance of 400 miles from Vitebsk, the German retreat from White Russia and across Eastern Poland, the Polish patriots' infructuous rising within the city under General Bor, and the capture of the working class district of Praga by the Russians. The weight of the present offensive can be gauged from the fact that within just five days of its commencement, Marshal Koniev has covered 100 miles to capture Cracow and Czesochowa, only 15 miles from the Silesian border, and Marshal Rokossovsky has penetrated the Narew river-line into East Prussia to an extent of 25 miles on a 65-mile front. Marshal Zovukh, the hero of Stalingrad, has but lived up to his traditions by the phenomenal ease with which he has neutralised the German resistance.

As we go to press, Stalin in an Order of the Day announces the capture of four towns in Pomerania. One of these is 95 miles from Berlin and another 30 miles to the north-east.

The Reich has been invaded by Zhukov's White Russian army striking west and north-west of Poznan.

Marshal Zhukov has gone 12 miles into Germany from the frontier.

From Rokossovsky's new bridgehead across the Vistula to the left flank of Koniev's army, a great front of nearly 350 miles is now flaming against the Reich.

The Yugoslav Crisis

King Peter of Yugoslavia, now in London, took into his head to ask Dr. Iran Subasic, the Premier, to resign.

The Premier declined but agreed to see the King with whom he had talks.

The Yugoslav Government has since confirmed its decision not to resign and to stand by the Tito-Subasic Agreement. Dr. Subasic's aim in the series of talks with King Peter was to induce the king to change his attitude and give assent in the Tito-Subasic Agreement.

Charter of Trusteeship

A proposal for a "Charter of Trusteeship" for colonial and dependent territories had been agreed on by the dependency "Round Table" of the International Conference on Pacific Relations.

An official report issued by the Conference explains that this charter

would contain an explicit declaration that those States which have responsibility for the administration of dependent territories should administer them in trust for the world community, promote their advancement towards self-government and independence and in the meantime promote their social and economic welfare.

The Conference thus contemplates establishment by a new general international organisation—which might be created within the framework of the Dumbarton Oaks Charter—of

an international expert body composed of experts from colonial and non-colonial powers sitting as individuals on the general analogy of a Permanent Mandates Commission.

Sir W. Beveridge on Peace Prospects

Sir William Beveridge, the well-known warrior against want and unemployment, predicted in a recent exclusive interview with the United Press that the earliest possible date for the end of the European conflict would be the end of March, 1945.

Sir William Beveridge said that Germany would probably reach her weakest point in April or May when the old harvest is exhausted and the new one not yet in. He added that United States, Britain and Soviet Russia could have peace if they wanted it. "But to have lasting peace we must change from the theory of 'peace with honour' to 'peace with justice.'"

He explained that the peace with honour principle preserved dangerous national selfishness which bred war.

"War must not continue to be a thing of national policy" he said. "The advantages of peace are so many and the horrors of total war so great that the price which it is worthwhile to pay for peace is now greater than ever before. We must leave Germany impotent for war for all time by inspection but must not impoverish or dismember her."

FEBRUARY 1945]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

101

U. S. Foreign Policy

The five main objectives of the United States' foreign policy were announced by Mr. Edward Stettinius, Secretary of State, when he appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Those are:

First, the fullest possible support in the conduct of our foreign relations for our armed forces, so that the war may be won at the earliest possible moment.

Secondly, effective steps to prevent Germany and Japan after the United Nations' victory from again acquiring power to wage an aggressive war.

Thirdly, establishment at the earliest possible moment of a United Nations' organisation capable of building and maintaining peace—by force, if necessary—for generations to come.

Fourthly, Agreement on measures to promote great expansion of our foreign trade and productivity and trade throughout the world, so that we can maintain full employment in our own country and together with other United Nations enter an era of constantly expanding production, consumption and rising standards of living.

Fifthly, encouragement of all conditions of international life favourable to the development by men and women everywhere of institutions of free and democratic way of life in accordance with their own customs and desires.

Lady Astor on Soviet Communism

Viscountess Astor, Conservative M. P. once the sworn enemy of Communism, made news the other day. She publicly spoke for Russian Communism. In an interview to correspondents on her completing the 25th anniversary of her Parliamentary career, she said:

"Communism in Russia has taught the people to read. A people cannot think or reach God until they learn to read. I do not dislike Russian Communism. It has changed the European policy of keeping the people poor and ignorant."

Anglo-Ethiopian Pact

A new temporary agreement between Britain and Ethiopia, which replaces the agreement and military convention of 1942, has been signed. The negotiations with Emperor were carried out by Lord de la Warr, special British representative.

Atlantic Charter's Eight Points

The Atlantic Charter, three years old now, comprises eight major points for the United Nations to follow in winning the war and the peace. These points are, in brief:

1. The Allies seek no aggrandizement, territorial or otherwise.

2. No territorial changes except as the people affected wish.

3. All peoples have the right to choose their own governments.

4. Access by all states to the trade and raw materials of the world.

5. International collaboration in the economic field to obtain "improved labour standards, economic advancement, and social security."

6. Establishment of peace in which men may live "in freedom from fear and want."

7. Freedom of the seas.

8. Immediate disarmament of aggressor nations, encouragement of world disarmament, and eventual abandonment of the use of force in international affairs.

This was the charter which for three years continued to be the theme of eloquent expositions by the Prime Minister of England and the American President. Suddenly it seems to have lost its virtue; and both the Premier and the President have thought fit to disown it. This is possibly, as a journalist aptly put it, the greatest casualty of 1944:

Fancy the Allied statesmen after three years of burning eloquence, rubbing their eyes in wonder if such a Charter had at all enriched the treasure-trove of Democracy. . . . At last it takes away one's breath to realise that men wielding enormous power and fashioning a new world could play what may in common parlance be described as a hoax.

Chiang's appreciation of India's Help

"China is most appreciative of India's help in the prosecution of war. We have been blockaded for more than two years, but neither the enemy, nor the blockade has conquered us, largely to the fact that we have been able to count continuously upon India's goodwill. This is one of the most significant developments in this war and will long live in the minds of both people", thus runs a message sent by Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek to the people of India through the war correspondent of the *Times of India*.



The WORLD of BOOKS



(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)

CHURCHILL'S BLIND-SPOT: INDIA. By N. G. Jog. Published by P. P. Dinshaw for the New Book Co., Bombay.

Professor Laski once wrote "Where Churchill is interested, he can still learn, but unless he is interested, his tendency is to be unsympathetic to a point of view he has not learned to share. So that where he is blind, as over India, or basically uninterested, as in the problem of Industrial organisations he finds it difficult to re-orientate his mind to a world wholly different from what it was when he was forming his basic outlook".

Mr. Jog, in "Mr. 'Churchill's Blind Spot: India': has written an illuminating commentary on the text. At this supreme moment of India's struggle for freedom, her destinies have been entrusted into his hands. Will Churchill have the vision and the urge to win the peace of India, and of the world, as he had for winning the War? An unfree India is and will always be a menace to the peace of the world; nor can freedom and democracy be permanently rescued so long as Imperialism sways over a fifth of the human race.

There is much truth in the impression which Phillips gathered and communicated to President Roosevelt in his letter in the Spring of 1943. He wrote:

Behind 'the door' is Mr. Churchill who gives the impression that personally he would prefer not to transfer any power to an Indian Government either before or after the war and that that the *status quo* should be maintained.

Mr. Jog deplores the misfortune that our fate must now be in his hands. Mr. Jog has made a careful selection from Churchill's speeches and writings and illustrates his theme in every particular with a wealth of quotations mostly from Churchill's sayings themselves. It is direct and incisive and pungent as the hero himself. It is full of interest and instruction and will repay perusal. We commend it to the student of Indian Problem.

THE TRUTH ABOUT INDIA. By M. D. Japheth. Bombay. Rs. 2-8.

The author of *The Truth about Gandhi* has now written this short essay—*The Truth about India*. It is a rapid sketch of the political events in India from the beginning of this century up to the release of Mahatma Gandhi on 6th May 1944. The author says that the beginning of this century is a turning point in India's history, for two great events gave Indians a psychological impetus to their will for freedom. These are Japan's victory over Russia and Gandhiji's successful campaign of Satyagraha in South Africa. As a result of these, the freedom movement, which began with the founding of the Indian National Congress, gained great acceleration. Before Gandhiji appeared on the scene, Lokamanya Tilak had given the body to the movement. After Tilak's death Gandhiji stepped into his place and gave the movement its soul. The soul of the freedom movement in India is non-violence. Again and again, during the last thirty years the Mahatma has shown by precept and example the efficacy of non-violence on a nation-wide scale. As the author puts it, "it is more a record of moral evolution than a mere narrative of political revolution." The India of to-day is a creation of Gandhi.

It is a pity that all this time the British rulers of this country showed a singular lack of imagination and of moral idealism and pursued a policy of repression and of grudging, graceless concessions. The Cripps' formula was a culmination of such ill-conceived palliatives as the Morley-Minto reforms, the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, the Gandhi-Irwin pact, the Round Table Conferences and the India Act of 1935. The author ends with an appeal to England and asks her to realise that India's freedom is in essence her own freedom as well as the peace and happiness of the world.

FEBRUARY 1945]

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

103

HOW TO SECURE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE. By 'Sutlej'. Oxford University Press. As. 8.

Everyone will admit that there is a growing need for the immediate ending of the political deadlock in India which alone can give meaning to Britain's declarations that the war is for democracy and self-determination of small nations. The author of this pamphlet outlines a plan for the Governance of India when Britain implements her independence pledge to India. In the scheme two independent sovereign states, Hindustan and Pakistan—are to be set up in British India and their areas demarcated. Among the states, Hyderabad, Kashmir, Mysore, Baroda are to be single sovereign states, while the small states should be formed into five confederacies, thus making in all eleven sovereign succession states within the area now known as India. This novel scheme will find few adherents among thinking men in India.

TWENTY-FOUR RUSSIAN STORIES. International Book House, Ltd., Bombay. Rs. 3-8.

Interest in Russia had been awakened in many minds even before Russian arms had won laurels in the many battle-fields of the present war. Many travelled through the country to understand the soul of her people. But there is perhaps nothing that reveals a people's soul as fiction, and hence this volume may well claim that it reveals the Russian soul, since it consists of twenty-four stories written by the most outstanding fiction writers of the country.

The Russian mind is extremely introspective: one has only to think of Tolstoy's *War and Peace*, Dostoevsky's *Crime and Punishment*, for any story of Poushkin. All the stories in this volume also share this characteristic, whether they be such single-paragraph ones as Sologub's, or longer ones like those of Tchekoff, Bunin or Kuprin. In each story we seem to see the working of the minds of the characters as clearly as a clock-work in a glass case.

CRITIQUE OF "CHINA'S DESTINY." By Chen Pai-ta. People's publishing House. Bombay.

In this short book the Chinese communist Chen Pai-ta examines critically the views of Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek about the communists expressed in his book "China's Destiny" published last year. It seems as if the deep differences between the communists and Chiang which had plagued Chinese politics in recent years are still alive and kicking. From these pages we get an idea of the distrust that still prevails among the communists about Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek.

BURMA—YESTERDAY AND TO-MORROW. By F. Haskings. Thacker & Co., Ltd. Rampart Row, Bombay. Re. 1-8-0.

Mr. Haskings has written a lively and readable little book on Burma. Having lived and worked in Burma he writes with understanding and sympathy about many aspects of Burmese life. Though he is critical at times, his account of the Burmese campaign is rather inadequate and leaves out of account many vital factors relating to British reverses. He offers some constructive proposals for Burma's reconstruction and rehabilitation.

BOOKS RECEIVED

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA. With special reference to history and implications of the Pegging Act and the Pegging Ordinance (With Foreword by Madan Gopal Poddar) By Santosh Kumar Chatterjee, M.A. The American Association, Calcutta.

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRALIA. By E. M. R. Lewis. Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.

KNOW YOUR COUNTRY. Institute of Current Affairs, Lahore. Re. 1-4.

HINDUSTAN MANUAL. By S. R. Sastri, B.O.L. Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Thyagaraja Nagar, Madras. Rs. 2.

THE HOLY SEE AND ITS PLACE IN INTERNATIONAL LIFE. By S. E. The Grand Chevalier, N. D. A. Silva Vijaya Singh, The Padikara Mudaliar of Ceylon, Kandy.

GANDHI THE MASTER. By K. M. Munshi, Popular Book Depot, Bombay.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

—:o:—

- Jan. 1. Mr. Lloyd George made an Earl.
—Death is reported of M. Romain Rolland.
- Jan. 2. Bishop of Dornakal, Dr. Azaria, passes away.
- Jan. 3. Polish Provisional Government declines responsibility for financial obligations of the London Government.
- Jan. 4. Sir Maurice Gwyer re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University.
—Turkey breaks with Japan.
- Jan. 5. King Peter stands down to Slav-Regency in Yugoslavia.
—Allies capture Akyab.
- Jan. 6. Sind Premier demands resignation of Mr. Gazdar, League Member of the Ministry.
- Jan. 7. R. A. F. raid Munich.
—49 Jap planes destroyed.
- Jan. 8. U. S. Admiral gives warning of impending Robot threat to New York.
- Jan. 9. Sir Chhotu Ram, Punjab Revenue Minister, is dead.
- Jan. 10. Americans land on Luzon.
—E. A. M. delegates meet Gen. Scobie.
- Jan. 11. Japs form "suicide squadrons" and crash to death on allied ships.
- Jan. 12. Truce signed in Athens.
—Allied armies link up the Western front.
- Jan. 13. Gandhiji warns against mass gatherings on Independence day.
—Allies land on Myebon.
- Jan. 14. Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Mr. Biswanath Das and others released.
—Liaquat Ali Khan, Secretary of the Muslim League, speaking in Madras, explains Pakistan as Free Islam in Free Hindustan.
- Jan. 15. Sir Edward Benthall, opening the Post-war Transport Policy Committee meeting, explains Government's plans.
- Jan. 16. Mr. Churchill heckled in the Commons on the Grecian issue.
—Russians advancing south of Warsaw.
- Jan. 17. Warsaw falls: Capture of Cracow reported.
—Transport Council decides to set up an Indian Road Board.
- Jan. 18. Mr. Churchill defends Britain's foreign policy in the Commons.
—Hungary signs an armistice.
- Jan. 19. Russians take Tilsit.
—American advance in Luzon.
- Jan. 20. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai meets Viceroy.
—Dr. Sapru and Conciliation Committee meet Punjab Hindu and Sikh leaders.
- Jan. 21. Mrs. Naidu, addressing Madras students, urges freedom through unity.
- Jan. 22. Release of hostages in Greece.
—Trade Union Congress in Madras demands release of prisoners.
- Jan. 23. Burma road re-opened.
—King Peter dismisses Dr. Subasic's Government in Yugoslavia.
- Jan. 24. Sir Ardeshir Dalal addresses meeting of Post-War Reconstruction Committee in Madras.
- Jan. 25. Russians cross the Oder.
—Tito-Subasic pact to stand. Yugo cabinet not to resign.
- Jan. 26. Independence day celebrations.
—A. I. N. E. C. Standing Committee meets in Calcutta.
- Jan. 27. Editors' Conference demands release of detained journalists.
- Jan. 28. Mrs. V. L. Pandit lunches with Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House.
- Jan. 29. Reds cross into Brandenburg. Thousand bomber raids on Germany.
- Jan. 30. Governor of C. P. commutes sentences of death passed on eight of the fifteen accused in the Ashti and Chimur cases to transportation for life.
- Jan. 31. Report of German and Jap attempts at peace.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



LITERATURE AS A MORAL FORCE

The Aryan Path for January has an article on the above subject by Prof. M. D. Altekar who says that

literature, to be true literature, must be vital and, though it may be light, literature should not be trivial, common and cheap. To use a simile from medicine, literature should be full of vitamins. Vitamins are found in a number of common articles that we eat. So treatment of a common subject by a poet (the term poet is used here in its widest sense) becomes literature if he puts vitality into it and if thereby the vitality of the reader is improved, and such literature is said to exert great moral influence and becomes a great moral force. Do those writers who persistently indulge in themes of free-love and what they call new thought (which often hides only old vulgarities and old vagaries) make their readers better and stronger, less prone to temptation and more capable of resisting temptation? After all, self-control and proper control of egotism are the test of all vitality, and do those new writers teach men and women to pass that test?

Sincerity is the greatest possession of an author, and it is sincerity that makes an artist of him.

And sincerity flows from the objectivity which is nothing other than what may be called disinterestedness. Objectivity is often opposed to subjectivity, but one may speak or write sincerely about oneself. One may, but, more often than not, one will not, and that is why true art is always, strictly speaking, objective. And when subjectivity is free from the vice of interestedness, it is really an objective outlook applied to one's self. That can be achieved but it is exceedingly rare and difficult of achievement.

The writer points out that the principal thing is that the author should be objective in his presentation.

If, for instance, Shakespeare had not been disinterested, if he had not been objective, his wonderful pen could not have described such different types of women as Desdemona, Lady Macbeth, Rosalind, Juliet; or such different types of men as Othello, King Lear, Hamlet, the Jew, Macbeth. What some of the writers of later days have overlooked is this supreme significance of disinterestedness or what is popularly known as objectivity, which is in truth sincerity.

It is thus seen that literature is a moral force. That it is twisted by some and misused by others is no reason why we should treat all literature as propaganda or as a force that weakens the moral fibre.

A LESSON FOR INDIA

India, the monthly Review edited by Professor Humayun Kabir is a welcome addition to the ranks of Indian periodicals. In his Editorial notes for the current issue, Professor Kabir draws pointed attention to the happenings in the various countries in Europe liberated by the allied armies from the Nazi invaders—Poland and Belgium and Greece. It is a strange irony of fate, he says, that all over the continent of Europe, the forces of liberation sent by the United Nations are coming into conflict with the resistance forces native to the soil. These events have one important lesson for India.

Those who come as liberators often tend to stay on as conquerors. External help is more often a liability than an asset. It is of course otherwise with strong and powerful nations. They are confident that they will use the help which is offered to them, and not be used by those who offer help. Russia has largely profited by the help and assistance she received from the U.S.A. and Britain. She has not however, allowed her policy to be influenced by her allies. The help which China has received is insignificant compared to what Russia received. The interference with the internal affairs of China is however far greater. Interference in all such cases seems to vary inversely to the assistance given. The root of the paradox is, of course, to be found in the strength of the parties concerned. Development of her internal strength is therefore the only guarantee of a nation's security. India must therefore develop what strength she may if she is to win her rightful position among the nations of the world. Anxious dependence on American help or fond hopes of Russian intervention are bound to fail. Even though America has the power, she has not intervened in India, France or Italy. External help or intervention is therefore extremely unlikely. Even if it should come, it may create more problems than it will solve.

The other lesson for India, says the writer, is that British gibes about her divisions and differences are only a pretext for withholding recognition of her independence.

Mr. Churchill who wants complete unanimity of opinion in India not only recognises, but welcomes differences in countries like Greece and Belgium. He even makes such variety of opinion a condition of democracy for does he not say that it takes all sorts to make a democracy? He would not however apply the lesson of that discovery to India. Again the lesson for India is clear. What is sauce for the gander is not sauce for the goose till the goose becomes as strong as the gander.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR

Bharat Magazine is a monthly journal devoted to economic and industrial progress of India, published by the Dalmia-Jain group of concerns. In a recent issue of this magazine we have some wholesome counsel as to the proper relation that should subsist between these two vital factors of business—capital and labour. At a time when we are awaiting the dawn of that new horizon when industrialisation goes hand in hand with reformation, righteousness and uplift, we cannot be too careful in avoiding the pit-falls of misdirected effort and profiting by the experience of successful enterprises. For a businessman, says the writer,

the unfailing remedy is to invite full-throated criticism or suggestions from the workers. Let him lay bare his plans before his workers to ask them to share what he gains and loses. Let his dealings be open and his behaviour above suspicion. Let him say to the workers: "I want to build a motor-car industry—self-sufficient, independent and able to withstand foreign competition. These are my schemes. . . I invite your co-operation towards the good of the commonalty and the country." If a worker is desirous of associating himself in the money-part of the enterprises, he must be welcomed wholeheartedly; if a capitalist—an unhappy term, which has partly lost its true and honourable meaning—comes forward to place his services and his personal labour for the benefit of the concern, he too, I say, should be cordially encouraged. Such a move would result in elimination of all distinctions between the industrialists and the labourers.

In a nutshell, it would mean a reasonable socialisation of industries. Nobody need have any fears from the socialisation of industries, where labour and capital are complementary and concordant with each other.

A man of business, thus, is not an outcast, an ostracised being, but an integral part of the society, who will, in course of time, be ready to organise his plans for industrialisation not 'in camera,' but before the public gaze. He will associate himself with his workers, and gradually the classes and the masses will be merged together.

But to bring about the existence of this happy state of affairs, labour too should be prepared to shed its unfounded fears and suspicions. It has to realise its importance.

As long as the labourers consider themselves as insignificant "hewers of wood and drawers of water," working for so many brass-pieces a day, they cannot gain strength and respect. Labour is as much the creator of goods and wealth as the moneyed-class. Both are indispensable part and parcel of an industrialised society. While insisting on a square deal labour should be willing to place at the country's disposal square work done honestly and conscientiously.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. Tom Wintringham, well-known political and military writer, in an article in the *Commonwealth Review*, asserts that the British foreign policy is delaying the winning of the war. He says:

Nazi parachutists were dropped in Belgium and Luxembourg to help Von Rundstedt's drive. Resistance movements disarmed by British policy were refused arms to use against these paratroops. In Italy, the Nazi line holds in spite of the switching of whole German divisions to Hungary. British, Polish and Greek troops who could have helped to break the Nazi line are flown to Athens where they are employed against the Allies and not against the enemy. In Greek islands and in Crete, German garrisons are holding out. Supply ships to help the Red Armies cannot get through. The attempt to conquer Greece robs use of the chance to clear out these German garrisons. Germans needed ten divisions to hold part of Greece against the ELAS. The British Army which is unlikely to be able to spare ten divisions will fail with less.

No commander would dare use French or American troops in Athens or troops from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other democratic countries that would at once demand their recall. So Mr. Churchill uses Indian, Polish and British troops—troops from countries unable at present to protest effectively. Thus on three fronts, the real physical and military war effort is weakened by a policy of trying to restore power to representatives of the old order of society, but the moral weakening is greater and more important. This policy divides us from our American, Russian, French and other European Allies and causes strikes in our factories.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR ASIATICS

The *Far Eastern Survey*, the bulletin of the Institute of Pacific Relations, calls on the United States Government to attempt to obtain from European colonial powers an agreement on "unequivocal definite programmes" by which the peoples of Burma, Malaya, Indo-China and Netherlands East Indies will be assured of self-government in the near future.

The author of the article, Mr. Laurence Salisbury, says that an effort must be made now because America's "bargaining power" among Allies would greatly diminish with the defeat of Germany. "We may easily miss a great opportunity of ridding the world of the ever latent threat of global inter-racial war." He adds:

White imperialism in Asia is doomed, and whatever be the attitude of these colonial powers, the peoples of Asia will eventually achieve self-government. It is in the best interests of America that our European allies "realize it wiser to yield from strength to growing aspirations of the Colonial Asiatics than to delay until forced to yield from weakness.

He further says that America's "prolonged silence" on the issue of colonial independence means "tacit commitment to support the imperial system which will inevitably come to an end."

The author warns that the Japanese propaganda for pan Asia would continue after the war also. Japan will seize every opportunity to create among other Asiatics hatred of whites.

Hence America and European powers must co-operate in an enlightened policy of treating Asiatics as potential equals in world affairs. Japan's purpose is to fight next time with Asia solidly behind her. In such a war China might be on Japan's side, for if our policy in South-East Asia proves to be a failure, our policy everywhere in Asia will have failed. To millions of Asiatics, America appears to be fighting for not only the defeat of Japan but to restore colonialism in Asia as it existed before war. Unless America clarifies her position, she might find herself in future alignment ranged with dying imperialism against a united and vigorous Asia.

ECONOMIC PLANNING BY INDIA GOVT.

In an article on the Central Government's plans for the economic development of India after the war, the *Manchester Guardian* says: "We cannot evade the issue of Indian Self-Government. . . The sort of schemes for the development of natural and industrial resources which are now being discussed in India demand a great deal of initiative and direction by the State. The Government that is to carry them into effect must have large powers of economic management and it must be able to obtain the consent of the public for heavy taxation and control of trade and investment. It is difficult to imagine that anything, but an Indian National Government could command such support once the pressure of war needs has been removed. But the pressure of poverty goes on and it would be wrong to put off plans for the deliberate raising of living standards until perfect political agreement has been reached".

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

(Established—December, 1911)

HEAD OFFICE—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
240 Branches and Pay-Offices throughout India.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 5,25,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 5,04,39,600
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 2,50,95,100
Reserve and Other Funds	Rs. 2,52,09,500
Deposits as at (30-6-1944)	Rs. 89,81,41,000

DIRECTORS.

Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E., Chairman, Ardeshir B. Dubash, Esquire, Haridas Madhavdas, Esquire, Dinshaw D. Romer, Esquire, Vithaldas Kanji, Esquire, Noormahomed M. Chinoy, Esquire, Bapuji Dadabhoy Lam, Esquire, Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esquire, H. F. Commissariat, Esquire.

LONDON AGENTS:—Messrs. Barclay's Bank, Limited and Messrs. Midland Bank, Limited.
NEW YORK AGENTS:—The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Banking Business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. C. CAPTAIN,
Managing Director.

LEADERS OF POST-WAR JAPAN

Who will lead the Post-war Government of defeated Japan? is answered by Mr. Allan Goulding, writing in the *Magazine Digest* for November. Their names, Yukio Ozaki, and Susumu Okanu, will probably be prominent in the news after the Allies close in on Japan.

Ozaki, known as the "god of constitutional politics," is the elder of the two. He is Japan's greatest liberal statesman. In his long career as legislator and publisher, he has won unchallenged recognition as a staunch antimilitarist and democrat. . . .

Despite the attempt by the Tojo Government to remove him from the political scene as a traitor, his followers re-elected him by a 14,000-vote majority.

Returned to his seat in the Diet by a substantial majority in that election, Ozaki continued his criticism of the military dictatorship after the outbreak of the war with China, and was one of the few political leaders with courage to maintain this attitude after December, 7, 1941.

He especially condemned the war with China. As early as 1932, while traveling abroad, Ozaki declared that it was a "high act of nonsense to suggest that Manchukuo had been formed by the free will of the people." Since then, he has maintained that attitude consistently both in the national legislature and in his publications.

Susumu Okanu, Japan's other outstanding democratic leader, is 52 years of age.

He heads the Japanese People's Liberation Alliance, formed in Yenan, China, in February, 1944. He is Japan's most aggressive labour leader. Militantly active against the militarists, he was forced to go underground in 1935, but continued his opposition so effectively that in 1943 the government began a nationwide hunt for him. He finally escaped from Tokyo, travelled in disguise by way of Tientsin and Peiping, and arrived in Yenan early in 1944.

There with other Japanese democratic groups, he founded the Alliance with the specific purpose of providing the Japanese people with a postwar anti-militarist leadership.

Okanu is a practical politician as well as an uncompromising democrat.

He realizes the hazards involved in raising the issue of the monarchy in a country where the people are taught to believe that the Emperor is divine. His only objective at the moment is to unite all the latent forces of democratic opposition, and to eliminate any differences between his followers and those of Ozaki and other democrats.

The popularity of these two men, already great, will undoubtedly rise with the defeat of Japan's present leaders.

INDIAN LITERATURE

The *Literary Annual* published by the *All-India Weekly* has many attractive features, not the least of which is a record of the literary output in the year. It is a copious list touching every aspect of literary endeavour in the country during 1944. It opens appropriately with a survey of the literary activities in India by Prof. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar.

The war has proved both an immitigable curse and a blessing in disguise to Indian publishers, says the Professor. "It has proved a curse because war-time controls of all sorts are trying to strangle the production and distribution of books and periodicals. On the other hand, the war has proved a blessing in disguise there is now a very real and still growing demand for new books. Thanks principally to the selfless endeavours of those of our men of letters who care for culture and literature more than for ready returns, Indo-Anglian journalism and Indo-Anglian literature are yet instruments of knowledge or engines of culture in these hectic, myopic, uncertain days."

INDIAN UNITY

The unity number of *Federal India and Indian States*, is packed with informing articles and statistics bearing on the ticklish problem of inter-communal relations. The lengthy Editorial concludes with a powerful plea for unity.

"Let the four hundred million people of India have faith in themselves and in their national destiny; let them unite to purify themselves by destroying the many social ills that have been for generations eating into their vitals, and thereby become strong and great, not only in their own estimation, but in that of the civilised world; let them feel one and indivisible under the Fatherhood of one God whatever faiths they might profess, and the problems not only of Indian unity, but of world unity will have been completely solved."

INDIAN STATES

Hyderabad

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN HYDERABAD

The Labour Investigation Committee was appointed by the Nizam's Government in April last to investigate Labour conditions, particularly industrial, in the State, and to suggest measures for their improvement.

Nawab Khusru Jung Bahadur, Army and Labour Member, Nizam's Executive Council, addressing a meeting of the Statutory Labour Advisory Committee, said that the Nizam's Government was considering the creation of a separate Labour Department. He also revealed that the Government was considering the passing of an Industrial Disputes Act, a Trade Unions Act and Employment of Children Act. The Government, he added, had already appointed a Post-War Planning Committee to deal with Labour problems.

EXCESS PROFITS FOR POOR RELIEF

Rupees fifty lakhs out of the Excess profits revenue will be spent by the Nizam's Government on providing cheap grain and standard cloth to needy and disabled persons in the State. Part of the above amount will also be utilised for setting up industrial institutions in Hyderabad city and districts, where trained women teachers will instruct widows and poor women in small-scale home industries and arrange for the sale of goods made by them.

NIZAM ON INDUSTRIES

The Nizam, opening the seventh annual Hyderabad Industrial Exhibition, stressed the importance of industrial development.

"I place the prosperity of my State above everything else," he said, "and in order to secure this, it is necessary that local industries and manufactures should be developed so as to bring wealth into the country and reduce poverty and unemployment."

Baroda

STATES AND POST-WAR PLANS

"There are post-war reconstruction schemes which affect British-India as intimately as the Indian States, and the Central Government should be prepared to afford assistance to the States in these schemes," declared Rajratna S. V. Mukherjee, member for Post-War Reconstruction, speaking at the meeting of the Board of Industrial Advice constituted by the Maharaja of Baroda, to help the planning of post-war industry and agriculture of the State. Sir Homi Mehta presided.

In a message to the Board, His Highness said: "the social and economic development of my people actuated me to constitute this Board, and I have every confidence that with your help schemes of far reaching economic importance will soon be introduced."

Sir Homi Mehta, in his inaugural address, referred to the objects of the Board and said: "I cannot here emphasise too much that the policy of British-India towards the Indian States in respect of industrial development in the States should be one of entire sympathy and co-operation, without any sense of fear and envy whatsoever." The President referred to the various fields of development in the State one of them being a broadcasting station. Sir Homi advised the Baroda Post-War Reconstruction Board to plan for cheap electric power.

BARODA SAVINGS DRIVE

Under the Small Savings Scheme, the Baroda Government have appointed a special officer to organise savings societies of labourers on co-operative basis. By the end of September 1944, 20 such societies had been organised with a membership of 22,999. The compulsory and DA savings deposited in these societies amounted to Rs. 2,60,497 and Rs. 11,41,210 respectively.

Mysore**TEXTILE CONTROL IN MYSORE**

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Textile Advisory Committee to the effect that such of the cloth dealers as have come into business subsequent to December 1941, especially after Japan's entry into war, on grounds of speculation may be shut out, the Additional Textile Commissioner for Mysore has notified that only such of the cotton cloth dealers (both wholesale and retail) of Bangalore and Mysore cities as have taken out licences under the Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order and as have come into business prior to January 1942, may apply to him for the renewal of the licences. Licences would not be renewed as a rule in the case of those dealers who came into business subsequent to December 1941, except in special cases where due consideration would be given only to such of the dealers who would apply for renewal of the licences mentioning specific reasons, if any, for such consideration.

MYSORE JOURNALISTS' ASSN.

Addressing the Mysore State Journalists' Association, Bangalore, at its 13th Annual General Meeting held on January 5 in the Association's premises, Mr. O. Pulla Reddi, Minister for Revenue and Law with the Government of Mysore, dwelt on the privileges and responsibilities of the Press and observed that with the extension of suffrage and with all the illiteracy and ignorance that was noticed around them the Press must provide that political education which had been denied to many by omission to attend schools and colleges in their youth.

MYSORE LAWYERS' SANADS

The High Court of Mysore has returned the applications filed by Messrs. K. T. Bhashyam, K. Pattabiraman and S. Nijalingappa, Congress leaders of the State praying for restoration of their sanads which had been cancelled by the High Court in the year 1941, under the Legal Practitioners Act for disobeying a prohibitory order issued by the police.

Travancore**THE C-IN-C. IN TRAVANCORE**

At a luncheon given by the Dewan of Travancore Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, General Sir Claude Auchinleck paid a tribute to the young men of Travancore State. He said that although this was the first occasion on which he had visited the State, he had seen officers and men from Travancore in other parts of India and on overseas fronts. He had formed a very good opinion of them and this had been amply supported by what he had been able to see during the present visit. General Auchinleck said that although he had been associated for the past forty years with Punjab troops he would be the first to praise the qualities of the South Indian soldiers. He reminded his listeners that his own battalion of the first Punjab Regiment was originally the Old Madras Regiment.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S TRIBUTE

"Your ruler and Her Highness the Maharani have set an example in India of what a ruler must be, namely servant to the people," said Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, former member of the Bombay Executive Council, addressing the Travancore University Union.

Sir Chimanlal added that they, in Bombay, used to hear of the rapid strides Travancore had been making under the enlightened administration of her ruler, assisted by his Dewan. He had been round some of their institutions, including the University, the Engineering College, the Women's College and the Museum. "I can well say that all these reflect in every direction the hand of the great ruler that you have, as well as the great Dewan who helps him."

If we had, in India, Princes and Dewans of the type you are fortunate to have here the face of India would be entirely different from what is in some parts of the country.

Miraj**REFORMS FOR MIRAJ STATE**

Reforms in the constitution of Miraj (Senior) State were announced by the Raja Saheb on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of his accession to the Gadi of Miraj. While making the proclamation, the Ruler said that he was promulgating the Government of Miraj (Senior) Act of 1945, in accordance with declared policy of the State progressively to associate the subjects with the administration with a view to reaching, in the fulness of time the accepted goal of full Responsible Government under the aegis of the Raja Saheb.

He added that the new Constitution would reveal many progressive feature which similar Acts elsewhere had yet to adopt. The financial and legislative powers of the State Assembly were in advance of the powers obtained in other places and were on a par with those enjoyed by Provincial Councils under the Government of India Act of 1919.

Bhavnagar**BHAVNAGAR BUDGET**

"Indian India nowadays can no more afford to remain aloof from British India in the fields of political, industrial and economic progress of their subjects," declared Mr. Anantrai Pattani, the Dewan-President, opening the budget session of the Bhavnagar State Dharashaba.

He assured the House that the State would not lag behind India in planning, various post-war reconstruction schemes for agriculture, cattle-breeding, industry and commerce in order to raise the standard of living in the State.

The budget, introduced by the Controller of State Accounts, revealed a deficit of Rs. 303 lakhs.

Ratlam**MUNICIPAL BOARD FOR RATLAM**

"In India we have the hoary tradition of personal patriarchal rule. Now the time has come when we should be able to blend the principle of democratic government with the old institution of monarchy", declared H. H. Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singhji of Ratlam, inaugurating the newly constituted Municipal Board under the Ratlam Municipal Act of 1944, on the occasion of the celebration of the 65th birthday of His Highness on January 13.

Sangli**POPULAR MINISTERS FOR SANGLI**

The Raja Saheb of Sangli has appointed Mr. B. S. Core and Mr. K. G. Kulkarni as the Popular Ministers of the Sangli State according to the Sangli State Amended Act of 1945. Both of them belong to the Sangli Praja Parisad Party in the Sangli Assembly.

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY**CONNAUGHT CIRCUS, NEW DELHI**

Announces publication of the following three important books by its Editor,

Dr. LANKA SUNDARAM, M.A., Ph.D. (London)

INDIA IN WORLD POLITICS: An Indian testament of 150,000 words to the future Peace Conference containing publication of several original documents. Demi 8 vo. Rs. 10-8.

NATIONALISM AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY: Evolves a new fundamentalism of economic approach to the country's problems, breaking away from false internationalism which has sapped our national being all these years. Demi 8 vo. Rs. 3/-.

A SECULAR STATE FOR INDIA: Discredits theocratic states on the basis of world history, and contains first publication of the Maulana Mohamed Ali's last testament on joint electorates which is bound to create sensation. Demi 8 vo. Rs. 3/-.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

South Africa

SIR S. A. KHAN'S FAREWELL ADVICE

Speaking at a banquet in Johannesburg given in his honour on January 11 by the Transvaal Indian Congress, the retiring High Commissioner for India, Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan said:

Until shortly after the war, there was no racial hostility against Indians in the Transvaal. The Afrikaner leaders nourished on the Old Testament spirit and fortified in their beliefs through their leaders' struggle to secure political existence, accorded to the Indians treatment which was tolerable although not an ideal one. The first waves of anti-Indian sentiment appeared in the twenties and only partially subsided with the Cape Town Agreement. This has not provided a comprehensive solution to the political Indian community but has promised limited ameliorative measures. The Capetown Agreement unfortunately remained a dead letter and the promises made by the South African Government were unredeemed.

Despite the agreement, a series of laws had been passed against the Indian community culminating in three ordinances passed in Natal last November. The interim Act of 1939 which has been embodied in the Pegging Act had taken away the basic right of the Indian race in the Transvaal. Unless it is repealed, the fate of the Indians in Transvaal is sealed.

The pattern of post-war policy for the Indians in the Transvaal countryside is not yet disclosed but the Indian community is greatly agitated over rumours of segregation. I hope the Congress will safeguard the Indian rights in the towns and the countryside and I always oppose with determination any scheme threatening to curtail the existing rights of the Indian community in the Transvaal, limited as they are.

Instead of segregating the Indian, South Africa should lend a helping hand in improving his social life and in developing his intellectual ability.

The future of the Indian race overseas is assured. India knows that the future of her children overseas is bound up with the vital questions of her own freedom. Discriminatory laws have been passed by some countries in the last ten years. They have been duly noted. The Indian statesman with his vision and imagination can afford to wait. They know they will soon be masters of their own homeland. When they do, their kith and kin overseas will be the first to claim their attention.

Sir Shafaat urged that India and South Africa must be good friends in the post-war world though recent events have profoundly stirred the 400 millions of India and both countries must cultivate the qualities of good neighbours.

Mauritius

POSITION OF INDIANS IN MAURITIUS

"One of the most outstanding needs of the island of Mauritius is good administration," observes the Moody Commission appointed by the Colonial Office to enquire into the firing incident that took place on September 19 on the island.

It may be mentioned that more than 65 per cent. of the population on the island are Indo-Mauritians who have made the island their home and many of the sugar estates there are owned by Indians. There was another firing incident in 1937 and Major Browne, Labour Adviser to the Colonial Office, who was appointed to examine the labour question on the island, made certain important recommendations including the establishment of a Labour Department. Labour legislation of considerable benefit to labourers was also introduced.

The Moody Commission was appointed after the firing incident in Belle Vue Herel Estate about which questions were put in the Central Assembly.

Burma

INDIANS' FUTURE IN BURMA

The future of Indian landowners in Burma is the subject of a letter by Mr. Polak in the *Manchester Guardian*. Mr. Polak says. "I am well aware that many of these non-cultivating Indian landlords would have been only too glad not to be burdened with these lands. I suggested, several years ago, to Dr. Maw, when in office, that the Government of Burma would be serving both parties if they bought out the interests of Indian non-cultivators at a reasonable price and held lands in trust for the Burmese original owners at a moderate rental, but nothing apparently was done to restore the latter to their lands."

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

Questions of Importance

A ROYAL PROCLAMATION FOR INDIA

A Royal Proclamation setting out the substance of the 1942 proposals was suggested by Wing-Commander H. Grant-Ferris, M.P., speaking in London.

Wing-Commander Grant-Ferris urged that Indians, particularly in villages, attached great importance to a Royal Proclamation and as it was posted up under a picture of the King they would attach more importance to it than to a statement from the Secretary of State for India.

We made certain promises, and we have got to stick to them. Otherwise our name and status in the world will deteriorate as never before. We should come out of this problem with clean hands and our attention to fulfil our promises should be made known in terms of the utmost clearness. After this war, we shall have to say to Indians that no more political wrangling in India will be tolerated for a given period of perhaps 15 years. Then we could turn our minds to other problems in India.

MR. KUNZRU ON INDIA'S DEMAND

The International Conference on Pacific Relations concluded its talks on what proved to be a highly controversial subject of European dependencies in the Far East. Both Indian and British viewpoints were, however, presented.

Representing India, Dr. H. N. Kunzru demanded the following concessions from the British as the first concrete step towards the promised independence of India:

Complete Indianisation of the Viceroy's Council—including two key positions of Home membership and Finance membership. For the latter, the Viceroy has even imported Sir Archibald Rowland from Britain.

Complete Indianisation of the Indian Army in order that the country may be prepared to defend itself when it is given its independence. Indian officers now in the Army have already proved their abilities of leadership and diversity of races in the army is unimportant.

All Congress leaders to be released immediately.

THE SAPRU COMMITTEE

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, winding up the first session of the Conciliation Committee, gave a cheerful picture of the business done and of future prospects. The four sub-committees will meet in New Delhi during the Holi holidays to consider replies to the brief but significant questionnaire drawn up by the Committee. The full Committee will meet in Easter to draw up its report which will be published soon thereafter.

The Committee decided to make no request to Government to be allowed to see Congress leaders in jail but to approach individual Congress leaders who are free men.

The questionnaire issued by the Committee sets forth in a brief, but comprehensive manner, the main constitutional problems involved in a settlement among the various communities in India. The issue of Pakistan itself and the implications of Akhand Hindustan are examined in detail. The Committee seeks to suggest all possible alternatives to Pakistan such as giving the right of non-accession or secession, a limited Centre with residuary powers vesting in each federating unit, composite executives in which the communities may be statutorily represented, and a realignment of the existing boundaries of provinces to secure maximum self-expression and cultural autonomy to the different communities. It has also set down three possible alternatives in case no settlement is reached among the major communities, namely, an indefinite prolongation of the *status quo*, international arbitration and imposition of a new constitution by the British Government. The special problems of non-Muslim minorities like the Scheduled Castes also receive its attention in the very first part of the questionnaire.

Utterances of the Day

MRS. NAIDU ON NATIONAL GOVT.

"Shall not every one of us respect the rights of every community? Shall we not stand for the rights of every single minority? Every single minority has a voice," remarked Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, addressing the students of Calcutta on January 11.

She asked them not to use any party principles for themselves, and not to aspire after power politics. Their duty, she said,

was only to have a broad-based ideal of human fellowship and human liberty, and, proud of that great ideal, they should march forward, oblivious of geographical barriers, so that when this war of destruction was over they might be able to sing a song of progress altogether.

Explaining her idea of a National Government, Mrs. Naidu said:

We think the Congress thinks, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukerjee thinks and Mr. Jinnah thinks—of a National Government. Lord Wavell has also talked of a National Government but that is not the Government that we want, or Mr. Nehru wants.

We want a National Government that shall be ours. The Ministers must administer policies for everything that is beneficial to our country. But how can we get it? What is the foundation on which we can create a National Government? What is the picture that you see before you? How out of this disunity and distrust and refusal to meet one another even in the social sphere are you going to create a National Government for India? Or is it not your duty to face reality? You are to produce a substance of unity and harmony on the basis of which you can build a National Government.

INDIA AND PEACE CONFERENCE

In a recent Speech in Madras the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri emphasised his oft-expressed wish that

India should be represented at the peace Conference not by the nominees of the Viceroy but by those in whom the people have the fullest confidence. I think of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If they are not sent to the Peace Conference, we need not be represented at all.

MRS. PANDIT ON BRITAIN AND INDIA

Addressing a Press Conference at Hot-Springs, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit observed:

India welcomes participation in any international security organisation and would be happy to share responsibility on equal terms but we realise that if there is to be a new world order, all countries must be on the same footing.

Mrs. Pandit, who is a delegate to the International Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, indicated that such Conferences "do little good because some countries are improperly represented." She pointed to the case of the Burmese, East Indies and Indo-Chinese representatives to this Conference who arrived as members of the British, Dutch and French delegations respectively.

"Colonies are out of place in the present world order", Mrs. Pandit declared:

Because according to the Atlantic Charter there should be equality of people of all races and all colours.

In India we feel the inequality 'strongly.' Recently even stronger, because Japanese propaganda has been clever enough to exploit the feeling of humiliation of Oriental Nations by claiming that Japan fights for the liberation of Asia from the Western nations. It is therefore necessary that the Western nations must come out with their peace aims that assure equality for all races after the war.

Mrs. Pandit, however, strongly emphasised India's vehement anti-Japanese and anti-Fascist feelings:

We were the first nation to boycott Japanese goods in 1937 when the United States was sending to the Japanese goods that made this war possible. By making this mistake the United States made it possible for Indian boys to be killed by the Japanese instead of helping them to rebuild their country.

Discussing internal affairs, Mrs. Pandit declared, "if the British Government had been genuine in its promises to the Indian people they would have given an opportunity to the Congress and the Muslims to get together."

Political

MR. JINNAH ON BRITISH RULE

Pleading for a dispassionate consideration of the Pakistan issue, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, addressing a meeting of students at Ahmedabad on January 15, asserted that Pakistan was the only way "and the only way of cornering John Bull." He denied that the policy and programme of the Muslim League was inimical to Hindu interests. The view that the League's policy was directed towards pan-Islamism was nothing but a bogey. The struggle for Pakistan was not against the Hindus but against the British rule.

The plea for a United India, Mr. Jinnah said:

was the result of British machinations.

Whatever you might say the present United India is not held by us but by machine-guns.

Mr. Jinnah said that Muslims were convinced by actual experience and knowledge of conditions in the country that it was not possible to have a unitary Government for a united India as a single nation.

It is our enemies who have put us on this wrong road. It is the machinations of British statesmen who have put us on this wrong road of a United India and one Central Government.

LEAGUE OF MINORITIES

A political alliance among the Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Scheduled Castes and possibly the Sikhs is suggested by Mr. Frank Antony, President of the Indo-Burma Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association. Mr. Antony calls it a Minority League comprising communities apart from Muslims.

In an interview to the Associated Press in Lahore, Mr. Antony said this Minority League was not going to represent any reactionary element in the country nor would it be an obstructionist over India's constitutional progress. The proposed League would co-operate with all progressive elements in the country.

THE PUNJAB CABINET

"Punjab Cabinet politics will soon be in the melting pot and the emergence of a new reconstituted Cabinet, under the dominating influence of the League Fuehrer is almost a virtual certainty, should the Governor decide not to lay his trump card and intervene", says Pandit Neki Ram Sharma, prominent Hindu leader of the Punjab, in a Press statement. "Sir Chhotu Ram," he declared

was the right hand of Sir Fazli Hussain in founding the Unionist Party and later indeed, was the backbone of the Unionist Party itself. It was his indomitable power that smashed the Quaid-e-Azam's well-planned assault on the Unionist Party and thereby rescued the Punjab from the jaws of the Muslim League. Mr. Jinnah knew very well what decisive power Sir Chhotu Ram wielded in the political field of the Punjab as also inside the Punjab Cabinet itself to the disadvantage of the League and knew to his annoyance and cost, that in diplomatic deals, Sir Chhotu Ram, the veteran Unionist of the Punjab, was an accomplished master-mind, and more than a match for him.

The death of Sir Chhotu Ram, therefore, removes a great obstacle in the way of the Muslim League High Command in securing ascendancy in the Punjab.

The Quaid-e-Azam will now again descend on the Punjab with all his might, in a spirit of vengeance, to break the Unionist Cabinet and instal in its place a Muslim League Cabinet and avenge his former dishonourable defeat. Premier Malik Khizr Hyat Khan, whom Sir Chhotu Ram had strengthened in his Premiership to the discomfiture of the League, will surely be his first victim, should he refuse to make a complete surrender to the Quaid-e-Azam.

In conclusion, Mr. Sharma observes:

If Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah succeeds, as he will, in breaking the Unionist Cabinet in consequence of the weakened position of the Unionist Party, the result will be that a large number of Muslim members, who at present are staying in other groups to the disadvantage of the League, will join the Muslim League Party in the Assembly and enable the latter to seize power. If this happens, then the present Cabinet will be completely overhauled and Mr. Shaukat Hyat Khan will re-enter it with confidence, and the Premiership will go to Sir Muhammad Jamal of Multan.

BASIC EDUCATION

Mahatma Gandhi's address to the Basic Education Conference, Sewagram, on January 11, was read by Dr. Zakir Hussain. The address explained the scope of the work before the Conference:

Our sphere of work now is not confined to Naye Talim of children from seven to 14 years: it is to cover the whole life from the moment of conception to the moment of death. This means that our work will have increased tremendously. Yet workers remain the same but that should not worry us. Our guide and companion is Truth which is God. He will be our help only if we stand by it regardless of everything. There can be in it no room for hypocrisy, camouflage, pride, attachment or anger.

We have to become their servants in the true sense. Our compensation, if any, has to come from within and not from without. It should make no difference to us whether in our quest for Truth we have any human company or not. Nor does Naye Talim depend on outside financial help. It must pave its way, whatever critics might say. I know that true education must be self-supporting. There is nothing to feel ashamed of in this. It may be a novel idea if we can make good our claim and demonstrate that ours is the only method for the true development of the mind. Those who scoff at Naye Talim to-day will become its ardent admirers in the end and Naye Talim will find universal acceptance.

Seven lakhs of our villages which are to-day the symbol of our poverty in every sense, ought to become prosperous in the real sense. This prosperity will not come from the villages as a result of the labour of every villager. Whether this is a mere dream or a practical reality, this is the goal of Naye Talim and nothing short of it. May the God of Truth help us to realise it.

Representatives of various provinces, officials as well as non-officials gave an account of the experiment in their respective provinces.

DR. JHA AS VICE-CHANCELLOR

Dr. Amarnath Jha was re-elected Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University for the third term in succession by the Court at its annual meeting held at Allahabad on November 3. Dr. Jha was first elected Vice-Chancellor in 1938.

TIRUPATI FIRST GRADE COLLEGE

It is now definitely settled that the First Grade College will be inaugurated at Tirupati by the Tirupati Devasthanam Committee from July this year. It has been decided to affiliate the College to the University of Madras.

Dewan Bahadur V. Raghunatha Reddy, the President of the Tirupati Devasthanam Committee, in an interview, said that the College will commence with junior Intermediate class and the junior B. A. class (Third year class). The remaining classes will be added on in the subsequent years. A Commission set up by the Madras University, will be arriving at Tirupati in February to inspect the building for the College and to examine the details of various other administrative arrangements.

AMERICAN PROFESSOR FOR INDIA

The Watumull Foundation of Honolulu, Hawaii and Los Angeles announces the appointment of Prof. Merle Curtis, of the University of Wisconsin, as its first visiting professor to leading universities in India. Arrangements are being made with the State Department for Prof. Curtis to go to India some time in the middle of 1945. His special field of interest on which he will lecture in India will be American history, culture and civilization.

TATA GRANT TO UNIVERSITY

The syndicate of the Patna University have accepted an offer by the Tata Iron & Steel Company of an annual grant of Rs. 12,000 for the establishment of a Professorship in Geology in that university to be known as the Jamshedji Tata chair of Geology. The benefaction is meant to commemorate the silver jubilee of the university as also Tatas' long connection with the province. Considering Bihar's unique mineral wealth it is felt that this step will meet a long-felt need.

HIGH COURTS & THE EXECUTIVE

The functions of an executive officer holding judicial power in relation to the prosecution of the National Savings drive were the subject of criticism by Mr. Justice Meredith of the Patna High Court, who passed strictures against the Sub-Divisional Officer of Rajmahal, Rai Saheb R. Prasad, for having prosecuted two businessmen, Messrs. Sitaram Bhatia and Beni Lal Bhatia on their inability and refusal to purchase National Savings Certificates of the value prescribed by the S. D. O.

The petitioners alleged that they had been harassed and "persecuted" on account of their failure to invest Rs. 10,000 in National Savings Certificates, which they were asked to do by the S. D. O. while they were willing to purchase N. S. Certificates worth Rs. 1,000 and had arranged for the purchase of interest free prize bonds worth Rs. 2,000. Subsequently, the petitioners further alleged, a criminal case was started against them for refusing to show records in connection with military contracts and disclose prices of articles supplied to military authorities, although they were secret documents.

His Lordship quashing the proceedings against the petitioners in the course of his judgment, observed:

The learned S. D. O. holds the title of Rai Saheb, an honour which he has, no doubt earned as a faithful and efficient servant of the Crown. He is, however like all judicial officers, also a servant of an ideal—that ideal is the rule of law—a principle that stands above principalities and powers. Let him not forget it.

Proceeding, His Lordship said:

If it is the function of the Court to punish wrongdoers, it is no less its function to guard and protect the private citizens from an arbitrary or illegal action on the part of the Executive authorities. In this country the magisterial courts are under the direct control of the district executive authorities, frequently the judicial and executive functions are combined in the same individual. When he is in this responsible—some might say invidious—position, it is of the utmost importance that he should scrupulously avoid even the appearance of using the courts or legal process, not in protection of the subject from executive vagaries but to support them.

SIR C. V. K. SASTRI'S PORTRAIT

The Hon. Sir Lionel Leach, Chief Justice of Madras, unveiled a portrait of the late Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriar, an eminent Indian jurist, who was a Judge of the Madras High Court, at the High Court buildings, Madras, on January 16.

Asking the Chief Justice to unveil the portrait, Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar on behalf of the members of the Portrait Committee spoke of the attainment of the late Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriar, a great and distinguished lawyer, and a popular judge. He was pleasant, always kind, and considerate, strict without being severe, and he never forgot the place of the bar in the administration of justice.

Before unveiling the portrait, the Chief Justice said it was now 145 years since the Supreme Court was instituted and 83 years since the High Court replaced the Supreme Court. The first Indian Judge was Sir T. Muthuswami Ayyar. Since then there had been many Indian Judges of the court, from the ranks of the Madras Bar, and the judicial service, who had proved themselves to be worthy successors, and prominent among them was Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriar.

His tenure of office as Chief Justice of that court was drawing to a close, but when the time came for him to hand over his office to his successor he would do so with pride in the fact that he had been allowed to preside over a court which had counted among its members such distinguished Judges as Sir Kumaraswami Sastriar.

ESTATE DUTIES BILL

Lord Listowel, the Under-Secretary of State for India, introduced on January 17 a Bill in the House of Lords to authorise the imposition of estates duties in India and to make provision as to the distribution of net proceeds. The bill was read the first time.

INSURANCE ACT AMENDING BILL

The recommendations of the Select Committee on the Insurance Act Amending Bill are generally welcomed in insurance circles, says a press correspondent.

It is believed that the Select Committee has proposed deletion of clause 20 of the Amending Bill concerning chief agents and the substitution of a clause limiting overall expenditure.

It is believed that the Select Committee has suggested the fixing of the overall costs of general insurance companies (as in the case of life companies) on a percentage basis. The present Act does not fix any limit for expenditure. This has led to rebating and other unsound and unhealthy practices by competing companies to secure business. The introduction of a ceiling level of overall expenditure removes scope for extending rebates etc.

It is learnt that the Select Committee has done away with all distinctions between provident fund societies, co-operative insurance societies, mutual insurance and joint stock life companies by suggesting the elimination of section 4 of the Act. While this gives scope for life companies to write policies even for Rs. 100, it enables also provident fund societies to issue policies for any amount. The Select Committee has thus taken away the protection enjoyed by provident fund and co-operative insurance societies by the prohibition of joint stock life firms from issuing policies upto Rs. 500 apparently acting on the argument that competition might have a wholesome effect.

WAR RISKS PREMIUM

The Central Government have decided that the rate of premium payable under any policy issued under the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme in respect of goods liable to compulsory insurance shall be reduced from 1a, 3ps. per month or part of a month for each complete sum of Rs. 100 in the present quarter to one anna for the quarter ending March, 1945.

INSURANCE BUSINESS IN INDIA

The need for re-calculating the premiums at a rate of interest of three per cent. or even less and for a conservative dividend policy has been emphasised by the Superintendent of Insurance, Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan, in the course of his report on the insurance business carried on by insurers and provident societies during 1943. The report forms part of the Indian Insurance Year Book, 1944, and indicates the lines on which Indian insurance can be developed during the post-war period.

The total new life business effected in India during 1943 amounted to 296,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 72.12 lakhs and having an annual premium income of Rs. 3.97 lakhs, of which the new business done by Indian insurers amounted to 283,000 policies, insuring a sum of Rs. 62.94 lakhs and having a premium of Rs. 3.48 lakhs. The share of the British insurers in respect of new sums insured is Rs. 5.29 lakhs, of the Dominion and Colonial insurers Rs. 3.78 lakhs, and of single Swiss insurer Rs. 11 lakhs. The average sum insured per policy under the new policies issued in India by Indian insurers is Rs. 2,227 and under those insured by non-Indian insurers Rs. 6,749.

The total life business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1943 amounted to 1,821,000 policies, insuring a total sum of 3,68,73 lakhs having a premium income of Rs. 14.84 lakhs. The total new annuity business effected in 1943 was for Rs. 5,55,000 per annum. The total annuity business remaining in force at the end of that year was for Rs. 37,84,000. The total new sums insured by Indian life offices outside India in 1943 amounted to Rs. 2.30 lakhs having an annual premium income of Rs. 14 lakhs and the total sums insured remaining in force at the end of 1943 amounted to Rs. 16.87 lakhs having a premium income of Rs. 64 lakhs.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS DRIVE

The National Savings Fortnight, which ran from 8th January to 22nd January, was launched throughout India with a number of pronouncements and exhortations from high quarters.

The Government have devised a large variety of investments to suit the needs of every class. Thus, in addition to the main 3 per cent. Victory Loan, which is on sale at par at all treasuries and branches of the Reserve and Imperial Banks, there are a number of other loans, both short and long dated, on sale through the Reserve Bank. There are the Prize Bonds which do not carry interest but offer a chance of winning a useful prize every six months. Besides these regular loans, there are the various Post office issues, the Savings Bank which now allows 2 per cent. interest on deposits, the Defence Savings Bank which gives 2½ per cent. interest and in which deposits can be withdrawn one year after the end of the war, the ordinary Cash Certificates and the Twelve-Year National Savings Certificates.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH U. S.

Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, leader of the Indian delegation to the International Business Conference at Rye, New York, told Pressmen in Bombay that he took up the subject of a treaty of commerce and navigation between India and the United States at the Conference, as well as outside it. The main purpose of the Conference, he said, was to explore ways and means for the expansion of world trade and his submission to the Conference was that for the achievement of its object Indians should have equal rights to come and stay and establish business in the United States even as American nationals had that privilege in India. To have such a privilege for Indians in the United States, it was very necessary that there should be a treaty of commerce and navigation between the two countries.

INDIA'S STERLING BALANCES

"If Indians are basing their plans for the industrialisation of their country on their ability to get within an early period the repayment of their balances in London and the rest of the Empire they will be disappointed," declared a United Kingdom official at the discussion of the economic problems of the Far East by the Pacific Relations Conference.

The discussion was started by Dr. Lokanathan, who explained in detail the projected financing of the Bombay Plan. This would include, according to Dr. Lokanathan, 3,000 million U. S. dollars from blocked balances and 4,000 million to be borrowed in foreign countries, particularly the United States.

Warning Dr. Lokanathan that it would be difficult to count on the blocked balances for the immediate financing of the Bombay Plan, the British official added that there was expectation that the blocked balances in London might soon be increased "when the Indian army moves overseas". Then the British Government would have to pay for the Indian army and the Indian balances in London would be substantially increased.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT

On the improvement of communications will depend India's social and economic advance, declared the Viceroy Lord Wavell, in his opening address to the Transport Advisory Council at Delhi on January 12. His Excellency said:

You will also have to consider how to control the traffic and upkeep on the roads after they have been constructed: this will obviously involve inter-provincial arrangements, and probably a common policy to be laid down by the centre. Road transport arrangements in India, with a very few notable exceptions, are still almost primitive. The lorries that ply on the main roads are very seldom clean, safe, comfortable or punctual. But there is no reason why they should not be so and it is up to the provinces to establish a strong Provincial Authority, get the lorry traffic into the hands of reliable and resourceful organisations and provide a proper service for the public.

UPLIFT OF INDIAN WOMEN

Dr. Alice M. Pennell, one of the founders of the Association of Medical Women in India, spoke on "India's women of to-day and yesterday" before the Royal Anthropological Institution, London, on January 16.

"India" she said, "is all mixed up in centuries, so that one set of people are ignorant of the customs and traditions of another set, living even in the same town or province. Before a solution can be found to India's most-urgent problems, we Indians ourselves must learn to understand one another, to tolerate our own differences and not just condemn them."

Proceeding, Dr. Alice M. Pennell said: "British co-operation in this direction is badly needed. Unfortunately the type of Briton in India least shy of mixing with Indians is one to whom life is just a succession of cocktail parties and visits to night clubs. We have however also received much help from the educated and professional classes. Enlightened co-operation of that sort means to me one great way of welding India and the British Empire into an entity that will be a real service to the world. Our struggle is so difficult, because while we are trying to keep pace between ourselves, so many of us are marching in different centuries."

HOME INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

An All India Women's Home Industries Exhibition will be held at Indore from March 1 to March 7 next under the patronage of Her Highness the Maharani Holkar.

The idea is to bring before the public the native talents in art and industry hidden in Indian homes and to encourage such women folk to develop their craftsmanship.

GANDHIJI'S WORK FOR WOMEN

"Gandhiji has been one of the greatest liberators of women. Even if he had done nothing else, he had given women their place not only in the household but also in the battlefield, or freedom to march to victory along with men," observed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, presiding over the third anniversary of the Andhra Maha Sabha in Madras, on January 18.

Continuing she observed, "We have a lot in this connection to be thankful to Mahatma Gandhi and the national movement. Whatever may be one's differences in the political principles and programme of the Indian National Congress no one can possibly be oblivious of the fact that the Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji has served to instil a new sense of courage and self-confidence in the women of India and made them realise their place in the national economy and the obligation to a fast changing society."

MANIPURI GIRLS AS VOLUNTEERS

Manipuri girls who lived through the stern days of siege last spring have now volunteered for the Women's Auxiliary Corps, India.

The girls come from the families of leading merchants and State officials in Imphal. Of the 20 who have volunteered, five have accepted general service terms, which mean that they are prepared to serve in any part of India.

FIRST LADY MEMBER OF SYNDICATE

Mrs. Tatini Das, Principal of Bethune College for Girls, has been elected a member of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University by the Faculty of Arts for the year 1945-46. This is the first time that a lady member has been returned to the Syndicate of the University.

THE AMERICAN PRESS

Mr. G. L. Mehta, deputy leader of the Indian delegation to the International Business Conference recently held at Rye (New York), in a broadcast talk from Calcutta said that despite the war the Press in America suffered from few restrictions. It was probably the freest Press in the world in many respects and contained today fuller and more detailed information in regard to war developments in all the theatres than any other Press in the world.

"Comments in the Press are equally free and vigorous," he added. "There is no internal censorship in the country. In fact, the Press resents any restrictions imposed for reasons other than military necessity and the Administration has to justify even reasons of military security."

Mr. Mehta said that the American daily papers, however, constituted a problem so far as the reader was concerned. They were almost like a book and the Sunday editions which consisted of over 5 supplements in some cases had special magazines along with them. There did not seem to be any scarcity of newsprint in the United States.

AUROBINDO THE WRITER

"Of all modern Indian writers, Aurobindo—successively poet, critic, scholar, thinker, nationalist, humanist—is the most significant and perhaps the most interesting. Yet few have heard of him in England or America. This is a pity, for he should make a special appeal to the intelligent Anglo-Saxon. He is not an armchair-philosopher, but a man who, having led a life of intense activity, has retired to brood over it, if one may say so of a Hindu, in the dim light of a Gothic cathedral (in Pondicherry).

"In fact, he is a new type of thinker, one who combines in his vision the alacrity of the West with the illumination of the East. To study his writings, is to enlarge the boundaries of one's knowledge."

This tribute to Sri Aurobindo is paid by the *Times*, London, in its Literary Supplement, in the course of a critical analysis of his books and writings.

SIR CHHOTU RAM

We regret to record the death of Sir Chhotu Ram, Revenue Minister of the Punjab on January 9 at the age of 63. The late Sir Chhotu Ram played a leading part in the public life of the province for nearly 25 years. Founder of the Punjab Unionist Party, with the late Sir Fazl-i-Hussain, he virtually directed the affairs of the party since the death of Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan two years ago. He was a staunch supporter of landholders and sponsored legislation to improve their condition.

He joined the Congress in 1916 and became President of the Rohtak District Congress Committee, but left the Congress in August 1920 when it passed the non-co-operation resolution as he did not believe in non-co-operation defiance of law or non-pavement of taxes.

He was a member of the Punjab Legislature since the introduction of the Montford Reforms. He was Minister of Education for some years and became Development Minister in 1937, at the inauguration of provincial autonomy. In 1941 he was appointed Revenue Minister. He was prominently associated with the Jat Mahasabha and the Zamindara League.

The Punjab Premier, Malik Khizar Hayat Khan, paying a tribute to the memory of Sir Chhotu Ram said: "A great man has passed away. The death of Sir Chhotu Ram must fill every true Punjabi with sorrow. He was a man of strong views, which he never feared to express, and it was but natural that he should make enemies and rouse opposition. But no one who knew him could doubt his sincerity, or fail to respect his integrity of purpose, his love of the Punjab and the selflessness with which he served the cause to which he had devoted himself."

EARLDOM FOR MR. LLOYD GEORGE

On retirement from Parliament, the veteran Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, heads the New Year's Honours with the grant of an Earldom.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE

The plenary session of the A. I. A. C. which concluded at Bezwada under the presidentship of Mr. M. K. Mukherjee on December 24 resolved to appoint an Ayurvedic Planning Committee to tackle various problems confronting Ayurveda and Vaidyas.

In the course of a resolution the Congress viewed with alarm and deep sympathy the suffering in Bengal where people were suffering from malaria and other diseases.

and appreciated the activities of the Bengal Ayurvedic Relief Co-ordination Committees

in their services to humanity in general and Ayurveda in particular.

Resolutions were also passed calling upon all Ayurvedic physicians and students in the country

to carry out Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme particularly in the matter of health, sanitation and use of cheap indigenous drugs for treatments.

Urging on the Kasturba National Memorial Trust Committee the need for including a representative of Ayurved in the Committee to guide and instruct in matters of hygiene, sanitation etc., and requesting the Committee

to give priority to the Ayurvedic system in respect of the proposed opening of medical centres.

TREATMENT OF CANCER

Cancer of the prostate gland can be treated by the administration of a few pills daily of synthetic Oestrogen, known as Diethylstilboestrol, was declared at a British Empire Cancer Campaign meeting in London. The success of the drug is now "completely confirmed," it was stated.

A few cases of breast cancer had responded to Chemotherapy although according to Prof. F. L. Hopwood, of St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, no extravagant hopes should be raised of immediate success on that side.

Speaking of radiation therapy in the treatment of cancer, Prof. Hopwood said that its practice was subject to many limitations, physical and biological and investigation was still required to exploit its valuable features.

PLAIN DIET PREVENTS TOOTH DECAY

Tooth decay can be controlled by diet and cleanliness. The discovery of this important fact means that the years of patient investigation on the part of hundreds of scientists have pointed a way towards the elimination of mankind's most prevalent disease—tooth decay. Much work still remains to be done. The results of countless groups of investigators must be harmonized. A number of the scientists say vitamin C is a controlling factor. Others say vitamin D; and others, correct balance between the calcium and the phosphorous intake, writes Richard Huskins in the *Oriental Watchman*.

A group of investigators working in one of the American universities have shown: first, that tooth decay is caused by a germ called bacillus acidophilus, acting on the sugar and starch food particles which cling to the tooth, thus creating an acid which disintegrates the enamel, thus producing a cavity; second, that the cleaner the teeth are kept the less chance there is for this acid-forming germ to begin its destructive work; third, that in some way, unknown as yet, a properly balanced diet, rich in the necessary mineral salts and vitamins, decreases the number of these germs and the frequency of their attack.

SHORT NAP AFTER MEALS

Don't be ashamed if you are caught napping in the midst of your work! It is good for your work and health too, says a London doctor.

A short nap, he says, helps to disperse many physical and mental ailments. It will give you energy to work more and play more, and so enjoy life. The famous psychologist, Carl E. Seashore, who cured himself of daytime laziness by taking a nap at noon, feels that 15 minutes of sleep after the heaviest work and the main meal are more effective than five times as much late sleeping in the morning.

NEW BANK NOTES FOR OLD AND CHARRED

An American school teacher accidentally burned 1500 dollars in paper money in her furnace. A business man sent a roll of notes in his pocket to the laundry; they came back a sodden, unrecognisable mass. A farmer's goat ate his year's savings in paper currency. How do frantic people who see their dollars vanish like this get their money back?

The U. S. Treasury handles dozens of tragic-comic losses like these a month. Three-fifths of a damaged note must usually be salvaged before the Treasury will replace it. Half the original value will be paid back if less than this fraction is presented. Four small pieces of paper money no larger than a finger nail will be redeemed in some cases if the owner signs an affidavit that the rest has been destroyed.

A mid-Western contractor arrived at the Treasury redemption department recently with a mournful story. He had hidden 3,500 dollars, his employees' payroll, in his house. The house had been burned down. He had the charred money in a tin box. By piecing together the remains, officials identified 2,000 dollars and issued new bills for that sum.

THE INDIAN BANK, LTD.

Subject to audit of accounts the Net Profit of the Bank for the year ended 1944 (after providing for Contingent and Sinking Funds and after paying a sum of Rs. 1,82,304 as bonus to staff) is Rs. 14,64,352-9 5.

An 'ad interim' dividend at 10 per cent. per annum amounting to Rs. 1,44,794-8-5 was paid for the half year ended June 1944 and a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was also placed to Reserve Fund.

The balance of profit available for further appropriation (inclusive of the sum of Rs. 48,226-15-5 carried forward from the previous year's account) is Rs. 12,17,785-0-5.

RAILWAY AUDITORS' CONFERENCE

Sir Cameron Badenoch, Auditor-General of India, presiding over the tenth conference of the Institute of Railway Accountants and Auditors at Calcutta on January 12, said that, while it would be rash to prophesy what constitutional changes were impending, his own feeling was that they had in the Indian Audit Department a system which was acceptable generally throughout India and he would be surprised if there was any strong demand that it should be altered.

Declaring that it was time that railway accountants and auditors chalked out a programme of preparedness in the context of post-war reconstruction economy, Sir Cameron said that if railway accounting and audit officers were to tackle larger questions of financial policy, principle and procedure, they must not be swamped by routine. Maintenance of records, current check and scrutiny were, of course important, but unless periodically reviewed they tended to become mechanical.

S. I. RY'S POST-WAR PLANS

Provision of separate waiting accommodation with bathing facilities for ladies at Junction stations and easy booking facilities for third class passengers, parcels and goods are some of the improvements in the post-war period, that are being considered by the South Indian Railway.

Giving out some of the important improvements (for 3rd class passengers) under the Administration's contemplation at a press conference held at Egmore, Mr. J. F. Reynolds observed that under the post-war scheme attempts would be directed towards the provision of improved designs for coaching stock, aiming at more accommodation for passengers with better lighting, lavatory and washing facilities. For the convenience of pilgrims, steps would be taken to provide separate accommodation for festival passengers with adequate bathing and sanitary arrangements.

SIR C. P.'S. TRIBUTES TO SRI THYAGRAJA

In the course of his address, inaugurating the 98th Aradhana celebrations at Trivadi, in connection with the Thyaga Brahma Mahotsavam on New Year's Day, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Dewan of Travancore, observed:

Although Tyagarajaswami was born at Tiruvalur and named after the presiding deity of that sacred shrine, his whole life was centred in the locality in which we are gathered and where the Lord of the five rivers, Panchanadiswara, has his seat. It is a matter for profound satisfaction that not only scholarly experts but the musical laity have in their several ways, offered their co-operation in making a resounding success of these periodical gatherings.

In the South of India it is not too much to assert that the musical trio, Tyagarajaswami, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Syama Sastri, along with the artistic group that surrounded and was dominated by the Royal Musician, Sri Swati Tirunal, established the classical tradition of the South and that the system of *krithis* now regarded as the foundation of musical performances owes its perfection to this great assemblage of composers and musicians amongst whom perhaps Tyagarajaswami's influence was most widely pervasive.

Speaking of Sri Thyagaraja's musical contributions, he drew attention to the early contact between Tanjore and Travancore since the hallowed days of Maharaja Swati Tirunal.

From the first he (Sri Thyagaraja) collected a band of devoted and accomplished *sishyas* around him one of whom, Kanniah Bhagavathar, who visited Travancore impressed himself so much upon Maharajah Swati Tirunal that the most musical of monarchs sent his own court musician, Vadivelu, the violinist, to invite Tyagaraja to his capital. Tradition has it that there were many contacts between the Royal Musician and Sri Tyagaraja who seem to have profoundly appreciated each other's gifts but they unhappily never met. When Vadivelu approached Tyagaraja and stated that Swati Tirunal could bestow on him a great Padavi or status he is said to have sung the *krithi*, *Padavi Sadbhakti*, asserting that the state of mind which places implicit faith in Rama is the only Padavi for which he craved.

MUSIC ACADEMY "SADAS"

Sir K. Ramunni Menon, presiding over a "Sadas" held under the auspices of the Music Academy, Madras, on December 31, at Sri Sundareswarar Hall, Mylapore, conferred the title of "Sangita Kalanidhi" on Mr. T. L. Venkatarama Aiyar President Music Academy Conference, and distributed certificates to successful students of the Teachers' College of Music.

CLUB SWINGING WHILE CYCLING!

A Muslim youth of Hyderabad is determined to break his own record of 48 hours of non-stop cycling. To perform this feat, he has placed himself under the supervision of a specially constituted committee, says a *Bombay Chronicle* report.

One afternoon, he started cycling on the 'maidan' of the Young Men's Muslim Association at Byculla, Bombay. Holding the handle of the cycle in his left hand, he swung a club weighing 6-lbs. with the right-hand. The club swinging will be stopped after 24 hours while the cycling will continue for full 50 hours without any stop. The cyclist will not even dismount to have his meals or answer calls of nature. As he is cycling, a glass of lime juice will be given to him at repeated intervals and he will sip it as he pedals along.

In ordinary cycling, this young man has already established a record of 80 hours previously, on the same 'maidan' in 1938.

The youth is a constable of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Police Force.

INDIAN CRICKET TOUR IN CEYLON

The tour of the Indian cricket team in Ceylon will be one of the main subjects to be discussed by the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, to be held at Madras this month. Seventeen Associations in India having favoured the idea, the Board is expected to rescind its former resolution to drop the tour.

According to the provisional itinerary, the team is expected to reach Colombo on March 14, and will play a two-day match against the Ceylon Cricket Association XI, at Galle, beginning on March 17. The second match will be played at Colombo on March 24, and the third at Kandy on March 27. The Indian team is expected to play a three-day match against an All-Ceylon XI, at Colombo, commencing on Saturday, March 31, prior to their departure from Ceylon on April 3.

SCIENTIFIC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Government of India have constituted a Scientific Consultative Committee with the following personnel, under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Member for Planning and Development:—

Non-officials: Sir C. V. Raman, Sir Jnan Ghosh, Prof. Meghnad Saha, Dr. Nazir Ahmad and Col. Sir Ramanath Chopra.

Officials: The Master-General of Ordnance, the Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research or the Agricultural Commissioner to the Government of India, the Director-General, I.M.S., the Director, Geological Survey and the Director, Scientific and Industrial Research.

The functions of the Committee will be to advise the Government of India on all general questions of policy relating to research throughout India and on any special matters relating to research which may be specifically referred to it.

MAGNESIUM EXTRACTION FROM SEA WATER

The extraction of magnesium from the sea and the growing use of this metal, was voted the most notable step in scientific progress in 1944 at the annual London Luncheon of the men who deal in great ideas, reports the *Daily Mail*. They are the Patent Agents, the paper adds.

Each year this little gathering tries to settle the question which great idea of the past year can be called the greatest? Magnesium from the sea was judged to be the greatest scientific advance of the year.

Up till just before the war magnesium (Mg. to the chemist) was used mostly in the form of ribbon or powder for flash-light photography. It cost Rs. 65 per pound. It now costs about a Rupee because the sea is yielding up thousands of tons of it. Yet get a lot of it for a lb. because it is just a little over half the weight of aluminium. Experts say that it will soon cost three pence per lb. when its use for aero engines, incendiary bombs and pyrotechnics or warfare can be turned into peace-time purposes.

THE EPICS IN INDIAN FILMS

The degradation of ancient epics, masterpieces, heroes and saints at the hands of our producers and directors comes in for pungent criticism at the hands of M. L. Obroi, in the *Screen World Annual* for 1944. Says he:

Indian producers have not treated our past with reverence or understanding; they have gone to it merely for box-office hits. . . . They have rather treated our past like bandits who discover a chest full of ready-made and polished jewels, and only soil them with dirty hands while picking them up without effort. It is enough to give a picture the title "Sita" or "Draupadi" or "Damayanti"; the traditional appeal of the theme is strong enough to counterbalance all the possible defects, mistakes and shortcomings of the producer, director, actors, architects and everybody in the studio. Bhagwan Krishna himself is not left alone: he may be portrayed with impunity in any film; all the producer requires is to blacken a man with a chubby face.

The Indian film industry has not produced its Tagore yet—not even its Uday Shankar. The late Mr. Himansuraj was the most imaginative and conscientious artist in this line; unluckily his work was interrupted by untimely death. The present day producers are content to manufacture box-office hits: they are not capable of anything better.

FILM PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

The Committee of the Independent Film Producers' Association, Bombay, has adopted a resolution welcoming the Government of India's proposal to depute a large number of Indian students overseas for technical training. The Committee requests the Government to give the film industry its due share in the allotment of the scholarships for training in foreign countries, as the film industry is eighth in the economy of the country and there do not exist in India enough facilities for training.

POSTWAR MOTOR CARS

Britain's first post-war motor cars will be 1940 models designed in 1939 but never put into production, reports *Sunday Chronicle*.

That will take time, but it is estimated in the industry that 1940 cars and trucks should be coming off the assembly lines within three months of the conclusion of the war in Europe.

The jigs, tools and dies made in 1939 have only to be removed from stores to plants for production to begin.

The new model will be a better car than it would have been in 1940 because it will be able to take advantage of improvements in basic materials and alloys which the war has made possible.

There will be sufficient supplies of steel to start production quickly—and it will be a stronger, tougher and more readily machinable steel due to improved electric smelting processes, metallurgical research and better understanding of molecular structure.

And after that will come the real post-war car that every motorist has been dreaming about and speculating on its design and possible equipment for years. What will it be like?

The *Sunday Chronicle*, commissioned Mr. H. Connolly, the well-known car body designer, to illustrate a possible type of family car, basing his drawing on the improvements anticipated by manufacturers.

Here are some of the gadgets pictured in Mr. Connolly's drawing—

Improving enormously the safety of night driving, eliminating completely the blinding glare of approaching cars.

This is achieved by using the overall width of the car overlapping the running-board.

This includes no-draught ventilation and winter heating.

Double wipers will sweep the whole screen and not two small arcs. Automatic chassis lubrication.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION

The results of the recent International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago with reference to the objects which the Government of India desired to see achieved are examined in a *communiqué*.

The *communiqué*, after reiterating the Government of India's broad aims in the sphere of civil aviation, says that in convening the Conference, the United States Government suggested that the Conference should have the following objectives:

(1) The establishment of provisional world route arrangements by general agreements to be reached at the Conference, the countries participating in the Conference to agree to grant the landing and transit rights necessary for the establishment of provisional route arrangements and air services.

(2) The establishment of an Interim Council to act as the clearing house and advisory agency during the transitional period.

(3) Agreement upon the principles to be followed in setting up a permanent international aeronautical body and a multilateral aviation convention dealing with the fields of air transport air navigation and aviation subjects.

The Conference at Chicago proceeded to consider the framing of an international multilateral aviation convention on the basis of certain drafts which had been prepared by the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States. The object of such a convention was to secure:

(1) Uniformity of principles and rules governing international flying throughout the world, thereby removing obstacles to the development of communication by air, and

(2) The greatest measure of freedom for the operation of scheduled international air transport services, to provide the world with the transport and communications which it needs, while at the same time protecting the interests of all countries in their own carrying trades.

INDIAN AIR TRAINING CORPS

The Indian Air Training Corps is being extended to all the eighteen Universities of India which include three in Indian States.

The Corps is designed to provide pre-entry training for students of good education and character who wish to join the flying branch of the Indian Air Force. It enables them to learn about aviation while still studying and lays the foundation of a career in the I.A.F.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The main lines of the Government of India's industrial development policy were explained and reaffirmed by the Planning and Development Member, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, in the course of discussions which he held with officials and non-officials in the five provinces visited by him so far—Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay.

His discussions with officials have been mainly to help the provincial Governments to lay the foundations of planning for the future and to formulate a definite five-year development plan as the first stage.

After meeting its own requirements, the Central Government has indicated that it would be prepared to help the different provinces out of its surplus revenues for the first effective post-war five-year period, roughly on the basis of population. But before that is done it expects the provinces to mobilise their own resources to the fullest extent possible.

So far as the States are concerned there are outstanding constitutional and financial issues to be settled, but the States themselves are very keen to come into line with the Government of India.

INDIAN PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

An interesting account of the petroleum industry in India appears in the *Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research*. The highly complicated technical operations involved in processing the crude oil into the familiar motor spirit and kerosene, are described in simple language. The crude product began its existence millions of years ago in the slime of some primeval lagoon; it lay undisturbed far beneath the sun-scorched soil of India for ages, while mankind evolved from the primitive form of life, until it was rudely awakened and subjected to a terrific battering of scorching flames and freezing cold and corrosive chemicals being converted under this treatment into an invaluable item of our modern life.

MARKET FOR AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS

It is understood, that a Committee is being set up, to suggest measures, to guarantee to agricultural producers an assured market for their goods, at remunerative prices. It will be in the nature of a Sub-Committee, composed of members selected from the Policy Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. It is learnt that Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, the former Dewan of Baroda, has been selected as President of the new Committee.

SURVEY FOR ARTIFICIAL MANURE FACTORY

On the recommendation of the Technical Mission on Fertilizers, the Government of Bihar have decided to make a detailed survey of the proposed site for a power station and an ammonium sulphate factory at village Sindri, on the Damodar River, in the district of Manbhum at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,000. The cost will be shared equally by the Bihar Government and the Government of India.

INCREASED PRODUCTION

The total increased production expected as a result of the "Grow More Food" campaign in the two years 1943-44 and 1944-45 is one million tons. An increase of 300,000 tons is expected in 1943-44 and a further 700,000 tons during the current year from development schemes financed by the Centre in provinces and States. The agricultural part of the Education, Health and Lands Department at the Centre has been organized as a separate branch within the Department.

SCHEME TO RECLAIM LAND FOR IRRIGATION

It is understood that the Government of India have a scheme to reclaim about one million acres of unirrigated land. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 60,00,000 and a loan of Rs. 8 lakhs in addition to Rs. 18½ lakhs from the Cotton Fund to the Provinces for constructing new tanks, repairing of existing tanks, sinking of surface wells and for making arrangements for pumping water from wells and tanks.

THE LABOUR POLICY

The Federation of labour, at its last Session at Jamshedpur adopted a resolution urging the Government to pursue a definite Labour policy.

The Labour Policy to be accepted by Government should declare their determination to secure to workers all over the country, in the Native States as well as in British India, the following:—

A minimum living wage with eight working hours a day;

Full employment and compensation for involuntary unemployment;

Ever rising standard of living through provisions for holidays with pay, old-age pensions, sickness insurance, maternity benefits, provident funds, decent housing, sanitation, medical aid, free and compulsory primary education, technical education, etc;

Facilities for collective bargaining and negotiation through recognition of Trade Unions shops, Stewards Committees, etc;

Growing share in profits and conduct of trade and industry;

Adequate representation in local Legislatures, Local Bodies and other Government and semi-Government Committees and Organisations.

STANDARD WAGE RATES IN BRITAIN

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister for Labour, moved the second reading of the Wages Council Bill in Parliament on January 16. "It is a declaration by Parliament that the day, or at least the conception, of what was known as sweated industries is past", he said.

The Bill proposes orderly wage regulation throughout industry and by means of voluntary or statutory machinery to establish industry on a wide system of standard wage rates. Under the present arrangements just over fifteen and a half million men will come within the scope of the voluntary machinery.

"I am absolutely opposed to any attempt at fixity of wage," Mr. Bevin declared.

TEN-YEAR SCHEME FOR VILLAGE

A ten-year plan for the reconstruction of the 700,000 Indian villages is suggested by Mr. K. S. Venkataramani of Madras.

Describing the plan of work for the ten years, he says: Our 700,000 villages should be grouped into 100,000 rural units, each rural unit not exceeding 50,000 in population.

Each rural unit should have: (1) Basic schools reflecting fully national ideals and temperament. (2) As an adjunct to the school, an industrial section utilises all the local craftsmen and promotes handicrafts suited to local needs. (3) A dairy which collectivises and improves the local livestock both for milk and draught purposes. (4) A demonstration farm for agricultural improvements and gardening. (5) A dispensary, more preventive than curative. (6) A multi-purpose co-operative society which will control and guide the the export and import quota of each rural unit. (7) A panchayat with a paid rural officer at its head, which plans for stimulating production both of agriculture and handicrafts.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS SPENT ON THE WAR

The cost of the war to the United Kingdom alone so far has been about £19,000,000,000. In revealing this Mr. Herbert Morrison, the British Home Secretary said at a meeting in Norwich:—

"The cost of the last war was less than £8,000,000,000. In other words, the Government has spent on the war to date, more than twice of what was spent last time. The amount it has had to borrow is greater by a third than the whole of the National debt at the beginning of the war."

INDIAN CASUALTIES IN THE WAR

Indian casualties from the outbreak of the war to November 30, 1944, total 152,597. They consist of: Killed including died of wounds or injuries 17,415, Missing 13,935. Wounded: 45,334. Prisoners including service internees: 76,023.

Your Life Assurance is A Living Force to your Family

By its very nature Life Assurance is an active, continuing force at work for the thousands of homes who share its benefits.

This force has saved homes and prevented panic. In thousands of families, while other investments have failed, Life Assurance has been a steady, reliable force.

Your stabilising force is a real necessity now more than ever to your family.

Insure with UNITED INDIA—

A name you can trust:

United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

(Established in 1906)

UNITED INDIA LIFE BUILDING,
ESPLANADE, MADRAS

TRUSTEES:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

This is the
**GENUINE GUARANTEED
 SANDALWOOD OIL**



EXPERT OPINION SAYS

Other "sandalwood oil," says Mr. H. Trotter, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, "is really a mixture of oils, and though passing the minimum standard of santalol content required by the British Pharmacopoeia (1939), does not possess all the qualities of true sandalwood oil."

MYSORE MAKES 7/8 OF
 THE WORLD'S FINEST
 SANDALWOOD OIL. Look
 for the Govt. seal and
 label.

MYSORE

SANDALWOOD OIL

GOVT. SANDALWOOD OIL
 FACTORY, MYSORE.

Try



ORCHARD FRUITS AND HEALTH FRUITS

Finely flavoured, each sweet is
 wrapped separately and hygienically

THE BEST FOR CHILDREN.

PARRY & CO., LTD.,

MADRAS.



The Mail

Established 1887
MADRAS

THE GREAT SOUTH INDIAN DAILY PAPER

EACH DOT
REPRESENTS
A MAIL
AGENT



Travancore Information and Listener.

A Profusely Illustrated Monthly

Published by the Department of Information, Government of Travancore. The Editor invites articles of topical interest to Travancore, Short Stories, Photographs and Cartoons. Contributions accepted and published will be paid for.

THE LARGEST
FURNISHING HOUSE
IN SOUTHERN INDIA

CURZON & CO.,

MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

'Phone : 3830.

'Grams : "CURZONCO"

Branch at WEST MASI STREET, MADURA.

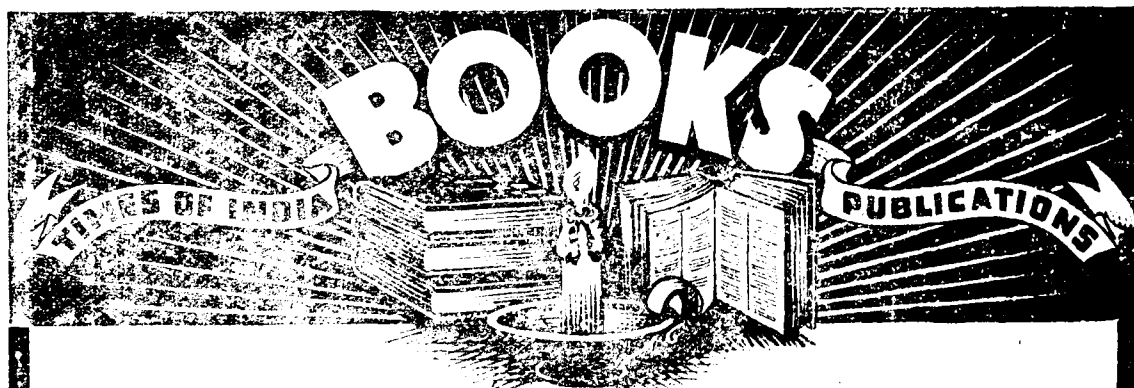


*Babies love it
for its
Fragrance
and profuse lather*

It has been definitely proved that MYSORE SANDAL SOAP is an ideal soap for baby's complexion, its rich, pure, creamy lather penetrates the tiny pores without irritation and leaves a smoothness (delightful to touch. Be sure that baby is washed from head to toe with MYSORE SANDAL SOAP—a purity product ensuring better health.

Mysore Sandal Soap

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY, BANGALORE.



— FOR YOUR LIBRARY SHELF — AT POPULAR PRICES

HISTORY

BOMBAY

By Samuel T. Sheppard.

If you want to know something about the history of the City of Bombay, here is the book you should read. Full cloth edition with 24 full-page illustrations.

Price Rs. 5. (By V. P. P. Rs. 5-8).

MONOGRAPH ON THE RELIGIOUS SECTS IN INDIA AMONG THE HINDUS

By D. A. Pai, B.A.

Printed and published under the patronage of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay. This handsome volume is the outcome of years of study. It is well written and profusely illustrated with half-tone and coloured plates. A most interesting book.

Price Rs. 4. (By V. P. P. Rs. 4-9).

SPORT

CRICKET AND HOW TO PLAY IT

By E. H. D. Sewell, M.C.C.

Read this book to improve your game and to better appreciate good play. Written by a man who has played first class cricket at Lord's.

Price Rs. 1-8. (By V. P. P. Rs. 1-13).

CONTRACT CONCENTRATED

By Ace Trumper.

Learn Contract Bridge the short, easy, systematic way and help the sick and wounded of the Forces and Indian Prisoners of War in Europe and the Far East.

The entire proceeds of the sale of this book will be donated to the Joint War Organisation of the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association. Rs. 3-8.
(By V.P.P. Rs. 3-13).

PHILOSOPHY

A BOOK OF GOOD THOUGHTS

Series I, II & III

Selections from "A Thought for Today" quotations published in *The Times of India*. They cover a wide variety of subjects, given under well-defined headings, and contain words of truth, wisdom, encouragement and hope from some of the most eminent men of many nations.

Price Rs. 1 each.

(Rs. 3 for the three Series, by V.P.P. Rs. 3-9).

TRADE & FINANCE

THE INDIAN INVESTOR

By C. F. C. De Souza.

This is not a book of get-rich-quick formulae for the speculator but a lucid treatise on the principles of scientific investment. Equally indispensable for city and mofussil investors. A very practical book indeed.

Price Rs. 6.

(By V. P. P. Rs. 6-8).

LAW

LAW OF MARRIAGE GOVERNING DAWOODI BOHRA MUSLIMS

By Abbasali Najafali B.Sc., B.Ag.

M.A., LL.B., Advocate.

This book deals with every aspect of the Law of Marriage among Dawoodi Bohras. It gives complete knowledge of the meaning and form of marriage relations in this community.

Price Rs. 3. (By V. P. P. Rs. 3-5.)

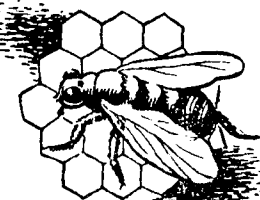
FROM

THE TIMES OF INDIA

PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Calcutta: 13/1, Govt. Place, East & all Agents and Booksellers.

★ **Bees Save Honey**



Ants Save Grain



But

all they get back
is exactly what
they saved—if
it hasn't been
robbed!

**You can get 50% increase in 12 yrs.
on all money saved if you buy**

National Savings Certificates

which are sold for Rs. 10, 50, 100, 500 or 1,000 and are encashable, with accrued interest, any time after three years, and they are free of Income Tax. (They can be made encashable in England). You can save gradually like the bees by buying SAVINGS STAMPS for Re. 1, As. 8 or As. 4 and exchange them for N.S.Cs.

You can get both Certificates and Stamps easily from Authorised Agents appointed by Government, or Savings Bureaux or Post Offices.

★ **B E L I K E T H E B U S Y B E E S !**

1237



PLANNING is the essence of creation. And the manufacturer who is a true creator looks ahead of his fellows; studies and anticipates the needs of the public; and makes unceasing efforts to meet the demand by improved and progressive means.

The Bangalore Mills are, in their own modest way, working on post-war plans to clothe as many of our countrymen and countrywomen in smart and comfortable fabrics

as they possibly can. The technical experts, who have been successfully coping with the most intricate problems of wartime clothing, will utilise their newly acquired knowledge in creating fresh styles and adding new comforts.

For the duration, however, the Mills are unable to supply your favourite Cottons and Woollens, since they are solely engaged in the vital task of producing khaki and warm clothing for our fighting services.


BANGALORE MILLS
 THE BANGALORE WOOLLEN, COTTON & SILK MILLS CO., LTD.
 BANGALORE CITY



Tea Time-In South India

In the old homes South and East of Hyderabad State, the traditional life of Hindusthan goes on with few changes. New ways are only accepted if they serve a useful purpose. Consequently travel by bus has become common, and with that democratic form of transport, caste distinctions have become relaxed. The Brahmin can now offer hospitality more freely to those who are not twice-born. Tea, served without food, makes a bridge between the castes.

Most South Indians have their tea served hot, with milk and sugar ready added, in double vessels of brass. The tea is poured from one vessel into the other to cool it before drinking.

Just as in North India, the whole South likes Brooke Bond fresh teas.

Brooke Bond

"Two Leaves and a Bud"

NEW BOOK!

Do we exist after death?

Here with this unique volume:

UNIQUE IN ITS KIND!

LIFE BEYOND DEATH

A CRITICAL STUDY IN THE MYSTERY OF PSYCHE AND SPIRITUALISM

BY
SWAMI ABHEDANANDA

Let your doubts be cleared;—philosophical queries be satisfied;—aching hearts be pacified!

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONTENTS:

Higher Spiritualism and its History of Development—Scientific View of Death—Life after Death—How do the spirits remain after Death and what they do—Destiny and Rebirth of the soul—Pre-existence and Reincarnation—Immortality and Science—Spiritualism and Vedanta—Ancestor-worship—Spiritualistic mediumship—Automatic slate-writing—Seances—Materialization of the spirit-body—Spirit-communication—Spirit photograph—Borderland of the spirit-world or *Vaidarani*—Voice from the dead and various topics of absorbing interest. With Appendices, Notes, references, detail contents, index and a photograph of a Slate-writing, excellent get-up:

TO BE HAD OF:

Rs. 6-8-0.

RAMAKRISHNA VEDANTA MATH
19B, RAJA RAJKRISHNA STREET, CALCUTTA.

Mar. '45,

NEW HORIZONS

An Illustrated Monthly
Covers All Human Interests

A remarkable achievement in the war time. A thrill of discovery will be yours when you realize how much there is to be gotten from it, factual knowledge, interpretation of news-events, stories, art and science, health and beauty, satire and humour, film and fashions and many other up-to-date features.

DISTINCTIVE FORMAT
IMPRESSIVE ILLUSTRATIONS
No Other Periodical Duplicates It

As. 12 per copy, Rs. 9 yearly.

Further information from
CIRCULATION MANAGER
9, CAWNPORE ROAD ALLAHABAD

PUBLISHED by KITABISTAN

Anti Economy Devils



THE FLOGGER

Unquestionably an efficacious type of exercise for one's muscles. But why at the expense of one's clothes? Economy being the vital budget factor it is today, your clothes must last you much longer. Then follow these little hints in your daily washing and help them to do so.

SOAK clothes in warm water. This helps to loosen dirt.



USE 501 SOAP SPARINGLY—just as much as is necessary. This will save soap and preserve your clothes.



RINSE THOROUGHLY in clean water to remove all traces of soap—and for spotlessly clean clothes of which you'll be proud.

501

WASHING SOAPS

TOMCO SALES DEPT.,



THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.

Madras Sales Dept. 18, Vaniar Street, P. B. No. 84, MADRAS.

All Textile Machinery and Mill Stores

"SAMSON" BRAND ASBESTOS ROPE & CORD PACKINGS

"LAGGIT" BRAND 85% MAGNESIA ASBESTOS

BOILER COMPOSITION.

"ATLAS" BRAND FIRE EXTINGUISHERS &

FIRE HOSE VALVES.

"JOHN BULL" INDICATORS AND GAUGES.

"V" ROPES, WHITTLE LINK "V" BELTING, LEATHER

BELTING, COTTON ROPES, BELT HOOKS.

RAWHIDE & LUBRIHIDE PINS, LACING & CUTTERS.

OBTAINABLE FROM

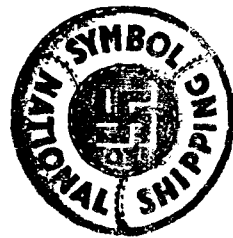
GANNON, DUNKERLEY & Co., Ltd.

MADRAS, BANGALORE, COIMBATORE.

July '45.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PIONEERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE



For booking of cargo and passengers, also for dates of sailings, etc., please enquire at Scindia House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay or phone to:

B. S. N., } For Konkan, Karachi and
I. C. N., } Coast Service
R. S. N., } Tel: No. 25061 .. 4 lines
R. S. N., }

SCINDIA: Tel: No. 30075 .. 6 lines

Freight Brokers:

Pitamber & Co.: Tel: No. 24066.

Kanji Jadhavjee & Co.: Tel: No. 25744.

MANAGING AGENTS
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES:—

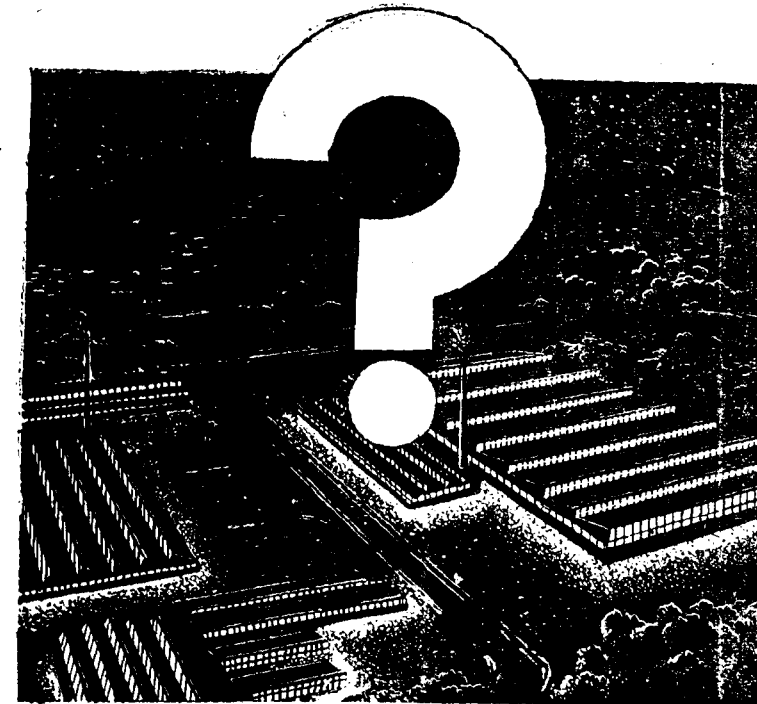
THE BENGAL-BURMA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. Ltd.
INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAV. & T. Co. Ltd.
" RATNAGAR STEAM NAVIGATION Co. Ltd.
" HAJ LINE, LIMITED
" BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION Co. Ltd.
" EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

SCINDIA HOUSE,

Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

U. P.

MILESTONES ON THE ROAD TO INDIA'S SELF-SUFFICIENCY



FRESH EXPECTATIONS

EXIGENCIES of the war have set many a fresh problem to be solved by the technical staff of the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills. New fabrics which were hitherto imported from abroad and which required complicated processing have had to be evolved and perfected, since in almost every case failure meant a heavy burden on transportation from Britain and America.

We are not allowed, for reasons of security, to speak of the many new fabrics that are

at present manufactured at the Mills, but this much can be divulged: these experiences have given us an insight into exciting possibilities of several new lines of textile manufacture.

Let us then wait until this war is over, when we are again free to pursue and develop the new lines we have in mind, each of which is sure to be a further contribution towards India's self-sufficiency in the matter of cotton textiles.



Managing Agents:

BINNY & CO. (MADRAS) LTD.

NEW BOOK**JUST OUT**

SELECTIONS FROM SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

The published writings and speeches of Swami Vivekananda cover more than three thousand pages. Many do not have access to them, and others have not the time or patience to go through them all. The need for a selection from the Swamiji's writings and speeches has therefore long been felt. The present book is in response to the need. We have tried to make the selections as best and as representative as possible. Thus we have culled some of his Lectures (dealing with Yoga and Indian problems), Discourses, Interviews, Answers to Questions, "Inspired Talks," Conversations, Writings and Articles, Letters, Poems, and have also included translation of some Bengali writings and utterances. The study of the book will be facilitated by the Index that has been added to it. Pages 620. Price Rs. Six.

Beautifully got-up and containing a fine portrait of Swamiji

ADVAITA ASHRAMA
CALCUTTA

4, Wellington Lane

Alt.



WITH A SONG IN YOUR HEART AND A SMILE ON YOUR LIPS!

Yes, my lady, dance as much as you please; you have a reason to be merry, now that you have discovered NOVUM: NOVUM is an indispensable necessity for every modern woman and does away with that apprehensiveness which comes periodically again and again. NOVUM is the surest and the quickest way to end your monthly delays. Life will hold new delights for you, now that NOVUM shows you how to be carefree all thirty days of the month.

A troubled mind, frayed nerves and drained energies follow when nature forgets. But these fears disappear when a correct, natural method of dealing with delays is found. NOVUM OFTEN ENDS MENSTRUAL DELAYS. WITHIN 48 to 72 HOURS. An ideal help for family limitation and married hygiene. Recommended by doctors and nurses all over the world. Price per container of 21 capsules of NOVUM RS. 12-8. Novum Forte (strong) per bottle of 63 tablets: Rs. 21. Novum special (Extra Strong) for long standing, obstinate cases of amenorrhoea: per bottle of 21 Red capsules: Rs. 50.

SPECIAL**ONE-DAY****GUARANTEED****INJECTION**

TREATMENT: For advanced, obstinate cases of amenorrhoea (menstrual delays due to any cause). Quick, easy and 100% effective treatment. For further particulars consult our "Clinical Dept." personally.

**WARNING**

As all the ingredients of NOVUM possess the clinical reputé of bringing back the suppressed menses, it must not be used when there is even the slightest suspicion of pregnancy, without first consulting a qualified registered physician.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE

We conduct a most up-to-date "Clinic" under the direct supervision of qualified and experienced physicians. Latest laboratory equipment to facilitate exact diagnosis available. Electrotherapy, with latest modern apparatuses, a speciality. Strictest privacy and confidence guaranteed. All persons suffering from premature old age, impotency, infertility, sterility, premature ejaculation, masturbation and its sequels, deformities of the bust (undeveloped, sagging or over-developed), deformities and disorders of the male and female generative systems, disorders and diseases of menstruation and pregnancy, obesity, gonorrhoea and syphilis, married and personal hygiene problems, birth-control problems, all constitutional chronic diseases which have defied all treatments, etc., can now secure personal guidance and treatment from us. Consultations free.

Consult between 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on week days. Saturdays: 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Those who cannot visit our "clinic" personally should send full history of case together with "a stamped self-addressed envelope" for free "diagnosis and suggested treatment." Ask for our FREE CIRCULAR, describing all our specialities.

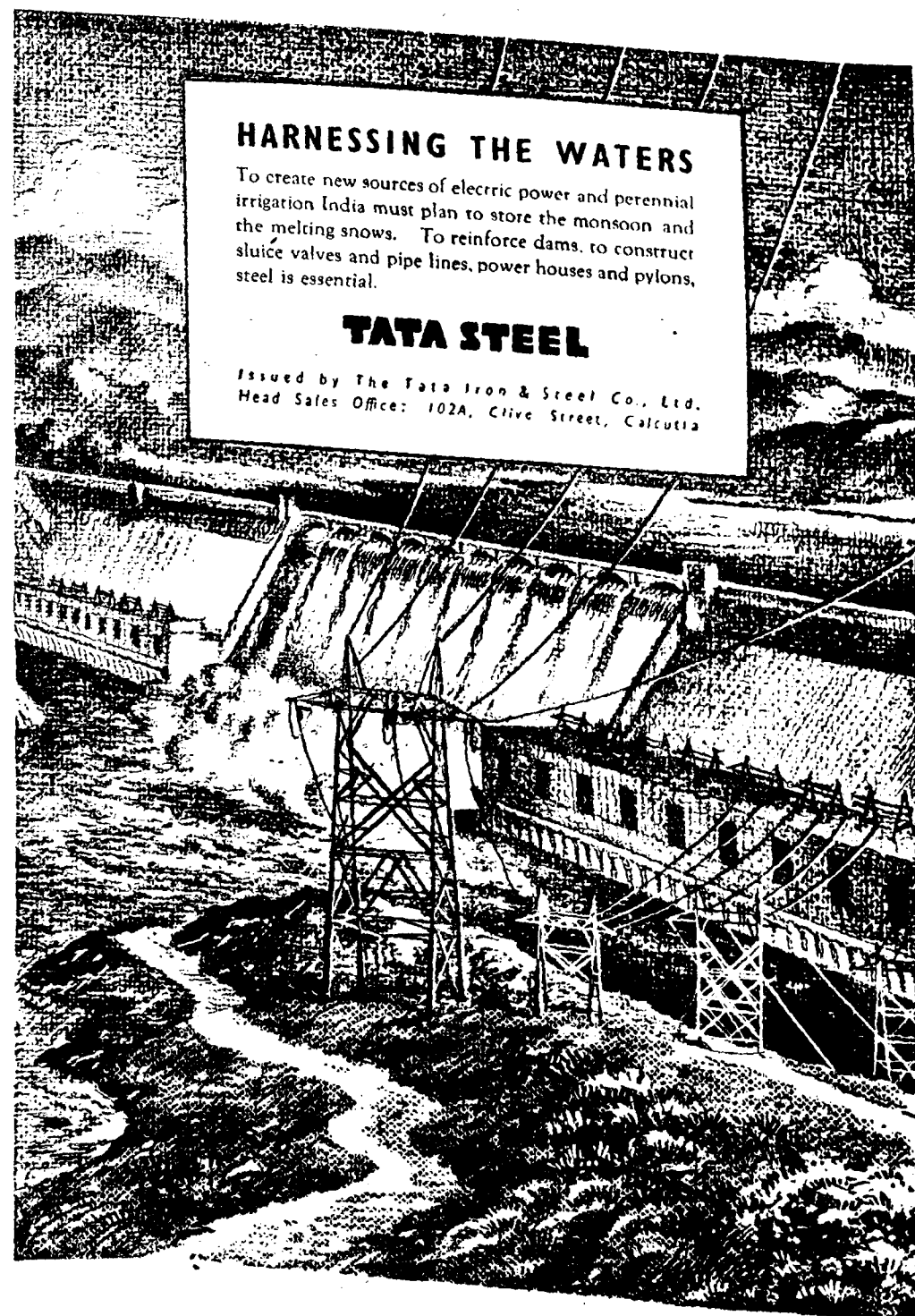
Send Rs. 2/- (postage 8 as. extra) by M. O. or P. O. or by V. P. P. for Rs. 2/10/- for a copy of "HEALTH & VITALITY by MODERN METHODS." Contains over 450 pages and about 200 illustrations. Everything you want to know about the disorders and diseases of sex and its modern medical treatment is described and illustrated in minutest detail.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

HERING & KENT

Post Box 323 (I.R.M.) Opp. Lloyds Bank,
261/263, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

(Telephone: 24297)



HARNESSING THE WATERS

To create new sources of electric power and perennial irrigation India must plan to store the monsoon and the melting snows. To reinforce dams, to construct sluice valves and pipe lines, power houses and pylons, steel is essential.

TATA STEEL

Issued by The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.
Head Sales Office: 102A, Clive Street, Calcutta



*You should do a lot more.
Lay the foundation of a
happy home for your children
—your dearest and nearest
ones. Provide for education of
your sons, marriage of your
daughters and above all your own
peace of mind. And do it NOW.
FOR ALL THESE "NATIONAL" IS
ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE.*

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

FOR
Fire, Accident, Motor, Marine and
other General Insurance
Consult:

**NATIONAL FIRE &
GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.**
7, Council House Street, Calcutta.

Madras Branch:—
National Insurance Building,
362, China Bazar Road,
Esplanade.
Sub-Offices at:
Bangalore & Madura.

MIND YOUR THROAT !

The gateway through which the germs of many diseases enter your system with dire consequences.

Take time by the forelock and guard against the inroad of diseases through this route.

PUMILET
PALATABLE PASTILLE

THAT SOOTHES, PREVENTS, PROTECTS

Contains

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF PINE. THE
BEST DISINFECTANT OF THROAT
AND THE LUNGS.



BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA . . . BOMBAY.

Madras Agents:

N. DASAI GOWNDER & Co.,
41, BUNDER STREET.

POPULAR BOOKS

KING EDWARD'S SPEECHES IN INDIA
This is an exhaustive collection of ex-King Edward's Speeches delivered in India during his tour in 1921 as Prince of Wales. Price Rupee One.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM. By C. F. Andrews. Re. One.

RASH BEHARI GHOSE'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS. Re. 1-4.

MORLEY'S INDIAN SPEECHES
Re. 1-8.

BUREAUCRATIC GOVERNMENT. By Bernard Houghton. Re. 1-8.

EDWIN SAMUEL MONTAGU. A study in Indian Polity. As. 8.

AGGRESSIVE HINDUISM. By Sister Nivedita. As. 2.

WARFARE IN ANCIENT INDIA. By P. Jagannadhaswami. As. 4.

K. T. TELANG. The Man and his times. Re. 1.

Natesan's National Biographies

Handy Uniform Volumes with Portraits
Biographical and critical sketches of Eminent Indians, Friends of India, Saints and others.

EMINENT INDIANS

Dadabhai Naoroji
N. G. Chandavarkar
R. N. Mudholkar
Hakim Ajmal Khan
Sasipada Banerji
Prof. D. K. Karve
C. Rangacharlu

R. Ragunatha Row
Poet Ghalib
Sir T. Muthuswami
Sir V. Bhashyam
Pratap C. Mazumdar
Surendranath Banerji
Ali Bros.

SAINTS OF INDIA

These lives are all based on the original accounts and biographies in the several Indian languages. Each book also contains a special account of the peculiar religious doctrines which each saint taught.

Ekanath
Appar
Namdev

Ram Tirath
Nammalwar
Vemana

FRIENDS OF INDIA

Annie Besant

As. 4 each.

Dr. Miller

INDIA'S UNTOUCHABLE SAINTS. By K. V. Ramaswamy. As. 8.

MAITREYI. By Pt. Sitanath Tattvabhushan. As. 4.

NATION BUILDING. By Annie Besant. Price As. 4.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review", edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "the most up-to-date Indian Periodical", send your name and address with four anna postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Subscription can commence from any month.

G. A. Natesan & Co., Publishers, G.T., Madras.

NEW BOOKS

The Profound Wisdom of Lord Krishna

THE HOLY GITA

Text with an English Translation,
and Introduction by J. J. Pandya, M.A.

The translation has been made as easy as possible, and yet the greatest care has been taken to stick to the text. The mutual relation of Jnana, Karma, Bhakti and Yoga has been explained in a clear and the most acceptable way.

Standard Edition Rs. 12-8-0 cloth-bound.

De-Lux edition Rs. 85/- bound in Velvet with Silver.

THE INDIAN FAIRY TALES

By Nagardas Patel

60 illustrations - 8 Art plates

Fairy Tales are a flower that can flourish in any soil. Besides providing an amusement to children of all ages and countries, they bring us home the common elements in the psychology of humanity. The barriers of nations fade into nothingness. Their origins are lost in the mist of time. They are as old as the human race itself.

Rs. 5/- cloth-bound.

The book that will hold you spell-bound!

THE MEMOIRS OF A MAHARAJA'S MISTRESS

An extra-ordinary revelation made by a repentant woman, serving as a chamber-maid in the harem of an Indian native ruler.

Rs. 5/8.

WILLKIE'S WORLD

An analytical criticism of Willkie's
"One World" by Dhanwant Oza.

Rs. 2-8-0.

GANDHI IS INDIA

By V. V. M. Rs. 1-12-0.

Order from

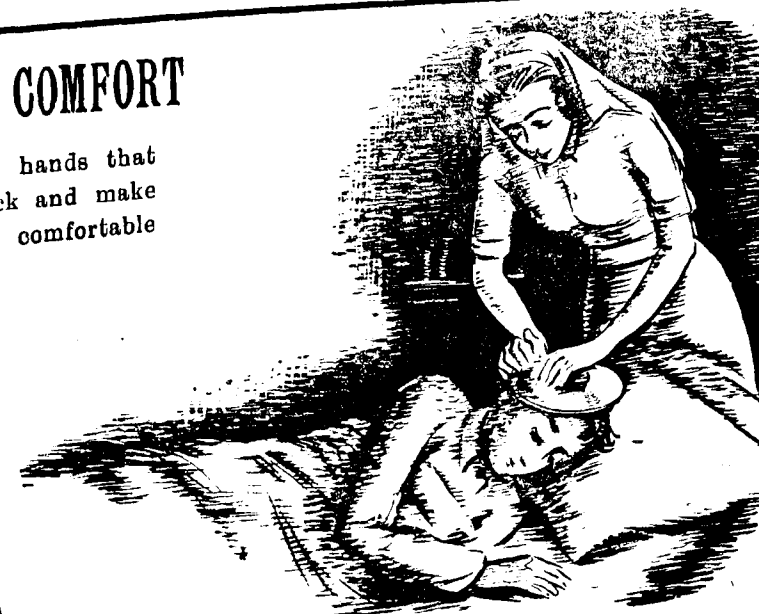
KITABGHAR, Publishers, RAJKOT

April '45.

HANDS THAT COMFORT

Blessed are the hands that
comfort the sick and make
the sick-bed as comfortable
as can be.

We make
Rubber Cloth
Hot Water Bags
Ice Bags
Air Beds & Pillows
Air Rings & Cushions
Surgical Gloves
Surgical Aprons
Etc.



BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS (1940) LTD.
CALCUTTA * NAGPUR * BOMBAY

Indian Judges

BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL SKETCHES WITH PORTRAITS
WITH A FOREWORD BY
SIR B. L. MITTER, K.C.S.I.



This is a collection of famous Indian Judges who have adorned our courts during the last half a century. Indians have distinguished themselves in various professions under British rule but nowhere have their talents risen to such heights as in our law courts, where it is indisputably recognised that they have held their own with singular distinction on the Bench as on the Bar. The sketches of Indian Judges are designed to present not only a record of individual achievements in law, but also to throw light on the evolution of Hindu and Muslim Law under British administration, and with them the growth of social and political institutions and the modernisation of an ancient and deep-rooted civilisation.

CONTENTS:—Sir T. Muthuswami Iyer; Nanabhai Haridas; Dwarkanath Mitter; Mahadev Ranade; Sir Subramania Aiyar; Sir Bashyam Iyengar; Badruddin Tyabji; Sir Gurudas Bannerjee; Sir P. C. Bannerjee; Sarada Charan Mitra; Rt. Hon. Amir Ali; Kashinath T. Telang; Justice Mahmood; Sir Romesh Ch. Mitter; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar; Sir C. Sankaran Nair; V. Krishnaswami Aiyar; Justice Shah Din; Sir Shadi Lal; Sir Asutosh Mokerjee, and Sir Abdur Rahim.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE
**FAMOUS PARSIS
INDIAN SCIENTISTS
INDIAN CHRISTIANS**
Price Rs. 3 (Three) each.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS, G. T., MADRAS.

LATEST ARRIVALS

The Coming Battle of Germany. By William B. Ziff. Rs. 7-8.
The Palestine Campaigns. By Sir Archibald Wavell. Rs. 12-8.
U. S. S. R. Her Life and Her People. By Maurice Hindus. Rs. 4-8.
U. S. S. R. Speaks for itself. Rs. 6.
India and the Pacific. By C. F. Andrews. Rs. 6.
The Sermon on the Mount. By C. F. Andrews. Rs. 6.
On Education. By Bertrand Russell. Rs. 5.
In Praise of Idleness. By Bertrand Russell. Rs. 7-8.
Letters of J. M. Barrie. Edited by Viola Meynell. Rs. 15.
The Use of Poetry and the use of Criticism. By T. S. Eliot. Rs. 6.
Kalyanamalla's Ananga Ranga or The Indian Art of Love. Trans. and Ed. by Mr. T. N. Ray. Rs. 6.
Kama Sutra or The Hindu Art of Love of Vatsyayana. Trans. and Ed. by Dr. B. N. Basu. Rs. 6.
Droll Stories. Compt. in 3 Vols. Unexpurgated Edition. Rs. 13-8 set.
The Princess of Babylon. By Voltaire. Rs. 3-12.
Talks with Mussolini. By Emil Ludwig. Rs. 7-8.
On Mediterranean Shores. By Emil Ludwig. Rs. 10-8.
The Story of Satara. By Major B. D. Basu. Rs. 10.
The Great Fables of all Nations—the largest collection of fables ever published—487 pages; edited by Manuel Komroff. Rs. 26-4.
Postage Etc. Extra in all cases.

MESSRS. BOOKS OF THE WORLD,

CECIL HOTEL BUILDING, College Street, Calcutta.
 PUBLISHERS & BOOK-SELLERS.

Head Office: 21, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

JUST OUT**JUST OUT****AN ESSAY ON GANDHIAN ECONOMICS:**

J. J. Anjaria M.A., M.Sc., Econ. (Lond.) Reader in Economics, University of Bombay.

An analysis of the ideology, method and programme of Mahatma Gandhi for India's economic reconstruction. Price Rs. 1-4-0.

MERCANTILE LAW: James Menezes.

An admirable yet complete summary with case law of Indian Contract Act, Indian Companies Act, Sale of Goods, Partnership etc. Very useful to students and businessmen. Price Rs. 10.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: S. N. Agarwal.

With a Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi.

Principal S. N. Agarwal, the author of the Gandhian Plan for the introduction of mother-tongue media in Education. Price Re. 1-4.

ZONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA: K. M. Munshi.

A strong case against Pakistan by eminent Advocate. Price As. 8.

VORA & Co., Publishers, Limited,
 3, Round Building, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY 2.

MAYA Its spiritual Exposition Based on the Theory of Relativity.

By Swami Madhava Tirtha

What the renowned writer

PAUL BRUNTON SAYS?

'Your spiritual exposition of relativity doctrine shows the fruits of the many years you have devoted to study and meditation upon the subject. Undoubtedly, it is through such channels as a realisation of philosophical implications of relativity—that science is being forced to give up Materialism. Here is great hope for the future.'
 Pgs. 110+24]

Price Re One. Postage Extra.

Available from:

UTTHAN KARYALAYA

GOYA GATE, BARODA.

Mar. '45.

"THE CONQUEST OF VENEREAL DISEASE"

Price Rs. 5-0-0.

Do you want your power of vision destroyed, your nose eaten away, your nervous system paralysed, your mind incapacitated? If you do not want such evils and hardships as Blindness, Skin Disease, Chronic Heart Disease, Paralysis, Nervous Debility, Insanity Etc. to overtake you, then learn to protect or treat yourself in an easy, safe, and scientific manner with the help of "The Conquest of Venereal Disease."

BROWNE PUBLISHING CO.,
 585, Sachapir Street,
POONA.

April '45.

BIRTH CONTROL

Hygienic and Sanitary goods for
 Ladies and Gents.

ENTS.	EACH.	PER DOZ.
French Paragon	As. 4.	Rs. 2-12
H. W. Sheath	As. 6.	Rs. 4-8.
Silk Paragon	As. 8.	Rs. 5-8.
Silk L. Paragon	Re. 1.	Rs. 11-8.
American L. Sheath.	Rs. 1-8.	Rs. 17-8.
American Tips	As. 8.	Rs. 5-8.

LADIES.	EACH.
Rubber Check Pessary	Rs. 2. 1st qty. Rs. 1-8. 2nd qty.
"Breto" Tablets.	Rs. 1-14. per Tube.
"Neurelle" Jelly.	Rs. 1-15. per Jar.
"Belledame Band" (For wearing during the menses period.)	Rs. 2-4. Each.

HEALTH & Co. (I.R.)

OPP. MAJESTIC CINEMA,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY, 4.

THE DEAF HEAR?
The permanent Cure, No Relapse.

Deaf People:—Very easiest method to restore the accuracy of hearing power quite marvellously. No matter if there is any derangement established in the apparatus. GUARANTEED and Recognised "EMERALD PILLS AND RAPID AURALDROP." (Regd.) (Combined treatment) Rs. 27-13-0. Full course. Trial course Rs. 7-5-0.

LEUCODERMA

The only invention upto date recognised and praised from coast to coast for unique cure of White Patches only by internal use. Histologically Demonstrated and UNANIMOUSLY admitted. "LEUCODERMINE" (Regd.) Rs. 25-13-0 per bottle. Perfect Cure is guaranteed. No matter if congenital or self acquired.

ASTHMA CURE

You surely expect for radical cure. You tried so many; but they were relieving agents. I shall cure you permanently. No relapse guaranteed. Any chronic nature or type of asthma and bronchitis, colic pain, piles and fistula are also cured successfully.

CATARACT (without knife)

No matter ripe or unripe. No matter however old the patient. Cure guaranteed. No sick-bed or hospitalisation. Particulars Free. Give full particulars and history to Dr. SHERMAN, F.C.S. (U.S.A.). Ballabhangra (Faridpur), Bengal, India.

MAHATMA GANDHI

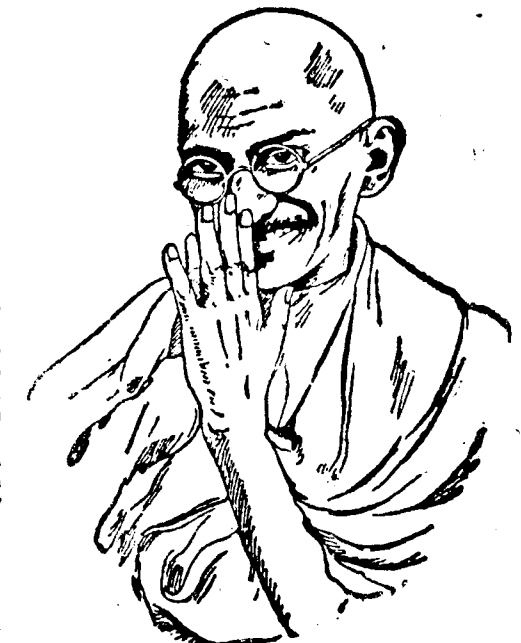
THE MAN AND HIS MISSION

A biographical and critical sketch of the life and career down to the year 1943.

In this, the tenth edition, an attempt is made to bring the story of Mahatma Gandhi's life up-to-date. It is a clear and succinct narrative of his remarkable career in South Africa and India, including a sketch of the Non-Co-operation movement, his historic trial and imprisonment, together with a full account of his great march to the salt pans of Surat, his arrest and internment, the Round Table Conference, the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement, the Rupture and the Agreement with Lord Willingdon after his return to India, his conflict with authorities, his correspondence with the Viceroy, his latest activities in connection with Congress politics and of the All-India Congress Committee, his arrest and detention in the Aga Khan Palace, Poona, his correspondence with Lord Linlithgow, and his Fast, down to the Leaders' demand for his release. Apart from its purely biographical interest, the sketch is a rapid review of the social and political history of modern India, as the Mahatma's life and activities are so intimately bound up with almost every phase of the nation's activity during the last three decades.

WITH APPRECIATIONS

Price Rupees Two. Foreign 4sh.



G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS, GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

NATESAN'S PUBLICATIONS

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS

Price Rs. 3 each

Ram Mohun Roy Sir D. E. Wacha
Dr. P. C. Ray Annie Besant
Lord Sinha Sir W. Wedderburn

NATIONAL BIOGRAPHIES

Price Rs. 3 each

Indian Judges. Sketches of 21 famous Judges.
Indian Christians. Sketches of famous Indian Christians.
Famous Parsis. Biographical sketches of fourteen eminent Parsis.
Indian Scientists. Sketches with an account of their Researches.

POLITICS

Congress Presidential Addresses. (1911-1934.)
Containing full text of Presidential Addresses.
Rs. 4.

Mahatma Gandhi: The Man and his Mission.
10th Edn. Revised and brought up-to-date. Rs. 2.

Indians Overseas. By Dr. Lanka Sundaram, M.A.
Rs. 1-8.

Indian National Evolution. By A. C. Mazumdar. Rs. 3.

The Governance of India. By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 3.

Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule. By Gandhi. 4th Edn. As. 8.

ECONOMICS

Essays on Indian Economics. By Mahadev Govind Ranade.

Indian Industrial and Economic Problems. By V. G. Kale. Rs. 2.

INDIAN TALES

Indian Tales of Fun, Folly and Folklore. Rs. 2.

Tales From the Sanskrit Dramatists. Second and Revised Edition. Rs. 2.

The Idiot's Wife. By Dr. Naresh Chunder Sen Gupta, M.A., D.L. As. 8.

Sakuntala. By Kamala Satthianadhan. As. 6.

Maitreyi. By Pt. Sitanath Tattvabhushan. As. 4.

Sir S. RADHAKRISHNAN'S WORKS

Freedom and Culture. Re. 1.

The Heart of Hindustan. Re. 1.

INDIA'S SACRED SHRINES & CITIES

This book gives a vivid account of Important Cities and Sacred Shrines in India, together with the history and legend connected with them. It will be found indispensable not only to the pious pilgrim but to the foreign tourist interested in art and architecture. Gives copious descriptions of places and temple architecture. With index and 86 illustrations. Price Rs. 3.

NATIONAL CLASSICS

Price Re. 1-4 each.

Valmiki Ramayana. Text in Devanagari and English Translation. Foreword by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.O., C.H. 3rd Edition.

The Mahabharata. Text in Devanagari & English Translation. Foreword by Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

The Srimad Bhagavata. Text in Devanagari, and English Translation. Foreword by Dr. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar.

Upakhyanamala. (A Garland of Stories.) Selected from the Epics and the Puranas. Text in Devanagari. Foreword by Dr. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar.

The Upanishads. Selections from the 108 Upanishads. Text in Sanskrit Devanagari: With a Foreword by Prof. M. Hiriyanna, M.A. Re. 1-4.

Prayers, Praises and Psalms. Text in Devanagari and English Translation. Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi. Re. 1-4.

Sankara's Select Works. Text in Devanagari and English translation. Re. 1-4.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

The Mission of our Master. By Eastern and Western disciples. Rs. 3.

Aspects of the Vedanta: By various writers
5th Edition. Re. 1.

Hindu Ethics. By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 2.

Temples Churches and Mosques. By Yakub Hasan. 68 illus. Re. 1-8.

The First Four Califs. By Ahmed Shafi. Re. 1.

WORLD TEACHERS

Jesus Christ: By Mr. S. K. George. As. 12. To Sankaracharya: His Life and Teachings. By S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri. Price As. 12.

Sri Krishna: His Life and Teachings. By Mr. M. R. Sampatkumaran. 2nd Edn. As. 12.

Life and Teachings of Zoroaster. By Prof. A. R. Wadia. As. 12.

Life and Teachings of Buddha. By D. Dharma-pala. 4th Edn. As. 12.

Prophet Muhammad. By Ahmed Shafi and Yakub Hasan. As. 12.

SAINTS

Chaitanya to Vivekananda. Lives of the saints of Bengal. Re. 1-8.

Leaders of the Brahmo Samaj. 7 Portraits and Sketches. Re. 1-8.

GENERAL

Famous Battles in Indian History. By T. G. Subrahmanyam, M.A., L.T. Re. 1.

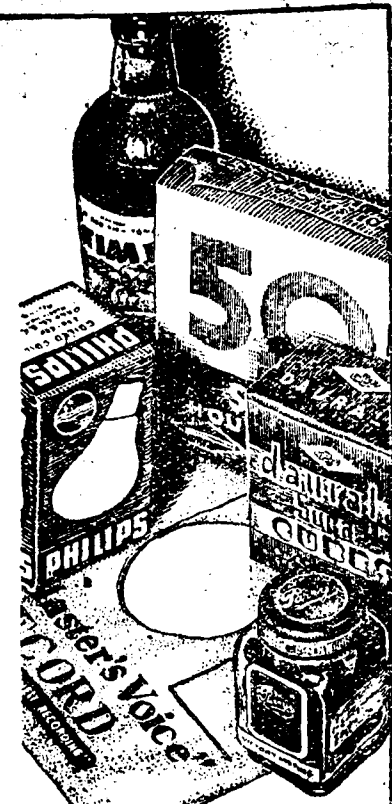
Malabar and its Folk. By Mr. T. K. Gopala Panikkar, B.A. Rs. 2.

Shakespeare's Tragedies: King Lear, Macbeth, Hamlet and Othello. By Dr. William Miller. Rs. 1-8.

PACKING A NATION'S PRODUCTS

Manufacturers in India will prepare their goods for internal transit, display in the shops — and for export — more carefully than they did before the War. Paper wrappings, some of which will have to take coloured printing, in every substance from lightweight white printing upwards; pure pulpboards of different colours, weights and surfaces for outer containers, strong enough to stand rough handling — or flexible enough to be creased and bent into cartons and tubes . . . all these will be supplied by Titaghur.

The most advanced Manufacturers in India have always used Titaghur packing materials to give their goods a handsome setting and to deliver them to the consumer in perfect condition. The good printer or boxmaker is the best person to advise on the correct Titaghur product to use.



OTHER TITAGHUR PRODUCTS

Papers and Boards for writing, duplicating and printing of all kinds — for Ledgers and Account Books — for Binding-cases.

Notepaper & Envelopes. Shorthand Notebooks.

TITAGHUR

THE MASTER-PRINTER'S CHOICE

ISSUED BY THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS CO., LTD.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS, ESPLANADE, MADRAS.

For LONG AND LOVELY HAIR

USE
KAMINIA OIL

(Regd.)

Long and lovely hair beautify your face. **KAMINIA OIL** does it for you. It grows hair, makes them smooth and lovely, stops falling them and turns grey hair into black. Use once and you will use it for ever.



YOU ARE WELCOME

Before leaving home sprinkle some drops of:

OTTO DILBAHAR (Regd.)

on your clothes and you will be welcome by all. **OTTO DILBAHAR** gives refreshing and delightful perfume and it has gained the title of **THE KING OF PERFUMES**.

ANOTHER
DELICIOUS
HAIR OIL

DILBAHAR OIL (Regd.)

with its delicious scent gives satisfaction to all. It also smoothens your hair and helps their growth. Try once.

DAILY NECESSITIES AT HOME

for headaches and pain in chest
use **ODMAN'S CYPRUS SALVE**.
(Regd.)

For Strength, vigour and vitality.
USE **PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS**.
(Regd.)

BEAUTIFUL FACE

By
KAMINIA SNOW. (Regd.)

A sure remedy for black spots,
wrinkles on the face. Makes your
skin smooth and shining.

Place your order with:

ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.

285, Jumma Masjid

: :

BOMBAY, 2.

