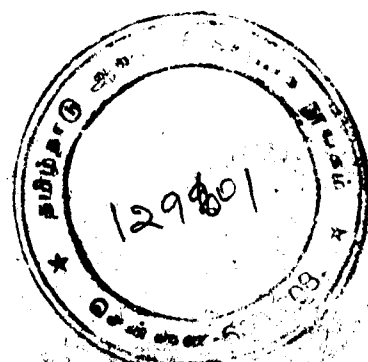


79

79

144

The INDIAN REVIEW



JL

MD 2, 100 JR.

141.42

-7 JUL 1941

Vol. 42 JULY No. 7.

CONTENTS

A PROBLEM OF THE NATIONS
By Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia

THE FALL OF THE IDOLS
By Dr. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, K.C.S.I.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY
By Prof. Hari Charan Mukerji, M.A.

THE RIDDLE OF THE RED ARMY
By Mr. N. G. Jog

IRAQ FROM MANDATE TO INDEPENDENCE.
By Mr. R. Satakopan, M.A., B.L.

POETRY AND MORALS
By Prof. Ish Kumar, M.A.

THE FUTURE OF WORLD ECONOMY
By Mr. R. Krishnamurti, M.A., M.Litt.

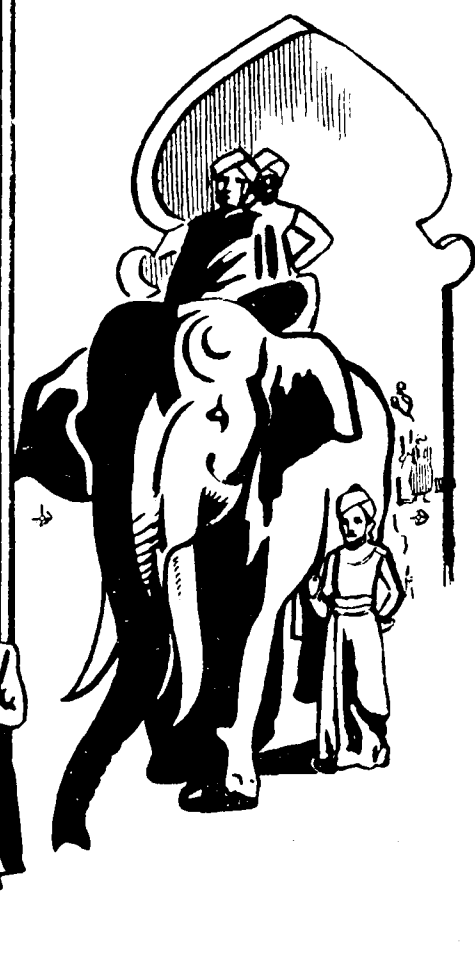
ANCIENT INDIAN REPUBLICS
By Mr. K. V. Ramaswami, B.A., B.L.

MYSORE UNDER MIRZA
By "A Mysorean"

WHERE ROYALTY IS LAID TO REST
By Mr. E. Easwaran

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES AND WAR
By Prof. B. J. Vaswani, M.A.

Annual Subn. Rs. 5. (India). Foreign 12 sh.
As. 8.—Foreign 1 sh.



G.A. NATESAN & CO., MADRAS

Natesan's National Biographies

Biographical and critical sketches of eminent Indians who have distinguished themselves in different walks of life together with copious extracts from their speeches and writings.

INDIAN JUDGES

CONTENTS:—Sir. T. Muthuswami Aiyar, Nanabhai Haridas, Dwarkanath Mitter, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Sir S. Subramania Aiyar, Sir V. Bashyam Iyengar, Badruddin Tyabji, Sir Gurudas Bannerjee, Sir P. C. Bannerjee, Sarada Charan Mitra, Sir Syed Amir Ali, K. T. Telang, Justice Mahmood, Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Sir N. Chandavarkar, Sir C. Sankaran Nair, V. Krishnasami Aiyar, Justice Shah Din, Sir Shadi Lal, Sir Abdur Rahim and Sir Asutosh Mukerjee.

INDIAN STATESMEN

CONTENTS:—Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jung Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangacharlu, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rau, Raja Sir T. Madhava Rau, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sir Seshiah Sastri, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmananddas, R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishankar Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, and Kishen Pershad.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS

CONTENTS:—K. M. Banerji, Rev. Lal Behari Day, Ramachandra. M. M. Datta. Rev. W. T. Sathianathan, Dr. Imam-ud-din, Nehemiah Goreh, K. C. Banerjee, Pandita Ramabhai, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swami-kannu Pillai, Narayan Vaman Tilak, Principal S. K. Rudra and Sadhu Sandar Singh.

EMINENT MUSSALMANS

CONTENTS.—Sir Syed Ahmed, Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Badruddin Tyabji, Rahimtulla Muhamed Sayani, Syed Mahmood, Syed Amir Ali, The Aga Khan, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Ali Imam, Syed Hasan Imam, Ajmal Khan, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Aftab Ahmad Khan, Syed Husain Bilgrami, Justice Shah Din, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Jinnah, Sir Abdur Rahim, The Rt. Hon. Hydari and the Ali Brothers.

FAMOUS PARSIS

CONTENTS.—J. Jeejeebhoy Banaji, Naoroji Ferdoonji, Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, S. S. Bengalee, Dadabhi Naoroji, K. R. Cama, J. N. Tata, Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir M. M. Bhownagree, Malabari and Sir J. J. Modi.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS

CONTENTS.—Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, Sir Jagadish C. Bose, Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray, Dr. Sir C. V. Raman, Prof. Ramachandra and Srinivasa Ramanujam.

Price of each volume is Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I. R.", Rs. 2-8.

Foreign 4sh. 6d. each. Postage 1sh. 6d. each.

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 "I.R." in advance. Foreign Subscriptions: Great Britain 12sh. (Twelve Shillings), U.S.A. 3 Dollars.

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

YOSHAL

(-7 JUL 1941)

A Wonderful Invention of Kaviraj Vinod Vaid Bhusan Pandit Thakur Dutt Sharma of Lahore for Rejuvenation.

Yoshal is a compound of valuable herbs and rare extracts. Its use for a few days will prove its value. It will restore lost vitality.

Price Rs. 7 for 33 Tablets.

Free Packing and Postage.

DEPT. Y. R.

The 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.

The Indian Review

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 42]

JULY 1941: DETAILED CONTENTS

[No. 7.]

	PAGE		PAGE
A PROBLEM OF THE NATIONS		The Madras General Sales Tax Act.	135
By Mr. Justice B. J. WADIA ...	101	Talks with Swami Vivekananda etc.	135
THE FALL OF THE IDOLS		BOOKS RECEIVED	135
By Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AIVER ...	101	INDIAN STATES	
BRITISH DIPLOMACY		The Nizam's Warning	136
By Prof. HARI CHARAN MUKERJI ...	106	Education Fund	136
THE RIDDLE OF THE RED ARMY		State Railway Workshops	136
By Mr. N. G. JOG ...	109	The Nizam's Gift to Aligarh	136
IRAQ FROM MANDATE TO INDEPENDENCE.		Surplus Budget for Mysore	136
By Mr. R. SATAROPAN ...	112	New Mysore Ministry	136
POETRY AND MORALS		Co-operation in War Efforts	137
By Prof. ISH KUMAR, M.A. ...	111	Vocational Education	137
THE FUTURE OF WORLD ECONOMY		Economic Survey of Travancore	137
By Mr. R. KRISHNAMURTHI, M.A. ...	118	India's Longest Concrete Road	137
ANCIENT INDIAN REPUBLICS		Travancore Ban on Khaksars	137
By Mr. K. V. RAMASWAMI, B.A., B.L. ...	121	Relief Measures in Cochin	138
MYSORE UNDER MIRZA		Franchise Revision	138
By "A MYSOREAN" ...	125	Cochin Fishing Industry	138
WHERE ROYALTY IS LAID TO REST		Labour Trouble in Indore	138
By Mr. E. EASWARAN ...	125	Reforms for Jodhpur	138
INDIAN UNIVERSITIES AND WAR		Kapurthala Minister	138
By Prof. B. J. VASWANI, M.A. ...	126	Rewa Rent Remissions	138
INDIAN AFFAIRS		INDIANS OVERSEAS	
By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST" ...	127	Indians in South Africa	139
FOREIGN AFFAIRS		Emigration to Burma	140
By "CHRONICLER" ...	130	Indian Victims in Africa	140
DIARY OF THE MONTH	132	The Nizam and Indian Troops	140
THE WORLD OF BOOKS		Indian Troops in Syria	140
Spiritual Religion	133	TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS	
Introduction to Sai Baba	133	The Battle for Oil	141
When Peacocks Called	133	The Beginnings of Great Men	142
Concise General Astronomy	133	The Suez Canal	142
Annie Besant	134	The Conflict in Iraq	143
Economic Resources Board	134	Egypt's Treaty with Britain	144
Conception of Matter	134	Indian Shipping Industry	144
The New Year Book, 1941	134	War-Time Socialism	145
		The Nazi New Order	146
		The Hindu View of Art	146
		Syria: The land and its people	147
		War Industries	148
		Ending the Deadlock	148
		INDIA IN PERIODICALS	148

(Contd. on page 4)



*Make your hair
gleam, like the soft lights in the
shimmering waters of the Shalimar
Extending our Greetings*

JABAKUSUM HAIR OIL

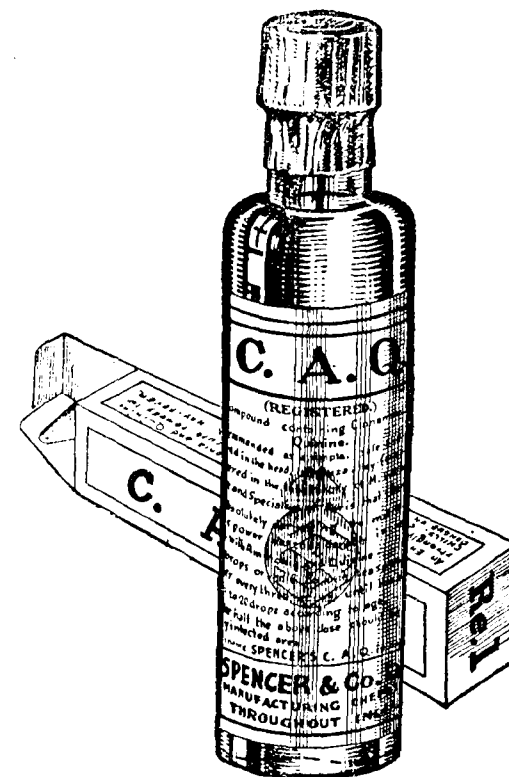
C. K. SEN & CO., LD.
Jabakusum House, CALCUTTA.

(Contd. from page 2)

	PAGE		PAGE
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE		LITERARY	457
Tagore's Rejoinder to Miss Rathbone	449	PERSONAL	457
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY		MEDICAL	458
Sir Zafrullah on the new world order	450	HEALTH	458
Duke of Devonshire on Indian Policy	450	CURRENCY AND BANKING	459
POLITICAL		RAILWAYS	459
Anti-Separation Conference	451	ART AND DRAMA	460
Age Limit for Government Jobs	451	SPORT	460
EDUCATIONAL		SCIENCE	461
Grant to Visva-Bharati	452	FILM WORLD	461
Vocational Schools in Bombay	452	AUTOMOBILES	462
LEGAL		AVIATION	462
Inter-Caste Marriages	453	INDUSTRY	463
Acquittal of Mr. Ruikar	453	AGRICULTURE	463
INSURANCE		LABOUR	464
Co-operative Insurance	454	GENERAL	464
Gold Medal for Mr. Ram Kishore	454	ILLUSTRATIONS	
TRADE AND FINANCE		Mecca Masjid	425
War and Indian Trade	455		
Bengal Share Dealers	455		
WOMEN'S PAGE			
British Women's Appeal	456		
Miss Gangabai	456		

CEMENT**"C.M.I."****THE SIGN OF QUALITY.****CEMENT MARKETING Co. of INDIA Ltd.****AGENTS :-****BEST & Co., LTD.,****MADRAS, COCANADA
and VIZAGAPATAM.**

Aug. '41.

C.A.Q.—Your Constant Safeguard

The efficacy of C.A.Q. as a prophylactic has been proven—by popular demand—over three decades and to-day it is pre-eminent for the cure and prevention of Influenza, Dengue, Colds and Chills.

Almost instantaneous relief can be obtained after the first dose of C.A.Q. and it is strongly recommended by the Medical Profession as a simple, safe and sure remedy.

As a preventative against Colds, Chills and Influenza, Spencer's C.A.Q. is unequalled.

Re. 1 per bottle. :: As. 14 capsules.

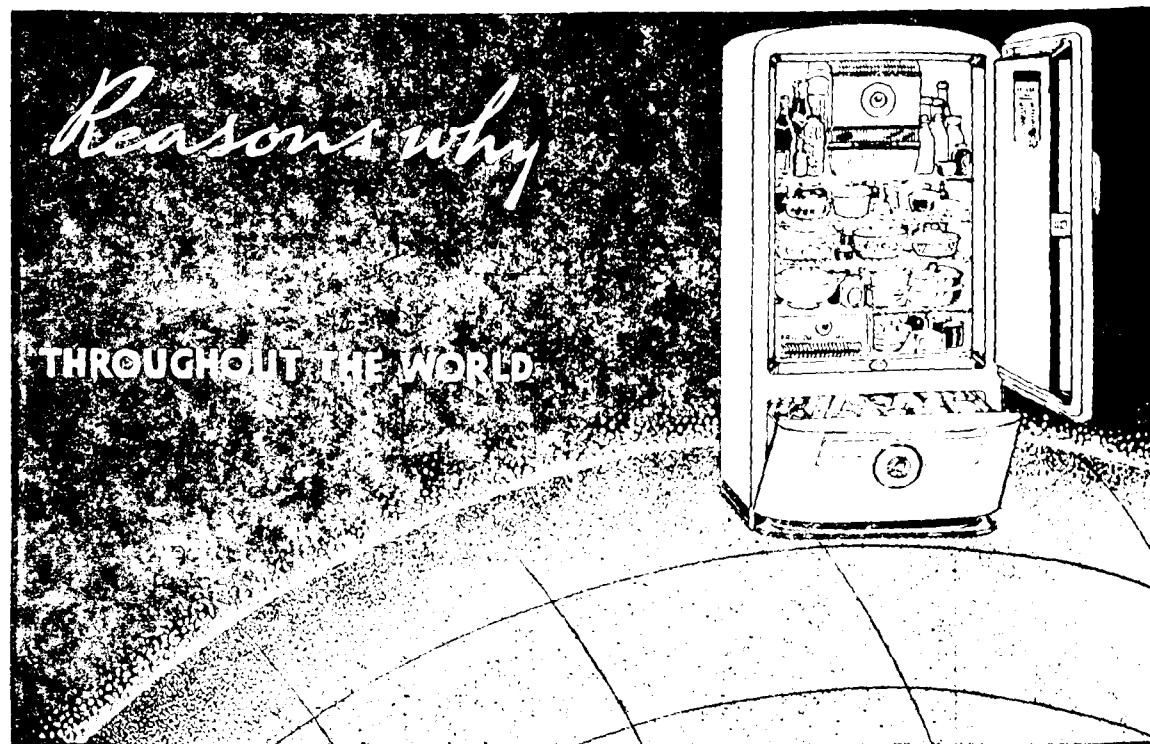
*Trade Enquiries Invited.***SPENCER & CO., LTD., Manufacturing Chemists, MADRAS.**

U.F.

MILLIONS OWN "FRIGIDAIRE" TODAY!

BECAUSE

FRIGIDAIRE PRICES ARE AT LOWEST POINT IN HISTORY.



More than 6000000 Frigidaires are in use



*Thrusts icy Release
Ice cubes instantly*



Cold Storage Tray



*Makes your Ice cream
dishes delicious*



*Keeps your fruits
& vegetables fresh*



*One piece all steel
construction*



*Meter meter
cuts current cost*

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS
FIRST LINE BEACH **MADRAS**

Jan. '42.

In Insurance in general and Motor Vehicle insurance in particular the one thing that really matters from the Insured's view point is "PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS", which is the Motto of The Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply for Details of:—

COMPREHENSIVE POLICY

TO

SIMPSON & GENERAL FINANCE CO. LTD.,

202, MOUNT ROAD,

MADRAS.

Chief Agents for:—

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS IN THE "INDIAN REVIEW"

	PAGE		PAGE
Advaita Ashrama	13	Seller, L. H.	17
Amritadhara	1	Sea & Co., C. K.	3
Bangalore Mills	12	Shaw Ltd., M. L.	18
Batlibai's Accountancy Institute.		Simpson and General Finance Co.	7
READING MATTER	115	INNER CONTENTS	
Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works	15	Spencer & Co. Ltd.	5
Best & Co.	1	INNER CONTENTS	
Blackwood Bryson & Co.	18	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	9
Caltex (India) Ltd.	19	INNER CONTENTS	
Central Bank of India.	117	Times of India Press	8
Curzon & Co.	1	Titaghur Paper Mills Co.	3RD COVER.
Free India	17	Travancore Government	9
Frugtneit & Co.	2	United India Life Assurance Co., Madras	1
Hindusthan Standard	10	Virol (India)	11
India School of Accountancy, Calcutta	17	Water Supply Specialists	15
Indian Bank.	113		
Kathiawar Trading Co.,	1TH COVER.		
Kerala Soap Institute	18		
M. S. M. Ry.	19		
Madras Mail	6		
Mahratta	19		
Mysore Iron & Steel Works	7		
Mysore Government Soap Factory	3		
National Insurance Co. Ltd.			
INNER CONTENTS	16		
Oriental Life Assurance Co. Ltd.			
INNER CONTENTS	11		
Parry & Co., Ltd.	3		
Richardson & Cruddas			
INNER CONTENTS	6		
Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	13		

THE GREAT TRIAD

Texts in Sanskrit Devanagari
and English Translation.

The Ramayana With a Foreword
by the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri.

The Mahabharata. With a
Foreword by Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

The Srimad Bhagavata Condensed
in Vyasa's own words. With a Foreword
by Dr. Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer.

Prof. A. B. Keith:—"It is a most
ingenious idea to condense into such
brief compass the contents of these three
great works and to give these sum-
maries together with English renderings."

THREE UNIFORM VOLUMES.

Price Re. 1-4 each.

To Subs. of the I. R. Re. One each.

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

Foreign orders and be an. paid
with 50 p.p.m.

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



The smooth running and precision of a watch depend upon the unseen jewels set in the movement. They take the constant friction of the pivots without wearing. Similarly the smooth efficiency of the giant machinery installed for the economic advancement of man depends upon the hidden ball bearings we illustrate. To perform their modest, uncomplaining, withal important duty they must possess a strength that only steel can give. These jewels in industry are made of STEEL. No wonder, therefore, that Man has learnt to depend so much upon the strength of steel.

ALWAYS—EVERYWHERE—STEEL FOR STRENGTH

ISSUED BY THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD. HEAD SALES OFFICE: 1023, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

REVISED T. N. 1735

Mar. '42.

INDIA'S SACRED SHRINES AND CITIES

This book gives a vivid account of important Cities and Sacred Shrines in India, together with the history and legends connected with them. An attempt is made to cover notable Shrines and Cities all over British India and the Indian States as well. It will be found indispensable not only to the pious pilgrim but to the foreign tourist interested in art and architecture. But it is no mere guide book for the pilgrim tourist only. It is literature of a novel kind, making available to the English-reading public the rich treasures of the *sthala purana*, with copious descriptions of places and temple architecture. For, temple architecture in India attained the highest standard of excellence since the Buddhistic Ages, and the student of comparative religion and architecture will find in it ample material for study and interest. It is with this view that every effort has been made to furnish illustrations of as many temples as possible. An index of contents showing the cities described, and an index of portraits of temples for easy reference, are also furnished. The book bears a nice jacket

DETAILED CONTENTS

Temples in and Around Madras

Triplicane
Mylapore
George Town
Tiruvottiyur
Tiruttani
Kalahasti
Tirupati
Tirukalikunram
Mahabalipuram

Conjeevaram

Tiruvannamalai

Chidambaram

Kumbakonam

Tiruvadaimarudur
Suryanar Koil
Tribhuvanam
Swaminalai
Tirunageswaram
Tiruppurambiam
Uppaliappan Koil
Darasuram

Tanjore and its Surrounding Shrines

Trivadi

Trichinopoly

Srirangam

Madura

Tiruppurankunram
Palani
Alagar Temple
Srivilliputtur

Rameswaram

Tinnevely Temples

Tinnevely Town
Srivaikuntam
Alwar Tirunagari
Tiruchendur
Sankaranarayana Koil

Travancore State Temples

Trivandrum
Aranmula
Vaikom
Varkala
Suchindram
Kaladi
Cape Comorin

Mysore State Temples

Mysore City—Chamundi Hill
Seringapatam
Somnathapur
Sringeri
Melukote
Sravana Belgola
Belur
Nanjangud

Hyderabad (Deccan) Temples

Ajanta
Ellora
Badrachalam

Western India

Pandharpur
Bombay
Elephanta
Nasik
Dwarka
Pindara—The Pind Floating Tirth
Sadbhella in Sind
Baroda

Rajputana

Pushkar
Ujjain
Mount Abu
Nathdwara
Osia
Udaipur

Amritsar

Delhi

Kurekshetra

Kashmir

Srinagar
Amarnath

United Provinces Temples

Muttra
Brindaban
Hardwar
Kedarnath
Badrinath
Ayodhya
Prayag (Allahabad)
Benares
Sarnath
Rithargoon
Khajuraho

Gwalior

Nepal

Gaya

Gauhari

Calcutta

Orissa

Bhuvaneshvar
Konarak
Puri

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE MAKES “ORIENTAL”

INDIA'S LEADING LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies in Force	as at	Over Rs. 79½ Crores
Funds	31-12-39	Over Rs. 25½ Crores
Annual Income	"	Nearly Rs. 4½ Crores

For copy of our Prospectus giving full particulars of our most attractive schemes of assurance, please write to:—*The Branch Secretary,*

ORIENTAL

GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,

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.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Estd. in India, 1874.

Dec. '41.

To

G. A. NATESAN & Co.,

Publishers, “Indian Review”,

ESPLANADE, MADRAS.

DEAR SIR,

Please enrol me as a subscriber to the INDIAN REVIEW from

I am sending an M. O. for Rs. 5 (Five) or 12 (Twelve) Shillings, one year's subscription. Cheque for Rs. 5-4

Name

Designation

Address

Yours faithfully,

With 86 Illustrations. Price Rs. Three. To Subs. of the “I. R.” Rs. 2-8.

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

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	... 1 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	... 1 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 ...

*Even in these difficult days it is a Credit
to be in fashion*

“LINETTE” SUITINGS & DRESS FABRICS

===== ATTRACTIVE FOR BOTH LADIES & GENTLEMEN

===== AN ENTIRELY NEW STYLE

===== A BINNY PRODUCT!

These outstanding materials are made in the famous

BANGALORE MILLS

Available at all good cloth shops

U. F.

“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
Rs. 3,60,000,00
and over.

Business in force
Rs. 12,75,000,00
and over.

Claims Paid
Rs. 2,45,000,00
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.

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 Gaudhi.

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.E., 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.

Rs. 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.

SEE

KASHMIR

the SWITZERLAND OF India

- ⊙ Beautiful scenery and lovely climate,
- ⊙ Mountaineering,
- ⊙ Shooting,
- ⊙ Fishing,
- ⊙ Winter Sports.

CHEAP rail-cum-road return tickets are on issue at Madras, available for Return Journey up to 30th November, 1941. These tickets also enable passengers to break journey at places of interest en route.

Apply for particulars to :

CHIEF COMMERCIAL MANAGER,
M. & S. M. Railway, Park Town, MADRAS.

U. F.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES

1885 TWO HANDSOME UNIFORM VOLUMES 1934

FIRST SERIES FROM 1885 TO 1910 AND SECOND SERIES FROM 1911 TO 1934.

INDEXED AND CLOTH BOUND. Rs. 4 each.

The Hindustan Review :—"A perusal of the speeches serves to give a connected political history of the times and reveal the increasing complexities of the political problems. They form an interesting historical record of the politics of the country, with a good deal of creative criticism of the present-day problems."

The Servant of India :—"These * * * pages of choice and select reading would supply the necessary inspiration to Indian readers and the necessary instruction to European and American readers. It is a most valuable reference book."

The Official History of the Congress :—"The gratitude of the Public is due to this enterprising and patriotic firm—forerunners in the field of national literature—for this act of additional service to Indian Nationalism done in the 'Jubilee' year of the Congress."

The Madras Mail :—"These addresses deserve to be recorded and read for their historical value. The Congress has advanced very far from the ideals and methods advocated in these addresses. But as in the case of countries so with institutions, the historical background is necessary for the understanding of the present and for working intelligently for the future."

PRICE RUPEES FOUR each. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", Rs. 3.8 each.

Foreign 6sh. each. Postage 1sh. 6d. each.

✉ All Foreign Orders must be accompanied with remittance.
Books will not be sent by the C. O. D. system.

Freedom and Culture

BY SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN

SPALDING PROFESSOR OF EASTERN RELIGIONS AND ETHICS (OXFORD).

The contents are mainly from Sir S. Radhakrishnan's Convocation addresses to the Andhra, Mysore, Punjab, Lucknow, Nagpur and Allahabad Universities. Indeed, the addresses cover a wide field dealing with problems of individual and collective life such as Universities and National Life, Training for Leadership, The Spirit of Youth, Education and the New Democracy, Democracy and Dictatorship, A New Social Order and The Responsibility of the Intellectuals. In these addresses Sir S. Radhakrishnan stresses the need for real Freedom and true Culture.

Price Re. One. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", As. 12.

Foreign 1sh. 6d. Postage 8d.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR

THE HEART OF HINDUSTHAN

A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES. "An admirable survey and interpretation of Eastern thought." CONTENTS: The Heart of Hinduism, The Hindu Idea of God, The Hindu Dharma, Islam and Indian Thought, Hindu Thought and Christian Doctrine, Buddhism, and Indian Philosophy.

Price Re. One. To Subscribers of the *Indian Review*, As. 12.

Foreign 1sh. 6d. Postage 8d.

✉ Please note that all Foreign orders including those of Ceylon and F.M.S. must be accompanied with remittance. Books will not be sent by the C. O. D. system.

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

THE INDIAN REVIEW

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

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 42.]

JULY 1941

[No. 7.]

A PROBLEM OF THE NATIONS

BY MR. JUSTICE B. J. WADIA

ONE of the old problems of European civilization is the difference between the standard of morality held up as the deal of conduct for individuals and the practical ignoring of morality frequently permitted to nations. It came to the forefront at the time of the last War and is evived at the time of the present. The conflict is an old one. It is a sad commentary on human progress that States claiming to be civilized and so highly advanced in scientific achievement do not co-operate among themselves according to a uniform standard of morality. Is it because there is one moral law for the individual and another for the State, or because there is a moral law for the one and none for the other? Is it possible to maintain two codes of morality, the one public and the other private? The private code is recognized as imperative and binding. The eternal truths and the rights of things are inherent in the nature of man and the world. They are, as Froude said, no more to be trifled with than the law of gravitation. Right and wrong are real distinctions. The code that expounds the distinction may not be followed; it may even be openly discarded; but its existence is never denied. No plea of necessity or expediency is open to the individual conscience. Honesty is not merely the best policy, but the right policy and the only policy. The State, however, even if it acts morally, recognizes no imperative duty for such action. Circumstances, "vital interests", "reasons of State", State-sovereignty, and political necessity are

considered the dictators of its policy. Man knows the difference between good and evil. According to the Roman poet, he approves the better course even if he follows the worse. He cannot be excused for doing wrong even to save himself. The wrong which States do, they often seek to condone, if it is done to save or advance themselves. They talk of duties to their neighbours. They enthuse over the righteousness that exalts the nations. They will try to help other States if they do not thereby endanger their own interests. But the paramount duty of a State is to itself. The law does not allow a man to break his contract with impunity. The unappeasable aggressor on the other hand knows how to tear up treaties, to rant and to shout and to bully, and when thwarted he will rain death and desolation on peaceful millions. The reason is that "reasons of State" allow no reason for acting otherwise. For States, therefore, the moral law is optional, and when all the big words about armaments and tariffs and economic stability are boiled down in a final analysis, the State acts as if it is a law to itself.

This is the old problem. The distinction between the two codes of morality was not so prominent in the ancient world. The standard of morality for the old Greek city-states was the same also for the citizens, even though it was not very high. A thing had to be done because it was noble to do it; and not to do it was disgraceful. The Romans were sterner moralists than the Greeks, as stern for

the State as for the individual citizen. Towards other States, Rome followed the same standard as it required the citizens to observe among themselves. Their policy was not always above criticism. Temptations and greed for power came their way too, and they often succumbed. The total destruction of Carthage was an act of sheer aggression. For years together the grey eyes of Cato, the Censor, had sparkled, and his hair, grown white, stood on end, when day in and day out, whatever the main subject of his speech, the inflexible old senator always ended with the words: "Carthage must be destroyed." The city was destroyed. It was a mean and disgraceful act when the citizens had already submitted without terms to the mercy of the conquerors. But it was never sought to be justified on the grounds of the "vital interests" of the State. Roman public policy recognized no difference between a public and a private offence. No proposal was ever made to exonerate Brutus for the murder of Cæsar, nor was it condoned for "reasons of State". Marcus Aurelius never referred to "reasons of State", or State-policy, or "vital interests" in all that he wrote; and Gibbon has described the happy conditions in the age of the Antonines when the same private code of morality was applied to the supreme government of the State, and the emperors considered themselves as the accountable ministers of the country's laws.

Very few modern statesmen have resisted the plea that "vital interests" and "reasons of State" make a moral wrong a political right. It took long after the Christian era for this doctrine to take root. For over fifteen hundred years there was no distinction between State and private morality in Europe. What was wrong for the man was wrong for the nation. It was not alleged that the State's moral duty was over-ridden by the necessity of preservation, nor was a wrongful war condoned on the grounds of political expediency. The monarchs who reigned in mediæval Europe were not all models of perfection,

but they did not set their duties as rulers above their duties as men. When the French King was captured by the Black Prince and taken prisoner to England, it was agreed that he should be released on paying a ransom. He was allowed to return to his own country to collect the ransom, but he could not get the money. He refused to go behind his agreement, and brushing aside the sophistries of his Councillors, went back to England and remained a prisoner all his life. Personal sense of honour triumphed over political necessity. In the same spirit, centuries before him, the Roman General, Regulus, went back to the Carthaginians who left him, with eyelids cut off, to die under the blinding sun. In the later years of the mediæval ages, the standard of public morality gradually declined, perhaps in anticipation of the growing doctrine of State-sovereignty. The limits of political necessity were explained with brutal realism by the Florentine statesman, Machiavelli, who stood for all that was wicked and reactionary in the system of government. International policies were for him divorced from morals, and material force was the master-key to civil policy. From his times we begin to hear of "reasons of State". In a later century when the Austrian Emperor, referring to Napoleon, told Metternich: "But are not a dead man's wishes sacred?", the Chancellor drew himself up to his full height and replied: "And what about reasons of State, sire? No moral question, no family affection, not even religion itself can prevail when the fate of the Empire is at stake." This was in the true Machiavellian style. Where the safety of the country was concerned, there was no such thing as justice and injustice. There were no crimes in politics, only mistakes, sometimes blunders. What policy required, justice must sanction. This was his teaching. Safer it was, according to him, to be feared than loved. No wonder that Diderot should have thought that much of what the Florentine wrote might well be headed: "The circumstances under

which it is right for a Prince to be a scoundrel."

It was about the time when State-selfishness was growing that Hugo Grotius, the famous Dutch jurist, asserted that States owed duties to each other. He saw the dreadful anarchy that resulted from the war-wasted condition of Europe, and set about to solve the problem whether there was also a law between States as there was between individuals. Before his time, Dante had declared in favour of one supreme law that should be binding on all nations to keep them from warring among themselves. Grotius too conceived of a law between States which he called the Law of Nations. The law which was to regulate the conduct of States towards each other was, according to him, based on the ancient and universal rule called the Law of Nature, and the Law of Nature was nothing more than the old and inflexible moral law which binds mankind. His famous work was the first book of international law that appeared in modern Europe. What we now mean or do not mean by that still nebulous expression "international law," began with Grotius. The lessons of his time come home to us with renewed significance in these days when the gospel of law and order which he put forward is being set at naught in so many quarters. The condition of the world over which he looked out from his study-window bore a poignant resemblance to the disorder of our own times.

State-selfishness was a predominant sentiment in the eighteenth century, although statesmen were not wanting who had high ambitions for public service. It was, however, no longer uncommon for a minister of State to put the interests of his country above every other consideration in foreign affairs for the purposes of self-advancement. The invasion of Silesia, an Austrian province, and its seizure by Frederick II of Prussia, is a glaring illustration. Silesia became a European question when England joined hands with Austria, and France with Prussia. Gradually hostilities extended

from Europe to India and Canada, and Macaulay wrote scathingly that "in order that he (i.e., Frederick) might rob a neighbour whom he had promised to defend, black men fought on the coast of Coromandel, and red men scalped each other by the Great Lakes of North America". Having seized Silesia, he kept it, and all Europe was in turmoil. The various partitions of Poland are another illustration. That unhappy country has had no peace for more than a century. But the last chapter of its history has not yet been written.

At the end of that century, France was in revolution. It was upon a Europe of kings and nobles that the storm swept in all its fury. Reasons of State had wrought havoc in the past. And yet, according to John Morley, the most imposing of all incarnations of the doctrine that "reasons of State" covered everything was Napoleon. He sacrificed all the higher principles of morality, but perhaps less for the sake of the State than to satisfy his overvaulting passion for personal domination. He conquered neighbouring peoples and annexed their countries. When the countries retaliated by war, he conquered them again and annexed more territory. He built up a colossal edifice by cannon-shot, cemented with the blood of a score of nations. God was on the side of the heaviest artillery, he once said; but he found his mistake in 1815, when two hundred and fifty of his guns were silenced by a smaller number of the other side. That year is not only famous for Waterloo but also for the formation of the Holy Alliance which for the first time in history prescribed the highest standard of State conduct. It talked of the "reciprocal relations of the States" and of the precepts of "Justice, Christian Charity, and Peace". The document opened "in the name of the most Holy and Indivisible Trinity", though its authors—Russia, Austria, and Prussia—were a very divisible trinity indeed. But it made a great beginning, even though only on paper. The agonies of the

Napoleonic wars, the flagrant disregard of all moral principles by Napoleon, the eloquence of Chateaubriand, and the teachings of international lawyers, all contributed to the recognition of the moral law as a guide in international relations. It led to the system of consultation and conference known as the Concert of Europe. It was a system worth trying. It was tried, but failed. From 1859 to 1871, a succession of wars broke out, and the moral law was again discarded. International relations founded on principles of State-sovereignty could not succeed in establishing the rule of righteousness on earth. There was no stern international moralist at the time, and Bismarck showed utter unconcern for the moral sanction. He refused to accept even the possibility of a State acting in any other way except in pursuance of a policy of ruthless self-interest intended to make the State more powerful than its neighbours. He was too cynical to allow moral considerations to influence his plans. Other nations, more humanitarian in policy, have also not been above reproach. A hiatus in the application of moral principle to the government of a vast empire has more than once vitiated the history of British Imperialism in the past. The cement of every civilized society is justice. And there is, and always will be, a crying need for justice between nation and nation. Without justice,

honesty, and freedom there can be no civilization. That is the eternal vision of history.

This brings a short review of the history of international morality down to 1914. What little of moral distinction between right and wrong there remained was destroyed by the theory of the "scrap of paper". When 'Peace' came in 1919, another history began, the history, as we now know, of the twenty years between two wars. It started in exhaustion and hope. The exhaustion was a war-worn world; the hope was the League of Nations. It ended in disillusion and disaster. The disillusion came with Abyssinia; the disaster followed after Munich. The nineteen twenties and thirties are too near to be seen in history, and the forties have begun with another war, as if it was still necessary to teach mankind the unlearned lesson of the elementary fact of the unity of the world. It is easy enough to theorize about the horrors of war. They know it best who have shared "the soldier's crucifixion and his blinding, revealing vision". The broken nations of Europe will tell their own tales in the future. But the dream of a world-empire is as of old still a mirage in the desert; and around it—

"boundless and bare
The lone and level sands stretch far away."

THE FALL OF THE IDOLS

BY DR. SIR C. P. RAMASAWAMI AIYER, K.C.S.I.

DEAN INGE has been long known as one of the most thoughtful and certainly one of the most determined and plain-spoken of those who have discoursed on the present discontents. His book 'The Fall of the Idols' (Putnam, London) is typical of his outlook.

In the essay on Democracy, for instance, the Dean summarises its advantages as

diffusing a sense of responsibility and wide-spread political wisdom and blurring class distinctions. At the same time, he does not hesitate to point out that democracy as understood in England works moderately well only until a nation is fundamentally united and unwilling to carry quarrels to extremities. With characteristic acuteness, the author points out

that any powerful organisation within a State which will resort to direct action or will stick at nothing, can make democratic Government impossible. He also emphasises what has been always obvious, namely, that when a country is either engaged in a war or is in danger of revolution, institutions have to be remodelled to meet the crisis. But the real weakness of democracies according to the Dean is in the direction of foreign policy and those pages (98-107) in the present book which give a summary of the strength and weakness of the Anglo-Saxon system of Government in relation to foreign affairs are most instructive. Democracy is, according to him, an experiment in one of the most difficult of all arts, namely, that of governing human beings; and the limitations of universal suffrage and popular Government and their inter-relation and the problem as to how far communism and democracy are compatible with each other are other matters which are discussed with a rare grasp of fundamentals.

The analysis of the rise and development of the dictators is also of deep interest. Very few will differ from the reverend author when he says that, after all, people have to choose between several evils and he endeavours to prove that the evils of dictatorship are most patent when it embodies, as it often does, crowd morality at its worst. He arrives at the uneasy but perhaps inevitable conclusion that for the time being there is no alternative to democracy.

One of the most constructive essays in the book is headed 'Economism' and dealing with the ideal of economic equality, he describes the over-estimation of the importance of money as a means to happiness, the decay of the hierarchical organisation of society and the transference of political power as at the root of the troubles of today. Emphasis is laid on the spiritual capital of a nation as consisting in its beliefs, habits, interests and

affections and spiritual income as being synonymous with the use made of these.

Analogous conclusions are reached in the essay on 'Progress' and it is very symptomatic of the present state of thought amongst the best products of Western culture that Dean Inge's conclusion is so akin to the Vedanta: "I do not think that our advance in material comfort is likely to continue nor am I convinced that it is desirable. We shall be driven to simplify our lives and to reduce our wants."

The article on 'Pacifism' is frankly pessimistic and stresses fear as the cause of danger more than dislike. He dismisses short-cuts like an international air force or mass passive resistance and points out that the treatment by the world of the one really pacific country, China, by other nations is not an encouraging feature.

In the essay on 'Humanism and Religion' we have naturally as a background the present Christian civilisation although a discerning philosopher like the author cannot but admit that Platonism in its fundamental principles never dies, but still lives in its Christianised form. He also concludes what thinking men all over the world are now beginning to see, namely, that the future of the Church is much more precarious than that of Christianity or other religions. We specially commend to the attention of readers the wise observations about Christianity as a religion founded by a layman for laymen. He asserts with considerable justification that the first apostles included a fisherman, two men with Greek names, a tax-gatherer, an ex-communist but no priests. Nothing, he adds, was far from the mind of Christ than to find a totalitarian Church.

To persons who are now struggling to find a way out of the maze in which the world finds itself at this juncture, this book will be not only provocative of thought but a source of spiritual stimulus.

orientation in the policy of Germany, confining her activities and ambitions to the continent of Europe only has also been instrumental in establishing her friendship with Japan in spite of the latter's occupation of many former German possessions which was sure to be a sore point with her. But the initial mistake was committed by Britain when, instead of raising her voice of protest, she openly encouraged the adventure of Japan in Manchuria and a responsible British statesman proclaimed from the floor of the House of Commons that Britain consistent with her own policy of colonial expansion could not oppose Japan. Next when the 'China affair' was started, Britain should have adopted a more determined and firmer course of action and should have helped China more substantially from the very beginning. But with the dark shadow of German aggression looming on the horizon, she was only content with futile and wordy protests which made Japan all the more bold and insolent. This is also exactly what happened in *Spain* where the civil war was going on. The Republican Party, though enjoying the fullest sympathy of the British people, received no help whatsoever from her Government though German and Italian help was offered to Franco in a large measure and which subsequently turned the scale in his favour. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that the Falangist Party under the leadership of Senor Suner should be decidedly pro-German. The last minute efforts of Sir Samuel Hoare do not seem to have borne any fruit though substantial loans have been recently advanced to her by Britain. Spain is undoubtedly war-weary and she sadly requires money for the development of her resources and the resuscitation of her ruined industries and this money can only be found in Britain or America. But if in spite of this palpable advantage Spain throws herself into the arms of Germany, it will prove the triumph of German diplomacy though the mailed fist may be hidden under the velvet glove.

The same story of half-hearted measures and unwillingness to pursue them to their logical conclusion marks the former relationship of Britain with *Italy* on the outbreak of the Abyssinian War. Britain, after much deliberation and with great reluctance, enforced economic sanctions against Italy but had not the courage to enforce military sanctions. This only served to exasperate Italy without in any way seriously hampering her war effort.

Prior to the outbreak of this present war, Britain's relationship with *Soviet Russia* was not at all cordial. The latter was looked upon as a political outcast and all contact with her was scrupulously shunned. Proposals made from time to time of effecting closer contacts with her were turned down by men in authority in Britain. So it is no wonder that she should be smarting under this sense of insult and should readily grasp the proffered hand of Germany when it was extended to her, though the relationship which had existed between them prior to this was anything but cordial. This non-aggression pact between sworn enemies sprang the greatest surprise upon a bewildered world.*

The Balkan campaign recently waged by Germany was preceded by intense propaganda, diplomatic activity, and German infiltration. By a judicious combination of cajolery, persuasion and threats, she was able to bring over to her side almost all the *Balkan powers* with the occupation of Greece. Even Turkey, the trusted friend

* Since this article was in the *Press*, an even greater surprise was sprung upon the world by the sudden and unprovoked German attack on Russia on Sunday, 22nd June. The war is being waged on a 1,500 mile front from the Baltic to the Black Sea. This has brought Britain closer to Russia, and already British military and economic missions are well on their way to Moscow to discuss methods of collaboration with the Soviet Government in the supreme task of dealing with the common enemy. To a certain extent the presence of Sir Stafford Cripps in Moscow during this crisis has been a great source of strength to Britain. In the debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, paid a well merited tribute to Sir Stafford's work.—*Ed. I. R.*

of Britain, proved unreliable at the eleventh hour and remained neutral knowing full well that such a course of action was likely to reduce her ultimately to the position of a vassal state of Germany. So instead of making common cause with one another, these Balkan powers were, like the members of a house divided against itself, were easily either brought under the German sphere of influence or conquered. This catastrophe would have been avoided if British diplomacy would have been more successful.

We cannot but note with real concern the trend of events at *Vichy*. Under the inspiration of Admiral Darlan, the French Government has concluded a pact with Germany, the effect of which will be very far reaching and may have a determining influence upon the course of the war and this very Darlan, not even a year ago, was the trusted friend and colleague of the British and co-operated with them to keep the Seas clear of the German navy. But if we are to find out the cause which has turned this enthusiastic friend into an enemy, can we not point to the ill-starred expedition against Dakar and the naval engagement that took place off Oran which must have, along with the blockade, exasperated the French and embittered their feelings against their former ally without resulting in any tangible gain to Britain herself. For, however inevitable the logic of events, it would not have driven the Vichy Government to this shameful betrayal if the bonds of love between them and the English would have remained intact.

Whilst discussing this want of tact and intelligence on the part of British statesmen, we may also point to their bungling of the *Indian question* at this particular juncture. Through what appears to be dogged obstinacy on their part, the spontaneous enthusiasm of the majority of Indians to fight on Britain's behalf, which first manifested itself on the outbreak of the war and their abhorrence of the aims and methods employed by the

Axis powers were not directed to the right channel and turned to the very best account. The war effort of India would have been multiplied a hundredfold if genuine attempts were made to accede to India's modest request as expressed in the resolution of the Bombay Conference and if initial mistakes had been avoided on the outbreak of the war of sending Indian troops to India's distant outposts without consulting Indian leaders. This would have placated Indian opinion and enlisted the co-operation of the Congress and other political organisations. But nothing was done in this respect, on the contrary Indian public opinion was deliberately antagonised by repeated acts of folly and indiscretion, not the least among which was the remark made by Sir Jeremy Raisman during budget discussions that Italian and German prisoners of war deserved better at the hands of the Government of India than Indian *Satyagrahi* prisoners. This is perhaps the most unfortunate remark which has been made in recent times by an Hon. member calculated to give the rudest shock to those very people whose co-operation was urgently necessary for the successful prosecution of the war.

Thus it is evident that deep-rooted prejudice, arrogance, tactlessness, half-hearted measures and want of courage to pursue them to their logical conclusions, or to choose between the more honest and straightforward of two courses of action, inability to understand the viewpoint of others and too much proneness to wound other's susceptibilities as well as incapacity to move with the times and take advantage of an opportunity as soon as it presents itself have more or less marked the actions of British diplomats and statesmen of late and have stood in the way of Britain's forming lasting alliances with other nations of the Continent or Asia. Surely, Mr. Lloyd George was perfectly right when he lamented that the greatest defeats suffered by Britain have been in the field of diplomacy.

THE RIDDLE OF THE RED ARMY

BY MR. N. G. JOG

JUST how strong is the Red Army?—or how weak?

It is an enigma which has baffled the friends and foes alike of the Soviet for the last many years.

The Red Army has been praised as the mightiest fighting machine of the world and it has been condemned as a barrackful of rabble. Hitler himself observed in an interview with Lord Londonderry that Russia had the strongest army and the strongest air force in the world.

That was in 1936. Three years later, Mr. Arthur Greenwood (he has since become a member of the British War Cabinet) summed up his booklet on the "Soviet's Fighting Forces" as follows: "Today the Russian Army is numerically the strongest in the world. The U. S. S. R. air force is the most powerful in the world. Its navy is formidable."

On the other hand the secret report presented by the famous "Second Bureau" to the French Government in the middle of 1939 revealed a shocking state of affairs in the Red Army. Here are some excerpts: "The very first days of conflict would work havoc with the Soviet Air Fleet. . . . In any major conflict, the Red Navy would never venture any distance from the shelter of its bases. . . . The Red Army would be so stupidly led and so badly supplied that it could never successfully take any offensive against a Major Power."

The truth as usual must lie somewhere between those two extremes. But where exactly? Probably even the inscrutable Stalin cannot provide a precise answer to this query. That might be the reason why he is watching the tentacles of the Nazi octopus spreading from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and even threatening the security of the precious oil-fields of the Caucasus without lifting his little finger.

The riddle of the Red Army becomes all the more mysterious considering that ever since its creation out of the beaten legions of the Czar by the ill-fated Trotsky—under whose inspired leadership it held

at bay 14 different armies and saved the infant Socialist State—it has been treasured as the apple of the eye of Russia's rulers. The much-publicized Five Year Plans were first put in force in the Red Army, and one witnessed the amazing paradox of the peace-swearing Soviet, spending astronomical sums on what it condemned as a capitalist-cum-imperialist purpose, to wit, the building of the machine of destruction.

In 1933, the Red Army appropriations amounted to 1,500,000,000 *roubles*. Since then they have risen to the astounding figure of 70,900,000,000 *roubles*. This seventy-fold increase in seven years, when Russia is professedly wedded to the cause of world peace, will take a lot of explaining away.

At the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. in 1939, Marshal Voroshiloff, then Soviet Russia's Commissar for Defence, gave impressive statistics of "our invincible Red Army". Within the previous quinquennium, he said, there was a numerical increase of 103 per cent. The personnel and equipment of the mechanized units expanded by 152.5 per cent. and 190 per cent. respectively. The air force registered a numerical increase of 250 per cent. and the horsepower of the aircraft engines grew by 213 per cent. Finally, the fire power of the Red Army was then superior to that of any other army in the world.

These figures made excellent propaganda. And it must be admitted that the Red Army gave a splendid display in the streets and squares of Moscow on the Annual Day of Revolution and during the stage-managed manoeuvres. If the former highly impressed the world at large, even seasoned military experts were taken in by the latter. For example, Captain Liddell Hart paid a glowing tribute to the Red Army in his book "Europe in Arms" published in 1937 while the mysterious Max Warner almost went into hysterics over the superlative strength and matchless strategy of the Red Army in his much quoted volume on "The Military Strength of Powers".

Both those prophets were confounded ere long. At the end of 1939, the world watched with a breathless suspense David Finland hurling blow upon blow against Goliath Russia. A tiny nation of 4,000,000 was successfully resisting the might of 180,000,000 people. Verily, the age of miracles had not passed away. Cries of consternation and whoops of joy were heard in every corner of the earth according to the sympathies of the beholders.

It was the biggest military debunking in all history. So within the high boots of the Russian colossus rested his clay feet after all! Ivan the Terrible was again proved to be a myth.

Alleged eye-witnesses on the Mannerheim Line broadcast sensational tales of the tattered uniforms, shabby equipment and deplorable morale of the front-line Russian regiments. Even before that, when the Red Army had marched into Poland, it made a very poor show in comparison with the well-fed and well-groomed legions of Hitler.

The pendulum of international opinion swung abruptly from the extreme of blind idealisation to that of under-estimation, even ridicule. The battle between the giant and the pigmy, however, ended as suddenly as it had begun. The giant won; but he had to go all out for that purpose, and ever since then he seems to be busy licking his wounds.

The end of the Finnish campaign was soon followed by the exit of Marshal Voroshiloff, who less than a year ago had sung the paeans of "the most powerful army in the world. He was the last of the victims of the Stalinist purge of the Red Army as Leon Trotsky, its creator, was the first. Marshals Blucher, Tukhachevsky, Yegorov, Generals Fedke, Orloy and Toupolov, the father of the Soviet Air Force—all once names to conjure with—have one after other faced the firing squad or simply disappeared into the Siberian blue.

This ghastly story has only lately been pieced together in all its gory details. It has been computed from authoritative sources that since 1935, seven out of every eight members of the Superior War

Council and nine out of every ten Political Commissars with the army have been sacked. In the ranks proper, 95 per cent. of the Generals, 75 per cent. of the Colonels and more than 30,000 lower commissioned officers have been liquidated. The Red Navy and Air Force, too, contributed their quota to the purge.

The Red Army has thus justified its name in a literal, sanguinary sense and there is no denying the fact that this blood-letting has had a most devastating effect, not only on the leadership and efficiency but also on the morale of the army. Good-bye to all discipline and loyalty, which are the bedrocks on which an army is built, if the idolised commander of today can be proved to be a dyed-in-the-wool traitor tomorrow. The camps of the Red Army from Leningrad to Vladivostok are cowering under the shadow of the dreaded OGPU and woe to him who falls into its clutches.

Sycophants, wire-pullers, and yes-men have been elevated to all key-posts with what results the Finnish campaign has conclusively shown. Their main anxiety is to keep themselves in the good books of the Kremlin, and no wonder the gigantic army machine is creaking and rusting under incompetence, distrust, and sheer neglect.

The canker has spread throughout the country and the material as much as the men has suffered thereby. Though the Soviet is rapidly being industrialised, the pace is too hot for the proper training of technicians. This tells upon the output and matters are made still worse by the elaborate spy system. Accidents are thus far too frequent, particularly in the air force and the replacement rate in the mechanized units is said to be alarmingly high. Distrust of its own arms naturally leads to utter demoralisation of the army.

If the Finnish campaign gave a shattering blow to the prestige of the Red Army and revealed an incredible bankruptcy of strategy and leadership and lack of training and equipment, it also proved to the discerning observer by the shockingly sudden collapse of Finnish resistance that a colossus is a colossus for all his clay feet.

And the developments, which have occurred since then, show that the lessons of that war have gone deep home. To begin with, the system of attaching Civil Commissars—polite term for the OGPU—to the army regiments is done away with and no more is an attempt made to instil political consciousness into the soldier, which was hailed to be the most distinguishing characteristic of the Red Army. Discipline first and ideology last is the new motto. Officers and men may be comrades still but it is strictly off the parade ground.

No longer does the Red Army march to the tunes of its old song:

BROTHERHOOD, UNITY, FREEDOM
THIS IS OUR FIGHTING DEVICE

Those watchwords may be good in their own ways, but the Finnish War has rubbed in the moral that for a successful march the soldier requires above everything else well-soled boots, well-filled stomachs and well-built modern weapons. And towards those ends is now the entire attention of the rulers of Russia directed. Hence the recent staggering increase in the Soviet's military budget.

For all practical purposes, Stalin has put his fighting machine in the reverse gear and the Red Army is thus becoming more and more pink and in that process better trained and equipped. It is, perhaps, the very realisation of the army's shortcomings which is dictating the tortuous, opportunistic foreign policy of the Soviet. Stalin seems to be absolutely determined not to get entangled in another war until he has put the Red Army on an entirely new basis.

What is the exact effective strength of the Red Army, Navy and Air Force at present? That seems to be anybody's guess. The figures I have come across from time to time vary so widely, even violently, that it is futile to draw any deductions from them. Since the Finnish War especially, the Red Army seems to be wrapped up in a cloak of secrecy and its striking power has become as unpredictable as the foreign policy of Stalin.

There cannot, however, be two opinions regarding the numerical superiority of the Red Army. It is a formidable machine owing to its sheer mass, as the gallant Finns realised when the Russians hurled divisions after divisions on the Mannerheim Line and smashed it by mere weight of numbers.

In an emergency, moreover, the Red Army can draw upon 30 million men of military age, one-third of whom have received training. The Soviet has an inexhaustible supply of natural resources, particularly oil and steel, the Alpha and Omega of modern warfare. Her factories, though below the production standard of the other Big Powers, are turning out vast quantities of munitions, armaments and aeroplanes.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that Russia has the world's largest contiguous frontiers to guard. Strengthening them strategically has become the main preoccupation if not the obsession of Stalin, as his bare-faced aggression in the Baltic and in the Balkans proves.

The Soviet is faced with potential foes as much in the Far East as in the Far West. Its fighting forces must be thus split up in numerous self-contained units. The Soviet's Navy, for example, has to patrol the Baltic and the Black Sea, the Arctic and the Pacific Oceans. Not only that, but Stalin has good reason to keep a close watch over even the interior of his empire, and Moscow and Leningrad are said to be housing some of the biggest garrisons of the Red Army.

All these considerations lead one to the conclusion that the Red Army is not at present sufficiently strong to wage an offensive war against a Major Power. On the defensive, however, it is presumably in a position to hold its own against any opponent. A hundred and thirty years ago the *Grande Armée* was lured to its doom in Moscow, and that invasion of Russia virtually marked the beginning of the end of Napoleon's career of conquest. Will history repeat itself?

IRAQ has of late been very much in the limelight. It is natural that this most vital place in the Middle East should be the object of strategical moves by those powers which bid for world supremacy. During the last war the military genius of Germany, her first class technical skill and her renowned organising ability were made available to the Turks in Mesopotamia, and Field Marshal Von der Goltz was sent as Commander-in-Chief there. Due mainly to the help drawn without any reservation from India in both men and money, the British were able to hold themselves against heavy odds. With the fall of the German, Russian and the Ottoman empires after the war, the path was made clear for the Allies to carve out the boundaries of the Turkish empire. The Turkish vilayats of Basra, Baghdad and Mosul were formed into the modern Iraq, which was thus born as a result of the last war.

The spirit of scramble for territories and for advantageous positions in the world became most active and manifest during the last war. Ray Stannard Baker in his "Woodrow Wilson and World Settlement" gives a map to show how Turkey was carved out by six secret agreements. The Franco-Russian Agreement of March 1915, the Sazanov-Paleologus Treaty of April 26, 1916, the Sykes-Picot Treaty of May 1916, the Treaty of London of April 26, 1915, the St. Jean de Maurienne agreement of August 1917 and the Clemenceau-Lloyd George understanding of December 1918, were all intended for the partition of the Turkish Empire after the war.

On the 20th of March 1919, the Big Four met in secret conference in the Prime Minister's Flat in Paris to discuss these secret treaties. Russia was not represented and the Italian Representative did not say anything. The U. S. A. had no territorial ambitions and, therefore, the tug lay between England and France only. But Wilson was, however, insistent on two things: The control over the Turkish territories should be by way only of a

mandate, and the desire of the people should be consulted by an Allied Commission. Presenting the Covenant of the League of Nations at the plenary session of the Peace Conference on February 14, 1919, Wilson was insistent that there should be no more annexations. "We are done with annexations of helpless peoples, meant in some instances by some Powers to be used merely for exploitation." The mandate idea was due to Field Marshal (then General) Smuts, but it was Wilson that saw it through the League of Nations. The main antagonists to this idea were Lloyd George and Clemenceau, aided ably in their annexation moves by the Colonial Premiers, Hughes of Australia and Massey of New Zealand. Wilson wanted an Allied Commission to visit Syria and Iraq, to determine on the spot the wishes of the people as to the future. The failure of Great Britain and France to send this Commission showed their dreams of going back to the old principles of colony. Tired of waiting, Wilson sent his own King-Crane Commission which, after a tour of the conquered parts of the Turkish empire, reported that the Arabs were bent upon independence from foreign control. Col. Lawrence, who has known the Arab at very close quarters more than any other Englishman, also said that "the Arabs rebelled against the Turks during the war not because the Turk Government was notably bad but because they wanted independence. They did not risk their lives in battle to change masters, to become British subjects or French citizens but to win a show of their own."

The feeling in Syria and Mesopotamia ran counter to a mandate from the start and a congress of Syrian notables met on March 10, 1920, and elected Faisal as the king of Syria and Palestine while Iraq was offered to Faisal's elder brother, Abdullah. But the Allies repudiated the whole proceeding and informed them that such matters were their peculiar concern. On April 24, 1920, they assigned mandates for Palestine and Iraq to Great

Britain and that of Syria to France. On May 3, 1920, it was announced that Great Britain has accepted the mandate for Iraq, with a carefully considered explanation that the goal was the development of independent institutions. In July 1920, Syria revolted and the Syrian army was routed by the French after great losses. Iraq revolted in the same year and it was put down by 53,000 Indian and 7,000 English soldiers.

From 1920 to 1932 when Iraq was admitted as a member of the League of Nations, Great Britain tried one method after another to appease the Arab nationalism in Iraq but it proved itself that unmitigated Imperialism and unadulterated nationalism are two irreconcilables. India is another standing monument to prove that. First, Faisal was made king. He was selected at the Cairo Conference convened by Mr. Churchill, who was then the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It met in March 1921, accepted the candidature of Faisal for the Iraqi throne and after a period of five months, Sir Percy Cox proclaimed: "H. H. the Amir Faisal to have been duly elected King of Iraq" by the unanimous will of the people. Seeing that this also could not pacify Arab nationalism, a second method was adopted. The relationship between Iraq and England came to be regulated by a series of treaties entered into between the two kingdoms. The first treaty was signed on October 10, 1922. A protocol, which was signed on April 30, 1923, reduced the period of the treaty from 20 to 4 years. The agreements subsidiary to the treaty were signed on March 25, 1924, after long and grave discussions between the two governments. But the constituent assembly which was summoned to ratify the treaty could not accept it. Even the staunchest pro-British members felt many of the provisions to be too heavy for a New State.

British determination to postpone League membership to Iraq made the Iraqis clamour for a revision of the 1922 treaty and all its accompanying agreements. King Faisal went to London in 1927 with his premier Jafar Pasha to conclude a new treaty. But while the Premier returned home in disgust to resign in protest against the unwarranted interfer-

ence in Iraq affairs by the High Commissioner, Faisal stayed on and returned only after signing a new treaty on December 15, 1927. But it continued in form and spirit a mandatory document and the popular feeling was in no wise appeased. The coming to power of the Labour government witnessed new orientation of policy with regard to Egypt and Iraq. They promised to see that Iraq was admitted into League membership on 1932. The unpopular 1927 treaty was dropped and a new treaty with independent Iraq was suggested. Iraq was admitted as a full-fledged member of the League in January 1932, but the treaty with the independent Iraq had been concluded on June 30, 1930.

This treaty has been very much objected to. It is a 25 year treaty of close alliance. The military control of Great Britain over Iraq is complete. It speaks of the permanent maintenance and protection in all circumstances of the essential communication of His Britannic Majesty . . . It secures for Britain important air bases on Iraq territory, and the forces of strength to be maintained were to be determined from time to time by Great Britain herself. Special Guards from the Iraqi forces were to be provided for the protection of these bases. Again, it is ensured that the altered conditions will not render the position of the British forces as regards immunities and privileges in any way less favourable than those enjoyed by them at the date of the entry into force of this treaty. It is also expressly enacted that Iraq is to provide all possible facilities for the movement, training and maintenance of these forces. Express provisions are also made for the desirability of identity in training and methods between the Iraq and the British armies. All possible facilities for the movement of forces are to be given, and also for the transit of arms across Iraq and for transport and storage of all supplies and equipment that may be required by these forces during their passage across Iraq. This includes the use of the roads, railway, waterways, ports and aerodromes of Iraq. It is also said that His Britannic Majesty's

ships shall have general permission to visit the Shatt-al-Arab provided Iraq is notified of their coming. The last Article of the Treaty provides that at any time after 20 years from the date of its coming into force either party may require a new treaty to be enacted, but it is provided that the new treaty shall provide for the continued maintenance and protection in all circumstances of the essential communications of His Britannic Majesty. The disagreements are to be submitted to the League Council for decision.

This treaty is now the point in dispute and the terms are no doubt derogatory to the independence of any nation. The Nazi machinery has tried to fish out of the Anglo-Iraqi troubled waters. Thanks again to the Indian soldiery, the Iraqi revolt is being brought under control. But that does not mean that the other methods of pacifying the Arab discontent should not be attempted. The new conditions to be created after the war will no doubt witness a new social order, and wise statesmanship must see that the seeds

for future conglomerations should be burnt to the roots. One of them is no doubt Imperialism. The coming together of the nations must be on an equal and free basis, and each must feel that it is to the benefit of itself and of everybody to be so together. The old-world ideas of domination, Imperial possessions, far-flung empires, colonial expansions, racial superiority and arrogance all these amidst a host of others must be given a decent burial if we are to build a permanent superstructure based on the lessons of the past and the present. And if any one could give a lead in this matter, it is no other than Great Britain herself and this for two reasons. It is fighting an epic battle for the freedom of the world, but it is unprepared to extend that freedom to the vast majority of the citizens even within the empire. And thus ridding itself of the beam in its own eyes could be started nowhere than in a sub-continent which holds a fifth of the human souls India. Will the British statesmen wake up at least now and start an ennobling lead in the East?

POETRY AND MORALS

BY PROF. ISH KUMAR M.A. (PUNJAB), B.A. HONS. (CANTAB)

(Government College, Lahore)

— (o) —

THE relation of poetry and morals has been the subject of discussion ever since poetry began to be talked about. The Greeks who sought perfection in the duties of citizenship enlisted art definitely in the service of society. Poetry was regarded as "elementary philosophy" "the preparatory school of philosophy" and the poet "as a moral teacher and political advisor" (Strabo). Solon, in the same spirit, accused Thespis of telling lies. Plato wanted to put definite questions to Homer: "Friend Homer, what good have you done to mankind? Has any city learnt laws from you? Was any war carried on by your counsel? Is any invention attributed to you? Is there any Homeric war of life as there is Pythagorean?" Poetry, to

Plato, was an imitation of an imitation, twice removed from reality. It enfeebled reason and fed and watered the passions and desires. Plato would allow nothing but the hymns to the gods and the praises of famous heroes in his Republic.

Aristotle put in a reasonable defence against Plato's attacks. Poetry was not an imitation of an imitation but more philosophical than history. It did not water and feed the passions, it purged the excess of them. But these very grounds implied justification on moral grounds. Aristotle was too much of a Greek to give up his ethics for aesthetics. In fact, the Greeks had the same word for both the good and the beautiful. For the same reason their poetry and their morality closely overlapped. The root of

good living for them was to temper good sense with poetic imagination; the root of good poetry, to temper poetic imagination with good sense. Good poetry meant poetry that bred good men. The God of poetry was the God also of prophecy and of healing, the divine voice that spoke at the Delphic centre of the earth. How to plough, how to fight, how to live, how to die—the poets taught all these.

The Greek view prevailed more or less throughout the Middle Ages. For Dante, the three great subjects for poetry were: *Salus, Venus, Virtus*—war by which life is defended, love by which it is perpetuated, conduct by which it is controlled. But there is a rift already. In Greece when a clash occurred, it was the moralist who rebelled against the poet—Xenophanes against Homer, Solon against Thespis, Plato against all poetry. In the Middle Ages, it is the poet, now half an outlaw who turns at times to kick against the pricks of a tyrannical morality. This is the age of the Wandering Scholars, Anacassin, Villon.

Horace added pleasure to the function of poetry. Then came Longinus, who was the first to declare that its most important function was to move. Teaching, pleasing, moving, all controversies since then have centred round these three notions. It has all been a question of emphasis, the other-side-to-every-question-attitude—Gossan versus Sidney, Johnson versus Blake, Peacock versus Shelley, Ruskin versus Morris, Matthew Arnold versus Swinburne, Oscar Wilde and Clive Bell versus T. S. Eliot and Dr. Richards—it has all been history repeating itself. When the pendulum swung too much to one side, it had to be pulled to the other. When Ruskin and Tolstoy demanded that no poet, no art was worth its name if it did not improve and instruct people, Morris protested that the poet was "an idle singer of an empty day." Oscar Wilde declared: "All art is useless: All art is immoral."

Ever since science began to question the religious creeds, the controversy has shifted to another plane. Plato said poetry corrupted the youth. Matthew Arnold, Plato's disciple, in making severe moral

demands on poetry, reached the opposite conclusion regarding its function. Most of what now passes with us for religion and philosophy will be replaced by poetry. Dr. Richards agrees with Arnold. George Santayana thinks that religion and poetry are identical in essence and differ in the way in which they are attached to practical affairs. Mr. Middleton Murry raises Shakespeare almost to the stature of Jesus Christ. Against them stands Mr. Eliot who thinks that nothing can be a substitute for religion.

In this welter of theories and counter-theories ranging between Oscar Wilde's "All art is useless, All art is immoral", and Matthew Arnold's "poetry is a substitute for religion", the truth is apt to be lost sight of. There is in fact an element of truth in all of them, though they mistake in the emphasis.

The aesthetes go wrong when they want to isolate art from contact with life. The moralists go wrong when they demand a definite ethical philosophy from the poet. Art is autonomous; it does not start with ends in view. It does not set about righting wrongs or vindicating rights. The artist sees life—sees it fully and sees it whole—and gives expression to his vision. His vision differs from the vision of an ordinary man. He goes to the root of things, from fact to the sense of fact, as Pater said. Art is the expression of that sense of fact, that experience of life. That is the fundamental condition of all art. The artist must see life without prejudice and bias, without ethical or religious preconceptions. He must bring his whole personality to bear upon it and not this or that part of it. That is what is meant by the impersonality of art. "To say that we are impersonal," says Dr. Richards, "is merely another way of saying that our personality is more completely involved." The personality of the artist must be completely involved if art is to be genuine.

When the experience of the artist has been expressed, it has to be judged by two standards—whether the experience is valuable and whether the expression is artistic. Art is the artistic expression of a valuable experience. A valuable experience without artistic expression tends to be pompous and didactic. An artistic expres-

sion without a valuable experience tends to become Swinburnian jingle. That is the eternal controversy between form and content, between matter and manner. "For poetry," said Arnold, "the idea is everything." When Degas complained that he was full of ideas, but his poetry wouldn't come, Mallarmé replied: "Poetry is not written with ideas; it is written with words." Mallarmé was a worshiper of Form. And yet both Arnold and Mallarmé were right. Word and idea, form and content, manner and matter, expression and experience go hand in hand in poetry in all art. Truth is beauty, beauty truth. Neither truth, the highest truth, nor beauty the greatest beauty; in itself creates great art. If a choice at all is to be made, it is to be for beauty: for, in search of beauty, an artist very often finds truth as well, whereas in search of truth, he often misses beauty. Poetry must be poetry before it is criticism of life; it must be beautiful before it is true; it must be artistic before it is valuable; it must have the quality of the word before it has the quality of the idea; it must please before it instructs. Johnson blamed Shakespeare because he was so much more careful to please than to instruct. Emerson protested that he "chose to give us pictures, whereas he might have given us doctrines. Why expect doctrines from *Hamlet* any more than from a glorious sunset or a child's smile or Lorraine's landscape or the Taj Mahal. Instructive delight rather than delightful instruction is the real object. That is the aesthete's victory. Beauty and pleasure are in the very nature of poetry. Poetry ceases to be poetry if it is not beautiful, if it is not pleasing, however true it may be. It becomes prosaic philosophy. Poetry that pleases without instructing may not be high poetry; it is poetry all the same. But poetry that instructs without pleasing is unimaginable. It doesn't exist. It is not poetry. Poetry must be poetry before it becomes "criticism of life. But poetry that is also criticism of life is certainly of the higher kind. Better poems can be written on the Fall of Man than on the beauty of the rose, but the mere subject matter does not determine the quality of the poem. The poem on the beauty of the rose or even on the

head of a nail may have better poetic quality than the one on the most sublime subject, though it may not be a substitute for religion, though it may not be of the highest kind. The highest kind has the highest value in it, whatever meaning you may give to that elusive term. Nobility, courage, generosity, pity—all the virtues in the world cannot by themselves make a poem great any more than they can make a face beautiful. They could not make Socrates beautiful. But in a poem as in a face, no perfection of form in their absence can reach the highest beauty. And in a poem, as in a face, the presence of their opposites of vulgarity or morbidity or paltriness or or meanness or cruelty is a flaw for which no perfection of form can atone. "Poetry expressing an inferior philosophy," says George Santayana, "would to that extent be inferior poetry." That is the moralist's victory. To be pleasing is in the nature of poetry; to be instructive is its function. But poetry does not start with its function in view. It never aims; it just hits. Aiming is moralist's business. The moralist teaches; the artist shows. "Life ought to be like that", says the moralist. "Life is like that—look," says the artist. One exhorts; the other exhibits. One tries to influence action; the other tries to awaken perception. Art does not rebuke vice, it depicts it. It does not urge reform; it shows us the reformer. Art is neither meat nor medicine. The artist heals, not as the doctor heals, but as nature heals by bringing the conditions of health. He consoles, not as a priest consoles, but as love and life themselves do. He does not look upon life as a puritan or as a Quaker, but as a man. The poet never sets about with a let-me-make-you-moral attitude. The moral is a by-product, so to say, though the by-product goes to determine the value of the article produced. That is the compromise between the aesthete and the moralist. If the moralist allows to the aesthete that pleasure is the immediate object and is in the very nature of poetry, the aesthete will allow to the moralist the kind of pleasure he demands of it. If the moralist allows that Swinburne and Shelley are poets, the aesthete will not object that Browning

is a greater poet than Swinburne, and Wordsworth a greater poet than Shelley. It is dogmatic to dismiss a large part of poetry as unsubstantial in one's anxiety to make it a substitute for religion. It is more dogmatic to indulge in visionary dreams in the vain hope that all art is dream, that nothing that is not surrealism is art, that the more an artist forgets his surroundings, the greater artist he is. The truth lies between the expressionists and inspirationists on the one hand and the communicationists on the other. What the expressionists should seek is the autonomy of art, its independence of irrelevant interests, personal prejudices, ethical prepossessions, its expression of the whole unified personality of the artist. What the communicationists should seek is its contact with life, its avoidance of mad visions, its sanity and strength. Art is art if the complete personality of the artist is involved and if the vision he expresses is whole. Art is great art if the personality of the artist is great, if his vision is elevated. Those who make religious demands on art think only of the art of the highest kind.

But let us not forget the other, perhaps the more important function of art, the function what Longinus first pointed out—the function to move. In fact, art pleases and instructs by moving. Sidney's art may not be of the highest kind, but Sidney placed his finger on the right point when he said: "Moving is of a higher degree than teaching." Poetry delights us as it moves us with the desire to know, it instructs us as it moves us to do what we know. Shelley's art may not be of the highest kind, but Shelley too put his finger on the right point when he said: "The great instrument of moral good is imagination and poetry administers to the effect by acting upon the cause." No more acute statement on the moral function of art has been made so far. It also explains why religion has done more for morality in life than philosophy. Philosophy represents higher thought than religion, but religion is more imaginative; it appeals to "the great instrument of moral

good." That is why Santayana thinks religion and poetry are identical in essence. Both help people to live fully and to live vitally, and same vitality is sane morality. That is why, when religion is losing its appeal in the scientific and rationalistic world, poetry is being sought as a refuge, as a substitute for it. Poetry like religion appeals to the whole soul of man, to his thoughts as well as feelings. It helps him to live more sanely and to live more vitally. It awakens him from torpor and lifelessness. Moral truths have been the same since the world began. At any rate, to discover them is not the business of poetry. The real difficulty of life is not the search for moral truths. All moral truths are given in a school boy's text-book. It is not knowing but doing, living and being that matters. We do not believe with Socrates that virtue is knowledge; we rather believe with Aristotle that virtue is function, activity. Truths themselves do not lead to activity. It is only the spiritual experience, the vital realisation of truths that leads to action, that conduces to morality. Man needs revitalisation, a reawakening in every age to realise spiritual values afresh, to realise them concretely in flesh and blood.

That is the function of poetry, to give vitality to life, to revive decaying and decayed values, to stir up life-blood. It guarantees that we shall not starve any part of our personality. That is what Arnold meant. For him, religion and poetry and culture meant the same thing. For Arnold, art, like culture, meant the disinterested study and pursuit of perfection. For Shelley, art was the expression of imagination, the unifying faculty. For Mr. Richards, it means perfect organisation of impulses and their greatest possibilities of response and activity. The terms are different belonging to different times. The essence is the same. Art is not this part or that part of life; it is not morality or pleasure; it is not thought or feeling; it is the expression of whole life, unhindered and disinterested. It conduces to unimpeded function of the soul—that is virtue. Aristotle said that long ago.

I

POST-WAR economic life (1919-39) easily divides itself into two distinct periods (1) 1919-29. (2) 1929-39. The first period covers the efforts of the war-worn nations at economic rebuilding; the principal features of the era were the reactions of Versailles, the change over to a peace time economy from a war time economy, the comparative stability and prosperity in world trade and currency in 1921-29 and the attainment of an apparent economic equilibrium.

The artificial foundations of world economic life were amply demonstrated by the onset of the depression from 1929, characterised by deflation, unemployment, reduction of output and fall of national incomes and accompanied by the abandonment of gold, the adoption of a number of expedients of exchange control, clearing agreements and increased protectionism. The result was a striking decline of world trade and the disruption of the international monetary system. There emerged economic or political groupings of mutually exclusive preferential nations, which busied themselves from 1936 onwards in the preparation for the next war. The economics of war and the economics of trade depression constitute the essence of world economic life in the period between the two wars.

But the war and the trade cycle are themselves as much the results as causes of a number of other maladjustments. The international movement of goods and capital has in the post-war period been influenced, by a wide number of heterogeneous and even conflicting factors—political, technological and monetary in character.

II

The technological forces which have operated in the post-war era are mainly—the replacement of natural products by artificial products, the wider diffusion of industrial efficiency through the development of new sources of power, and the revolution of mechanisation in agriculture.

The German search for Ersatz (substitutes) is notorious in recent years. Other artificial substitutes have been invented in nitrate, resin, silk and lumber, while recovery

of used materials obtains in scrap iron and rubber. The present war should certainly intensify the race for substitutes and the recovery of used articles. But the possible restriction of world trade on this account is not likely to be significant at the end of the war.

The wider diffusion of industrial efficiency together with the tendency to decentralisation was seen in the development of electricity and oil as power in countries such as Italy, Sweden, France, Norway, etc. This has been an important cause of reduced specialisation in industrial production and is likely to remain so in the future also.

The mechanisation of agriculture and the extension of capitalist methods to it have brought about agricultural over-production, depressed prices and accumulated land debt. The tendency for prices to rise in favour of primary producers, which was in operation before 1914, was reversed in the post-war period except for the brief intervals of 1923-26 and 1934-36. The present war has already given some prosperity to agricultural countries; but whether over-production can be solved by this is doubtful.

III

Economic nationalism has been an all-embracing cause vitally altering the arteries of world trade and resulting in the replacement of overseas supplies, mainly of agricultural commodities by European countries and of the growth of industrialisation in the Eastern countries leading to the reduction in their imports of manufactured goods from Europe.

The restriction of imports of food-stuffs like wheat and rye into Europe after 1930 was somewhat significant; but imports of animal origin had not fallen. The blockade during the war has given an impetus to such restriction. But the after-war development must be towards a relaxation of such checks. Economic nationalism will surely survive the present war too; but its extreme perversions are likely to be abandoned; for war itself is the highest point of its expression and the end of war should see its abatement.

In the Eastern countries, economic nationalism has assumed the form of industrialisation and is born out of the desire to put an end to foreign exploitation. The effects of eastern industrialisation, while injurious to the older industrial countries in the immediate future may not be permanently restrictive of world trade, as there would be with the progress of industrialisation a corresponding enlarged aggregate demand of consumption of capital goods and even of raw materials from the West. This is mainly dependent on a possible resumption of international lending. On balance, economic nationalism is likely to persist as a potent cause of restriction of world trade.

IV

It is the play of monetary factors which, perhaps, has been responsible for the shrinkage of international trade and threatens to be so in the future also. The chief monetary factors have been the difficult problem of international indebtedness, the instability of exchanges and their control and the maldistribution of gold.

Of the different classes of debts, the last war and reparation debts have all been practically suspended, while the debts of the Central European Powers have been hanging fire. The present war will almost certainly increase the debt burden of Britain and her allies with their colossal rate of waste per day. The agricultural countries on account of their debtor position have suffered serious injury from slump and international trade after 1920.

This tendency is being reversed now on account of the war and will be materially altered at the end of the war. The indebtedness of agricultural countries is not likely to be increased and rather given a suitable economic policy, it is likely to be reduced as revealed in the repatriation of sterling debt in India.

Under the pressure of war conditions, all nations who have already devised measures of exchange control consequent on the world crisis of 1929, have further imposed far-reaching measures of exchange control and the end of the war may see

the removal of many restrictions imposed solely or mainly due to war.

V

Taking a broader view of the question however, it would seem that the control of exchange established during the crisis is likely to find a permanent place in the financial armoury of nations, especially because no nation-state can view with equanimity the surrender of its right to monetary autonomy in periods of external crisis in the interests of a non-existent international order. This is likely to apply with particular force to the critical post-war years.

The one-sided flow of gold to certain countries, particularly U. S. A. in the period after 1920 and on a phenomenal scale since 1934 in lieu of debt payments or interest necessary in face of a restrictive tariff, has generally been recognised as having disrupted the international monetary and lending mechanism.

The movement of gold to the U. S. A. since the outbreak of the war has gathered great speed, and since the beginning of 1940, U. S. gold stock has increased by 18.6 billions. Since 1934, U. S. holding of the visible gold stocks has risen from 34 per cent to 60 per cent. The mounting favourable balances and the transfer of the entire European gold since the present war have still further emphasised the U. S. A. as the regulators of its value.

There is almost a unanimity of opinion as to the lack of purpose in the present policy of mere accumulation and as to the great dangers of a sudden change of policy, either by way of a cessation of gold purchase or of a significant change in its value.

Authoritative pronouncement by Mr. Morgenthau, the Secretary of the Treasury, made it clear that no change in gold policy or no limit to its influx was contemplated. He stated further that the huge reserve of gold that was being built up would be available to repair the ravages of the European war after peace has been restored; and that in any case it would be a reserve from which 'U. S.' further demands could be met without shock to internal economy. The only threat to gold

was the emergence of one or two dictatorships ruling most of the world, which he considered unlikely.

The gold sterilisation policy has proved beyond doubt that for purely domestic needs, the existing stock is superabundant to the point of rendering its management a huge problem, while it is extremely doubtful whether American public opinion would express itself in favour of gold coin and circulation. As to the possible utilisation for post-war economic reconstruction, the Secretary expects naturally to lend it only to friendly powers. He further prefers gold pieces to foreign paper. In his own words: "We do not want to repeat the experiment of war debts."

The experiment of the last war debts has been settled so far as hostile nations are concerned and is unfavourably (to the creditor) suspended so far as the friendly powers are concerned. The U. S. will be repeating the experiment she wishes to avoid if she desires to use its gold for post-war lending, while at the same time leaving the wrecks of the previous experiment uncleared. Further, such a lending policy together with the maintenance of a high tariff would stultify itself and again bring about the vicious circle. The alternative is to face the problems of internal economic disorganisation and readjustment consequential to a reduction of the tariff and relatively free imports. The situation raises at once issues of generosity and skilful management.

VI

Neither the progress of economic technology nor the probable future of economic nationalism seems to contain any inherent and insuperable obstacles to the recovery of world trade. Nor is the trend of declining population so threatening as generally imagined. Nevertheless, the operation of these long-run factors for revival would take a fairly long period of time to make their effects felt; and the intervening period would necessitate readjustments, not without a good deal of friction. Further, the monetary tendencies, whether the cause or the result of the trade movements appear to range themselves against the

non-monetary tendencies with the result that there is the likelihood of the revival of world trade being effectively impeded on that account.

The assumption by each nation of economic and monetary autonomy, though not of autarchy, is not likely to be abated unless the much-wished-for world order is ushered in, and is certainly accentuated by the one-sided play of monetary factors. The future of exchange stability and control rests very largely on how the creditor and richer countries are going to utilise their gold and capital resources and to settle the debt question. This again is determined predominantly by the political atmosphere. Conditions of perpetual fear of war and of actual war are certainly not conducive to a settlement; and yet there is no answer to those who argue that the very failure to effect a timely settlement of the issue has brought about the present war. The task of constructive statesmanship lies in seeking a reconciliation between the forces of nationalism and those of internationalism. The question is not even so much one of the way as of the will to achieve it.

Certain significant tendencies since the outbreak of the present war seem to indicate that while the nation-state would continue in the future as in the past to hold sway, yet in the interests of the very stabilisation of the nation-state, certain groups of nations (as envisaged in the recent Pan-American Conference and the Eastern Group Conference convened in India) binding themselves together as against others would arise. Such alliances which existed even before 1939, are likely to gain further impetus.

The future will depend very largely upon the development of such groups or the frustration of others and upon the mutual relations among them. There are unlimited opportunities for economic collaboration as for endless conflicts. Co-operation, if it is likely to come, will come after the war. If it is conflict which awaits us, it will not come after the present war, but will be merged in it. What actually is in store is more than one can say.

ANCIENT INDIAN REPUBLICS

BY MR. K. V. RAMASWAMI, B.A., B.L.

[A melancholy interest attaches to this article. As we go to Press we have the sad news of the writer's death in a village in the Tanjore district. Mr. Ramaswami was an old contributor to the *Review* and had a flair for historical research and Sanskrit lore. He was the author of most of the chapters in a recent publication of ours—*Sacred Shrines and Cities of India*. We deeply regret to record his untimely end.—Ed. *I. R.*]

THE first great period of Indian History was a period of democracies. For several centuries from the 6th century B.C. downwards, numerous small states filled the whole of Northern India, from the banks of the Indus to the mouth of the Ganges. The peoples who constituted those states were the descendants of the old Vedic tribes and had, by growth and fission, developed into innumerable small consanguineous peoples inhabiting small areas. They were very civilized, active peoples, active alike in the arts of war and peace, and their doings and history fill the pages of early Brahminical and Buddhist literature. These peoples—Kurus, Panchalas, Kosalas, Vatsas, Usinaras, Malavas, Yaudheyas—peoples too numerous to mention, still live in the memory and traditions of India.

The majority of these states were democracies (Samghas, Ganas). These Samghas constitute India's first essay in self-government and are interesting alike for the political institutions they evolved and for the great part they played in building up early Indian culture and civilization. The great evangelical cults of Vaishnavism, Buddhism and Jainism arose among those democratic peoples and out of the teachings of their political leaders or other leading personalities. The Sankhya and Yoga philosophies were also born during this epoch. Literary works—the Brahminical Sutras, Buddhist Pithakas, Panini's Grammar, the defunct books on Politics—works which are the foundation of all subsequent Indian literature and thought are all the products of this period. All this philosophical and literary activity flowed from the freedom and mental energy and the spirit of quest generated by the self-governed Samghas.

Politically, these Samghas form a type remarkably analogous to the city-states of Greece and Italy, made famous by the studies of classical writers, Aristotle and

the rest. They had a division of governmental organs, much like that which obtained among the city-states of Greece—deliberative assemblies, elected Presidents and other officers and the judiciary, and the popular elements were fairly predominant in them. The Indian states being greater in territory and in population than the typical Greek city state, and being more agricultural than commercial in character, developed towards settled oligarchic or moderate democratic government. The Indian Samghas did not reach that full democracy which was the glory of Athens and her imitators. None the less the Indian type is historically interesting and deserves to be studied.

The chief or supreme organ in these states was a large deliberative council—the council of 7,707 'kings' among the Vrijikas, the council of 500 among the Sakyas, the assembly of 5,000 who supplied each an elephant to the state among the Yaudheyas, the senate of elders at Patala, who ruled the state with paramount authority the council of elders among the Ambasthas. This council decided war and peace, chose and controlled the executive, passed laws and possessed all supreme power. The Vajjian assembly had, we are distinctly told, power to pass laws, to burn, exile or inflict death upon the citizens. Elaborate regulations as regards the moving of resolutions, the taking of votes and other matters of procedure seem to have obtained in these councils. The councils, however, were not directly popular but aristocratic or oligarchic. They comprised members of the superior land-owning and military classes though in themselves the councils may be considered to be very large.

The citizens of each Samgha, leaving out slaves and traders, greatly exceeded in number the members of the classes who sat in the ruling assembly.

The executive of these Samghas comprised an elected President (Mukhya) or King (Raja), elective or hereditary and a number of other officers—ministers, generals and so forth. They were all elected by the Supreme Assembly (except in the case of hereditary kings) were amenable to the Assembly and held office for a particular period, usually a year. Among the Vajjians there were a king, a vice-king, a general and a quaestor or treasurer chosen out of the council already mentioned. The chief executive authority among the Sakyas was vested in a king chosen "for what period we do not know" (Rhys Davids) who presided over the assembly when in session and over the state at other times. In Patala the executive consisted of two hereditary kings who were also generals in war and who probably exercised other executive functions conjointly with the senate of elders. The Katas had an elected king. As regards the other republican peoples the Khsudraka-Malavas, the Ambasthas and others—the only executive officers we hear of in the Greek writers are the elected generals. They should have had other elected officers for administrative and judicial purposes, though the Greek writers have not noticed them. The Samghas, like the Greek city states, chose their ambassadors and envoys. The mode of election of these officers is not directly known to us. If we rely upon two instances given by Dr. Jayaswal in his book on "Hindu Polity", the Kings and other officers were elected by votes, for which Salakas on wooden pins were used. It may be pointed out that in the city states of Greece, the election of officers, where lot was not used, was by acclamation or show of hands.

The Samghas had a developed judiciary. The Vajjians had a gradation of courts—the Mahamattas, the Vyoharikas, the Sutradas and then the council of eight and the four executive officers already mentioned, who exercised their jurisdiction individually and in succession. According to Rhys Davids, the judicial administration among the Sakyas was carried on in the assembly at Kapilavastu. With regard to the rest of the Samghas, we have to

presume that the aristocratic councils and the kings, hereditary or elective, exercised judicial functions singly or together.

These democracies promoted, as in other parts of the world, the sense of individual liberty and patriotism and the growth of social virtues. The Brahmanas, a republican tribe who dwelt on the banks of the Indus, according to Plutarch, gave Alexander great trouble during his invasion, they reviled the princes who declared for him and encouraged the free states to revolt from his authority. The Malavas and Yaudheyas who long dwelt in the Punjab and offered successful battle against the Greeks and the Sakas, gave up their fair fields and cities when further aggression broke over their heads and moved down to live in the plateaus of Rajasthan rather than lose their freedom. As regards the social virtues, evidence comes from all over Northern India. The Muchikarnikas, a free tribe of the Punjab, lived an open life in their homes and cities and delighted in public dinners. The Sakyas, Vajjians, Mallas and other Eastern Samgha peoples were characterised by a great brotherly spirit and hospitality. The Great Buddha loved them immensely and spent his life in their midst.

Some of the Samgha peoples displayed a great intellectual activity. The preacher of the Gita, Vasudeva Krishna, was the elected President of the Vrishni Samgha. Buddha was the son of the Sakyan king. Mahavira, the founder of Jainism, was a Vajjian noble. The Katas were a highly learned and intelligent people. Their recension of the Yajurveda was long the leading one in Northern India.

Democratic institutions not only elevated the minds and spirit of the ancient peoples, but seem to have had a beneficent effect on their physical constitution as well—a fact for which there is interesting confirmation in the history of certain Western democracies as well. Arrian says of the Malava ambassadors, who waited on Alexander, that they were all men of uncommon stature and very dignified bearing. They were proud of the liberty which for so many ages they had preserved inviolate.

MYSORE UNDER MIRZA

By "A MYSOREAN"

THE retirement of Sir Miza Ismail from the office of Dewan of Mysore from June 1, brings to a close one of the brightest and most remarkable chapters in the history of modern Mysore.

After the well-known Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, the Dewan, who served the State for eighteen years and of whom it has been said that "he gave his head to Herbert Spencer and his heart to Para Brahma", the period of Sir Mirza Ismail's stewardship extending over fifteen years is the longest in the annals of Mysore. This period, too, will be regarded by this and the coming generations as constituting in many ways a most fruitful chapter in the history of the moral and material advancement of the State. A statesman of a lesser calibre would perhaps have taken many years more to plan what Sir Mirza Ismail has been able to accomplish in a decade and a half. It is to the credit of this great administrator that he has by his unflagging zeal and industry, disinterested labour, high patriotism and uncommon abilities and talents, brought the State of Mysore to a position which today excites the "envy, admiration and despair of almost every other State and many a province in India".

Though the time is not yet arrived for attempting a review of the work of Sir Mirza in Mysore, it is appropriate to say a few words about its most salient features. There was hardly any aspect of the State's progress which did not receive Sir Mirza Ismail's personal devotion and care, or any problem of uplift to which he did not contribute his own distinctive solution. His knowledge of Mysore, its people and its problems was unrivalled. He knew the State inside out; as John Gunther puts it: "Sir Mirza knows every stick and stone in Mysore." There are no beneficent public activity of any kind which did not receive his sympathy and encouragement. But the most signal of his contribution to the evolution of modern Mysore was in the sphere of economic betterment of the people, the word "economic" being used in its most comprehensive sense. Sir Mirza Ismail tackled the problem of economic backwardness of the masses

from more than one angle, but the remarkable fillip that he gave to industrialisation constitutes the corner-stone of his economic policy. During the last fifteen years, Mysore has seen the growth of a large number of both large-scale and small-scale industrial enterprises inaugurated one after another so much so that the State is at present in the fortunate position of being able to manufacture many of its requirements within its own borders and also of contributing in a substantial measure to the volume of India's war effort. State socialism and economic self-sufficiency were the twofold principles which Sir Mirza adopted in prosecuting his policy of industrialising the State. As a result, a number of concerns either wholly owned and run by Government or jointly with private shareholders have come to be established in Mysore. As Sir Mirza Ismail himself said in his broadcast speech:

We are very proud of the products of these factories and at the risk of being called provincial try to set before all true Mysoreans the ideal that they should wash themselves with Mysore soap, dry themselves with Mysore towels, clothe themselves in Mysore silks, ride Mysore horses, eat the abundant Mysore food, drink Mysore coffee with Mysore sugar, build their home with Mysore cement, Mysore timber and Mysore steel, furnish their houses with Mysore furniture and write their letters on Mysore paper.

Side by side with the starting of industrial concerns has proceeded the encouragement of cottage industries, the development of agriculture and, above all, the extension of the facilities of irrigation to a degree unknown before.

The Dewanship of Sir Mirza Ismail will also be long remembered for the promotion of rural uplift activities in which he took deep personal interest. There was no village, however humble, that did not receive its share of attention and no town, however small or obscure, which was not the object of expert town-planning and improvement. Hundreds of towns, big and small, villages and hamlets, have been provided with the modern amenity of electricity. Hospitals, dispensaries and maternity homes have been established in all parts of the State.

One of the most notable features of Sir Mirza's administration is furnished by the large amounts running into tens of lakhs of rupees, which private philanthropists contributed for the promotion of public causes, chiefly in the direction of the provision of medical facilities over all parts of the State. Incidentally these benefactions are a tribute to the personality of Sir Mirza, and an evidence of the sway he held over his fellow-citizens' hearts.

During Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship, the "white coal" resources of Mysore have been fully developed alongside of the increased industrialisation of the State. The Sivasamudram hydro-electrical works, which are among the earliest and best hydro-electrical enterprises in India were enlarged, a new hydro-electric scheme at Shimshapura at a cost of over half a crore of rupees was completed and yet another enterprise of considerable magnitude—the Jog Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme—which is estimated to cost over rupees 2½ crores has been taken up and is well under way. The State Budget today reflects the result of all this increased tempo of the State's economic activity which has been fostered with a rare foresight and imagination combined with a spirit of enterprise uncommon among ordinary administrators. When Sir Mirza took up the reins of Dewanship, the revenue of the State was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3½ crores. As he lays down office, it has risen to nearly Rs. 5 (five) crores. It is worthy of note that this growth in revenue of the State by over a crore has been achieved mainly by the development of the non-tax sources of income.

One can go on writing pages on the valuable services which Sir Mirza has rendered to Mysore in various other spheres of activity. He it was who put Mysore on the map of the world and gave a tremendous stimulus to tourist traffic. He launched a vigorous publicity drive abroad, seconded by equally vigorous efforts at home in the way of conserving archaeological and other treasures for which Mysore is famous, developing its material resources and modernising and beautifying its cities and towns and

creating such unrivalled beauty spots like the Brindavan Gardens.

His contribution to the solution of the larger constitutional problem of India is a matter of history. Sir Mirza has been a consistent and persistent champion of Federation. Sir C. Y. Chintamani, the great Liberal statesman, has summed up in the following words Sir Mirza's work at the Round Table Conference: "No Indian at the R. T. C. played a more honourable part than Sir Mirza Ismail, the able and distinguished Dewan of Mysore. Reasonableness and fairness, non-communalism and zeal for reform characterized all his work." Indeed, a lesser Dewan could justifiably feel proud of achievements in any one of the many and varied spheres of activity to all of which Sir Mirza Ismail has contributed so richly.

It is a matter of the deepest regret to all and to none more perhaps than to Sir Mirza himself that he is laying down his office on the eve of achieving some more objectives for the realization of which he has laboured all through his career as Dewan. The retrocession of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is one of the foremost of his unfinished tasks. When this becomes a *fait accompli* in the future, Mysore should gratefully acknowledge its debt of gratitude to Sir Mirza for his persistent advocacy of the cause and for his deep patriotism. The abolition of the subsidy is another of his partly finished tasks. In fifteen years the burden of subsidy has been reduced by nearly Rs. 16 lakhs, and when in course of time this iniquitous impost completely disappears, not a little of the credit should go to Sir Mirza Ismail who did so much at the Round Table Conference discussions to have the principle of abolition of the subsidy accepted by the British Government.

With achievements so rich and varied, with a record of statesmanship so luminous and with an essentially non-communal outlook and a personality so full of charm, Sir Mirza has, at fifty-eight, a future which should prove to be even brighter than his past.

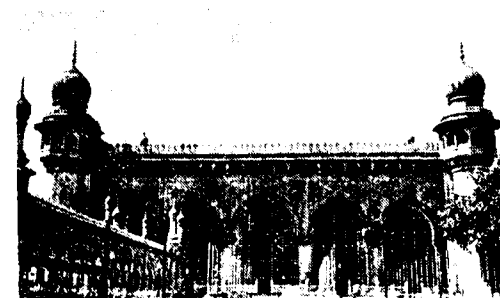
Where Royalty is Laid to Rest—Mecca Masjid

By MR. E. EASWARAN

HAVING seen the Mecca Masjid in Hyderabad before it was completed, Tavernier, the famous traveller, wrote:

About fifty years since, they began to build a magnificent Pagod in the city, which would have been the fairest in all India had it been finished. The stones are to be admired for their bigness. And that wherein the Nich is made, which is on that side where they say their prayers, is an entire Rock of such a prodigious bulk, that it was five years before five or six hundred men continuously employed, could hew it out of its place. They were also forced to roll it along upon an Engine with wheels upon which they brought it to the Pagod, and several affirmed to me that there were fourteen hundred oxen to draw it.

Tavernier was not exaggerating when he wrote this, and Mecca Masjid is considered to be one of the finest mosques in all India. It was commenced in 1617 A.D. by Sultan Abdullah Qutb Shah,



MECCA MASJID

who, after inviting the learned and pious men of the city, asked them to have the foundation-stone laid by one who had never missed his prayers. But as none from the congregation would come forward, the Sultan himself laid the first stone by saying that he had never missed even his "Tahaj-Jud" (a prayer repeated after midnight) ever since his twelfth year.

Abdullah Qutb Shah died before its completion and the work was carried on under his successor Abul Hasan who, however, was sent into captivity by the Emperor Aurangzeb before the mosque was quite finished. Aurangzeb then inspected the mosque and ordered that the work should be completed with the exception of the minarets, which were to remain incomplete as symbolic of wordly

ambition which always remains unsatisfied. When the Emperor was requested for further decoration of the mosque, he replied with a famous couplet:—

Kare Duniya Kase tamam nakard,
Har chi giraid mukhtasar giraid.

(The transactions of the world have never been completed by any one: consequently impose upon yourself as little as possible.)

The Alamgir was as intolerant of Shias as he was of Hindus and issued a Firman consecrating Mecca Masjid for the exclusive worship of the Sunnis.

Standing in the heart of Hyderabad, the mosque is 225 feet long, 180 feet wide and 75 feet high and occupies one side of a vast paved quadrangle 360 feet square. It consists of triple vestibules with fifteen arches in each row and five masonic arches in front, the northern and southern extremities being surmounted by two large domes. The two lofty minarets in front and the sun-dial of the court-yard belong to the reign of Aurangzeb.

To the left of the quadrangle are the graves of all the successors of Nizam Ali Khan, who was the first king interred here. The graves of many of the relatives of past Nizams are close by. A canopy has been recently erected to preserve the royal tombs.

On either side of the quadrangle are two buildings in which the Koran is expounded and taught by learned and religious men. One of the rooms in them contains a hair of the Prophet and other sacred relics. About the centre of the court-yard is a small cistern, close to which are a pair of polished stone slabs, each about eight feet in length, now used as seats, which are said to have originally formed part of a Hindu temple at Maiseram.

"If the pilgrimage of the noble Kaaba (in Mecca) is not attainable to thee, come and pray in the Kaaba of the Deccan" runs a couplet composed by a poet in commemoration of the building of the Mecca Masjid.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES AND WAR

BY PROF. B. J. VASWANI, M.A.

THE shadows of War lengthen over our homeland, and the peril of external aggression and internal ravage is no longer the mere hobgoblin of chicken-hearts. What is the nation going to do in this emergency? It is true, India has not been made to feel that Britain's war is its own war nor trained in the mechanics of modern warfare to beat off external aggression, and one may presume that the Government of India will face that problem in its own way. But the problem of internal peace and security, endangered by the deeply deteriorating war situation, confronts all the towns and villages of India, and it is this problem which I feel the Universities of India can substantially solve for the nation. The pick of India's youth is in their keeping and no section of the country's population can help maintain peace and security with greater sense of responsibility and honour than the thousands of young men who flock our colleges in all parts of the country. Will the Universities in India continue doling out dull normalities in these abnormal times, or will they step out of the conventional ruts of academic outlook and routine to give a much-needed re-shaping to education? Will they still lie entrenched behind the crumbling citadel of customary self-complacency, or make a vigorous attempt to mobilize the dynamic idealism of youth for urgent national service? I am convinced from my 28 years' experience of extensive contacts with college students that there is enough of manhood still left among them, and that with a proper approach, they could be made to feel thrilled by the prospect of a life of patriotic

adventure. If the Universities, the Colleges, the Professors, the leaders of student movements call out the country's youth for the national emergency, they could be organized into a splendid auxiliary force about 2½ lakhs strong.

Times of trouble are ahead of us all, and it is only appropriate that the Universities in India should seize this opportunity of organizing the youth of the nation to be men. I suggest that for the duration of war, every college affiliated to every University should be converted partly into a Civic Guard Centre. For this purpose, an immediate reorganisation of curricula should be undertaken so that a good deal of chaff in the content of our educational system will be thrown out, and we will get a kernel of realistic vital studies which should not require more than two periods of lecturing and listening per day. The Professors and students would thus be left free to undertake training and service in defence of the nation's hearths and homes. This war-time syllabus of academic studies and national service with a system of exemptions earned by zeal and valour will make each College in the country such a social centre as none has ever been, and one year of *this education* in the Colleges will do more for each individual Collegian and for the nation than the normal four-year Course for graduation has ever done. And our entire system of University education will be placed on a more stable foundation for all time to come.

Will the Universities bestir themselves for the inauguration of this desirable drive in time for the next academic year? It is a testing time for all, and I trust the Universities in India will have the vision and the courage to make it possible for the youth of the nation to play the noble role of the defenders of its honour and safety in the hour of its need.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

"Talking Points on India"

IN a recent interview, Dr. Rajendra Prasad pointed out that a mere change in the personnel of the India Office would by no means solve the Indian problem. For, unless the British Government as a whole is responsive to Indian aspiration, there is little hope of a change for the better. That dictum finds strange confirmation in a document recently brought to light by the enterprise of a press correspondent. It is no other than the pamphlet containing the so-called "talking points" to speakers on India, supplied by the British Ministry of Information.

It is astonishing that a responsible Government should have countenanced the issue of a document so glaring in its utter disregard for truth and so disreputable to its sense of fairness. Fancy a decent Government, after repeated promises of Dominion Status to India, giving this unabashed piece of counsel to its speakers.

Say nothing about the intentions of His Majesty's Government beyond the general aim towards Dominion Status.

This bare-faced attempt to hoodwink the public passes for diplomacy. It is exactly what a former Viceroy described as "breaking to the heart the words of promise uttered to the ear". To quote the very candid words of Lord Lytton:

We all know that these claims and expectations can never be fulfilled. We have had to choose between prohibiting them (the natives of India) and cheating them, and we have chosen the least straightforward course. . . . Since I am writing confidentially I do not hesitate to say that both the Governments of England and India appear to me up to the present moment unable to answer satisfactorily the charge of having taken every means in their power of "breaking to the heart the words of promise they had uttered to the ear".

Who can deny after this the imputation that the British Government does not

intend to part with its power in spite of all tall talks about freedom and democracy after the war. There is a familiar ring in the justification offered:

Agreement between different communities and interests in India is a *sine qua non* for its success.

The rest of the notes is of a piece with this. It is, as a contemporary put it, "a mischievous and malicious collection of half-truths, suggestions and innuendoes about a whole people". Here is a gem in the true Miss Mayo style:

The Oriental sense in values is completely different to the Europeans, e.g., nepotism is a vice to us, a virtue to them.

And then follow facts and arguments distorted beyond recognition. About the achievements of British rule, the justification for the poverty and ignorance of the Indian peasant, about the so-called industrialisation and growing prosperity of India, there has always been a heated "controversy". Much is made of the fact that India does not pay an actual tribute to England. But any tiro in economics could prove that money is drained in a multitude of ways far in excess of any tribute that previous foreigners had extorted from the country.

It would be tedious and unnecessary to examine at any length this monstrous catalogue of "misinformation". It is a stain on decent Government. No wonder the *New Statesman* has urged that "this compilation of half truths and glaring omissions should be suppressed with apologies to the intelligence of this nation".

As we go to Press, we learn that the pamphlet has been withdrawn; but it has already done all the mischief it could. War time morals are proverbially low and it is a pity to think that the governing class in England should be so perilously affected by the malady.

Is India Really Prosperous?

The myth of India's prosperity so glibly held by Mr. Amery and others is challenged by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah in a vigorous statement to the Press. Mr. Amery is reported to have said:

"India is prosperous. There is more revenue for the Central and Provincial Governments, and not only under those Provincial Governments carrying on under democratic institutions, but there is a great deal of active social progress going on all the time."

Sir Ibrahim examines the Secretary of State's remarks in Parliament in the light of the conclusions of the Income-tax report published by the Central Board of Revenue.

According to this official report there are in this country the huge number of 2,85,940 assesses with an income of Rs. 2,000 or £150 per annum and over. On the basis of a population of 300 millions in British India, this figure works out at one-tenth of one per cent. of the population.

Is that evidence of India's prosperity?

In 1938-39, there were in Britain, with a population of 45 millions, 539 individual assesses with an income of £40,000 and over per annum. Contrasting this with what obtains in India, Sir Ibrahim points out:

In British India, with a population of 300 millions, the number of individual assesses with an income of Rs. 5 lakhs and over is the huge figure of 9!

That gives us a measure of India's prosperity!

Sir Shanmukham Chetty

Sir Shanmukham Chetty's retirement from the Dewanship of Cochin after six years of successful and beneficent administration, though a distinct loss to the State, must be counted a gain to the wider public of India. Young, vigorous and forward looking Sir Shanmukham was pre-eminently fitted for the peculiar task of "blending the old world conservatism of the late Maharaja with the forward looking politics of his trusted ministers". The Cochin Harbour and the New Reforms

stand out as the symbol of his policy of giving the little state a significant place in the map of India.

One of Sir Shanmukham's talent and ambition cannot long be expected to be confined to the comparatively narrow sphere of a small state; and he has naturally drifted to the more congenial and accustomed atmosphere of national service. The Government of India's choice of the ex-Dewan to lead the purchasing mission to America is a tribute to Sir Shanmukham's undoubted abilities to cope with large scale business deals.

India For Indians

At a recent University gathering in a Provincial town in England, the Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State for India, made a striking observation that India will be governed by "India in India for India" and that there will be no interference from Whitehall. He also said that he had the authority of His Majesty's Government for making that statement. The declaration, striking as it is, need make no great difference in the present status of India, as it is felt that it is merely aimed at giving more power to the Viceroy and his British advisers in the emergency situation created by the war. And yet an attempt has been made to explain away even that statement. It is reported that the Duke's speech was in no sense a formal declaration of policy and did not in any way modify the Viceroy's August offer. *Reuter* is made to explain that official circles in London feel that there is no new and sudden development in Indian policy. One can see in all this tedious explanation the hesitant hand of Mr. Amery who is yet unable to make up his mind.

No wonder that the report of his impending withdrawal from the India Office has been received in this country with a certain degree of unconcern.

Tagore's Indictment of Britain

Miss Rathbone, M.P., has come in for a severe rebuke from the Poet Rabindranath. In an open letter addressed to Non-co-operators, she has attempted to impale the Congress on the horns of a dilemma. They are "bating yet aiding Hitler", she says. Replying to her homily on the benefits of British rule, Dr. Tagore asks:

Have all the other peoples in the world waited for the British to bring them enlightenment? It is sheer insolent self-complacency on the part of our so-called English friends to assume that had they not 'taught' us we would still have remained in the Dark Ages.

Stung by the taunts of outsiders at the flight of the people from the scenes of riots, the Poet breaks into a frenzy and retorts:

Examples are not wanting in history when even fully armed warriors have shrunk before superior might, and contingencies have arisen in the present war when even the bravest among the British, French and Greek soldiers have had to evacuate the battle-field in Europe, because they were overwhelmed by superior armaments—but when our poor, unarmed and helpless peasants, encumbered with crying babes, flee from homes, unable to protect them from armed *goondas*, the British officials perhaps smile in contempt at our cowardice.

Christian Tribute to Gandhiji's Work

While Christian Europe has not found it practicable to follow the way of Christ in the tragic situation created by the war, there is no doubt there are voices here and there still hearkening to the voice of religion and peace. Gandhiji's counsel of perfection may have seemed impracticable in the stress of world circumstance, but there are ample evidences of his influence among persons of diverse persuasions. Only the other day, the Bishop of Guntur observed,

that Mahatma Gandhi had, perhaps, done more to bring the influence of Christ to bear on India than any other non-Christian worker in India.

A similar confession was made by Bishop Pakenham Walsh at the Kodaikanal Ashram. Significantly enough, he praised the *ahimsa* ideal of Gandhiji and his faith that as a suffering servant of God, we could in the end conquer the world and set an example to the whole world.

Hindu Maha Sabha and Direct Action

The Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha, meeting at Calcutta, has decided not to implement its Madura resolution threatening to resort to direct action in certain circumstances. So far so good. Not that there was the slightest fear or possibility of a body like the Hindu Maha Sabha launching an aggressive campaign of civil disobedience. But it was odd to criticise the Congress and unwittingly fall in line with it with a programme which it knows it cannot carry out with any hope of success. Any attempt at direct action would have failed miserably and the decision has saved the Sabha from an extremely embarrassing situation brought about by the folly of a few hot heads. The Maha Sabha has cleverly got out of its awkward commitment.

Scindia's New Enterprise

A landmark in the industrial history of India was made on June 21, when Dr. Rajendra Prasad laid the foundation-stone of the first ship-building yard at Vizagapatam. The story of the persistent efforts made by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and its final triumph over all obstacles has been told by Mr. Walchand Hirachand with a vividness of detail that has won for this great enterprise the support and goodwill of the whole country. With a coastline of 4,500 miles, India has an indefeasible right to possess a great and thriving shipping industry and command the coastal trade of the Peninsula. The revival of this much neglected industry is an event of national importance, and Scindia's efforts might ultimately lead to the fruition of the dream of one of India's leaders, who said:

I am impatient to see Indian ships carrying the flag of India across distant seas to far away countries.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

BY "CHRONICLER"

The Last of the Kaisers

IN the death of Wilhelm II. the last of the Kaisers of the German Empire at Doorn at the great age of 82, the world loses a man whose name became, during the last world-war, a symbol for undiluted hatred or veneration.

Whether and to what extent he was responsible for the action which precipitated the first world crisis, or whether he was a weak instrument of other men and events, is a question which has been the subject of enormous debate. Wilhelm himself wished the world to believe that he was "really not a bad sort of a fellow". Some authorities held that Wilhelm suffered from an inferiority complex which affected his character and temperament as a consequence of an accident at birth.

Called to the throne at the age of 29, the young Kaiser is said to have resolved from the day of his accession to make of the monarchy an absolute autocracy. According to some authorities, almost to the end of the 1911-18 war, he refused to believe that the struggle could end otherwise than by the triumph of Germany. It was, therefore, a disillusioned man who crossed the Dutch frontier into exile on November 10, the day before the Armistice was signed.

For twenty-three years, he has lived the life of a country gentleman in Holland, engaged for the most part in domestic vocations and in giving rulings about the eccentric activities of younger Hohenzollerns. So far as history is concerned, the ex-Kaiser was dead when he abdicated.

He watched closely the development of Nazism in Germany and was understood to favour the Nazi regime as fostering Germany's recovery, while not approving its anti-Jewish attitude.

Russo-German War

Perhaps the greatest surprise of the year was the declaration of war between Germany and Russia on the morning of June 22. It was a surprise equalled only by the Russo-German Agreement of 1939. Mr. Churchill, speaking over the radio the same day, observed:

At four o'clock this morning Hitler attacked and invaded Russia. All his usual formalities of portly were observed with scrupulous technique. A non-aggression treaty had been solemnly signed and was in force between the two countries. No complaint had been made by Germany of its non-fulfilment. Under its cloak of false confidence the German armies grew up in immense strength along a line which stretched from the White Sea to the Black Sea, their air fleets and armoured divisions slowly and methodically took up their stations. Then suddenly, without declaration of war, without even an ultimatum, German bombs rained down from the sky upon Russian cities. German troops violated Russian frontiers and an hour later, the German Ambassador who, during the night before, was lavishing assurances of friendship—almost of an alliance—upon the Russians called upon the Russian Foreign Minister to tell him a state of war existed between Germany and Russia.

The same old technique! Such is the sanctity attached to Treaties in Christian Europe. The result is the repetition, as Mr. Churchill said, "on a far larger scale the same kind of outrage against every form of signed contract and international faith which we have witnessed in Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and which Hitler's accomplice and jackal, Mussolini so faithfully violated in the case of Greece."

Announcing the decision of His Majesty's Government at this grave crisis, the Prime Minister said:

We have but one aim and one single irrevocable purpose. We are resolved to destroy Hitler and every vestige of the Nazi regime. We shall give whatever help we can to Russia and to the Russian people. We shall appeal to all our friends and allies in every part of the world to take the same course and pursue it steadfastly to the end.

During the seven days of the war there has been terrific struggle over 8,000 square miles. The struggle is swaying to and fro over a vast battlefield ranging from Minsk, the White Russian capital, in the north, to the important Polish town of Lwow in the south.

JULY 1941]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

431

Allies' Conference

A resolution to continue the struggle against German aggression until victory and that there could be no peace so long as the German military threat to free peoples continued was adopted at a meeting of representatives of all Allied Governments under Mr. Churchill.

The following is the text of the resolution adopted at the Conference:—

"The Government of Great Britain and the Governments in Ireland and Canada, the Government of Belgium, the Provisional Czechoslovak Government, the Governments of Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia and representatives of General DeGaulle, Leader of the Free French men, engaged together in the fight against oppression are resolved,

Firstly, that they will continue the struggle against German and Italian aggression until victory is won and they will mutually assist each other in their struggle to the utmost of their respective capacities.

Secondly, that there can be no settlement, peace and prosperity so long as free peoples are coerced by violence into submission to domination by Germany or her associates or live under the threat of such coercion.

Thirdly, that the only true basis of enduring peace is the willing co-operation of free peoples in a world in which, relieved of the menace of aggression, all may enjoy economic and social security and that it is their intention to work together and with other free peoples both in war and peace to this end."

Turko-German Agreement

The text of the Turkish-German treaty of friendship signed at Ankara on June 18 by Von Papen and M. Sarajoglu consists of three articles which state:

1. Germany and Turkey bind themselves mutually to respect the integrity and inviolability of their national territory and not to resort to any measures direct or indirect against treaty partner.

2. Germany and Turkey bind themselves in future in all questions touching their common interests to have friendly contact with each other in order to reach an understanding in the treatment of such questions.

The third article provides for ratification which will be exchanged in Berlin.

The treaty is valid for ten years with the possibility for prolongation.

A Democratic Alliance

An outspoken leading article in the official Chinese organ *Central Daily News* advocates democratic alliance especially of Britain, the United States and China.

The newspaper sees the United States as the centre of a world army fighting against the Axis, Britain as the left wing and China as the right wing. Any success against either wing must affect the entire camp.

The Late King of Siam

Ex-King Prajadhipok of Siam died after a heart attack at his home in Virginia Water, Surrey, on May 30. He abdicated in 1935 after a prolonged period of disagreement with the authorities in Bangkok and took up the quiet life of a country gentleman in England. He was succeeded by the boy King Mahidol aged 16, a Council of Regency being appointed to act during the King's minority.



"I hope Indians will realise the importance of patronising only Indian Insurance Institutions."

—Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Place your Life Business with INDIAN Insurance Companies only.

April '42.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

- May 28. President Roosevelt proclaims a state of national emergency.
- Vichy assures America that neither the fleet nor the colonies will be given up.
- May 29. British Government withdraws conscription from N. Ireland in deference to de Valera's warning.
- May 30. Standing Committee of Editors' Conference meets at Simla.
- May 31. Iraqi rebels sign armistice with Britain.
- June 1. Imperial forces withdraw from Crete.
- June 2. Petain Cabinet discusses Darlan's plans.
- Hitler meets Mussolini at Bremner.
- June 3. Germans get into Syria.
- June 4. Ex-Kaiser of Germany is dead.
- Alexandria is bombed.
- June 5. Annual Conference of British Labour Party endorses labour executives' memorandum on peace aims.
- Khaksars are declared unlawful.
- June 6. Defence Advisory Committee is established.
- Roosevelt refutes rumours of peace offer.
- June 7. Sir Stafford Cripps returns to London for consultation.
- Germans mine Cyprus coast.
- June 8. Free French forces and British troops enter Syria.
- Alexandria is evacuated.
- June 9. Turkey is cut off from Syria.
- Army takes over U. S. air craft factory.
- June 10. Mr. Churchill replies to criticisms in the Commons.
- Mussolini declares that Italy will occupy the whole of Greece.
- June 11. President Roosevelt presents a report of the operations of the Lease and Lend Act.
- June 12. Allies' Conference in London decides to continue the fight with Hitler to the finish.
- June 13. Indian delegation led by Sir G. S. Bajpai leaves for Burma.
- Allied troops surround Damascus.
- June 14. Roosevelt orders freezing of Axis assets.
- June 15. Japanese Navy moves southwards.
- German assurance to Turkey.
- June 16. German Consulates in U. S. A. are closed.
- June 17. German-Turkish pact is signed.
- Vichy resists allied attack in Syria.
- June 18. Indo-Burma Conference in Rangoon.
- June 19. Germany closes U. S. Consulates.
- Oxford Doctorate is conferred on President Roosevelt.
- June 20. Mr. Roosevelt indicts German methods.
- June 21. Dr. Rajendra Prasad lays foundation-stone of the Scindia Shipbuilding Yard in Vizagapatam.
- June 22. German invasion of Russia.
- Mr. Churchill broadcasting assures all help to Russia.
- June 23. Lithuania secedes from the Soviet.
- U. S. A. Government condemns German attack on Soviet.
- June 24. Sea battle in the Baltic.
- Commons debate: Mr. Eden outlines British attitude to Soviet.
- June 25. Sweden agrees to the passage of German troops.
- Leningrad is ablaze. Germans enter Vilna.
- June 26. Germany is launching eight offensives.
- June 27. Earth tremors felt in different centres in India.
- Gandhi-Munshi correspondence is released.
- June 28. Russian resistance to German push beyond Minsk.
- June 29. Vichy breaks off relations with the Soviet.
- Council of National Liberal Federation meets in Poona.
- June 30. Germans claim capture of Lwow and Libau.
- Death is reported of M. Paderewski Polish pianist and statesman.



The WORLD of BOOKS



SPRITUAL RELIGION. By Dr. James Baille. George Allen & Unwin. Price 1sh.

This booklet is a reprint of the author's article in the *Hibbert Journal* for April 1932. It gives us a splendid account of the nature and function of genuine religion. Spiritual experience is the core of mysticism. Mysticism is the inward essence of religion. In order to have spiritual experience, Dr. Baille exhorts men to believe in the threefold values of Christianity, Faith, Hope and Charity. What is essential to true religion is unremitting moral life. Ethical excellence and not ceremonial purity is necessary for spiritual realisation. Dr. Baille's book is an effective attack on institutional religions which undermine the true spirit of genuine religion.

INTRODUCTION TO SAI BABA; SRI SAI BABA'S CHARTERS AND SAYINGS. By B. V. Narasimha Swami. 74, Loyd's Road, Royapettah, Madras. Price Rs. 2-12.

The Saint of Shirdi, near Kopergaon, Bombay Presidency, holds a high and an abiding place in the hearts of a large number of devotees. Though he passed away in 1918 from this earthly body, his followers believe that after life, as during it, the Saint continues to guide and help and inspire them. Sri Narasimha Swami has set out in these two books an account of the Saint's life and gives his teachings on a large number of topics and relates numerous instances of the Saint's miraculous doings in helping his devotees in sorrow and sickness and guiding them in their path to self and God-realisation.

55

WHEN PEACOCKS CALLED. By Hilda Macdowell Seliguran. Published by John Lane. The Bodley Head. 7s. 6d.

A novel nobly conceived and brilliantly written of perhaps the brightest chapter in Indian History, in language and rhythm rising at times as in the love making of the Prince Asoka and the Commoner Devi to lyric heights; resounding to the beating of drums and the blare of trumpets as in the war scenes of Chandragupta and even of Asoka himself; sublimating state craft and military achievement into the realisation of an empire, in which swords were literally beaten into ploughshares.

Like the beautiful jewelled dagger it treats of, the book is studded with many precious thoughts and pithy sayings, the quintessence of ancient wisdom: patience is the key to joy, and haste the key to sorrow; gold diminishes with using; wisdom increases with use; the river of God's grace never dries up; in the happiness of the people lies the happiness of the king; when a man lives nearest to nature, simply and sincerely, dropping all false motives, then freedom and happiness meet; and love of man for man should be the guiding principle of human conduct.

CONCISE GENERAL ASTRONOMY. By the Rev. O. R. Walkey and Dr. H. Subramania Iyer, Trivandrum.

The book is a very interesting and instructive publication and serves as a complement to the text-book of Astronomy published by Dr. H. Subramania Iyer. It is concise, although it traverses from ancient astronomy of prehistoric times down to the multitudinous problems arising out of modern astrophysics.

ANNIE BESANT: A WOMAN AND LEADER. being reminiscences of Sri Prakasa, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), BAR.-AT-LAW, M.L.A., (Central). Published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Re. 1-12. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co. Madras).

Mr. Sri Prakasa, the son of Dr. Bhagawan Das, who was for long associated with Mrs. Besant in the management of the Central Hindu College, Benares, came to know that remarkable lady even from his childhood. And in this book of reminiscences, he gives an unusually vivid and intimate portrait of Mrs. Besant as she was in her daily life. She was apparently one of those rare persons who improve on closer acquaintance. Whether or not one agreed with all her views and enthusiasms, one cannot deny that she inspired respect and called forth affection wherever she went. Mr. Sri Prakasa, though far from being a devoted disciple, came under that overwhelming spell. And in this volume, he has tried with a simplicity and sincerity that deserve high praise to recreate for us the fascination of her personality. No one who is interested in Mrs. Besant can afford to neglect this revealing work.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES BOARD: STATUTORY AND OTHER NOTICES. FOURTH SERIES. Manager of Publications, Delhi. Rs. 2-4.

This publication, the fourth of the Series, is intended to facilitate reference to Statutory Notifications and other Notices issued by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India in matters relating to the Trade and Commerce of British India in connection with the war. It covers the period from the 1st of June 1940 to the 31st of August 1940.

CONCEPTION OF MATTER ACCORDING TO NYAYA-VAISESHIKA. By Umesh Misra, M.A., D.Litt. Allahabad University, Bank Road, Allahabad. Rs. 6.

Works in English on the Nyaya Vaisesika are comparatively rare. Keith's is authoritative but very condensed. Faddegon's book (to which there is no reference unfortunately in the present work) is critical and detailed but not as comprehensive as might be desired. The book under review provides a more comprehensive and clear account than either of these, though in critical value it falls short of either in some respects. Planned originally as a thesis for the D.Litt., it has been revised partly to give effect to the suggestions of the examiners and partly to include a chapter on Atman, the treatment of which, though not coming strictly within the scheme of the book, was considered a necessary supplement to the discussion of "Matter". There is abundant evidence of careful painstaking scholarship, and the documentation is very full.

THE NEW YEAR BOOK, 1941. Edited by J. Guha Thakurta. S. C. Sarkar & Sons, Ltd., Calcutta.

The need for a handy and reliable book of reference for the lay reader and the businessman alike can hardly be over-estimated. Mr. Thakurta's compilation is essentially a book of general knowledge containing facts and statistics mostly taken from official and reliable sources. The sections on war and sport are specially contributed by competent writers. The Who's Who is rather meagre, but in due course it will doubtless be made more comprehensive. The copious index in the opening pages facilitates easy reference for a book of such varied facts and information.

THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX ACT: A STUDY. By B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu and S. Thiruvengadathan. Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.

The volume under review embodies the results of an enquiry conducted into the working of the Madras Sales Tax in the South Arcot District in the first six months of its operation from October 1939.

The first six sections of the book are devoted to giving an account of the sales tax in foreign countries and India and to a consideration of the purposes of the levy as well as the criticisms to which it gave rise. The authors take the view that the purpose of the tax was the financing of prohibition and not fiscal reconstruction.

The problem of the sales tax is in essence the problem of its administration. The present enquiry has revealed that not only are there different types of evasion which are sure to disappear with the closing of legislative loop-holes, but the difficulties of double taxation are also real and most noticeable in the ground-nut oil industry, where the levy of the tax on the sale of oil and cake has led unfortunately to the depression of wages. Relief is due to this industry by way of exemption from taxation of the sale of oil and cake.

The authors themselves have admitted a number of limitations, viz., the restricted area and period of enquiry, changes in costs and prices since the outbreak of the war and inadequate data on many points which might, perhaps, vitiate the general character of the conclusions drawn; nevertheless the present work being the first investigation of its kind on the actual working of the tax and of a series to follow deserves a warm welcome.

1. **TALKS WITH SWAMI VIVEKANANDA** Re. 1-8.
2. **PRACTICAL VEDANTA.** By Swami Vivekananda. As. 10.
3. **MODERN INDIA.** By Vivekananda. As. 4.
4. **SPIRITUAL TALKS.** By A Disciple. Re. 1-8. Publishers, Advaita Ashrama, Alameda, Calcutta.

The four books under review give us a very clear and comprehensive account of the spiritual personality and teaching of the saint-philosopher of India, Swami Vivekananda. The great spiritual movement of Ramakrishna is best expressed by the Swamiji. The other movements of Hinduism like the Brahmo Samaj and the Arya Samaj have violently attacked certain of the rickety institutions of the Hindu social order, such as the caste system, untouchability, child marriage, etc. The Ramakrishna Movement is not against all that is ancient. It is out to do away with the evils of the system and are not against the system itself. The teaching of the Swamiji is the attitude of a wise conservative, "a disposition to preserve what is good in tradition and an ability to improve on tradition".

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE OXFORD PAMPHLETS. (Further additions to the Series). i. **WHAT ACTS OF WAR ARE JUSTIFIABLE** by A. L. Goodhart; ii. **LIES AS ALLIES OR HITLER AT WAR** by Viscount Maugham; iii. **SOUTH AFRICA** by E. A. Walker; iv. **THE ARABS** by H. A. R. Gibb; v. **THE ORIGINS OF THE WAR** by E. L. Woodward. Oxford University Press, Bombay and Madras.

INDIAN SHIPPING: A case study of the working of Imperialism. By Asoka Mehta. Published by N. T. Shreff, French Bridge, Bombay.

PRAYERS TO SRI JAGADAMBA CHAMUNDESWARI. By L. Iswari Dasa. Bangalore Press, Bangalore.

BAPU. By Ganshyandas Birla. Translated into Tamil by A. Subbiah. Lalitha & Co., 289, Linga Chetty St., Madras.

Hyderabad

THE NIZAM'S WARNING

H. E. H. the Nizam has issued a *firman*, through a *Gazette Extraordinary* warning speakers at religious meetings to desist from making irrelevant speeches and reciting poems of a political character. Such objectionable activities, says the *firman*, should be abandoned in these days of war when peace and tranquillity are in danger. Otherwise, restrictive rules would have to be applied to such meetings.

EDUCATION FUND

On the recommendation of the Executive Council, the Nizam has sanctioned a proposal for the creation in the State of an educational fund of rupees two lakhs called Madras Deccan Fund in memory of the mother of the Nizam.

The income accruing from the investment of the Fund will be utilised in granting educational scholarships to boys and girls without any distinction of caste or creed.

STATE RAILWAY WORKSHOPS

The Nizam's State Railway Workshops have been placed on a manufacturing basis to produce war materials in co-ordination with the Public Works Department. The Air Transport Department of the Railway is concentrating on turning out trained cadre staff sufficient to constitute the nucleus of a flight unit, while the Road Transport Department has undertaken to train mechanic-drivers for the Indian Army.

THE NIZAM'S GIFT TO ALIGARH

To perpetuate the memory of his mother, His Exalted Highness the Nizam, who is Chancellor of the Muslim University of Aligarh, has offered to bear the cost of a mosque at the university. The mosque will be named Majid Zahra after the Nizam's mother.

Mysore

SURPLUS BUDGET FOR MYSORE

Thanks to the wise husbanding of the State's resources, the total revenues of the Mysore State have been progressively increasing year after year. It must, indeed, be a matter of satisfaction to the Government that along with the bold industrial policy involving an expenditure of several lakhs and the initiation of several new schemes calculated to increase the prosperity of the ryots, there has been surplus since 1936.

The total revenues for 1911-12, according to the budget estimates prepared for the Representative Assembly which met on June 10, come up to rupees four and a half crores. All the departments of Government will be well provided with funds, and adequate provision has been made for the continuance of the Jog Falls Hydro-electric Scheme.

A special feature of the budget for the new year will be the allotment of additional funds for the expansion of primary education.

NEW MYSORE MINISTRY

Under the constitutional reforms embodied in the Government of Mysore Act, 1910, the Council of Ministers was constituted on May 5. The Council is composed of the following:—

Dewan: Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rao. Ministers: Rajamantrapravina K. V. Anantaraman, Rajasevaprakta A. V. Ramanathan, Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda and Mr. J. Mahomed Imam. At the Secretariat the Ministers were sworn in by Mr. B. T. Kesava Ayyangar, Chief Secretary to Government in the Dewan's Chambers.

Baroda

CO-OPERATION IN WAR EFFORTS

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor for the successful prosecution of the war. Permission is, therefore, given by Government for recruitment on voluntary basis of technical and clerical personnel required by the Government of India from among the subjects of the State, including Government servants provided their services can be spared by the head of the department concerned without detriment to the requirements of the State. The general lien of Government servants whose services can be lent to the Government of India will be kept on their present posts.

The period of service under the Government of India will be considered as service in the State for all purposes.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

A training school has been established at Deodarda by the Government with a view to improve the status of the Thakarda, Rabari, Waghri and other backward classes in Mehsana district by educating their children. Education is imparted in the institution in agriculture, poultry and cattle-breeding, carpentry, smithy and weaving as well as primary education so that on leaving the institution the student is able to carry on his vocation independently.

The boarders belonging to these classes are not required to pay fees or any other expenses. All arrangements for their boarding and lodging are provided by the Government. A dispensary with a doctor is also maintained. Moreover, the boys are trained in scout for which uniforms are supplied to them.

Travancore

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF TRAVANCORE

What is claimed to be the first of its kind in India, namely, an economic survey, has been started in Travancore and the work has been going on simultaneously in the different parts of the State. The present investigation will be confined to families living in certain typical and representative areas chosen from the different parts of the State. The State is divided in three zones—the Lowland, the Midland and the Highland. Besides these three broad groups, the municipal towns, marketing centres and industrial areas have also been kept in view in the choice of representative units for investigation. A set of 70 questions has been incorporated in a key schedule under the heads of size of the family, wealth and income, expenditure, etc.

INDIA'S LONGEST CONCRETE ROAD

Constructed at a cost of Rs. 14 lakhs and in the record time of 18 months, the 54-mile road from Trivandrum to Cape Comorin with 45 miles of concrete surfacing and nine miles of tarred road at the ends is India's first and longest road. This road starting from Trivandrum passes through beautiful scenery on either side and leads up to the grand spectacle at Cape Comorin of the confluence of the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. It offers to the motorist a smooth riding surface and a pleasant run free from that occasional bugbear bumps.

TRAVANCORE BAN ON KHAKSARS

Khaksars and all associations or body of persons formed in furtherance of the objects of the Khaksar movement have been declared to be unlawful throughout Travancore under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Cochin

RELIEF MEASURES IN COCHIN

Urgent relief measures have been sanctioned by the Cochin Government to the people who have been rendered homeless as a result of the recent cyclonic storms in the State. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,70,000. A committee has been constituted to supervise the work.

FRANCHISE REVISION

The Cochin Government have passed orders regretting their inability to accept a resolution of the Legislative Council, recommending the appointment of a committee with a majority of elected members, to revise the existing system of franchise, in particular the system of special communal electorate.

COCHIN FISHING INDUSTRY

Orders have been passed extending the term of the Fishery Research Officer, Mr. E. Sankara Menon, till the end of this Malabar year.

The Research Officer has been engaged in collecting and identifying edible and marketable species of fish and exploring ways and means of organising the fishing industry.

Indore

LABOUR TROUBLE IN INDORE

The Holkar Government has decided to appoint a Committee to inquire into the conditions of labourers in Indore and in particular to investigate the recent rise in their cost of living. Recently there was serious trouble between a number of labourers and the police; for nearly a fortnight there were unpleasant incidents ending with a clash in which firing was resorted to. On these incidents an inquiry has been demanded by certain local leaders.

Jodhpur

REFORMS FOR JODHPUR

A *Gazette Extraordinary* states that His Highness has approved the proposal relating to the establishment of a Representative Advisory Assembly consisting of forty-one elected and twenty-three nominated members. Twenty-nine members will be from urban and rural constituencies. Of the nominated members, nine will be non-official and fourteen official.

The Assembly has been given full and free right of interpellation on the floor of the House with regard to varied subjects connected with public utility and welfare. In urban and rural constituencies, the franchise will be elected ones. Elections shall take place on the basis of electoral rolls prepared for the Jodhpur Municipality. The life of the Assembly is two years.

Kapurthala

KAPURTHALA MINISTER

A *communiqué* issued by the Kapurthala Government says that the Maharaja of Kapurthala has sanctioned extension in the term of office of Sardar Sant Singh, Minister for Law and Order, for a year with effect from the date of expiry of the present term.

Rewa

REWA RENT REMISSIONS

His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa has granted liberal remissions in rent on account of the damage to crops due to the scarcity of rain and hailstorms. The remissions range from 50 per cent. to 12½ per cent. according to the damage done.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

South Africa

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The change of status of India's representative in South Africa from Agent-General to the Government of India to High Commissioner for India is explained by Sir B. Rama Rau, the last of our Agents-General in that Continent. It was the result of the appointment of a High Commissioner for Canada in the Union. The representative of the Government of India in the Union will hereafter have the same diplomatic status as that of India's partners in the Commonwealth.

Sir B. Rama Rau goes on to point out:

It was, however, recognised that for historical reasons the Government of India's representative in the Union had to undertake somewhat wider duties than those of the diplomatic representatives of other members of the Commonwealth. The original appointment of an Agent of the Government of India in South Africa was a direct consequence of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927, which was entered into by the two Governments in an attempt to solve the problems connected with the presence of a large Indian population in this country. It was considered that the presence of a representative of the Government of India in this country would secure continuous and effective co-operation between the two Governments and would help to implement the terms of the Cape Town Agreement. It has been the constant endeavour of my predecessors as well as myself to work to that end, and I wish to state authoritatively that the change in status would make no difference whatever to the duties of the High Commissioners arising from the terms of the Cape Town Agreement.

The opportunity has, however, been taken of defining clearly the position in regard to representations by organisations of Indian Union Nationals in this country. The High Commissioner will not accompany deputations of such political organisations or be their spokesman on matters affecting Indian interests in the Union. These bodies will hereafter make their representations direct to the authorities concerned as they have a right to do as nationals of this country. This does not, however, mean that the High Commissioner will be unable to express his views to the Union Government on matters falling within the terms of the Cape Town Agreement or on other matters concerning the two Governments. When he expresses his views to the Union Government on such matters, it will, however, be with the authority and support of the Government of India whose representative he is.

He then explains the nature of the problem affecting Indians over there and how "there has never been any serious divergence of opinion in India. Europeans and Hindus, Moslems and Christians, all think and feel alike on this subject".

The various steps taken by the Union Government from time to time under the pressure of successive Agents-General for the uplift of the Indian community are then enumerated. Something has been done but more remains to be done. That is the burden of the Agent-General's statement on the subject. Sir Rama Rau concludes with an appeal to the Europeans to face facts and do the right thing by the Indians. He is convinced that many of the disabilities to which Indians are subject are not in a large measure the result of a deliberate perverse attempt to exploit them and to keep them down, but to a misunderstanding of the facts which in its turn have led to fears and prejudices which are entirely groundless.

With the closing of Indian immigration to this country, any danger which may ever have existed in the political or economic sphere has totally disappeared. The Indian community will be in the future, as in the past, mainly a community of small farmers, market-gardeners, labourers and petty shopkeepers. An insignificant number of professional and businessmen emerge from their ranks, but the vast majority do little more than make a bare living.

The British Empire, the vast majority of whose citizens are not of European origin, is fighting not only for its continued existence, but in the belief that the only hope for free men of all races and colours lies in the defeat of Hitler and all that he stands for. I know that the people of Natal share this belief and will make any sacrifice to secure its fulfilment. Is it too much to hope that as a contribution to our cause, they will lift their eyes to a wider horizon, envisage for a moment the scale of the present conflict and determine to do what they can to ease the lot of their Indian fellow citizens? A gesture of goodwill on their part would, I am sure, have its repercussions not only here in Natal, but in India, which with its almost unlimited resources may well become the arsenal of freedom.

Burma

EMIGRATION TO BURMA

The Government of India and the Government of Burma, says a Press *Communique*, are anxious, if possible, to reach an agreed solution of the various problems relating to Indian immigration into Burma. As a result of preliminary discussions, both the Governments are of opinion that a stage has been reached where personal negotiations offer a reasonable prospect of success. The Government of India have, therefore, gladly accepted the invitation of the Government of Burma to send a delegation to Burma.

Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, the leader of delegation which left for Burma on June 12, in the course of a Press interview, said that the present negotiations were more or less of an exploratory nature and it was their aim to secure as complete an exchange of views as possible on the many complicated questions connected with Indian immigration into Burma. He was not in a position to say whether the present negotiations would result in an immediate agreement between the two countries. That would purely depend on the questions raised, the terms offered by Burma, and the spirit of accommodation and understanding displayed by the Burma Government.

North Africa

INDIAN VICTIMS IN AFRICA

Indian troops used machine-guns with devastating effect when, during the last stages of the battle of Amba Alagi, they attacked Italian Blackshirts high up a 12,000-foot mountain. Finally, a white flag appeared. The Indians ceased fire and had approached within 80 yards of the enemy when the Blackshirts flung a shower of grenades. The troops withdrew from a difficult position suffering some casualties.

Abyssinia

THE NEGUS AND INDIAN TROOPS

Emperor Haile Selassie has sent a special personal message of thanks, says a Press Note, to the Indian divisions which have so greatly helped to overthrow Italian rule in Abyssinia:

"I am well aware," runs the message, "of the sympathy which the Indian public and the Press of India have shown for my people throughout the years of their misfortune and oppression.

I am grateful for it, and I am even grateful for the magnificent part which Indian troops have recently played in the liberation of my country.

Their training in mountain warfare enabled them at Cheren and afterwards at Amba Alagi to scale precipitous heights and to capture positions which seemed impregnable. Their courage in the face of an enemy superior in numbers and armed with the most modern weapons, has excited the admiration of all who know what they have done."

Syria

INDIAN TROOPS IN SYRIA

A Press Note states that Indian troops, along with their British and Free French comrades are playing a prominent part in Syria. Already Indian troops have effectively participated in the advance on Damascus. They have shown great dash and resourcefulness in capturing important positions on the way, and by a particularly daring raid they prevented the demolition of a vital railway bridge though opposed and counter-attacked by superior Vichy forces.

On the morning of 15th June a brilliant attack was executed and resulted in the capture of the village of Kiswe and an important hill beyond called Tel Kissewe. This action helped materially to clear the main road to Damascus



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



THE BATTLE FOR OIL

Modern mechanised warfare depends mainly on a plentiful supply of oil. It is, indeed, the key-note of this war. Without it, says Mr. Wentworth Day in the *World Review*, Hitler's victories are empty, his aeroplanes cannot fly, his ships cannot sail and his submarines cannot swim.

Germany cannot produce even enough for her own peace-time requirements. Italy produces less than nine per cent. of her normal needs. Japan, worst off of all three, has only one-tenth of her civil needs to call her own. All three rely on outside sources which are at the mercy of the Seas and the British Navy.

Hence the march into Rumania, the prelude to a mighty land war in the Near East, now lowering like a thunder cloud upon the horizons of Palestine and Persia. For, the Near East is the only part of the world within striking distance of Germany which can provide all the oil which she and her allies require.

Germany produces relatively little oil. In spite of her expensive ingenuity, her synthetic processes and hydrogenation plants, she cannot produce more than five million tons a year—two millions less than her normal peace-time requirements and many more millions less than her needs for full-scale war on land, air and sea.

The stocks captured in Belgium, France, Holland, Denmark and Norway have been badly damaged by the doings of the R. A. F. Russia absorbs practically all her own oil. At the most she cannot spare more than half a million tons for export. Polish oil is limited and diminishing. Rumania's output of six and a quarter million tons is steadily declining and is hardly enough to feed Greece and Bulgaria which depend on it for their supply.

The maximum oil potentiality of all these countries put together are no more than ten and a quarter million tons. Even in peace time these countries, excluding Russia, used twenty-three million tons. They cannot run on much

less today when the demands have multiplied tremendously.

So Hitler is up against the inescapable fact that Europe as a whole is short of oil, that his mechanised forces cannot be put to their fullest uses until oil is obtained from outside sources. They counted on a lightning victory in a lightning war. For that their production and reserves were probably sufficient. But the lightning war has flickered out.

The Near East offers the solution to Hitler's difficulties. Between them the countries of the Near East are capable of producing at least twenty million tons of oil a year. Hitler is already faced with the problem of finding that missing nine million tons a year.

Hitler is trying to use the conquered regions of the Balkans as a jumping-off ground for the rich oil-fields of the Near East.

For Iran has an output of ten million tons a year; Iraq has a capacity of four million tons a year; Bahrain now produces nine hundred thousand tons, but capable of producing and dealing with one and a half million tons; Saudi Arabia has an output of six hundred thousand tons (the mere fringe of its possibilities); Egypt produces six hundred thousand tons and prospecting for more.

There is oil in the tiny kingdom of Koweit at the head of the Persian Gulf, and at Abadan are the biggest oil refineries in the world. At Port Suez are oil storage tanks capable of bunkering half the British Navy. Haifa, in Palestine, with its pipe line to the Mosul oil fields receives and refines two million tons a year. Meanwhile, Great Britain can feed herself, her armies, navy and air force with all the oil she requires from America and the Dutch West Indies. The world's biggest tanker fleet, controlled by Britain, (six million tons of shipping) brings it through the Suez Canal. That is why "Egypt is the vital link in this vast game of strategy about to be played in the Near East for the ultimate prize of oil."

Thus, from every point of view, the Axis is forced to go South-East, to the kingdoms of the desert for the oil which is the life-blood of its war machines.

THE BEGINNINGS OF GREAT MEN

The *Parade*, extracting from a London contemporary, gives instances of men who have risen to greatness from obscurity. It is an interesting revelation of unsuspected greatness.

First rate ability, it says, often lies fallow because no one has turned the sod to reveal the bursting seed of power and imagination beneath. With encouragement and opportunity, most lives will develop rapidly into fruition.

When a childish brain is sluggish, the school-master should not brand the unfortunate as an idiot and make him the laughing-stock of his schoolmates. A different technique is necessary, for the dolt of today may be the genius of tomorrow. History teems with examples. James Watt was the butt of Mr. McAdam's school, and G. Bismarck, co-discoverer of radium, was considered so stupid that his parents took him from school.

In Napoleon's class were forty-two children, and his position was forty-one; but he changed the map of Europe and is regarded today as a military genius. Sir Isaac Newton too was lowest but one in his Form and failed in geometry because he did not do his problem as the master wanted them done, but he and Gauss are reckoned the two greatest mathematicians since the time of Archimedes.

Failing in examinations also signifies nothing. Some get panic stricken.

Einstein, our greatest mathematician, failed in mathematics in his entrance examination in Zurich University and Anatole France could not pass his B. A. Emerson, too, used to get horribly boggled when confronted with figures.

The mass of accumulated data at our disposal leads us to suspect that the 'infant prodigy' type of brain is not the finest, and that slow maturing brains are better for hard, long work.

Alexander von Humboldt, for instance, was regarded as subnormal at school, and George Eliot only learned to read with the very greatest difficulty.

Any list of famous men who were dunces at school in youth will include William Shakespeare, the late Lord Reading, Keats who was expelled because he was a dunce, Lord Clive, Mr. Baldwin, Thomas Carlyle and Sir Ralph Harwood, financial secretary to King Edward VIII. When he was at school, the master used to say 'Harwood, I am going to promote you to the peerage,' and with that he'd write on the blackboard in large letters for all the class to read 'Barren Harwood.'

THE SUEZ CANAL

"The Suez Maritime Canal shall always be free and open in time of war as in time of peace to every vessel of commerce or of war without distinction of flag. Consequently, the High Contracting Parties agree not in any way to interfere with the free use of the Canal in time of war as in time of peace. The Canal shall never be subjected to the exercise of the right of blockade," says the Article 1 of the Convention signed by the Great Powers which met at Constantinople in 1888. But during the Great War of 1914-1918, as a result of the intensive German submarine activity in Mediterranean, much of the Eastern traffic was diverted along the Cape route.

Writing on the same analogous position created by the present war, Mr. C. K. Srinivasan observes in the *Federated India*:

"The Kaiser's dream of a *Drang Nach Osten* has caught the imagination of the Nazis and the battles that are now fought in Egypt and the Near East may well eventually develop into the battle of Suez. The defence of the Suez Canal Zone is virtually in the hands of England, and she is determined to keep the Canal free from enemy action. The total length of the Canal is 101 miles, and it has shortened the voyage from Europe to India by about 5,000 miles. Out of the 6,171 vessels which passed through the Suez Canal in 1938, 3,000 ships belonged to Britain and they accounted for 50.48 per cent. of the total tonnage. The Suez may well be regarded as the Western outpost of India's defence and on its safety depends the line of communication between Britain and India, the Far East and Australia."

THE CONFLICT IN IRAQ

Prof. Lajpat Rai Nair, writing in the *Tribune*, observes that the present trouble in Iraq was not unexpected. For, ever since Sayid Rashid El Gilani staged the April *coup d'état* with the help of the military junta, most people anticipated some sort of trouble on account of his flagrant pro-Nazi attitude. It was on account of this reason that both Turkey and Great Britain refused to recognise the administration, in spite of Sayid Rashid Ali's open declaration to respect the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of Alliance and his assurance to carry out the terms of the Treaty in a spirit of friendship and cordiality.

The history of modern Iraq is briefly told:

Iraq is the first graduate of the League of Nations' tutorial school for backward peoples. For over seven centuries, before the last Great War, it formed a part of the vast but inefficient Turkish Empire, but during the war the British troops drove the Turks completely out of the country and many people thought that Iraq would be annexed to the British Empire, either as a colony or as a protectorate. At the end of the war, Great Britain found it difficult to retain Iraq as a colony on account of the Allied rivalries, American opposition and the growth of Arab political consciousness. Ultimately it was decided to entrust Iraq to Great Britain as a mandate.

The history of Iraq upto 1932, when she was freed from this tutelage, was the story of the working to its consummation of General Smuts' plan of mandate.

It was due to British intercession that Iraq got the coveted territory of Mosul, but as soon as the acquisition was complete, she tried to get rid of the very regime which had won her that prize. The nascent Arab Nationalism, in all its fury, came into conflict with the Mandate Administration; British control was gradually withdrawn and Iraqi officials steadily replaced the British, who remained in the country only as advisers. The Anglo-Iraqi relations practically came to a breaking-point in 1929, and the political crisis resulted in the well-known treaty of 1930. In September 1932, the mandate was terminated and on October 3, 1932, Iraq was admitted to the League of Nations as an independent State.

At the outbreak of the war in 1939, the Premier, Nuri Said, gave three days'

notice to 162 Germans in the country to quit, but the Italian agents remained to carry on Axis propaganda and exploited the situation.

On Italy's entry into the war, Rashid Ali refused to break relations with that country and his *coup* last March was to a great extent supported by their machinations.

Iraq for ages has formed the great high-road between the East and the west, Iraq occupies an important position in the British imperial communications: Baghdad is an important station on the main British air route to India and the East. Iraq is also a vital stage in Germany's dream of *drang nach Osten*. The Berlin-Baghdad Railway, first visualized by the Kaiser, 40 years ago, still remains the main weapon in the Teutonic mind to dominate the Middle East. Moreover, Iraq occupies a strategic position in the Middle Eastern countries, and if Hitler can once capture it, it would be easy for him to control Turkey, Palestine and threaten Suez, Iran and even India.

The present trouble in Iraq is a part of the German drive in the Middle East aiming to seize the rich Mosul oil fields, and to use Iraq as a base for an attack on the Suez.

INDIAN BANK, LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED IN 1907)

Head Office: North Beach Road, MADRAS

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

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

SUB-OFFICES:—Gudivada, Tenali, Bhimavaram, Repalli, Tanuku, Duggirala, Narasaraopet, Udamalpet, 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.

U. F.

EGYPT'S TREATY WITH BRITAIN

"Egypt has a treaty with Britain and she will stick to it," said Hussain Sevey Pasha, Egypt's new Premier, on assuming office in November last. Egypt's determination to abide by the terms of the Anglo-Egyptian alliance is being fulfilled in letter and in spirit. A writer in the *Illustrated War News* explains the implications of that alliance.

Britain's treaty with Egypt was concluded in 1936, but since 1883, when Britain established a virtual protectorate over the country, the relations between Britain and Egypt have been peculiarly close. From 1883 to 1907 the real ruler of Egypt was Lord Cromer, though his nominal position was merely that of British Agent and Consul-General. Cromer's brilliant administration produced order out of chaos, and in particular he re-established the finances, developed agriculture, improved irrigation and raised the standard of living of the peasants, who now as always make up the majority of the population. Up to 1914, Egypt was still, at least in name, a part of the Turkish dominions, but on Turkey's entry into the war a British protectorate was declared in December of that year. The Khedive was deposed and succeeded by a nominee of the British as Sultan. Following the war a strong Nationalist movement developed, and in 1922, Sultan Fuad was acknowledged as King. Then on August 26, 1936, Egypt and Britain signed a treaty of mutual alliance, and Egyptian independence was fully recognised.

By the terms of this treaty, Britain withdrew the British troops from Cairo and Egypt with the exception of the Suez Canal Zone. She was also permitted to use Alexandria and Port Said as naval bases for the time being, while the Egyptian Government undertook to construct a number of roads, bridges and railways so as to afford easy communication between the Canal zone, Cairo, Alexandria and Mersa Matruh on the edge of the western Desert. The Sudan was recognized as an Anglo-Egyptian condominium (joint control of one state by two other states). Britain further undertook the defence of Egypt, while Egypt for her part gave an undertaking to give Britain all the help in her power in the case of war.

That help, particularly in the way of providing bases for Britain's military, naval, and air effort against Italy has been readily afforded, and on the outbreak of war, Egypt at once severed diplomatic relations with Germany and in due course with Italy. As yet, however, Egypt is not at war with the Axis Powers although since September 13, an Italian army of invasion has been operating on Egyptian soil in the extreme west.

In a recent interview with *Reuter*, the Egyptian Prime Minister declared after referring to his talks with Mr. Eden, the British Foreign Minister, that Egypt has fulfilled all her obligations under the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

With the mutual goodwill, which prevails between the two countries who are so closely linked together, no difference will arise. We shall march on together towards ultimate victory.

INDIAN SHIPPING INDUSTRY

"It was only in the course of a century and a half that not only did India lose her naval supremacy but she degenerated into the most backward maritime nation in the world," says Mr. Samarendranath Sen in the June issue of the *Modern Review*. India is now at the mercy of the foreign shipping companies for almost the whole of her export and import trade. Here and there one or two Indian Companies like the Scindia Steam Navigation Company are working; but they cannot cope up with the large demands on the industry.

Not to speak of our overseas trade, whose volume is dwindling every day like anything, even it has profoundly affected our coastal trade since many ships engaged in the coastal traffic have been withdrawn to meet the immediate demands of military operation. Large cargoes of rice are awaiting shipment in Burma for want of proper tonnage. What strikes us most is the discovery of the fact that the lessons of the last war have been completely lost upon us. On the other hand, the development of shipping in Canada, Australia and other countries in recent years bears a striking contrast to what obtains in India. The war impetus has already accelerated their pace beyond all expectation. Canada already possesses 16 shipbuilding yards where larger ships are being built. Besides, there are 18 other shipyards to build smaller trading vessels. Australia has recently drawn up a scheme to build 13 patrol vessels. And with vast resources and raw materials necessary for such enterprise, India does not possess a single shipbuilding yard today.

This in a nutshell is the history of the Indian shipping industry.

From what little has been said, it will not be difficult to follow the present pitiable plight of such a potential industry in India. This offers an instance of those industries which cannot thrive without a favourable Government intervention and we cannot follow why the Government supposed to cater to the needs of this country should insist on pursuing such a reluctant policy with regard to Indian shipping industry.

WAR-TIME SOCIALISM

A war of the magnitude in which Britain is engaged today has naturally had its reaction on the political and social life of England and the Empire. Faced with the emergency and intent upon a victory both for Britain and for the British way of life, Conservatives, Liberals and Labour men, says the *Spectator*, have got together at the practical job of running the war and the country without any sense of conflicting party purposes or incompatible ideals.

In the common task of administration, they are finding that to an unexpected extent they think the same thoughts and talk the same language. Not merely do they appear to be at one in the desire to make the country efficient for war but they are at one in recognising that this depends on efforts to promote equality of sacrifice and the reduction of privilege. The differences which were magnified in party politics assume their truer proportions and the things which a nation fundamentally liberal in character desired have come to the fore.

Under these circumstances and under the stress of war, it ought to be recognised that a social revolution has actually been accomplished, more complete and more sudden than anything dreamed of by Sir Stafford Cripps in his most revolutionary moments. For the purpose of conducting the War, Britain has been turned temporarily into a Socialistic State, in which private capitalistic enterprise on a vast scale has been suspended or controlled.

The railways, shipping and shipbuilding are under State control. Productive concerns have been taken over by the State, or their production immediately controlled. Factories manufacturing for civilian consumption are to be thinned out by compulsory rationalisation. Excess profits in business are confiscated. Workers in the docks in the great shipping centres are to become the direct employees of the State. The trades unions for their part have sacrificed hard-won and treasured privileges and the transference of power is subject to control. In every sphere of industrial, commercial and social life, continues the Journal,

the State has stepped in to plan and organise the whole life of the community with a view to maximum efficiency in producing equipment for war, in providing and distributing essential commodities

for the people and ensuring their safety, comfort and even, in certain cases, means of recreation. In these tremendous feats of war-time socialism, individuals of all parties and classes have co-operated, not because they wanted socialism, but because they agreed about certain measures that were necessary and took the shortest means under war-time conditions for getting them adopted.

In this unexampled effort, there is no doubt in any reasonable person's mind about what we are fighting for. Nor is there much doubt about the kind of things that should be done to promote the welfare of the people whilst the struggle is on, or to make them equal to it.

This unanimity, the sign that there is behind all the normal disagreements a fundamental agreement about essentials is something that should be guarded as long as there is danger, and through all the critical period of reconstruction. At such a moment as this, nothing could be more wrong-headed and egotistical than attempts to exploit pre-war prejudice or out-of-date party cries, endangering the hope of quick and far-reaching reform by insisting on strife rather than co-operation. Still more mischievous are attempts to obscure the nation's war aims by identifying them with peculiarly party aims, or with aims which may be legitimately advocated for this country alone, but are not the concerns of the rest of the world.

SUCCESSFUL COMMERCIAL CAREERS
are open to enterprising young people.

QUALIFY YOURSELVES BY JOINING
BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY
TRAINING INSTITUTE

(Established 1924)

Trafford House, Prescott Road, Fort, BOMBAY

Recognized as the most Reliable
Institution for Higher Commercial
Education

Specialised Coaching by Highly Qualified Staff
FOR EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY

The Indian Accountancy Board
The English and Indian Institutes of Bankers
The Chartered Insurance Institute, London
The Faculty of Secretaries (England)
The Corporation of Certified Secretaries, England
The Institute of Book-keepers, London
The London Chamber of Commerce
The Indian Merchants' Chamber (Bombay), etc. etc.

ORAL or POSTAL TUITION
WRITE OR CALL FOR FREE PROSPECTUS.

April '42.

THE NAZI NEW ORDER

The National Socialist Movement in Germany is steadily realising most of its Pan-German visions. Thanks to Hitler's method, he has achieved, says the *New Review*, much of his Pan-German programme;

he has given Germany a power and a unity she had never known; he has brushed aside the Versailles Treaty, has overthrown France and he is pushing south-eastwards. He might soon take in hand the establishment of his 'New Order' on the Continent.

What this 'New Order' means was outlined by Dr. Funk, the Minister of Economics; its fundamental postulate assumes that Europe's economic life will centre round Germany.

Not that a Customs Union or free-trade regime is dreamed of, but rather a system of economic regions so distributed and organised as to serve the requirements and especially the supremacy of German economics. In predominantly agricultural countries, more particularly in the east and south-east of Europe, industry would be discouraged and even discontinued; at most, industries complementary to German industries would be permitted. Nazis do not aim at impoverishing these countries; they may permit them to turn out goods they are best fitted to produce, since a certain standard of prosperity would improve these markets for Nazi goods and a scientific localisation of industries could only favour Germany in the long run. Even political contentment would greatly facilitate the overlord's task. Like Manchesterian capitalists or African slave-owners, Nazidom is righteously prepared to throw bread crumbs and sops to the underdog States. But the military supremacy and security of the Reich must be the overriding consideration of economic policy; the continental bloc must crystallize round the Reich.

As to the unemployment problem, it would be solved according to proved Nazi methods: advances of money to employers and to State enterprises; creation of credit up to the limit of inflation.

These methods have succeeded in the Reich during the period of war preparations; but would they be a success in a disarmed Germany and a demilitarized Europe? How to demobilize a nation without provoking an economic crisis? And even if a victorious Germany could dump her output on her satellite-States, what about these? Possibly this is a minor consideration of Nazism.

As far as trade is concerned, the 'New Order' would make Germany the Clearing

House for Europe. The *mark* would be the leading but not the sole currency; national money with a fixed ratio to the *mark* would facilitate the little internal transactions of the satellites.

But in national or international dealings, currency would be permanently divorced from gold and work as a thoroughly managed money; it would rest solidly on the rigid dogma of Knapp: 'The currency does not depend for its value on its gold cover but on the value which the State gives it.'

Already the Nazi plan is being pushed with vigour in the conquered countries of Europe. Scandinavia, Holland and Belgium are having a taste of it, while the Nazi order is being thrust into south-eastern Europe at the price of the Balkans.

THE HINDU VIEW OF ART

In an article in the *Hindustan Review*, Gayanacharya A. C. Pandey observes that every nation tinges its art with a colour peculiar to itself.

It has its own art notions, conventions, traditions, literature and ideals and form of representation—mystical, meaningful or meaningless. The ancient art of India is meaningful but mystical to the present Indian generation.

Two grave accusations levied against the Indian art are: first, it is unreal; and second, it is unfaithful to nature, i.e., unnatural.

Art is limitless; it knows no barrier. Any attempt, therefore, to confine art within the four walls of nature and reality as perceived by human senses definitely shows the narrowness of one's understanding and mind.

A painting is an image of the painter's thought. He puts the ideal of his thought in a real form. That is art. Art is real.

Nature remains to the Hindu artist a veil, not a revelation, and it is the business of the Pandits and Artists to see what lies behind the veil.

Hindu metaphysics considers three spheres of existence, viz., first, Kamaloka, the sphere of sensuous appearances; second, Rupa-loka, the sphere of ideologies; and third, Arupa-loka, the sphere beyond form (or, of cosmic birth). The Hindu artist portrays the ideal by representing the Rupa-loka with the help of Kama-loka.

SYRIA: THE LAND AND ITS PEOPLE

Syria, the present scene of conflict in Asia, is the subject of an interesting article by Major G. M. Coombs in the *Manchester Guardian*. The Major gives a detailed physical and ethnological description of the country.

Syria Proper is about as large as England and Wales. An important part of it is a coastal plain, which is as narrow as five miles in the north widening to twenty in the south.

In its general relief, Syria presents four sections each parallel with the coast—a coastal plain, a limestone ride varying from 7,000 to 10,000 feet over sea-level, then an upland reaching 4,000 feet in the centre and, finally, another limestone ridge.

Both rail and road communications are good.

Syria has over 4,000 miles of railway along strategic routes and with important connections in the north Aleppo has lines going to the west coast of Turkish-controlled Alexandretta, Ankara and Istanbul; in the east to Mosul, Baghdad and Basra; in the south through Homs, Baalbeck and Damascus before it traverses Transjordan to end in Arabia at Medina, where there is a road to Mecca on the pilgrim route but now of considerable military importance. Tripoli is the Syrian Mediterranean port and one of the termini of the oil pipe line from Iraq connected with Homs and Beirut, another gateway to the sea with Damascus. The Palestinian ports of Haifa (the other terminus of the oil pipe line) and Jaffa have also lines going eastwards inland north and south.

Three French Companies normally operate the motor route along 1,500 miles from Beirut to Baghdad. While the Syrian desert is used by Imperial Airways and other Companies, the desert routes are by no means ideal for air traffic as the intensity of the heat and the rapid changes in temperature experienced create dangerous atmospheric conditions, while there are sudden descents from the snow-covered mountains near the coast to a high plateau and low desert levels.

The climate of Syria is of the Mediterranean type, with mild wet winters and hot, dry summers. Syria is mainly an agricultural country with large areas occupied by sheep and cattle rearing on

the steppe land, 10 per cent. of which is under crops. Wheat, maize, wine and citrus fruits are cultivated.

The population of 3,000,000 show a very large number of groups differing in race, religion, politics and occupation.

Semitic features preponderate with an admixture of Arab blood. There are Kurds on the highlands, Greeks on the coast and Arabs on the steppes. Besides these, Turks, Turkomans, Circassians, Persians, Armenians, Jews and various European races are represented. Most of the 300,000 Christians live in Lebanon.

Inland cities have developed from their positions on the old Caravan routes and as markets. Thus Damascus was essentially a desert market.

Today it is surrounded by sixty miles of irrigated fruit gardens, and its people work in silk, gold and silver. Its trade now passes through the port of Beirut instead of through the desert.

Aleppo in the north is the market for the steppes. Its craftsmen make cotton and silk textiles and the famous gold and silver thread. Beirut is by far the most important port. The Mediterranean off the Syrian coast is not very stormy and the harbours usually have good roads.

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. 1,24,02,000
Deposits as at 31-12-1940	Rs. 32,49,88,000

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,
General Manager.

Dec. '41.

WAR INDUSTRIES

The June issue of *The Times' Trade and Engineering* number contains an Empire section which has been a feature for many years. Referring to India, the writer goes on to answer the complaint that more use is not being made of her great potential resources for the purposes of war.

It is urged that an immense army might be raised and equipped there. No one acquainted with the history of India has ever doubted the splendid fighting qualities of her martial races, and even the less well-informed need no further demonstration in view of the universal tribute that has been publicly paid to the prowess, courage and endurance shown by Indian troops in recent months.

The real issue is one of expediency; for in the present emergency time is a crucial factor. Can men be raised and equipped as quickly in India as elsewhere? It is not a question of sentiment but of manufacturing capacity.

Surely there can be but one answer and that is that the raising of men should proceed just as quickly as it is possible to equip them.

To send Indian troops to battle less well equipped than those they will have to meet would be not only unfair but futile, and the matter resolves itself into one of economic possibilities of manufacture.

There must be universal regret that neglect of armaments before the war makes great efforts necessary now. But it is too late to deplore what is past, and the urgent need is to make the best possible use of whatever resources can be made available quickly.

New works in India for making such things as aeroplanes, tanks and warships would entail long delay in training personnel and equipping factories.

Therefore it is better to make air frames now than aeroplanes at a further date.

That is the principle that has been adopted and the work is proceeding. Similarly hulls of ships will shortly be built while armed vehicles are already being constructed from imported chassis.

These are not aspirations but accomplished facts of great importance.

It is too often forgotten, says the writer in conclusion, that the war effort is not confined to aeroplanes, tanks and warships.

An immense range of production, equally necessary though of less spectacular character, is already in hand in India. Our columns have shown that not only is the industrialisation of India proceeding rapidly, but it is receiving a great stimulus from the war effort.

ENDING THE DEADLOCK

Writing in the *New Statesman*, Sir John Maynard, ex-Governor of the Punjab, pleads for the transformation of the present Executive Council of India into a responsible ministry.

He also says that an Indian, and not a military officer, should be appointed for defence, in addition to the Commander-in-Chief.

To mark India's importance in the present struggle, an Indian public man should be appointed the Secretary of State for India. He should either be (1) the Premier of a province whose soldier sons have carried flag to score victories Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan (sic.); (2) a Rajput Maharaja who has maintained the glory of his immemorial ancestry by a long record of good government at home and good service abroad the Maharaja of Bikaner (sic.); or (3) a public man of liberal sympathies, who has served alike the Crown and the Indian people and recently gave renewed evidence of his continuing search for a way of peace—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

THE VITALITY AND RESISTANCE OF INDIAN CULTURE. By Sukumar Chatterjee. [*The Modern Review*, June 1941.]

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CROP PLANNING IN INDIA. By K. C. Sen and S. C. Ray. [*Science and Culture*, June 1941.]

THE INDIAN SITUATION. By Mirza Hamidullah Beg. [*The Twentieth Century*, June 1941.]

TRADE AND COMMERCE IN MALABAR. By Rao Bahadur C. Gopala Menon. [*The Federated India*, June 1941.]

CATTLE IN COCHIN. By Sankara Menon. [*The Indian Farming*, June 1941.]

THE CHARACTER OF INDIA'S ECONOMIC PLANNING. By Prof. Premchand Malhotra, M.A. [*The Literary Annual*, 1941.]

THE INTER-COMMUNAL CONFLICT IN INDIA. By Dr. E. Asirvadam. [*The Indian Journal of Social Work*, Vol. No. 4.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

Questions of Importance

DR. TAGORE'S REJOINDER TO MISS RATHBONE

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has issued the following statement in reply to Miss Rathbone's open letter to Indians:—

"The lady has ill served the cause of her people by addressing so indiscreet, indeed impertinent, a challenge to our conscience. She is scandalised at our ingratitude—that having 'drunk deeply at the wells of English thought' we should still have some thought left for our poor country's interests. . . .

Have all the other peoples in the world waited for the British to bring them enlightenment? It is sheer insolent self-complacency on the part of our so-called English friends to assume that had they not 'taught' us we could still have remained in the dark ages. . . .

But even more necessary than the so-called culture are the bare elementary needs of existence, on which alone can any superstructure of enlightenment rest. And what have the British who have held tight the purse-strings of our nation for more than two centuries and exploited its resources done for our poor people? I have seen women in villages dig up mud for a few drops of drinking water; for wells are even more scarce in Indian villages than schools. I know that the population of England itself is to-day in danger of starvation and I sympathise with them, but when I see how the whole might of the British navy is engaged in conveying food vessels to the English shores and when I recollect that I have seen our people perish of hunger and not even a cartload of rice brought to their door from the neighbouring district, I cannot help contrasting the British at home with the British in India.

Shall we then be grateful to the British, if not for keeping us fed, at least for preserving law and order? I look around and see riots raging all over the country. When scores of Indian lives are lost, our property looted, our women

dishonoured, the mighty British arms stir not in action, only the British voice is raised from overseas to chide us for our unfitness to put our house in order. Examples are not wanting in history when even fully armed warriors have shrunk before superior might and contingencies have arisen in the present war when even the bravest among the British, French and Greek soldiers have had to evacuate the battle-field in Europe, because they were overwhelmed by superior armaments,—but when our poor, unarmed and helpless peasants, encumbered with crying babes, flee from homes unable to protect them from armed *goondas*, the British officials perhaps smile in contempt at our cowardice.

Every British civilian in England is armed today for protecting his hearth and home against the enemy, but in India even lathi-training was forbidden by decree. Our people have been deliberately disarmed and emasculated in order to keep them perpetually cowed and at the mercy of their armed masters.

The British hate the Nazis for challenging their world-mastery, and Miss Rathbone expects us to kiss the hand of her people in servility for having rivetted chains on ours. A Government must be judged not by the pretensions of its spokesmen but by its actual and effective contribution to the well-being of the people. It is not so much because the British are foreigners that they are unwelcome to us and have found no place in our hearts as because while pretending to be trustees of our welfare they have betrayed the great trust and have sacrificed the happiness of millions in India to bloat the pockets of a few capitalists at home. I should have thought that the decent Britisher would at least keep silent at these wrongs and be grateful to us for our inaction, but that he should add insult to injury and pour salt over our wounds passes all bounds of decency."

SIR ZAFRULLAH ON THE NEW WORLD ORDER

Six principles, for guidance in the foundation of a new world order after the war, were laid down by Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan, Law Member with the Government of India, in a talk broadcast on May 26, from Simla.

The principles were the abolition of the system of interest bearing loans, discouragement of the hoarding of money and capital, abolition of the law of primogeniture, the giving up of racial or national privilege or superiority, provision of minimum necessities of life for every citizen and establishment of a system of trade by barter.

If these six principles are accepted and put into operation, it might be hoped that, as a result, the human mind will be freed from greed and cupidity, and nations might be enabled to live together in peace, amity and concord.

A further safeguard will be necessary to provide security and permanence for the new order and this safeguard is that all governments and nations should abjure the present policy of each for himself and should all join in a covenant, that even in the case of the weakest and most distant of them being made the victim of aggression, all the others will first try to bring about a settlement by peaceful means and that, failing this, they will all combine and utilise the whole of their military strength to put an end to the aggression.

Without adopting these principles, the idea of a new world in which peace will be secure is no more than a dreamer's fantasy.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE ON INDIAN POLICY

In the course of his speech at Leeds, the Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State for India, said:

It was disappointing to the Government of India that the efforts made last August to bring about a closer association of Indians of all parties with the government of their country met with no greater success, but these efforts are not going to be discontinued.

I can say, speaking with the full authority of the Government that it is not our intention after the war to continue the Government of India from Whitehall. It is our firm intention to do the utmost. We possibly can to secure such a state of affairs in India that the Government of India can be carried on by India for India and in India. That may take time to achieve but the object remains unaltered.

SIR MIRZA ON THE UNITY OF INDIA

Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, laid the foundation-stone of the Jamia Mosque near the Narasimharaja Road in the heart of Bangalore City on May 30.

In the course of his speech, Sir Mirza stressed the essential unity of all religions, and added:

I am convinced that the differences that are stressed today as reasons for the making of a drastic cleavage between the Muslim population of India and the much older and larger Hindu population of India are negligible beside the bonds that unite them as children of one universal Creator and citizens by ancient ancestry of a common country.

At the centre of Islam is the teaching and practice of brotherhood. Our differences are transient, even trivial, in comparison with the spiritual reality which these differences tend to obscure and weaken. I say this although I am fully aware not only of the differences within Islam but also of the differences between Islam and other Faiths. I shall not venture on the dangerous ground of theological disputation but I will say this, that I am convinced that the differences that are stressed today as reasons for the making of a drastic cleavage between the Muslim population of India and the much older and larger Hindu population are negligible beside the bonds that unite them as children of one universal Creator and citizens by ancient ancestry of a common country.

"INDIA WAITS FOR THE WORD"

Sir Jogendra Singh, ex-Minister, Punjab Government, in the course of a talk on "Solidarity in this Critical Hour" before the Rotary Club of Delhi (Simla Branch), said:

It seems as if the moral madness of war and its profound irrationality have dried up the spring of right discrimination. The war must be won. But India must know that she is fighting for her own freedom and the freedom of mankind. India would be a hundred times as strong. If faith in the final purpose of the British policy is restored and if the vivifying spirit of solidarity moves the minds of men, Providence has placed our rulers and leaders face to face with great possibilities of service. The future of India depends on their binding the people together and preparing them to defend their hearths and homes.

Mr. Churchill has given the right word to his people to protect their freedom through blood and tears. The people of Britain have responded to his call with unflinching faith in final victory. India too waits for the word to redouble her efforts. Victory will come when all the people of the world are assured that it will herald a new world order in which the weak and the strong, the East and the West, forge new links of union.

ANTI-SEPARATION CONFERENCE

"The only means of building up a strong India is through the establishment of relations based on esteem and affection between the communities. All else is secondary," declared Mr. Mahomed Yusuff Shareef, presiding over the South Indian Anti-Separation Conference which met at Kumbakonam on June 8. A number of resolutions were passed by the Conference.

The main resolution which was unanimously carried stated: "It is the considered view of the Mussalmans from all parts of South India assembled at the Conference that the two-nation scheme of Pakistan envisaged in the resolution of the Muslim League would not serve the interests of Muslim community in India for which purpose it is avowedly declared and would also be definitely detrimental to its growth, expansion and solidarity and further result in disintegration of the whole country which has all along been geographically and politically an integral unit and has been treated as such and that it would eventually lead to internal strife thereby exposing the country to foreign exploitation."

AGE LIMIT FOR GOVERNMENT JOBS

It is understood the Government of India with the approval of the Provincial Governments have decided to waive age restrictions in the matter of appointments to Government posts in favour of candidates joining war services. It is understood that candidates possessing records of war service will be given preference in appointments to civil posts under the Central and Provincial Governments.

The term of war service includes both field service and services as technicians and mechanics to be employed both in India and outside.

DEFENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The decision to establish a Departmental Committee to advise on Defence matters is announced. The Committee will consist of 10 non-official members, of whom six will belong to the Central Legislative Assembly and four to the Council of State. The Commander-in-Chief will be the President of the Committee.

It is learnt that Sir M. Zafrullah Khan, Leader of the Central Legislative Assembly, and Sir G. S. Bajpai, Leader of the Council of State, have been requested to get into touch with the leaders of the parties in both the Houses of the Central Legislature to secure nomination of party representatives.

The Committee will meet whenever it is called by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but it is laid down that ordinarily it shall meet at intervals of not less than three months.

MR. MUSA SAIT'S PLEA

"Unless India was given full control over Finance, Defence and Foreign Affairs, a solution of the political deadlock would not be possible; at least a promise could be made that it would be given within a stipulated time," said Khan Bahadur Mahomed Musa Sait, President of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, at the annual meeting of the Chamber in Madras.

Mr. Musa Sait made a fervent appeal to the Hindu and Muslim communities to compose their differences and urged the Viceroy should hold out the olive branch and save the country from further disaster.

Reviewing the conditions of trade and commerce in the country, Mr. Musa Sait emphasised the importance of reserving the coastal shipping to Indian concerns and the need for securing adequate shipping facilities for Indian trade and commerce.

GRANT TO VISVA-BHARATI

The Government of India have decided to make a grant of Rs. 25,000 to *Visva-Bharati* in 1941-42 in recognition of the contribution it is making to Indian culture.

The Bengal Government have released the grant of a similar sum to the institution. The grant was sanctioned and provided for in their last year's budget.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN BOMBAY

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the conversion of some of its high schools into agricultural, technical and commercial high schools, with a view to providing vocational education for boys who have no aptitude for higher literary studies but have a bent for vocational education and are not able to proceed to the University after passing the Matriculation examination.

GIFT TO BENARES UNIVERSITY

The Council of the Benares Hindu University, presided over by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor, has gratefully accepted the offer of His Highness the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj for giving an annuity of Rs. 18,000 for a Chair of Sanskrit Learning and Languages at the University.

50,000 LITERATES IN ONE YEAR

Over fifty thousand persons were made literate in the Punjab in one year as a result of the campaign launched by the Punjab Government to liquidate mass illiteracy from the Province.

It is stated that 1,06,473 adults were enrolled for instruction and 50,779 succeeded in attaining the literacy standard.

ASSAM UNIVERSITY BILL

The text of the Assam University Bill, 1941, which will be introduced during the next session of the Assembly has been published. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill says: The Bill provides for the establishment of a University in Assam as it has become necessary on account of the anomalous position of the Province in having its schools and colleges under the University of Calcutta, which is now within the jurisdiction of the Government of Bengal and is subject to legislation by the Bengal Provincial Legislature, not bound by either the opinions or sentiments of Assam.

Besides, the need of a separate University for Assam has long been felt, not only by the people of the Province, but by scholars and students outside the Province, as Assam offers great opportunities for study in many fields: linguistic, literary, historical, ethnological, archaeological, economic and geological and as the results of such study may reflect on similar studies in other parts of India and elsewhere.

Further opportunities of advancement and progress created by the introduction of Provincial Autonomy and responsible Government can be fully utilised as far as higher education is concerned only by establishing a separate University for Assam, capable of dealing with special requirements and problems of the Province.

SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION

Under the auspices of the Madras Science Club and with the co-operation of the various Colleges, University departments, the King Institute and other Scientific institutions and departments an Exhibition in all branches of science is being organised at the Medical College, Madras.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

The Madras High Court has held that *Anuloma* (inter-caste) marriages, though permitted at the time of the Smritis, have become obsolete in the present age and hence cannot be considered legal under Hindu Law. While from the strictly legal point of view, the Madras High Court may be right, it seems a pity, observes the *Hindustan Times*, that their Lordships did not take a more exalted view of their responsibilities. In the liberalisation of Hindu Law, High Courts in India can play a large part if only they will interpret it liberally wherever past precedent or present practice justifies such interpretation. But to do this they must break with the tradition, which they themselves have set up, of extreme rigidity in interpretation. The Madras judgment, moreover, conflicts with a much earlier verdict on the same subject by the late Sir Lallubhai Shah, the Chief Justice of Bombay.

ACQUITTAL OF MR. RUIKAR

The Nagpur High Court has dismissed the appeal of the Provincial Government against the acquittal of Mr. R. S. Ruikar by the Sessions Judge of Nagpur. Mr. Ruikar was originally prosecuted for a speech delivered by him in December last at Nagpur, to a gathering of mill-workers under the Defence of India Rules and convicted. On appeal, the Sessions Judge, Mr. Wickeden, acquitted Mr. Ruikar and in doing so delivered a remarkable judgment which attracted country-wide attention. The Provincial Government then filed an appeal against the order of acquittal to the Nagpur High Court, which has now upheld the acquittal and dismissed the appeal of the C. P. Government.

ATTACHING OF SALARIES

That the salary below Rs. 100 per month of an employee, whether working under Government or under a private concern, could not be attached by civil court and any order for the attachment of the whole or a part thereof would be illegal was the decision given by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Meredith at the Patna High Court, while allowing the appeal of an employee of the *Indian Nation*.

MR. JUSTICE F. W. GENTLE

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Justice F. W. Gentle, at present a Judge of the Madras High Court, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta in the vacancy that will occur on the retirement of Mr. Justice Lord-Williams in September.

KHAKSARS BANNED

A Government of India *communiqué* states that steps have been taken to declare the Khaksars to be an unlawful association wherever necessary, and Provincial Governments will take all the action that they consider necessary to dispel the menace, which the action of these misguided people has brought into existence.

MR. JUSTICE HAPPELL

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Arthur Comyn Happell, I.C.S., as a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Justice V. Pandurang Rao.

THE CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

The present indications are that the life of the Central Legislative Assembly will be extended by another year. The extension announced last year is up to September 30, 1941.

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE

The report on the working of Co-operative Insurance Societies in India for the year 1938-39 has been published. This is the latest period for which such report is available. This is justly criticised as one more instance of tardiness shown in the publication of such valuable statistics in India.

In the year 1938-39, the number of societies rose from 9 in 1937-38 to 11 and the total number of persons insured also increased from 6,331 to 8,390. The total amount of risk insured by these societies rose from Rs. 1,30,82,951 to Rs. 1,76,79,600 and the amount of premiums also improved from Rs. 7,08,869 to Rs. 9,55,752. The progress is satisfactory, but this is counter-vailed by increased claims and increased management expenses. The total claims paid increased from Rs. 1,07,362 in 1937-38 to Rs. 1,23,516 in 1938-39 and also the cost of management showed an increase from Rs. 2,88,661 to Rs. 4,08,784, which is not justified by improvement in business. Funds in hand with these societies at the end of 1938-39 improved from Rs. 5,77,577 to Rs. 7,71,823.

In 1938-39, as regards non-agricultural insurance societies, Madras and U. P. led with two each while Bengal, Bombay, Indore, Hyderabad and Baroda had one each. Madras covered the largest amount of risk at Rs. 1,20,19,138 with Bombay and Hyderabad following at Rs. 27,53,000 and Rs. 19,39,372 respectively.

GOLD MEDAL FOR MR. RAM KISHORE

The Directors of the General Assurance Society, Ltd., have awarded a gold medal to Mr. Ram Kishore, Chief Superintendent at the Head Office of the Society in appreciation of the special efforts made by him in connection with revival work.

WAR INJURIES COMPENSATION

The non-contributory compensation scheme introduced by the British Government on December 21st, extends the benefits of the Personal Injuries (Civilians) scheme to all adults and not merely to civil defence workers or persons gainfully employed. Persons of these two classes now receive compensation of 35s. a week for married men or single men not in hospital; single men in hospital get 21s. 6d. per week; women receive 28s. per week if in hospital, or otherwise 17s. 6d. weekly. Men who are not gainfully occupied now receive 21s. per week when not in hospital and 10s. 6d. per week when in hospital. Women of the same class get 11s. and 7s. respectively. Pensions of 50s. are also payable to the widows of civilian workers or civil defence volunteers, thus placing them on the same footing as widows of serving soldiers.

RECONSTRUCTION OF ASIA MUTUAL

The scheme of reconstruction of the Asia Mutual Insurance Company, Limited, of Calcutta, as modified and approved by its shareholders, policyholders and creditors has received the approval of the Calcutta High Court.

On the suggestion of Professor K. B. Madhava, Actuary, certain of the existing policies of the Company have been altered, so that the sum assured is reduced to half its amount and the premium actually paid is also reduced to one-half.

WAR RISKS INSURANCE

The Government of India have enforced from 23rd April measures for ensuring that goods exported from India to destinations outside the Empire are not insured against marine and war risks with enemy companies.

WAR AND INDIAN TRADE

Presiding over the quarterly meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, Sir Badridas Goenka dealt at length with the economic conditions in other Empire countries, for example, Canada and Australia and contrasted these with the situation in India. The overseas trade of the country in 1940-41 declined both as regards imports as well as exports as compared to the previous year. Wholesale prices of agricultural commodities also suffered a set back. It was the absence of any systematic and planned economic policy on the part of the Government of India which, according to Sir Badridas, was responsible for this state of affairs. Sir Badridas made some constructive suggestions as to how the Government could help to promote industrialisation. He stated that Government should be prompt and liberal in giving an assurance of legitimate and reasonable protection whenever they were approached by any industry etc.

Referring to export trade, Sir Badridas pointed out that it was a wrong policy for a country like India with its vast agricultural population to be dependant upon foreign markets over which obviously she could have no control. He pointed out to the unmistakable evidence of under-consumption in India with regard to the various necessities of life like food-grains, cereals, salt, sugar, kerosene and cloth, etc. and stated that India's exports were not the surplus exports of a prosperous nation but more or less forced exports at the cost of the primary needs of the masses. The development of industries would not only enable most of India's raw produce to be utilised within the country but also make available increased quantities of food-stuffs for consumption and what was more important also enhance the purchasing power of the people.

BENGAL SHARE DEALERS

The stock and shares are very important factors in the business world and our businessmen and general public have had so long very shallow knowledge in this line. The Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., under the guidance of Mr. Chatterji, has been making an extensive propaganda and has been able to draw the attention of the general public to this line. The authorised capital of the Syndicate is Rs. 25,00,000 and within the short period under review shares worth Rs. 4,19,450 have been sold, out of which Rs. 1,48,585 has been paid-up, and upto the date shares worth about Rs. 4,65,000 are sold, out of which Rs. 1,57,000 are said to have been paid. This rapid progress in sale of shares shows the popularity of the Syndicate.

The Syndicate has made a network of Branches and Agencies throughout the country. For proper propaganda it has been publishing a Market Report with the report of share markets not only of India but also of countries outside.

We wish the Syndicate and its Managing-Director every success.

NEWSPRINT CONTROL

The Government of India have issued a newsprint control order. According to this no person shall, after June 15, 1941, sell newsprint otherwise than to a newspaper press. No proprietor of a newspaper press shall use newsprint for any purpose other than printing newspapers (including supplements and annuals thereof) except with the special permission of the Government. Returns of consumption shall be made by all newspapers and returns of stocks by dealers.

BRITISH WOMEN'S APPEAL

The letter addressed to Indian women by a number of prominent Englishwomen exhorts them "to be warned in time and to join in the united effort to preserve the safety of your country".

You have seen for yourselves one country after another enslaved. After Europe, Asia is now becoming involved. We beg of you to be warned in time and to join in the united effort to preserve the safety of your country. . . .

We are told that some of you say that this is a war of British imperialism and that therefore Indian nationalists can have no part in it. We do not think that many of you can really believe this in your hearts. In his broadcast on May 27, President Roosevelt said: "The whole world is divided between human slavery and human freedom. On which side does India stand? Without victory for democracies there can be no Indian freedom and we assure you in all sincerity, that never was there so much goodwill to India, so much sympathy with Indian aspirations as is to be found in Britain to-day. Britain wants India to be a free and equal partner in the Commonwealth. We realise of the present difficulties and are doing our best to help on a solution but the supreme need of the movement is union for victory. May it not be with you as with us that differences between political parties can be laid aside for the time to face the common danger? And when victory comes none will be found who wish to dispute India's claim to her place among free nations, freely co-operating to plan a wiser world."

In reply to this, a statement issued over the signatures of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit and other prominent Indian women, points out:

It is scarcely necessary to tell you that we appreciate the sincerity of your appeal but we are amazed at the ignorance betrayed in it of realities. Indeed, your Prime Minister by contrast shows a grasp of realities which is refreshing. However painful it may be, he has no misgiving about the status that India occupies in the British mind. It is a dependency which can and is being utilised at the British will. He knows that he does not need the consent or co-operation of India's thinking sons and daughters in anything that Britain wants for fighting her war. He takes care to pay tribute to the valour of Indian soldiers who are part of the army of occupation in India. These soldiers, you should know, are wholly unconnected with the national life and activities. They may not freely see any nationalist without incurring heavy penalties. Nor has your Prime Minister any difficulty in raising, either by taxation or so-called voluntary contributions, the money he

wants. We cannot complain of this helplessness, but we must not be blind to facts. How can there be association in such a situation of India that is impatient of the foreign yoke? . . .

The fact is that you are wholly wrong in your estimate of things. We are surprised at your quoting an untruth contained in President Roosevelt's pronouncement. You quote to-day that the whole world is divided between human slavery and human freedom. The fact is that there is no such thing as human freedom for the Asiatic races, certainly not for India; nor is there for the virile Africans. The result, whatever it may be, of the war will not alter their condition for the better, save through their own efforts. As we see realities it is this: It is a war between the British Empire and the Nazis and Fascists for world domination, meaning in effect exploitation of the non-European races. We cannot be in love with Nazism and Fascism but we may not be expected to be in love with British Imperialism.

Lastly, let us point out the anomaly of British women asking India, though a slave nation, to help a slave owner in distress instead of asking the slave owner to undo the wrong and cure himself of the initial sin and thus ensure the moral justness of his position.

MISS GANGABAI

Miss Gangabai, a student of the Lady Keano Girls' College, Shillong (hailing from Madras), has occupied the highest place among all the female candidates in the recent I. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, occupying the 12th place in order of merit, and the first place among all the students (male and female) in Assam. It is gratifying to note that 14 out of 16 candidates sent up this year have passed (an average of 87.5 per cent. against the University average of 52 per cent.). It is learnt that this College is staffed entirely by ladies and this is only the second year of its obtaining the University affiliation. The result is most creditable.

MISS V. A. MADHAVIKUTTI, M.LITT.

The Syndicate of the University of Madras has, on the recommendation of the Board of Examiners, appointed to adjudicate on the thesis "A survey of the conditions of poverty in an area in the City of Madras (Purasawalkam)" submitted by Miss V. A. Madhavikutti for the M.Litt. Degree, declared her qualified for the Degree of Master of Letters.

LITERARY

THOMAS HARDY

In a recent address, Dr. C. E. M. Joad presented a view of Thomas Hardy which is worthy of reproduction:

"There are four elements in Hardy's greatness which appeal to me. The first is his capacity for creating fools and rustics, no writer since Shakespeare has ever created such delicious fools; the second is the succession of outstanding and unique scenes that you will find in every one of his novels: Gabriel Keys letting the poison gas out of the ship by means of holes for instance; the third is his Englishness, in that he perpetuates a way of life that is now extinct and that he catches a kind of lyric note of bird-like enjoyment of life in his poems; and, finally, he tells such a frightfully good story. To my mind he is one of the best story tellers who has ever written a book, and for me the most important thing about a novel is the story."

WORDS, WORDS

Shakespeare, who had the richest vocabulary used by any Englishman, employed only 16,000 words. The average man rarely has a vocabulary of more than 3,000 or 4,000 words. The ordinary person can get along very comfortably with 500 words, and in the rural districts a knowledge of 200 words is sufficient to carry a man through his life. This, of course, relates to the needs of conversation. If a man wants to read newspapers and well-written books, he must know at least 2,000 words.

OXFORD PAMPHLETS ESSAYS

The Oxford University Press has issued an invitation to under-graduate and post-graduate students of Indian Universities to submit essays on given subjects for their "Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs—Essay Competition." The closing date for receipt of the essays is September 30, 1941. There is no entrance fee and each candidate is to submit only one essay.

EDITORS' COMMITTEE

The Standing Committee of the Newspaper Editors' Conference met at Simla and considered the press-advising of Gandhiji's recent statements. It agreed to address a letter to the Government setting forth its views in the matter.

PERSONAL

ALBERT MEDAL FOR ROOSEVELT

The Council of the Royal Society of Arts, with the approval of their President, the Duke of Connaught, have decided to confer on President Roosevelt the Albert Gold Medal of the Society in recognition of his pre-eminent services to humanity as a fearless and resolute champion of the ideals of national freedom and individual liberty.

The Albert Medal of the R. S. A. was struck in 1861 to commemorate the Presidency of the Society which was held by Prince Albert from 1843 to 1861.

Among previous recipients are: Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, King George V., Thomas Edison, Orville Wright, Louis Pasteur, Guglielmo Marconi and Madame Curie.

BIRTHDAY GIFT TO GENERAL SMUTS

General Smuts has been informed that the nation is presenting him with a birthday gift of over £140,000 which will be given by General Smuts to the national air fund for the benefit of forces of which he is the Commander-in-Chief and their dependents. The total is believed to represent the biggest gift by any nation to its leader, and cheques are still streaming in. The final total is expected to be well over £150,000.

CHURCHILL AND BEAVERBROOK

Close collaboration between Mr. Churchill and Lord Beaverbrook was emphasised by the fact revealed by Lord Beaverbrook in his broadcast to Canada that Lord Beaverbrook is carrying on his work as Minister of State at No. 12, Downing Street, which is linked by a corridor with No. 10, the Prime Minister's official residence.

PETAIN AND DARLAN

Pétain whose feebleness and pessimism have both increased lately, seems to have lost control altogether, says *The Times'* Diplomatic correspondent, and Darlan is doing everything Laval meant to do when the Marshal dismissed him.

SIR G. N. BEWOOR

The tenure of office of Sir Guru Nath Bewoor, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, has been extended upto March 31, 1942.

BOMBS TO CURE BOMB SHOCK

Bomb-shocked patients including some Dunkirk survivors in a British military hospital are being cured with the aid of bombs or to be more specific, with the noise of falling bombs recorded on gramophone records.

The idea is by continually playing the records to accustom the patients to the sounds of a blitz (sounds sub-consciously, if not consciously associated with danger and fear) so that familiarity will breed indifference if not contempt.

Civilians suffering from nervous collapse after air-raid experiences may also be treated to a course of bombing, on records, which were made during raids and not without personal risk by members of the B B C staff.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

The question of laying down a definite policy and procedure for bringing their tuberculous employees within the range of proper treatment is, it is learnt, engaging the attention of the Government of Bengal.

The Government have, after a careful consideration of the question, accorded sanction to some rules prescribing that all suspected cases of tuberculosis in their employ should be sent for examination and opinion to the Presidency or Civil Surgeon concerned. The rules also provide that, if after a careful examination by the medical officer in charge, the case is reported to be a "closed" one and the person is considered to be fit to carry on his duties, he should be allowed to continue in his appointment under some medical conditions.

FLOATING DISPENSARIES

Floating dispensaries for use in low-lying areas during the monsoon are the Public Health Authorities' latest measure to overcome handicaps of floods in Bihar.

These dispensaries constructed on boats would carry medical supplies and staff to villages which are isolated by flood and will be tried this season in the Supaul sub-division in North Bihar.

WAYS OF WOOLING SLEEP

There are many physical aids to sound sleep. Deep breathing is one. When you get into bed stretch every limb, then relax completely every limb and muscle. Do this two or three times, then take a dozen or more deep breaths slowly and naturally. Sleep should come soon after this unless you are in pain or very worried. Be sure there is plenty of fresh air coming into the room, that your bed is comfortable, that the bed clothes are not too heavy, and that you are neither too hot nor too cold. A heavy meal late at night causes indigestion, but any one of nervous temperament requires a nourishing meal in the evening. Too little food is as bad as too much. A walk before retiring to bed, a warm bath and a hot drink at bed time induce sleep. Women need a rest during the day as well as sound sleep at night, and if it can possibly be managed a daily rest of half an hour should be indulged in.

FOR PURE MILK

When milk streams frothily from udder to bucket, it contains much dissolved oxygen. In raw milk, bacteria consumes most of the oxygen. But pasteurization removes most of the bacteria, so the oxygen content of pasteurized milk remains high. Oxidation of the fat content may then cause papery, oily, metallic or tallowy flavors; worse, it may diminish the natural proportion of vitamin C. Obvious answer, proposed by scientists at Cornell University, take the air out of the milk.

FASTING FOR HEALTH

Dr. Carson, Physiologist at the University of Chicago, is of the opinion that occasional periods of starvation, once or twice a year in the case of a healthy adult, may not only add to the joy of living but also to the length of life. Experimenting himself, the Doctor says, his mind became very clear after a fast, and he did more work without fatigue.

SOUR DRINK FOR THIRST

Always remember that a sour drink quenches the thirst more than a very sweet one. So avoid the use of too much syrup when making your favourite beverage.

THE CONVERSION LOANS

The 4½ per cent. 1950-55, 1958-68 loans have been open for conversion into the 3 per cent. 1951-54, 1963-65 loans. The present conversion scheme has the great merit of making the investor realise that 3 per cent. on gilt-edged is the most he can expect hereafter and the concentration of the rupee debt in 3 per cent. issues is a signal success for cheap money. As an additional bull point for the conversion scheme must be mentioned the fact that the conversion prices of Rs. 110½ and Rs. 113½ for the 4½ per cent. 1950-55 and 1958-68 loans, respectively, are exactly one rupee per cent. higher than the prices at which they were taken over when the sterling stocks were repatriated.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

British gilt-edged securities have reached a new peak level, says the *Mail*. The 3½ per cent. War Loan has climbed to 101½, 3 per cent. War Loan to 100½, and Consols to 89½. Clearly investors and shrewd judges of financial prospects have no doubts about the ultimate victory of the Allies. They are so confident of it that they are willing to pay high prices for British securities, though those of other countries giving a higher return on the money invested are obtainable.

NEW ONE-RUPEE NOTE

A Press *communiqué* says that new Government of India one rupee notes bearing the portrait of King George VI and printed at the Nasik Security Press will shortly be issued through the Reserve Bank of India.

The new notes are slightly larger than the existing issue and measure 4 inches by 2½ inches. They are printed on mould-made paper.

A BANKING RECORD

The Imperial Bank of India has made banking history by being able to report total deposits at over Rs. 100 crores. It was only a year ago that the Imperial brought its Reserve Fund up to the level of its paid-up capital and the extent of the reserve liability of its shareholders. Now the record Deposits of Rs. 100 crores constitute another landmark.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS

Traffic arrangements to cope with the rush of nearly five million pilgrims, from all over the country expected for the Kumba Mela, which comes off in January-February next after twelve years, have already been taken up by the railway authorities.

The Allahabad division authorities of the East India Railway are now busy planning the arrangements to be made. As in 1930 when the last Kumba Mela was held, a Sangam Ghat Station near the Mela grounds is proposed to be erected. It is proposed to make it bigger this time to accommodate a larger number of special trains. Nearly 20 extra booking offices for the Mela will be put up at the Sangam Ghat Station, the Allahabad Station and two neighbouring stations. Additional platforms will also be provided at the Allahabad Station to cope with the heavy traffic. The G. I. P. Railway authorities are co-operating with the East Indian Railway in the matter.

RAILWAY WITHOUT DRIVERS

At Zurich in Switzerland is an underground electric railway along which trucks are constantly running, but no truck has a driver. The railway has been constructed to convey letters and express packets from the branch post office at the main railway station to a post office three-quarters of a mile away.

An official at one end sets a truck in motion by pressing a push-button; the vehicle runs non-stop to its destination where, still without human aid, it enters a lift which automatically raises it to the level of the post office.

WORLD'S LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS

Britain's longest railway tunnel is the Severn (G. W. Rly.), 4 miles 612 yds., of which 2½ miles are under the river. The longest tunnel in which daylight is visible from entry to exit is the Albula Tunnel of the Rhaetian Railway (Swiss), 8¼ miles in length.

A.R.P. TRAINING FOR RAILWAY STAFF

The South Indian and M. and S. M. Railway Companies have taken necessary steps to train their staff in A. R. P. work.

HAND GESTURES IN INDIAN DANCING

The hand gestures (Mudras) form the essential part of expression in Indian dancing. Its artistic appeal is so very great, says a writer in the *Hindustan Standard*, that coupled with music and proper swings of limbs, it produces a divinely sensuous atmosphere. Mudras can portray with rich vividness all different phases of joy and sorrow. Deviations are dangerous in the sense that the Mudras are true in texture to what they originally supposed to be. They have also withstood the test of time. So in the absence of anything which would have challenged the use of Mudras in Indian dancing, we better give them closer thought which they really need. Indeed without this technical element, Indian dancing would not have attained the present world-wide fame and recognition.

MUSICAL SANDS

Many of the British soldiers in Libya had the unique experience of hearing that country's "musical sands". This is a phenomenon that occurs in certain parts of the Libyan Desert when the sands are being fanned by a wind of one particular strength and direction. They give forth eerie but beautiful notes sounding for all the world like the pipes of Pan.

NOTHING OCCULT ABOUT ART

Art is not a separate chamber of life or the exclusive property of cultivated people, says a writer. It goes down through the whole structure of life. It is in the words we speak, the clothes we wear, and the friendships we cultivate.

The raw materials of art are the commonest property we have at our disposal: mind and heart and hands. There is nothing occult about art.

ART FOR ALL

It would be extravagant to declare that every man is an artist, says Brooks Atkinson. Many men are blunderers. But many other men are genuine artists despite the fact that they do not think of themselves in that role. Taking the raw materials of mind emotions and body, they have created characters that have form and radiance.

WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

Joe Louis retained the World Heavyweight Championship knocking out Billy Conn (Pittsburg) in the thirteenth round.

The fight ended with dramatic suddenness. Conn had been going extremely well, punishing Louis, and winning round after round until a right hook to the jaw staggered and hurt him.

Joe Louis snatched the Championship from the brink of disaster. Conn, who boxed beautifully throughout, had only to keep off from trouble for the remainder of the fight. Instead, he made the mistake of "mixing it" against such a devastating puncher as Louis and paid the penalty. This was the 18th time that Louis defended his title.

THE FATE OF THE POLISH CHAMPION

Jansuz Kuscocinski, the famous Polish long-distance runner, who won the ten thousand metres championship in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles in 1932, has been tortured to death by the Gestapo, according to news reaching Polish circles. Kuscocinski, like hundreds of other prominent citizens, was charged by the Germans with being connected with anti-German underground activities.

Kuscocinski's name has been added to the long list of martyred Polish patriots. Throughout the ordeal, Kuscocinski refused to utter a word of value to the enemy.

TWO WORLD RECORDS

Two world athletic records have been created. Les Steers cleared 6 feet 11 inches in the high jump, while the quarter mile runners from the University of California covered the mile in 3 minutes, 0.4 seconds.

H. S. LOVE RETIRES

After 30 years of cricket, H. S. ("Hammy") Love, the Australian Test wicket-keeper has decided to retire. He would have been regular wicket-keeper for Australia but for Oldfield. He was a batsman of ability.

D. F. A. SHIELD FINALISTS

In the semi-final of the D. F. A. Shield Tournament, the Union Football Club, the Delhi League Champions, defeated the Bangalore Crescent Club by five goals to two.

UNBURSTABLE BOTTLE

For dropping petrol and water supplies from aeroplanes with or without the aid of parachutes, an unburstable container has been evolved by Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, Director of Scientific and Industrial Research. The container has been tested by dropping it from heights of 75 to 100 ft. and has satisfactorily withstood the impact of the fall.

The container is made of canvas-cum-plastic compositions and as large as two-gallon containers have been made, which have satisfactorily withstood the impact when thrown from the roofs of the second storey of the Alipore Test House and of the Secretariat Buildings, New Delhi. The Army Headquarters are making further experiments with the container by dropping it from low-flying aeroplanes.

This unburstable bottle has the necessary property of resilience and is petrol and oil proof. It is stated that, apart from its enormous advantage in war time, it can be used as a container for oil paints, oils, etc., even after the war. It is lighter and less liable to damage by impact than a tin can. Large orders are, therefore, expected to be placed for these containers.

NIGHT PHOTOGRAPHY

A device which enables military plane pilots to take photographs of ground objectives at night at altitudes upto 5,000 ft. has been invented in America. The airman drops a powerful magnesium-powder flash bulb equipped with a time fuse which explodes it near the ground. The flash actuates a photo-electric cell in the plane, which instantly trips the camera shutter.

DETECTING NIGHT BOMBERS

The British Government has released the news of the existence of a secret weapon, an instrument for the detection of enemy aircraft by radio, which is being used by the British to counteract night bombers.

BLUE AND VIOLET IN SUNLIGHT

Sunlight is relatively richer in blue and violet in summer than it is in winter, says Dr. E. S. Johnston of the Smithsonian Institution.

CHAPLIN REFUSES AWARD

Charles Chaplin has refused to accept the award of the New York film critics for the best screen actor of 1940. In a telegram he explains:

"In accepting, I feel I would be acknowledging the fact that the actors are competing with each other and such an approach to one's work is not very inspiring. In doing my work I aim only to please the public, which I believe is the true aim of all actors."

Chaplin also takes exception to the system of balloting by which critics arrive at their decisions in these matters, says the *Daily Telegraph*.

Chaplin was selected as the best film actor on the strength of his performance in "The Great Dictator", one of the most sensational and historic films of the times.

MADRAS FILM BALLOT

The following pictures and artistes have been voted the most popular in 1940, in order of merit in the Madras Film Ballot recently concluded.

ENGLISH PICTURES

1. *Gone with the Wind*. 2. *Hunchback of Notre Dame*. 3. *Ninotchka and Rebecca*. Foreign Male Artistes.—1. Clarke Gable. 2. Charles Laughton. 3. Errol Flynn. Foreign Female Artistes.—1. Greta Garbo. 2. Bette Davis. 3. Norma Shearer.

NORTH INDIAN PICTURES

1. *Bandhan*. 2. *Woman*. 3. *Zindagi*. N. Indian Male Artistes.—1. Motilal. 2. Ashok Kumar. 3. Saigal. N. Indian Female Artistes.—1. Leela Chitnis. 2. Sardar Akhtar. 3. Kanan Devi.

TAMIL PICTURES

1. *Uttama Puthiran*. 2. *Sakunthalai*. 3. *Mani Mekhalai*. Tamil Male Artistes.—1. P. U. Chinappa. 2. M. K. Thyagaraja Bhagavathar. 3. Serukulathur Sama. Tamil Female Artistes.—1. M. S. Subbulakshmi. 2. K. B. Sundarambal. 3. T. R. Rajakumari.

TELUGU PICTURES

1. *Sumangali*. 2. *Ilalu*. 3. *Viswa Mohini*. Telugu Male Artistes.—1. Nagiah. 2. Y. V. Rao. 3. Giri. Telugu Female Artistes.—1. Kanchanamala. 2. Kumari. 3. Kannamba.

GUARDING AGAINST PUNCTURES

There is no minor trouble more annoying than a puncture and although all motorists are in the hands of the gods in this matter, there is a type of puncture which can often be avoided, that is, the flint puncture. Careful owner-drivers regularly test the pressures of their tyres; at the same time, the cover should be examined for small sharp stones which have become embedded in the tread. These should be removed with a screw-driver or a similar tool. Some people use a penknife for this operation but this is scarcely advisable, as there is a danger of further cutting the cover and damaging the air tube.

PETROL RATIONING IN INDIA

It is practically certain that the Commerce Department of the Government of India will seriously consider the advisability of introducing petrol rationing in India. The appointment of Mr. C. H. Reynolds in the Commerce Department indicates that the scheme to ration petrol is taking a definite shape.

U. S. MOTOR INDUSTRY

The American automobile industry has agreed to a 20 per cent. reduction of output for the 'model car' beginning from August 1, according to an announcement by Mr. Knudsen, the United States Defence Chief. The reduction will amount to approximately a million motor cars.

EXPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

It is announced in a *Gazette of India Extraordinary* that the permission to export motor cars, motor cycles and motor omnibuses, vans and lorries and parts thereof, excluding rubber tyres and tubes, has been deleted from the open general licence issued under the export control scheme in respect of Burma.

LOUIS CHEVROLET

Louis Chevrolet, the pioneer motor car designer, after whom the Chevrolet car is named, has died at the age of 62. Born in Switzerland, Chevrolet was an outstanding racing tourist.

BARON AUSTIN

Baron Austin of Longbridge, a leading figure in the British motor car industry and pioneer of the 'baby car' is dead at the age of 75.

TECHNIQUE OF AIR INVASION

Crete is the latest country against which Germany has used its new technique of air-invasion. An invading regiment of 1,000 men requires about 125 planes. First come some 30 dive bombers followed by 10 transports of parachute troops. Behind them are 50 transports each carrying 20 regular infantry men. Five freighters fly their heavy equipment—150,000 rounds of ammunition, 70 radio sets, 30 motor cycles, 367 machine guns, six anti-tank guns. Thirty or more fighter planes guard the expedition against air-attack.

Arriving at their objective, the dive-bombers lay down a holocaust of bombs and machine-gun fire around the fringes of the field to disrupt resistance. Then two or three hundred parachute troops are released, dropping from each plane at three-second intervals. Every fifth man carries a sub-machine-gun, the others pistols.

RAID-PROOF FACTORIES

Aircraft factories which would disappear into the mountain-side in the event of a bombing raid and re-appear when the danger had passed, are reported to have been erected in Switzerland, near Lake Lucerne.

The inventor, M. Antoine Gazda, revealed recently that the raid-proof factories consisted of sheds 250 by 32 feet built to roll backwards and forwards on iron rails. At the first sign of hostile aircraft, the sheds by means of an electric engine would be rolled into caverns cut out of the mountain-side. Armour-plating on the ends of the sheds facing outwards provide additional protection.

AVIATION TRAINING AT KARACHI

The flying and ground training of the candidates for the second batch under the Civil Aviation Training Scheme posted at the Karachi Aero Club is proceeding at scheduled pace and the progress is satisfactory, according to the report of the monthly activities of the Club for May. The total flying time for the month amounted to 296 hours and 25 minutes which included three hours five minutes' night flying. Besides, 157 hours 35 minutes were "flown" on the link trainers.

LARGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Mr. T. E. Gregory broadcasting from Delhi urged the importance of small scale industries. At present, he said, there is a rather old-fashioned thing, somehow or other destined to disappear, and the best thing to be done is to ease the transition of a new order of things by a little state assistance.

For my own part, whilst I recognise that the margin between large-scale and small-scale industry is constantly shifting, so that in particular cases it may be better to allow large-scale industry to take over production formerly carried on by smaller units, I would also urge that our determination to do something effective will be strengthened if we bear in mind the intrinsic value of the small industry to a community.

The small business should not be regarded as the "poor-relation" of economic life, but it should be regarded as a valuable element of stability, the disappearance of which should be regretted by every lover of his country.

FACTORIES IN INDIA

Factories working in India during 1939 increased from 10,782 in 1938 to 11,630. The number of operatives rose from 1,737,755 to 1,751,137. Workmen in the cotton textile industry decreased, while those in jute mills rose by 3,000. Fewer women worked in factories, the number representing 13.7 per cent. of the total factory population. Children workers represented 5.4 per cent.

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN GOODS

The Indian Chamber of Commerce of Singapore has requested the Government of India to support and co-operate with it to establish there a permanent exhibition of goods produced and manufactured in India at a nominal fee for the expansion of Indian export trade in that part of the world.

GLUCOSE IN INDIA

A sugar factory in India is investigating the possibility of producing liquid glucose on a large scale. A sample of their product has been tested by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service and found satisfactory except for the presence of certain impurities which the firm is now endeavouring to eliminate.

MARKETING OF MILK

Re-organisation of milk marketing and the creation of a monopoly marketing organisation to be responsible for the purchase of milk from rural areas, its transport, processing and distribution and the control of quality from the stage of production to that of actual sales is the most important recommendation of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India in his Report on the Marketing of Milk in India and Burma.

He stresses the vital importance of milk to the Indian population, whose diet is deficient in first-class proteins which are easily obtained from milk. Both from the public health and the economic points of view, the annual value of India's milk production is estimated at over Rs. 175 crores.

Urging the need for complete control over the distribution of milk in an urban area and thereby on the production of milk in the rural area concerned, the Report says special legislation of a provincial nature will be necessary as although there is an element of compulsion in the suggested monopolising of the milk business, this appears to be the only way in which both producers and consumers can be protected.

STIPENDS FOR STUDENTS

The Government of Bengal have decided to grant stipends of Rs. 10 each to five poor students of the Bengal Agricultural School during 1941-42 and to 10 students during each subsequent year.

It is stated that the existing disproportion of Moslems, scheduled castes and non-Moslems, excluding scheduled castes, in the Agricultural Service is largely due to the dearth of Moslem and scheduled caste candidates with requisite technical qualifications. In order to reduce this disproportion, it is considered that agricultural education should be encouraged among these communities. It is accordingly proposed to grant stipends of Rs. 10 each, which will be distributed among the various communities in the following proportion:—Moslems 6; scheduled castes 2; and non-Moslems excluding scheduled castes, 2.

WORKING OF MILLS ON HOLIDAY

"In working the mills on Ramzan Id on November 2, 1940, the authorities of the National Mills, Ahmedabad, acted contrary to usage and custom and this action amounted to an illegal change in an industrial matter."

This was the opinion expressed by the Industrial Court on an application filed by the Textile Labour Association against the National Mills. The Mill authorities pointed out that, as there was no Muslim working in the Mills, it was not thought necessary to observe that day as a holiday and the workers being present on that day had waived their right to observe it as a holiday.

The Industrial Court held that the importance of a holiday to an employee consisted not always in the opportunity it provided in performing religious rites but in the compulsory rest that he got by reason of that holiday. Willingness or unwillingness of workers had no bearing. Even though workers considered themselves entitled to a holiday, they had to attend the Mills on the Ramzan Day being afraid that, if they did not do so they might lose their wages for that day.

INTER-TRADE UNION UNITY

A plea for bringing about solidarity and unity on the part of workers belonging to different Trade Unions at the same time as they increased their unity and organisation within their respective Unions was made at Madras on May 9 by Miss Shanta Bale Rao, Assistant Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, at a meeting of the Madras Kerosene Oil Workers' Union.

Miss Bale Rao expressed her pleasure at the fact that the Union had already succeeded in securing a dearness allowance and characterised their demand for definite scales of pay with periodical increments as a just and reasonable one.

TEXTILE DISPUTE AND C. P. GOVERNMENT

In a lengthy statement issued to the Press, Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the Nagpur Textile Union, suggests that the Provincial Government should immediately amend the Trades Disputes Act so as to arm itself with the necessary legislative powers to enforce the decisions of a conciliation or an arbitration board.

ALL-INDIA ORIENTAL CONFERENCE

The Report of the 9th All-India Oriental Conference is a full and comprehensive one and gives information regarding all the phases of activity of the Conference in its Trivandrum Session. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his opening address, claimed that the culture of Travancore has been predominantly Hindu and Brahmanic, the great World Religions and Cultures, Hebrew, Buddhist, Christian and Islamic have met and mingled.

His Highness the Maharajah expressed, in his address to the Conference, that the policy of his State has always been one of comprehension, hospitality and amity and that his Temple Entry Proclamation was the logical outcome of these traditional ideals of Travancore.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the Dewan and Patron of the Conference, declared in his closing speech that what was most necessary was a combination in the work of Orientalists of technical equipment and scientific approach with that humanity which deals with religions and cultures as "moving in dim worlds half realised".

RECONSTRUCTION AFTER WAR

It is understood that the Government of India have come to a final decision to appoint a Reconstruction Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the Commerce Member, which will be composed of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India and representatives of the Finance, Commerce, Defence, Education, Health and Lands, Supply and Railway Departments of the Government of India. The main Committee will direct the work which will be carried out by a Sub-Committee with which will be associated non-official businessmen.

A SUB-FEDERATION

Some leaders of the Nayar Community in the West Coast meet periodically in conference. Their conference met for the eleventh session at Pandalam in Central Travancore a few days ago. Among its resolutions was one which pressed for the grouping of Travancore, Cochin and British Malabar into a sub-Federation after the war.

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.

U. F.



Doctors used to differ as to whether ASTHMA could be permanently removed or not. Those who prescribe HAU-MAS-BRO are in no doubt and their number is increasing rapidly.

HAU-MAS-BRO

is no longer a new untried remedy. Its efficiency is well established by the testimony of grateful patients who have been cured and stayed cured after years of suffering. If you suffer from ASTHMA or kindred complaints ask your chemist for HAU-MAS-BRO.

In 2 oz., 4 oz. and special hospital (16 oz.) sizes.
A trial outfit sent on receipt of 6 annas in stamps.

LIVERTONE

(A HAU-MAS-BRO Laboratories' Product)

This popular digestive and liver tonic, revitaliser and blood enricher is another of the Quality Products issued from the HAU-MAS-BRO Laboratories. There is no better remedy for Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Poor Blood, Brain Fag, Depression and lack of Vitality. A course of LIVERTONE strengthens and tones up the nerve cells, removes poisonous waste matter from the system, purifies and enriches the blood and produces a healthy and active habit both in mind and body.

Ask your chemist for

LIVERTONE

(A HAU-MAS-BRO Laboratories' Product)

Sample sent on receipt of 1 anna in stamps.

GET RID OF COCKROACHES!

They are filthy. They creep from filth on to your food and poison it. They destroy garments. They destroy appetite. They destroy confidence. It is widely believed that they cause CANCER in human beings. Their hairy and spined legs carry innumerable bacilli, all of them harmful.

SAVE YOURSELVES

and keep your homes clean by using

BLATTABANE (REGD.)

(A HAU-MAS-BRO Laboratories' Product)

non-poisonous and harmless to animals.

Refuse all substitutes.

Available in 1-1 2 oz., 3 oz., 8 oz., 16 oz. and 7 lb. sizes at all leading Chemists and Stores, etc.

(Useful Literature free on request)

All the above are Quality Products from the HAU-MAS-BRO LABORATORIES. In case of any difficulty in procuring, please refer to

FRUGTNEIT & CO.,

1, Crooked Lane (Esplanade), CALCUTTA.

April '42.



Your Face is your Fortune

Mysore

SANDAL SOAP

THE GOVT. SOAP FACTORY, BANGALORE.

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.



MODERNISE

YOUR HOMES, OFFICES

AND STORES WITH

"CANEC"

HARD-BOARDS

THERE ARE STILL
SOME UNREPRE-
SENTED AREAS.

WRITE AT ONCE
FOR EXCLUSIVE
REPRESENTATION.

Telegrams: CURZONCO.]

[Telephone: 8880.

SOLE AGENTS:

CURZON & CO.,

MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

Try



ORCHARD FRUITS

AND

HEALTH FRUITS

Finely flavoured, each sweet is
wrapped separately and hygienically

THE BEST FOR CHILDREN.

PARRY & CO., LTD.,

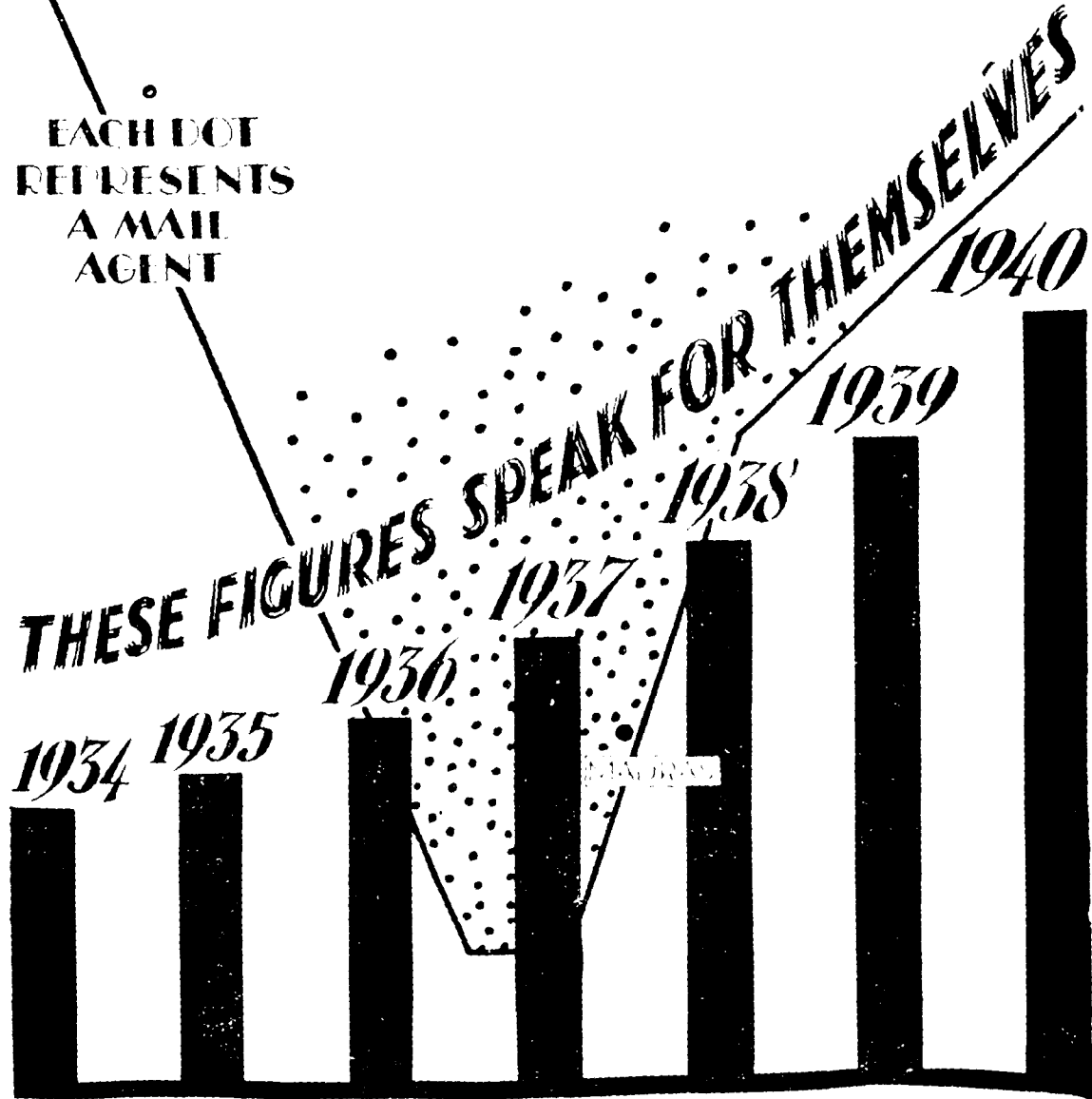
MADRAS.

The Mail

Established
1867

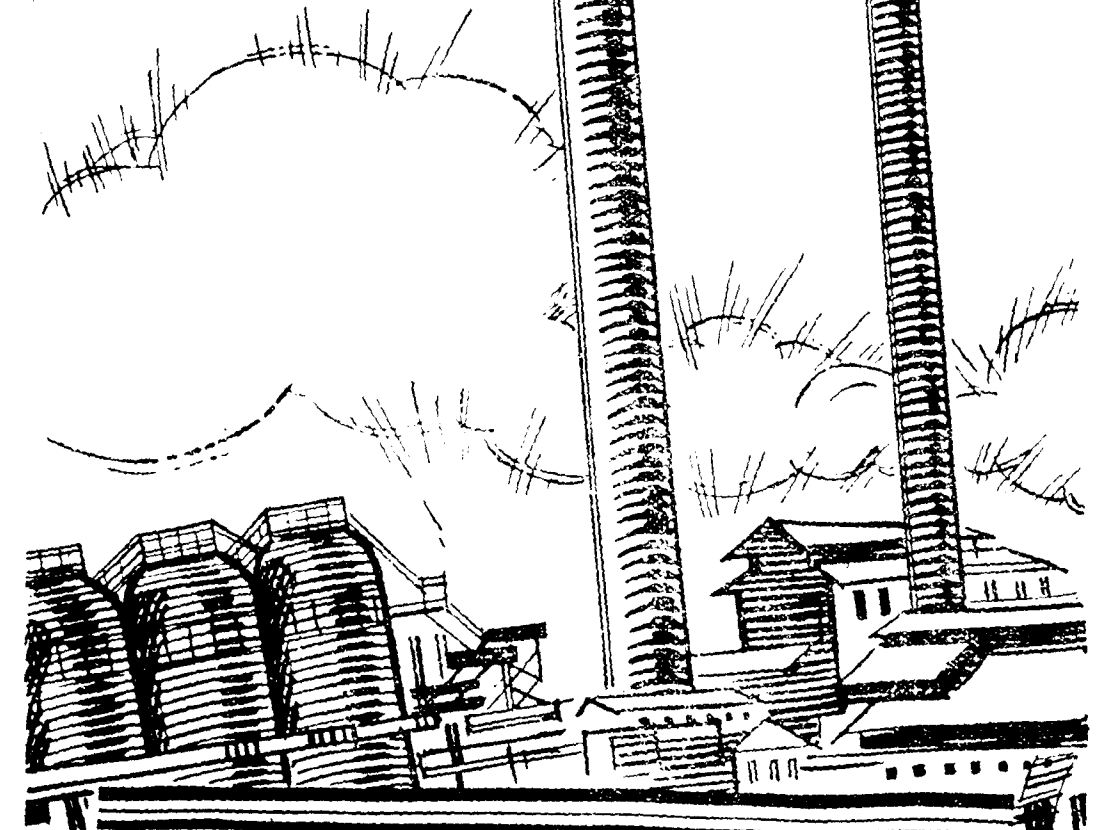
THE GREAT SOUTH INDIAN DAILY PAPER

EACH DOT
REPRESENTS
A MAIL
AGENT



6000 8000 10000 12000 14000 17000 23000
THE GROWTH OF CIRCULATION

MYSORE IRON & STEEL WORKS



MANUFACTURERS OF

Charcoal Pig Iron, Cast Iron Pipes to B.S.S. 2" to 33" dia., Mild Steel Bars, Rods, Angles, Hoops and Strips, Methonal, Wood Tar, Acetate of Lime, etc.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS:

BHADRAVATI (Mysore State Railways).

BRANCH OFFICES:

1/11, Mount Road, MADRAS.

"Lakshmi Buildings," Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

"Mahalaxmi Mansion", James Street, Secunderabad, DECCAN.

BOOKS FOR ALL

STUDY THIS LIST MONTHLY

BOMBAY PLACE-NAMES AND STREET-NAMES

By SAMUEL SHEPPARD.

An excursion into the by-ways of the history of Bombay City. This book is an investigation into the origin of the place-names of Bombay, a subject to which previous writers about Bombay have paid little attention but one which is full of interest. The author has had the assistance of many eminent scholars and citizens of Bombay, and has been able to produce a very complete explanation of practically every place-name and street-name now in use.

Price Rs. 2-8.

By V. P. P. No. 2-12.

MAP OF BOMBAY CITY

(SOUTH OF JACOB CIRCLE)

Price Rs. 2.

By V. P. P. No. 3-6.

THE WORKS OF MRS. E. LUCIA TURNBULL.

THE FANCY TREE VERANDAH VERSES

Song Cycles for Children

This Cycle of Verses for Children is most capably devised. The sketches and songs are exceptionally simple and the collection is undoubtedly very suitable indeed for all children.

Price Rs. 1 each.

By V. P. P. No. 1-4.

NEW EDITION JUST PUBLISHED.

MAP OF BOMBAY & 20 Miles Around

(Corrected to 1939)

Invaluable to the Yachtsman, the Motorist, the Pedestrian and all Sportsmen. Most useful in Military operations. Printed in colour on a scale of half-an-inch to the mile, all roads metalled and unmetalled, and cart tracks are shown as well as the depth of water at low tide round the coast and in all the creeks.

On waterproof Linen, Price Rs. 4-8; By V.P.P. No. 4-14.
On Paper, Price Rs. 2. By V.P.P. No. 3-4.

THE SYSTEM OF FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH INDIA

By P. K. WATTAL, M.A.

This work has been compiled entirely from official records and describes in plain language the present financial machinery of the Central and Provincial Governments and the financial powers of the reformed Legislatures. In addition, it contains a lucid account of the system of accounts and audit, Government cash balances including the Gold Standard Reserve and Paper Currency Reserve balance. The work is intended for the use of Members of the Legislative Councils, Ministers of Indian States and students of Economics and Indian finance generally.

Price Rs. 10.

By V. P. P. No. 10-10.

POONA IN BYGONE DAYS

By T. L. D. B. PARASNIS.

A volume certain to interest all who have resided in the Monsoon Headquarters of the Bombay Government and those having some knowledge of this City and district. It is not a dry-as-dust historical survey but a chronicle which is bound to appeal to readers of every class.

Price: Paper Edition, Rs. 2; Cloth Edition, Rs. 3.
By V. P. P. No. 5 extra.

VIEWS OF MATHERAN

Twelve Postcard Views of this delightful Hill Station in book form to tear out.

Price Rs. 1.

By V. P. P. No. 1-2.

LITTLE PEOPLE OF INDIA

By M. A. C. ELGER

(AUTHOR OF JOHN'S RHYMES OF INDIA)

A beautifully produced gift book for children. Full of delightful rhymes and containing many beautifully coloured illustrations and black and white drawings. One of the best Gift Books ever produced for kiddies in India.

Price Rs. 2.

By V. P. P. No. 3-6.

MAP OF BOMBAY

The Streets and Roads are clearly indicated making it an invaluable asset to the motorist, tourist and business man. In three styles.

Prices: Paper, Rs. 4. Linen, Rs. 6.
Mounted on Linen with Rollers, Rs. 8.
Postage 6 annas extra.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE IN INDIA

By D. CHAMBER, Bar at Law.

This is a Handbook containing a mass of information which Members of Branches of the various Legislatures in India will find invaluable in their Parliamentary labours. It deals with the Earlier Councils, by way of Introduction. The other Sections comprise discussions on the Constitution of the Legislative Body in India; Preliminary work in the Chamber; Resolutions, Amendments and Questions; Voting; Speeches; Criticism of Officials and Executive; The Budget and Parliamentary Privileges. Rules and Standing Orders are dealt with and the author discusses the questions of Practice and Procedure in Parliament in all its branches with reference to the many Rulings which have been given in the various Assemblies in India as well as in the English House of Parliament.

Price Rs. 5.

By V. P. P. No. 5-5.

TRAVANCORE STATE TRANSPORT

Owned and Controlled by the Government of Travancore

Offers Facility for Cheap and Comfortable
Locomotion to the Travelling Public

ROUTES NOW UNDER OPERATION.

Trivandrum-Quilon	Nagercoil-Anjugramam
Trivandrum-Nagercoil	Nagercoil-Colachel
Trivandrum-Kottayam	Nagercoil-Azhakiapandipuram
Trivandrum-Nedumangad	Quilon-Kottayam
Trivandrum-Vizhinjam	Quilon-Shencottah
Nagercoil-Cape Comorin	

Trivandrum City Services.

PROPOSED EXTENSIONS

Kottayam-Alwaye	Alwaye-Devicoolam
Kottayam-Devicoolam	Alwaye-Parur
Kottayam-Kumili	Quilon-Alleppey
	Alleppey-Aroor

SEASON TICKETS AT CHEAP CONCESSION RATES
Students 50 per cent. reduction. Others 25 per cent. reduction.

SPECIAL SERVICES undertaken at MODERATE RATES.

	Per running mile of each bus.	Waiting charges per hour.
Students	9 chs. (5 annas)	Re. 1.
Others	10 chs. (5½ annas)	Re. 1.

TRAVEL TO CAPE COMORIN.

"The Land's End of India Where the Three Oceans meet."

The Cape is linked to Trivandrum, the Capital of the State, by INDIA'S LONGEST CONCRETE ROAD.

For further particulars write to:

THE DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORT,
TRAVANCORE, TRIVANDRUM.

Feb. '42.

THE TIMES OF INDIA PRESS
BOMBAY

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—	Rs.	A.	MOFUSSIL (WITH POSTAGE)—	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.

SENSATIONAL OFFER

IN THE MEDICAL WORLD

Being Granted to the General Public for the first time in the Medical History.

GRAND CONCESSION:

Half Prices from 1st July to 31st July.

In honour of our 6th Anniversary, we take pleasure to offer you Gems—Medicinal Preparations that have benefitted thousands at prices which make them at once within your reach. We assure and guarantee you results claimed about them, else refund money.

MEMORABLE GIFTS ON A MEMORABLE OCCASION.

VIROL

Remedy for Nervous Debility.

Virol restores lost vigour and rejuvenates the entire nervous system. Virol is an excellent tonic and gives you new lease of life.

Bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 4.

HEITALL

Growth Hormones.

Heitall is an up-to-date scientific treatment for increasing height by acting as a direct stimulant on the Pituitary gland releasing secretion to promote growth. Heitall Growth Tablets are made in England and imported direct only by us.

Rs. 6 for 15 days.

Rs. 10 for 30 days.

FRETISO

Is a marvellous cure for eye troubles. It keeps the eyes healthy and young and improves the eyesight in a wonderfully short time. Highly recommended by doctors and nurses and eye-specialists. A wonderful cure for weak and strained eyes.

Full Size, Rs. 2-4.

PILETONE

Piletone ends piles without operation or application. It is prepared from valuable herbs and is definitely harmless. The first few doses stop pain, irritation and bleeding and with the full 10 days' treatment the piles dry up and disappear.

Full course of 10 days, Rs. 3-8.

The above given are original prices half of which will be charged during the Concession. GRIP THIS OPPORTUNITY.

GUARANTEE: We guarantee the Purity, Genuineness, and Harmlessness of all our preparations announced at the Concession Rate.

VIROL (INDIA) AGENCY:

Mughal Gate, AMRITSAR (India).

DR. PATTERSON'S Female Pills

In France known as

'Regulateur Pour Les Dames'

As an unfailing cure for all female irregularities, Dr. Patterson's pills enjoy a reputation for 'Sure and Speedy results' as does no other pills or powder. It is a positively efficacious remedy for late and unusually delayed monthly periods and menstrual pains and sure to give the desired results even in longstanding cases. Recommended by doctors and nurses.

Bottle of 72 pills, Rs. 3-12.

KLEATON

Just apply little Kleaton lotion to the unwanted hair and rinse off. Hair disappears instantly as if by magic. Kleaton is at once the most thorough, quickest and safest of all hair-removers. Kleaton has no disagreeable odour and is non-acid, non-poisonous non-irritant.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

CREZONA

The Steam Beautifier

Why be shunned because of your skin. This miracle Bleach will surely and positively make your skin fairer and whiter. It is safe, quick, sure and removes impurities, freckles, pimples. Crezona restores beauty to dark skin people and increases loveliness tenfold.

Per Pot. Rs. 2.

LEUCORAX

Leucorax is a specific for Leucorrhoea and its bad resultants. An invaluable boon for young and old women suffering from Leucorrhoea, white discharges and irregularities of periodical illness.

Per Phial, Rs. 2-8.

July '41. P.A.A.

Gandhi Literature

Gandhi: The Man and his Mission

This is an enlarged edition of Mr. Gandhi's life and teachings, with an account of his activities in South Africa and India, a sketch of the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the Rupture and the agreement with Lord Willingdon, down to his departure for London to attend the Second Round Table Conference.

Ninth Edition. Rupee One. To Subs. of "I. R." As. 12. Foreign 1sh. 6d.



Gandhi in South Africa

By the Rev. J. Duke. With an Introduction by Lord Amptill. This is a cheap, popular edition of the inspiring book written by a great Christian friend and admirer of Mr. Gandhi and his work in South Africa.

Re. One. To Subs. of *Indian Review*, As. 12. Foreign 1sh. 6d.

Hind Swaraj: Indian Home Rule

In his introduction to this book, Mahatma Gandhi says: "It is certainly my good fortune that this booklet of mine is receiving wide attention. In my opinion it is a book which can be put into the hands of a child. It teaches the gospel of love in the place of that of hate. It replaces violence with self-sacrifice. It puts soul force against brute force. It has gone through several editions and I commend it to those who would care to read it."

As. 8. To Subs. of *Indian Review*, As. 6. Foreign 9d.

Gandhi's Speeches and Writings

This omnibus edition of Mahatma Gandhi's Speeches and Writings is revised and considerably enlarged with the addition of a number of important articles from *Young India* and *Navyagam* (rendered into English) on the Non-Cooperation Movement including select papers on the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs, the Congress Swadeshi, National Education and *Swaraj*. It also includes Mahatma Gandhi's famous letters to the three Viceroys—Lord Chelmsford, Lord Reading and Lord Irwin, his historic Statement before the Court at the great trial, his Congress Presidential Address and other public utterances, his Speeches and Messages during his great march to the Salt pans of Dandi, the full text of his agreement with Lord Irwin and the Speeches implementing the Pact. Then there are his Speeches at the second Round Table Conference followed by the Willingdon-Gandhi correspondence. Another Section contains his important studies on the Hindu-Muslim question, as also the Statements on the Problem of Untouchability following the historic letter to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the Epic Fast which resulted in changing the Premier's Award. Yet

another Section gives his reminiscences of great Indians like Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, C. R. Das, etc. Over 1100 pages. With numerous Illustrations and an Index. Cloth Bound. Fourth Edition. Rs. 4. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 3-8. Foreign 6sh.

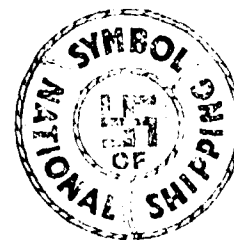
All Foreign orders must be accompanied by remittance.

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 "I. R." in advance. Foreign Subscriptions: Great Britain 12sh. (Twelve Shillings), U.S.A. 3 Dollars.

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

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD

PIONEERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE



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.

July '41.

RAMAKRISHNA-VIVEKANANDA LITERATURE

LIFE OF SRI RAMAKRISHNA

A comprehensive, chronological account of the Master's wonderful life—the only authorised edition of its kind in English. Pp. 617, Profusely Illustrated.

Price Rs. 4.

THE LIFE OF RAMAKRISHNA

By Romain Rolland. Translated into English from the original French.

Price Rs. 3-8.

TEACHINGS OF SRI RAMAKRISHNA

A classified collection of sayings, parables, etc.

Price Rs. 1-12.

THE LIFE OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

By Eastern and Western Disciples. Complete in Two Parts.

Demy 8vo. Pp. 500 each Volume.

Price Each Volume Rs. 4.

WORKS OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

Raja.Yoga, Rs. 1-4; Jnana.Yoga, Rs. 1-12.

Lectures from Colombo to Almora, Rs. 2-8.

Letters of Swami Vivekananda, Rs. 2-4.

Chicago Addresses, As. 4. Practical Vedanta, As. 10.

Essentials of Hinduism, As. 8. Etc. Etc.

For a detailed Catalogue, Please apply to the Manager:—

ADVAITA ASHRAMA, 4, Wellington Lane, CALCUTTA.

Ex.

RUPEES FIVE

A YEAR'S INVESTMENT
IN

THE INDIAN REVIEW

Will bring you the Special December Annual free and also twelve consecutive Numbers of the "Indian Review" month after month. It will also enable you to get the following books at special concession prices:

Speeches and Writings of

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

M. MOHAN MALAVIYA

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3. (Three).

To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2.8 each.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE

INDIA'S SACRED SHRINES AND CITIES. With Illustrations.

INDIAN JUDGES. 21 famous Judges. FAMOUS PARSIS. Sketches of eminent Parsis. EMINENT MUSSALMANS. Sketches of Muslim Statesmen, Reformers, Politicians, etc.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS. Biographical sketches of famous Indian Christians. With Portraits.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS. Sketches with an account of their Researches. With Portraits.

INDIAN STATESMEN. Biographical Sketches of Deans and Prime Ministers of Indian States.

HINDUISM. By Babu Govinda Das.

INDIAN NATIONAL EVOLUTION. By Babu Aravika Charan Mazumdar.

THE GOVERNANCE OF INDIA. By Babu Govinda Das.

THE MISSION OF OUR MASTER. By Disciples of Ramakrishna and Vivekananda

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3. (Three).

To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2.8 each.

GOKHALE'S SPEECHES. Rs. 4. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 3.8.

GANDHI'S SPEECHES. Rs. 4. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 3.8.

The December Annual of the *Indian Review*, which contains articles by well-known writers and which is priced Rupee One, is given away free to those who remit Rs. 5 and enrol as subscribers for the year 1941.

These 22 books which are sold to the public for Rs. 68 are given away for Rs. 57 only to subscribers of the "Indian Review". By becoming a subscriber to the "Review", you have thus a clear saving of Rs. Twelve.

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

Half Price Books

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	R. Ragunatha Row
Sir N. G. Chandavarkar	Post Ghalib
R. N. Mudholkar	Sir J. C. Bose
Hakim Ajmal Khan	Sir T. Muthuswami Iyer
Sasipada Banerji	Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar
Prof. D. K. Karve	Pratap C. Mazumdar
Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk	Surendranath Banerjee
Dewan C. Rangacharlu	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	Ram Tirath
Appar	Nammalwar
Nandev	Vemana

FRIENDS OF INDIA

Annie Besant	Dr. Miller
--------------	------------

As. 4 each. Reduced to As. 2 each.

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. Reduced to As. 8.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM

By C. F. Andrews. Re. One. Reduced to As. 8.

RASH BEHARI GHOSE'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS. Re. 1.4. Reduced to As. 10.

MORLEY'S INDIAN SPEECHES

Re. 1.8. Reduced to As. 12.

BUREAUCRATIC GOVERNMENT

By Bernard Houghton. Re. 1.8. Half price As. 12.

EDWIN SAMUEL MONTAGU

A study in Indian Polity. As. 8. Reduced to As. 4.

AGGRESSIVE HINDUISM

By Sister Nivedita. As. 2. Reduced to One Anna.

WARFARE IN ANCIENT INDIA

By P. Jagannadhaswami. As. 4. Reduced to As. 2.

K. T. TELANG

The Man and his times. Re. 1. Reduced to As. 8.

INDIA'S UNTOUCHABLE SAINTS

By K. V. Ramaswamy. As. 4. Half price As. 2.

MAITREYI. By Pt Sitanath Tattvabhushan. As. 4.

Half price As. 2.

NATION BUILDING

By Annie Besant. Price As. 4. Reduced to As. 2.

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 "I. R." in advance. Foreign Subscriptions: Great Britain 12 sh. (Twelve Shillings) U.S.A. 3 Dollars.

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

Play Safe..

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.

PERFUMED CASTOR OIL

Prepared from highly refined pure Castor Oil and Delicately Scented.



**PRESERVES, BEAUTIFIES
AND NOURISHES HAIR**

Dresses Unruly Hair
to Perfection.

Available in 4 oz. Phials

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY

Madras Agents:

N. DASAI GOWNDER & Co.,

41, Bunder Street.

HINDU ETHICS

By BABU GOVINDA DAS

It is a great satisfaction that this work has been completed under the immediate guidance of Sir. Ganganatha Jha who has not only revised the copy and passed the proofs but also written an invaluable Foreword. Another striking feature



BABU GOVINDA DAS

of this important work is the introduction from the pen of Babu Bhagvan Das, the author's learned brother, who has written with exceptional knowledge and authority on the subject of Hindu Ethics. The book is invaluable to legislators and also to social and religious reformers.

A companion volume to the author's well known book on Hinduism, it is critical of current Hindu beliefs and lays down lines along which reform should proceed.



DR. GANGANATHA JHA

United India and Indian States. 'One of the most thought-provoking books on the subject.' The Mahratta: 'Undoubtedly well worth being read by thinkers and social reformers.'

Price Rs. Two. To Subscribers of the Indian Review, Re. 1-8.

NEW ARRIVALS

MODERN TURKEY

By John Parker, M.P. and Charles Smith. A first comprehensive description of new Turkey based on authentic records. Rs. 10.

THE RUSSIAN ENIGMA

By Anton Ciliga. The book is a clean exposure of the present regime. Rs. 6.

YOUR CHARACTER FROM YOUR HAND-WRITING.

By C. Harry Brooks. Rs. 2-13.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR INDIA

By Dwarkanath S. Borker. Rs. 4.

INDIAN POLITICS SINCE THE MUTINY

By C. Y. Chintamani. Rs. 6.

AN ESSAY ON THE CIVILISATION OF INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

By G. L. Dickinson. Rs. 1-10.

GANDHI'S CHALLENGE TO CHRISTIANITY

By S. K. George. With a Foreword by Sir S. Radhakrishnan. Rs. 2.

HOW TO TEACH A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

By Otto Jespersen. Rs. 3-10.

WORLD HISTORY OF THE DANCE

By Court Sachs. Illustrated. Rs. 16.

MOSLEM MENTALITY

By L. Leornian. Rs. 4.

VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT

By Karl Marx. As. 13.

A THEORY OF LAUGHTER

By V. K. Krishna Menon. Rs. 4.

MOSLEM WOMEN ENTER A NEW WORLD

By R. F. Woodsmell. Illustrated with 31 full page plates. Rs. 10.

THE INDIAN PRESS

A history of the growth of public opinion in India. By Margarita Barnes. Rs. 10-12.

ORIENTAL YEAR BOOK, 1941-42

A reference book on India. Re. 1-8.

THE INDIA THAT SHALL BE

Signed articles by Annie Besant from "New India". Re. 1-12.

INTRODUCTION TO YOGA

By Annie Besant. As. 11.

ANNIE BESANT AS WOMAN AND AS LEADER

Reminiscences of Sri Prakasa, M.L.A. Re. 1-12.

THE BESANT SPIRIT

Compiled from the works of Mrs. Annie Besant. In 6 Vols. Rs. 3-6 set.

SANATANA DHARMA

An elementary text-book of Hindu Religion and Ethics. Re. 1-8.

SANATANA DHARMA

An advanced text-book of Hindu Religion and Ethics. Rs. 2-4.

A SHORT HISTORY OF OUR TIMES.

By J. A. Spender. Rs. 2-13.

MY VAGABONDAGE

A pot-pourri and causerie by Horace Annesel Vachell. Rs. 2-13.

Enrich your Thought, Speech and Writing

Add to your Wit, Wisdom & Knowledge

READ

THOUGHTS OF SHAKESPEARE

Being a Treasury of 3,300 Beautiful Gems, Classified Under 240 Popular Subjects

BY

N. B. SEN

Editor, "Literary Star" Lahore.

Foreword By
Dr. Sir G. C. NARANG.

Introduction By
Dr. Sir P. C. RAY.

LEADING PRESS OF INDIA

Tribune, Lahore.

"The author has rendered invaluable service to the literary world by writing this useful book, which is the result of years of study, labour and concentration."

New Book Digest, Bombay.

"The arrangement of subjects is excellent, and the selection superb. The volume which speaks well for Mr. Sen's scholarship and industry fills a long-felt gap."

Indian Literary Review, Bombay.

"Though not an original work, it involves a cultural background of high order. The nature of the selections indicates the poet in him."

Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta.

"Mr. Sen combines erudition with a sensitive perception of the intuitive depths of knowledge. He is a close, careful and interested student of Shakespeare."

Modern Review, Calcutta.

The book will be of great help to writers and speakers who want to embellish or add force to their writings and speeches."

Orient Weekly, Calcutta.

"There are innumerable anthologies and selections of Shakespeare but perhaps this the only one of its kind published in India."

Anand Bazar Patrika, Calcutta.

"The author's treatment of the subject proves his learning, thoughtfulness and fine literary taste. We admire this book and hope it will be much appreciated by scholars."

The Whip, Calcutta.

"It is difficult to say whether one has ever had anything of this sort from any Indian reader and Mr. Sen deserves the honour due to a pioneer."

Hindustan Standard, Calcutta.

"The average man will find in this volume a store-house of dainty delicacies, neatly docketed and arranged."

Romance, Calcutta.

"You open this book and you will find yourself in a Garden of Literary Delight."

Indian Review, Madras.

"Mr. Sen shows taste and judgment in his selections. The design and execution of the work leave nothing to be desired."

Hindu, Madras.

"Mr. Sen is endowed with, as Carlyle says, a 'seeing eye.' The work constitutes an anthology of rare excellence. It testifies to the profound scholarship and ardour of the editor."

Pages
336

G. A. NATESAN & CO., GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

Price
3-12

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

WHAT GREAT MEN OF INDIA SAY:

Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Kt., D. Litt.

It will be useful as a Reference Book.

Sir Henry Craik, Ex-Governor, Punjab.

A useful and well-arranged publication.

Hon'ble Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, K.B.E.

A very useful and well-arranged compilation.

Sir N. N. Sircar, Kt., Ex-Law Member.

It is the only book of its kind and will remove a long-felt want.

Sir M. N. Mukerji, Kt., Ex-Chief Justice.

The book is an admirable production. It has cost you immense pains and bears testimony to your excellent powers of discrimination.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, M.A.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that your work is a unique one in this line and any one interested in acquiring a knowledge of choice quotations from Shakespeare will find your treatise of inestimable value.

Sir P. C. Ray, Kt., C.I.E., D. Sc., Ph. D.

Mr. Sen has laboured prodigiously in this untrodden field; I purposely use the word *untrodden* because although there are several anthologies of Shakespeare, none has yet tried his hand in the way our author has done.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tek Chand, M.A.

I read it with much interest and admire the labour spent in compiling it.

Hon'ble Sir Sh. Abdul Qadir, Kt., K. B.

The compiler has earned the gratitude of all lovers of the Immortal Poet and deserves appreciation and encouragement.

Dr. Sir G. C. Narang, Kt., Ph. D., M. L. A.

Shakespeare is a mine of knowledge and wisdom and Mr. Sen has not only proved himself a good prospector but an excellent miner, metallurgist, chemist and jeweller put together.

Dewan Bahadur Raja Narindra Nath, M.A.

The book will prove to be of valuable help to those who have a literary bent of mind.

Dr. H. C. Mukerji, M.A., Ph. D. M.L.A.

So far as I am aware, "Thoughts of Shakespeare" is the only book of its kind published in India. It bears ample testimony to the detailed study Mr. Sen has made of Shakespeare's works and should command wide appreciation.

Dr. S. P. Mukerji, M.A., D. Litt., M.L.A.

I have no doubt, I shall read it with great interest.

Dr. Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore, Kt., D. Litt.

A valuable addition to the library of the Viswa Bharti.

H. E. THE MARCHIONESS OF LINLITHGOW

has been graciously pleased to buy 2 copies of this book

Some other Notable Buyers.

His Excellency Sir Henry Craik, Ex-Governor, Punjab.

His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, Ex-Governor, U.P.

His Excellency Sir Francis Wylie, Ex-Governor, C.P.

His Excellency Sir Lancelot Graham, Ex-Governor, Sind.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tek Chand, High Court, Lahore.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice M V. Bhide, High Court, Lahore.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Din Mohd., High Court, Lahore.

Hon'ble Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier, Punjab.

Hon'ble Sir Chowdri Chortu Ram, Minister, Punjab.

Hon'ble Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, Minister, Ph.

Hon'ble Major Khizar Hayat Khan, Minister, Ph.

Hon'ble Dr. Syed Mahmud, Ex-Minister, Bihar.

Hon'ble Pir Ilahi Bux, Ex-Minister, Sind.

Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Ex-Minister, Romhav.

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.

June '41.

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 ... RS. 3-8
HALF YEARLY ... RS. 2-0

WANTED SALE AGENTS

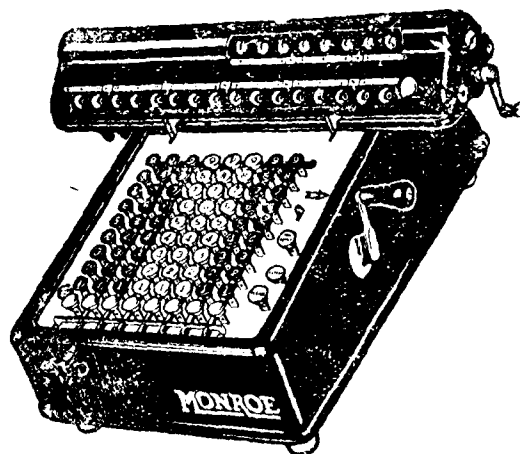
Ex.

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.)



Mar. '42.

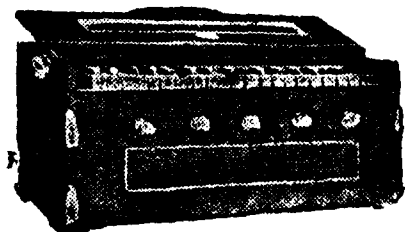
GET MECHANICAL ACCURACY BY USING THE MONROE

High Speed Adding Calculator,
It ADDS—SUBTRACTS—MULTIPLIES—DIVIDES
Needs no skilled operator. Can be learnt in
ten minutes.

For prices and particulars apply to :—
BLACKWOOD BRYSON & COMPANY LIMITED,
MOUNT ROAD, 'Phone 3645 MADRAS.
Also at :—Bangalore, Cochin, Colmbatore, Madura,
Trichinopoly and Bezwada.

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. SHAW LTD., | **C. C. SAHA Ltd.,**
5/1, Dharamtola Street, | 170, Dharamtola Street,
CALCUTTA.

June '41.

RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY HIS LIFE, WRITINGS AND SPEECHES

Ram Mohan Roy was the pioneer of modern India in many directions and this is the first attempt to collect under one cover his voluminous writings. They deal with religion, social reform, politics, education, law and administration. The volume ends with his own modest autobiography which he wrote at the request of an English friend.
Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

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



REMEMBER that Marfak is different from ordinary chassis greases. Most cars are lubricated every 1,000 miles. . . . but most greases won't stand up for that period—Marfak lasts twice as long as ordinary greases.

ASK YOUR NEAREST **CALTEX** DEALER



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 (Moffuel) 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.

Sankara's Select Works

Sanskrit Text and English Translation

BY MR. S. VENKATARAMANAN, B.A.

CONTENTS: Hymn to Hari; The Ten-Versed
Hymn; Hymn to Dakshinamurti; Direct
Realisation; The Century of Verses; Know-
ledge of Self; Commentary on the Text;
Definition of one's own Self.

"The whole of the national genius awoke
once more in Sankarācharya * * * His own
poems have something of their classical beauty
and vigour and his books may almost be
described as chains of quotations from the
most piercing and comprehensive sentences
of the Upanishads, to which he has contri-
buted links and rivets * * * Poems whose
grandeur makes them unmistakable, even to the
foreign and unlearned ear."—*Sister Nivedita*.

"His (Sankara's) philosophy stands forth
complete, needing neither a before nor an after.
It has a self-justifying wholeness characteristic
of works of art."—*Sir S. Radhakrishnan*.

Rs. Two. To Subs. of "I. R." Re. 1-8 as.
Foreign Three Shillings. Postage 9d.

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

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. Dewans 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.
Re. 1-8. To Subs. "I.R." Re. 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." As. 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." Re. 1-8.
INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. By
V. G. Kale. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.
LIFT IRRIGATION. By Alfred Chatterton. 2nd
Edn. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 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.
MAITREYI. By Pt. Sitanath Tattvabhushan. 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.

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.

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 PSALMS. Text in Devana-
gari and English Translation. With a Foreword
by Mahatma Gandhi. Re. 1-4. To Subscribers
of "Indian Review", Re. 1.

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

WORLD TEACHERS

SRI KRISHNA: His Life and Teachings. By
Mr. R. Sampatkumaran. As. 12. To Subs. of
"I.R." As. 10.

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. Dharma-
pala. 4th Edn. As. 12. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 10.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD. By Ahmed Shaif 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 TRAYAT. 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 Poets' 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 illustra-
tions. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I. R.", Rs. 2-8.

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

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

LATEST ARRIVALS

— : 0 : —

THE COCHIN MURALS

In 3 Vols. Collotype reproductions of the Mural
Paintings of Cochin based on Photography in
2 Volumes. The third Volume gives the text
for Vols. 1 and 2. Price Rs. 125 per Set. An
advance of Rs. 25 is to be sent along with
the order.

MODERN BANKING IN INDIA

By S. K. Muranjan, Professor of Banking,
Sydenham College, Bombay. "A comprehensive
work on the development of modern Joint
Stock Banking in India. At a time when
India is being given the opportunity to develop
her industries, which development must be
founded on a sound banking structure, the
book will be welcomed by economists and
others interested in progress." Rs. 7-8.

MUSLIM DIVORCE LAW

By J. C. Forbes. Contains logical annotations
and excellent indexing. Re. 1-8.

THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF DIVORCE IN
INDIA. All the important and intricate points
of jurisdiction and domicile are accurately
treated. Contains extracts from important
judgments elucidating the principles of the
Law. Rs. 6.

SOME ASPECTS OF INDIA'S MILITARY
DEFENCE. By Prof. D. H. Limaye. "Raises
issues of first rate importance to India. There
is much in this little book that will give our
politicians material for argument".—Civil and
Military Gazette. Rs. 4-4.

GLIMPSES OF ANCIENT GLORY

By Prof. K. N. Waswani. Gives the gripping
story of the birth and growth of human
civilization and of man's magnificent achieve-
ments in art and thought through centuries.
Rs. 5.

HOW IS INDIA GOVERNED?

By Prof. N. S. Pardasani, M.A. Contents:
A brilliant analysis of the working of Provincial
Autonomy and an assessment of its exact
constitutional significance. A first rate contri-
bution to an understanding of the constitutional
machinery. An elucidation of the scheme of
All India Federation and a critical estimate of
it: Dangers of Dyarchy; Coalition Ministries;
Special Responsibilities; Communal Electorates;
Adult Franchise, etc. Rs. 3.

THE STATE AND ECONOMIC LIFE

By Dr. Anwar Iqbal Qureshi. A study of the
methods of State intervention in Economic Life
in the leading countries of the world, with special
reference to the problems facing India. Rs. 5.

THE GREAT MYSTERY OF LIFE BEYOND
DEATH. By H. L. Kaji. The contents of the
book are exactly the very words dictated by a
Spirit to the author who had the unique privilege
of expounding the great mystery of life beyond
death. Rs. 4.

RAILWAYS IN MODERN INDIA

By Dr. R. D. Tiwari, M.A., LL.B. An examination
of the transport problem in the light of recent
developments in railroad theory and practice
and practical suggestions for reconstruction.
Contents: Nature of Railroad Transport. A
historical survey of Railroad Finance. Post-war
developments. The evolution of Railway Rates
Policy. The basis of Railroad classification. The
structure of Railway Tariffs in India. Suggestions
for reconstruction. Machinery for Railroad
regulation. Constitution of the Railway Board.
Working of Railway Rates Advisory Committee.
Suggestions for modification. British and
American experience. Problem of rail and road
transport co-ordination, etc. Rs. 10.

FINANCING OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES DURING
WAR TIME. By M. A. Mulky, LL.B., M.Sc. (Econ.)
London. Re. 1.

RADHA: A HINDU BELLE

A Social Novel by Innocent Souza. Rs. 2-7.

MAHATMA GANDHI

By P. A. Wadia. An imaginary dialogue.
Prepared with the object representing different
points of view on Gandhiji's views and doings.
Re. 1-8.

BIRTH CONTROL—WHY, WHEN, AND HOW?
By Dr. B. L. Raina. Re. 1-4.

RAILWAY RATES POLICY

By Prof. R. D. Tiwari. Rs. 2-8.

LEATHER INDUSTRY: ITS TRANSPORT
PROBLEM. By Prof. A. D. Tiwari. Re. 1-8.

CONSPIRACY UNVEILED

Nariman-Patel Controversy by Kurshed D. Anklesaria. Re. 1-4.

IMAGE-BREAKERS

A play in three Acts by D. M. Borgaonkar.
Re. 1-8.

BEHIND THE GUNS

By Chaman Lal. Reveals the significance of the
tremendous part the daughters of Japan are play-
ing in the present struggle in the Far East. Rs. 3.

COME WIND, COME WEATHER

By Daphne Du Maurier, author of "Rebecca".
These stories are told in Miss du Maurier's immuta-
ble style which have in them the secret of steadiness
and inner strength on which the morale of Britain
depends. They depict the firm will of the British
nation in this War. As. 8. Postage extra.

HINDU SANGHATAN

Its ideology and immediate programme by Veer
Savarkar, President, Hindu Maha Sabha. Re. 1-8.

PENOLOGY IN INDIA

A symposium. Rs. 3.

FLYING FOR ALL

By Biren Roy. A complete treatise on practical
flying. An invaluable book for all amateur
pilots, would-be fliers and students of modern
knowledge. Rs. 2.

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

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

LATEST ARRIVALS

PHILOSOPHY OF HINDU SADHANA

By N. K. Brahma, M.A., Ph.D. Foreword by Prof. Sir S. Radakrishnan. The author discusses the fundamental, philosophical concepts underlying Hindu faith. Rs. 8-9-6.

INDIA IN WORLD POLITICS

By B. N. Khanna. Re. 1-4.

GEMS OF BHAGAVAD-GITA

By Pandit Murli Dhar. Contains the quintessence of the ancient Indian wisdom. Re. 1-8.

BENGAL SWEETS

By Mrs. J. Haldar. Re. 1-8.

RADIO RECEPTION IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

By V. K. Saksena. Rs. 2-8.

ALL ABOUT FRUITS

By Sukh Dyal. Re. 1-8.

WHAT INDIA THINKS

A Symposium of thought by 50 eminent Indians. It provides 50 different ways of presenting points of view on burning topics of the day and should find a place on the bookshelf of all who are interested in the development of India to-day. Rs. 7.

DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

By Edward Gibbon. In 2 Volumes. Rs. 12 per Set.

THE BASIC WRITINGS OF SIGMUND FREUD

Edited by Dr. A. A. Brill. Rs. 6.

ULYSSES

By James Joyce. Complete and unexpurgated edition. Rs. 6.

NOTHING BUT WODEHOUSE

Edited by Ogden Nash. Three Volumes in one. Over 1,000 pages. Rs. 7.

CHEIRO'S PALMISTRY FOR ALL

With upwards of 60 illustrations. Rs. 2.

GUIDE TO THE HAND

A practical guide to palmistry by Cheiro. Rs. 2.

OUT OF DUST

A pen picture of Gandhi and his times by D. F. Karaka. Rs. 5-8.

JUST FLESH

A novel by D. F. Karaka. Rs. 4-12.

WHITHER MINORITIES?

By M. N. Dalal. A timely book. Rs. 4.

GRAMISM

Or the new renaissance of India by Ram Rai. Rs. 10.

MAKING OF MAN

By Sir Oliver Lodge. Rs. 2.

OUR INHERITANCE

By Earl Baldwin. Rs. 2.

ON ENGLAND

Speeches of Earl Baldwin. Rs. 2.

ON LEAVING SCHOOL

By Lord Wakefield. Rs. 2.

THE ESSENTIAL UNITY OF ALL RELIGIONS

By Dr. Bhagavan Das. A moving plea to search for agreements than the usual critical search for differences. Rs. 5-8.

INDIAN IDEALS IN EDUCATION, RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY AND ART

By Dr. Annie Besant. Being the Kamala lectures delivered at the Calcutta University. As. 12.

THE RELIGION OF ZARATHUSHTRA

By B. J. S. Taraporewala. Written for the benefit of non-Zoroastrians the book throws much light on the religion of the Parsees. Re. One.

INDIAN TALES OF LOVE AND BEAUTY

By Josephine Bansom. With a foreword by Annie Besant. Contains twelve tales of Indian women from the Vedic to the modern times. Re. One.

NATIONALISM IN HINDU CULTURE

By Dr. Radhakumud Mookerji. Contributions of Hindu culture to the cause of nationality in India are vividly portrayed in this book. Re. 1-8.

HINDU IDEALS

By Annie Besant. Contents: Eastern and Western Ideals, The Hindu Student, Hindu Householder, Hindu Marriage, Hindu State, and the Hindu Religion. As. 12.

THE SCIENCE OF SOCIAL ORGANISATION

By Bhagavan Das. The Laws of Manu in the light of Atma-Vidya are analysed. Rs. 5-8.

ANCIENT VERSUS MODERN SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

Or the Theosophy and Capitalism, Fascism and Communism. By Dr. Bhagavan Das. Re. 1-8.

ABUL FAZL AND AKBAR

By C. Jinarajadasa. Re. One.

AVATARAS

By Dr. Annie Besant. As. 12.

ANCIENT IDEALS IN MODERN LIFE

By Dr. Annie Besant. As. 12.

THE YOGA-SUTRAS OF PATANJALI

Sanskrit text and English translation together with an introduction and an Appendix and notes on each Sutra based on several authentic commentaries, all in English, by Prof. N. N. Dvivedi. Revised and edited by S. Subrahmanya Sastri. Re. 1-8.

THE BRIHAT JATAKA

Translated from the original (of Varahamihira) by N. Chidambaram Aiyer. Rs. 3-8.

THE VISHNU SAHASRANAMA

English translation of the original and the Bhasya of Sri Sankaracharya by N. Anantakrishna Sastri. Rs. 2-8.

SOUNDARYA-LAHARI

Of Sri Sankara Bhagavat-pada. Text in Sanskrit Devanagari with transliteration, English translation Commentary, Diagrams and an appendix on Prayoga by Pandit S. Subrahmanya Sastri and T. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, B.A., L.T. Rs. 3-8.

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

LATEST ARRIVALS

THE PHILOSOPHY OF YOGA-VASISTHA

A comparative, critical and synthetic survey of the philosophical ideas of Vasistha as presented in the Yoga Vasistha Maha Ramayana by Dr. B. L. Atreya, M.A., D. Litt. Rs. 12.

THE SILVER SHIP

A new book for children collected by Lady Cynthia Asquith. Rs. 4-8.

PHILOSOPHY AND CIVILISATION

By Prof. John Dewey. The author proves that philosophy cannot escape the implications of modern times. It has to adjust to the modern scientific tendencies and political aspirations which are novel. Rs. 12.

CHANGE OF LIFE IN MEN AND WOMEN

By Dr. Marie C. Stopes. Certain original suggestions are contained. Rs. 4-8.

DIET AND PLEASURE

By Paul Reboux. This is a compilation of a week's lunch and dinner menus with complete recipes for each dish. Rs. 4-8.

MATERNITY HANDBOOK

By Anne Stevens. Issued by the Maternity Centre Association of New York for the use of pregnant mothers and expectant fathers. Rs. 3-12.

CONFESSIONS OF A GHOST-HUNTER

By Harry Price. The book is the result of scientific research. Rs. 7-14.

SCOTLAND YARN AND THE METROPOLITAN POLICE

By Sir John Moylan, C.B., C.B.E. The new police organisation of England, with special reference to the departments for the prevention and detection of crime is fully described. Rs. 5-10.

VERSAILLES

A play in five Acts by Emil Ludwig. English version by Geoffrey Dunlop. Rs. 2-10.

RETURNED EMPTY

By Florence L. Barclay. "A most arresting tale." Re. 1-14.

THE WHITE LADIES OF WORCESTER

By Florence L. Barclay. A romance of the twelfth century. Re. 1-14.

ABYSSINIA ON THE EVE

By Ladislav Farago. The author was sent to Abyssinia as a Press Correspondent when that country was about to pass into the hands of Italy. The author's observations prove that Abyssinia has a history and tradition of its own, and now it stands in a period of storm, between evolution and reaction, between independence and subjugation, between hopes and despair. Rs. 7-14.

Short Biographies of Great Personalities

Re. 1-6 each.

CACIL RHODES. By Wm. Plover.

MACAULAY. By A. Bryant.

MARK TWAIN. By Stephen Leacock.

GIBBON. By G. M. Young.

JOHN RUSKIN. By David Larg.

HENRY VIII. By Helen Simpson.

Popular Classics of the World

Cheap Edition. Rs. 2-12 each.

SHERLOCK HOLMES. By A. Conan Doyle.

THE AUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM
By FitzGerald and E. H. Whinfield.

POEMS OF WORDSWORTH

Edited by Viscount Grey of Fallodon.

LEAVES OF GRASS. By Walt Whitman.

ESSAYS OF EALI. By Charles Lamb.

POEMS OF JOHN KEATS

Selected and edited by Henry Newbolt.

MADAME BOVARY. By Gustave Flaubert

PLAYS OF HENRIK IBSEN

THE MASTER OF BALLANTRAE

By Robert Louis Stevenson

THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK

By Alexander Dumas

SOLDIERS THREE. By Rudyard Kipling.

NEW ARABIAN NIGHTS

By Robert Louis Stevenson.

THE LIGHT THAT FAILED

By Rudyard Kipling.

GULLIVER'S TRAVELS. By Jonathan Swift.

A CHILD'S GARDEN OF VERSES

By Robert Louis Stevenson.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya's Works

Planned Economy for India. Rs. 4.

Reconstructing India. Rs. 5.

District Development Scheme. Re. 1.

Rural Reconstruction in India. As. 6.

Industrialising India. As. 12.

Nation Building. As. 12.

Unemployment in India. As. 8.

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

SRI KRISHNA: HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS

THE life of Sri Krishna just published by us in our well known series of "World Teachers" is a welcome addition to the literature on a subject of absorbing interest. The author of this book, Mr. M. R. Sampatkumaran, the talented son of the late Professor M. Rangacharya whose lectures on the Bhagavad Gita in three volumes is still a classic of its kind, has spared no pains to master all the source literature on Sri Krishna, in legend, epic and history, and present to us a picture of the great Avatar, which is as attractive as it is inspiring. What does Sri Krishna mean to us in modern India?—this question is answered with an array of arguments and stories, more especially those hailing from a respectable antiquity. Every phase of Sri Krishna's life is presented in vivid detail—his childhood with all its delightful pranks and mischiefs, his bucolic life in Brindavan, his miracles, his fateful association with the Pandavas and his wonderful teachings on the symbolic field of battle in Kurukshetra.

There are altogether eighteen chapters of brilliant exposition, dealing with different phases of Sri Krishna's life: i. Introductory; ii. Birth of Sri Krishna; iii. Stories of Childhood; iv. Life in Brindavan; v. Contests with Gods; vi. Killing of Kamsa; vii. Krishna and Kuchela; viii. The Founding of Dwaraka; ix. Krishna and his Consorts; x. Sri Krishna and the Pandavas; xi. Sri Krishna and Arjuna; xii. Resuscitation of Parikshit; xiii. The Doom of the Vrishnis; xiv. A Historical Investigation; xv. Sri Krishna's Critics; xvi. Sri Krishna's Teachings; xvii. Krishna Worship; xviii. Sri Krishna in Indian Literature. To add to the usefulness of the book, an Appendix containing two very interesting Chapters, one on the Gospel of Sri Krishna by Sister Nivedita and the other on the Lord's Song by Dr. Annie Besant have been included.

OPINIONS

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar:—"It is well written and readable. He has endeavoured to tackle several of the problems which occur to the mind of any reflective reader in connection with the life of Sri Krishna, his character and his teachings. . . . Mr. Sampatkumaran is a well informed writer and has produced an interesting and thought-provoking book."

The Hindu:—" The rapid narrative makes very good reading. is comprehensive and coherent."

Searchlight:—" The book will amply repay a perusal."

Sunday Times:—"Mr. Sampatkumaran's analysis is very convincing."

Kesari (Ceylon):—"The book is a satisfactory attempt at a popular exposition of the life and teachings of Sri Krishna."

Price As. 12. To Subs. of "Indian Review", As. 10.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE

Life and Teachings of Zoroaster

By PROF. A. R. WADIA, M.A.

Gives a very clear account of the life of Zoroaster and his Teachings. The author bases his observations on works in the ancient Avestan language, the *Gathas* and other Pahlavi literature.

Life and Teachings of Buddha

By DEVAMITTA DHARMAPALA

A clear and concise account of the life and teachings of Lord Buddha by a great Buddhist authority.

Life and Teachings of Muhammad

By AHMED SHAFI and YAKUB HASAN

In this brief sketch an attempt is made to present an outline of the chief incidents that marked the career of a great world-personality. The Teachings of the Prophet will be particularly interesting.

PRICE AS. 12 each. TO SUBS. OF "I. R.", AS. 10. each.

Foreign Price 1sh. 6d. each. Postage 7d. each. Books will not be sent by C. O. D. System.

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

THE INDIAN REVIEW

[August 1941]

YOSHAL

A Wonderful Invention of Kaviraj
Vinod Vaid Bhusan Pandit Thakur
Dutt Sharma of Lahore for
Rejuvenation.

Yoshal is a compound of valuable
herbs and rare extracts. Its use
for a few days will prove its value.
It will restore lost vitality.

Price Rs. 7 for 33 Tablets.

Free Packing and Postage.

DEPT. Y. R.

The 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.

Oct. '41.

PUBLICITY BY REANTER.

The Indian Review

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 42]

AUGUST 1941:—DETAILED CONTENTS

[No. 8.]

	PAGE		PAGE
THE WAR SPREADS		BOOKS RECEIVED	... 499
By Mr. G. A. JOHNSON	... 465	INDIAN STATES	
RESURRECTION OF DEMOCRACY		Hyderabad, Fifth City in India	... 500
By Prof. DIP CHAND VERMA, M.A.	467	Revenue Concessions	... 500
UNITED STATES IN INDIA'S TRADE		The Longest Bridge	... 500
By Mr. V. G. RAMAKRISHNAN	... 471	The Mysore Maharaja's Exhortation	500
WHAT CAN EDUCATION DO?		Mysore Publicity	... 500
By Prof. DEWAN CHAND SHARMA	473	Prohibition in Mysore	... 500
THE NEW RUSSIA		Amenities for Harijans	... 501
By Prof. K. A. NILAKANTA SASTRI	476	Pencil Factory for Baroda	... 501
POETRY AND WAR		Travancore Industries	... 501
By Mr. OWEN SNELL	... 478	The Price of Rice	... 501
HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM		Chief Justice of Travancore	... 501
By Mr. N. C. MUKHERJEE, B. Com.	481	Education in Kashmir	... 502
THE MONSOON IN INDIA		Sikhs' Political Conference	... 502
By Mr. K. S. AGARWALA, M.Sc.	... 485	Power for Cochin	... 502
MEDICAL MEN IN MODERN INDIAN		Relief for Ryots	... 502
HISTORY. By Mr. V. SRINIVASAN	487	Industrial Progress	... 502
SIR R. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTY		INDIANS OVERSEAS	
By Mr. G. VENKATACHALAM	... 489	Indo-Burma Agreement	... 508
INDIAN AFFAIRS		Indian Visitors to S. A.	... 508
By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"	... 491	Indian Labourers from Ceylon	... 508
FOREIGN AFFAIRS		Lifting of Ban on Indians	... 504
By "CHRONICLER"	... 494	Gandhi Caps in F. M. S. Estates	... 504
DIARY OF THE MONTH	... 496	Indian Troops in Abyssinia	... 504
THE WORLD OF BOOKS		TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS	
Marxism and the Indian Ideal	... 497	War and Indian Industries	... 505
Love Sonnets and other Poems	... 497	Dolts and Genius	... 506
What English Education has made		Livestock Industry of India	... 506
of us	... 498	Constituent Assemblies	... 507
Poetry from the Sinhalese	... 498	Karma-yoga as an Ideal	... 507
Rational Religion	... 498	Growth of drink evil in India	... 508
Hindu America	... 499	Aesthetics: Indian and Christian...	508
Nalanda Year-book and Who's Who	499	The Usefulness of Useless History	509
Essentialism	... 499	Romance of Publishers	... 510
		Continence	... 510
		Democracy and India	... 511
		Aid to Britain	... 511
		The Svastika	... 512
		"The Travancore Information."	... 512

(Contd. on page 4)

THE INDIAN REVIEW

3



164



*Make your hair
gleam, like the soft lights in the
shimmering waters of the Shalimar
Extending our Greetings*

JABAKUSUM HAIR OIL

C. K. SEN & CO., LD.

Jabakusum House, CALCUTTA.

(Contd. from page 2)

	PAGE		PAGE
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE		LITERARY	... 521
Expanded Executive Council	... 518	PERSONAL	... 521
The Defence Council	... 518	MEDICAL	... 522
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY		HEALTH	... 522
Sir Tej on the Expanded Council...	514	CURRENCY AND BANKING	... 528
India and the War	... 514	RAILWAYS	... 528
POLITICAL		ART AND DRAMA	... 524
Defence Advisory Council	... 515	SPORT	... 524
The Central Legislature	... 515	SCIENCE	... 525
EDUCATIONAL		FILM WORLD	... 525
Literacy in a Thousand Years	... 516	AUTOMOBILES	... 526
Scholarship for Malay Indians	... 516	AVIATION	... 526
LEGAL		INDUSTRY	... 527
Agricultural Income-Tax Act	... 517	AGRICULTURE	... 527
Begging an offence	... 517	LABOUR	... 528
INSURANCE		GENERAL	... 528
Insurance Advisory Committee	... 518		
Indian Insurance Companies	... 518		
TRADE AND FINANCE			
India's Trade with East Africa	... 519		
Import Control	... 519		
WOMEN'S PAGE			
Women and Hindu Law	... 520		
British Women and War	... 520		

CEMENT**"C. M. I."****THE SIGN OF QUALITY.****CEMENT MARKETING Co. of INDIA Ltd.****AGENTS :—****BEST & Co., LTD.,****MADRAS, COCANADA
and VIZAGAPATAM.**

Aug. '41.

3 Famous Teas—

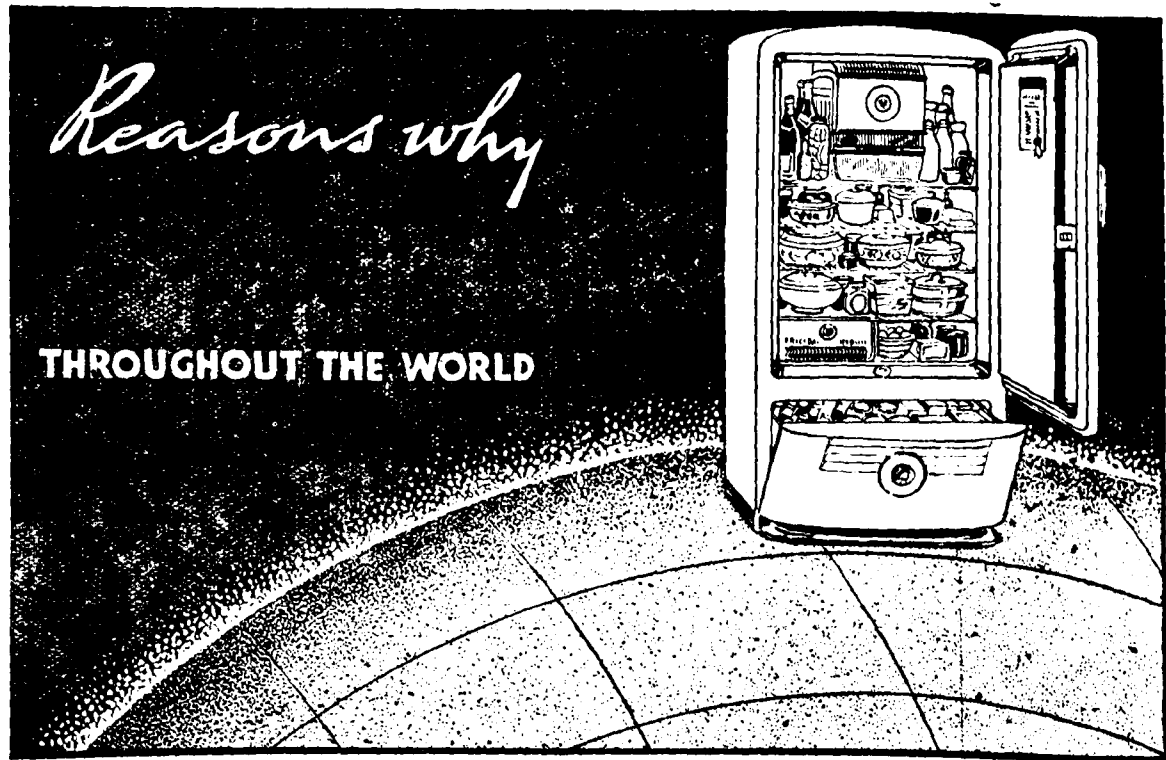
The Kodanaad Tea Estates—under their well-known trade-mark K. T. E.—are famous throughout India for their Delicious, Fragrant Teas. Little need be said about their Quality or Bouquet—but if you have never tasted K. T. E. Teas there is only one thing to do—Try Them at once

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.**

U. F.



More than 6000000 Frigidaires are in use



RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS
FIRST LINE BEACH
MADRAS

MILLIONS OWN "FRIGIDAIRE" TODAY!

BECAUSE

FRIGIDAIRE PRICES ARE AT LOWEST POINT IN HISTORY.

THE INDO-COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1941.

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A.
LIABILITIES						
CAPITAL						
Authorized:						
Called and Subscribed Capital for Pay-						
ment in cash:	25,00,000	0 0			57,11,757	4
Called and Paid up:	21,25,000	0 0				
Less calls in arrears	18,75,000	0 0				
serve Fund	14,695	4 0	18,60,304	12 0		
Reserves:			85,000	0 0		
DEPOSITS: Fixed, Current, Savings						
Bank, Monthly Deposits, Cash Certi-						
ficates, Staff Security, Provident and						
Gratuity Fund and other Liabilities.						
Due to Banks			85,26,798	14 1		
Guaranteed Agency Account per contra			NIL			
Dividends not Drawn			5,37,247	6 4		
Assets for Collection			2,032	6 7		
Branch Adjustments			5,47,717	13 11		
Assets and T. Ts. Issued			3,52,264	6 11		
Advances			59,007	15 6		
Profit and Loss Account:			19,049	4 9		
Brought forward	518	4 5				
At Profit for the Current Half Year	70,408	12 5	70,927	0 10		
TOTAL			1,20,60,350	0 11		
ASSETS						
Loans, Cash Credits, Bills Discounted, Bills						
Purchased, Promissory Notes and other Advances:						
Particulars required under the Indian Companies						
Act VII of 1913.						
1. Debts considered good in respect of which						
the bank is fully secured						
2. Debts considered good in respect of which						
the Bank holds:						
(A) Joint and Several Pro-Notes			8,81,857	3 4		
(B) Pro-Notes by several persons singly			2,37,389	9 4		
(C) Bills and Drafts			7,90,486	7 10		
(D) No Pro-Notes being temporary overdrafts			8,844	14 5		
3. Debts considered doubtful and bad			28,390	5 9		
4. Debts due by the Directors and other Officers.			NIL			
Loans and advances made to the Directors at any						
time during the Period Nil						
Guaranteed Agency (Secured) Investment			24,379	3 5		
Bank Premises at cost			2,400	0 0		
Less Depreciation written off up to 31-12-'40						
Branch Preliminary Expenses:			1,08,323	11 2		
Safes and Furniture at cost			22,301	11 4		
Less Depreciation written off up to 31-12-'40			86,021	15 10		
Less deductions			2,550	5 3		
Books and Stationery in stock						
Bills for Collection per contra						
Sundries						
Investments:						
* Government Promissory Notes of the face value						
of Rs. 21,73,000 at cost (Market Value						
Rs. 21,86,234 15 0)			22,08,628	14 3		
Reserve Bank of India Shares at cost			500	0 0		
Debentures of Joint Stock Company of the face						
value of Rs. 1,00,000 at cost			1,00,000	0 0		
Deposit of Staff Security with Scheduled Bank			13,075	0 0		
Immovable Property at cost			43,590	11 2		
Interest Accrued on Investments						
Cash on Hand			15,51,889	4 0		
Cash at Banks in Current Account			10,88,088	4 10		
* G. P. Notes of the face value Rs. 40,000 have						
been earmarked for the Employees' Provi-						
dent and Gratuity fund.						
TOTAL			1,20,60,350	0 11		

S. SUBRAMANIA IYER, B.A., G.D.A., B.A.,
Registered Accountant, Auditor.

S. N. N. SANKARALINGA IYER,
Managing Director.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS IN THE "INDIAN REVIEW"

	PAGE		PAGE
Advaita Ashrama	... 12	Mysore Government Soap Factory	... 8
Amritadhara	INNER CONTENTS ... 1	National Insurance Co. Ltd.	
Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co.	4TH COVER	INNER CONTENTS ... 9	
Bangalore Mills	INNER CONTENTS ... 10	Oriental Life Assurance Co. Ltd.	
Batlibai's Accountancy Institute,		INNER CONTENTS ... 11	
READING MATTER ... 509		Parry & Co., Ltd.	... 5
Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works	20	Richardson & Cruddas	
Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate	... 23	INNER CONTENTS ... 6	
Best & Co.	INNER CONTENTS 4	Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	... 19
"Bombay Murder"	... 16	Seller, L. H.	... 17
Blackwood Bryson & Co.	... 16	Sen & Co., C. K.	INNER CONTENTS 8
Buckingham & Carnatic Mills	... 11	Shaw Ltd., M. L.	... 16
Caltex (India) Ltd.	... 23	Simpson and General Finance Co.	
Central Bank of India. READING MATTER	481	INNER CONTENTS ... 13	
Curzon & Co.	... 4	Spencer & Co. Ltd.	INNER CONTENTS 5
Eastern Wonders	... 14	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	... 18
Free India	... 12	Times of India Press	... 8
Frugtniet & Co.	... 2	Titaghur Paper Mills Co.	3RD COVER.
Felix Pearls	... 21	Travancore Government	... 7
Govt. of India Defence Loan	... 6	United India Life Assurance Co., Madras	1
Gannon, Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.	... 19	Water Supply Specialists	... 20
Hindusthan Standard	... 10		
India School of Accountancy, Calcutta	17		
Indian Bank.	READING MATTER ... 507		
Indo-Commercial Bank	... 7		
Kashmir Visitors' Bureau	... 9		
Kerala Soap Institute	... 16		
Little's Oriental Balm	... 11		
M. S. M. Ry.	INNER CONTENTS ... 15		
Mahratta	... 14		
Mysore Iron and Steel Works	... 15		

NEW ARRIVALS

ESSENTIALS OF HINDUISM	
By Swami Vivekananda. As. 8.	
PRACTICAL VEDANTA (Advaita Ashrama	
Publication) By Swami Vivekananda, As. 10.	
A SHORT LIFE OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA	
(Advaita Ashrama Publication). As. 10.	
TEACHINGS OF SRI RAMAKRISHNA	
(Advaita Ashrama Publication). Re. 1-12.	
ASRAMAS, PAST AND PRESENT	
By Messrs. P. Chenchiah. V. Chakkarai and	
A. N. Sudarisanam. Rs. 2.	
HEALTH AND LONGEVITY	
By Dr. A. C. Selmon. A treatise in popular	
language on the cause, prevention and treatment	
of the common diseases. Rs. 6-12.	
THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF EXCESS PROFITS	
TAX IN INDIA. By Iyer and Manchanda. Rs. 5.	
G. A. Natesan & Co., Publishers, Esplanade, Madras.	

"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 and over.	Rs. 12,75,000,00 and over.	Rs. 2,45,000,00 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.

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	... 4 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 ...

*Even in these difficult days it is a Credit
to be in fashion*

“LINETTE” SUITINGS & DRESS FABRICS

== ATTRACTIVE FOR BOTH LADIES & GENTLEMEN

== AN ENTIRELY NEW STYLE

== A BINNY PRODUCT!

These outstanding materials are made in the famous

BANGALORE MILLS

Available at all good cloth shops

U. F.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE MAKES “ORIENTAL”

INDIA'S LEADING LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Total Assurance in Force	as at 31-12-40	Over Rs. 83 Crores
Funds	"	Over Rs. 27½ Crores
Annual Income	"	Over Rs. 4½ Crores

For copy of our Prospectus giving full particulars of our most attractive schemes of assurance, please write to:—The Branch Secretary,

ORIENTAL
GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,

ARMENIAN STREET : : G. T., MADRAS,
or The Branch Secretary,

Oriental Life Office, **Oriental Life Office,**
3, McDonald's Road, Cantt., TRICHINOPOLY. West Masl Street, MADURA.

Oriental Life Office,
Ismael Rowther's Street, COIMBATORE.
Head Office: **BOMBAY.** Estd. in India, 1874.

Dec. '41.

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 Home & Medical Guide”
Write to
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM & Ph. Ltd.
P. B. 67, MADRAS.

Alt. Dec. '41.

INDIA'S SACRED SHRINES AND CITIES

This book gives a vivid account of important Cities and Sacred Shrines in India, together with the history and legends connected with them. An attempt is made to cover notable Shrines and Cities all over British India and the Indian States as well. It will be found indispensable not only to the pious pilgrim but to the foreign tourist interested in art and architecture. But it is no mere guide book for the pilgrim tourist only. It is literature of a novel kind, making available to the English-reading public the rich treasures of the *sthal purana*, with copious descriptions of places and temple architecture. For, temple architecture in India attained the highest standard of excellence since the Buddhistic Ages, and the student of comparative religion and architecture will find in it ample material for study and interest. It is with this view that every effort has been made to furnish illustrations of as many temples as possible. An index of contents showing the cities described, and an index of portraits of temples for easy reference, are also furnished. The book bears a nice jacket.

DETAILED CONTENTS

Temples in and Around Madras

Tripliano
Mylapore
George Town
Tiruvottiyur
Tiruttani
Kalahasti
Tirupati
Tirukalikunram
Mahabalipuram

Conjeevaram

Tiruvannamalai

Chidambaram

Kumbakonam

Tiruvadaimarudur
Suryanar Koil
Tribhuvanam
Swaminimalai
Tirunageswaram
Tiruppurambiam
Uppaliappan Koil
Darasuram

Tanjore and its Surrounding Shrines

Trivadi

Trichinopoly

Srirangam

Madura

Tiruppurankunram
Palani
Alagar Temple
Srivilliputtur

Rameswaram

Tinnevely Temples

Tinnevely Town
Srivaikuntam
Alwar Tirunagari
Tiruchendur
Sankaranarayana Koil

Travancore State Temples

Trivandrum
Araumula
Vaikom
Varkala
Suchindram
Kaladi
Cape Comorin

Mysore State Temples

Mysore City—Chamundi Hill
Seringapatam
Somnathapur
Sringeri
Melukote
Sravana Belgola
Belur
Nanjangud

Hyderabad (Deccan) Temples

Ajanta
Ellora
Badrachalam

Western India

Pandharpur
Bombay
Elephanta
Nasik
Dwarka
Pindara—The Pind Floating Tirth
Sadhbelli in Sind
Baroda

Rajputana

Pushkar
Ujjain
Mount Abu
Nathdwara
Osia
Udaipur

Amritsar

Delhi

Kurukshetra

Kashmir

Srinagar
Amarnath

United Provinces Temples

Muttra
Brindaban
Hardwar
Kedarnath
Badrinath
Ayodhya
Prayag (Allahabad)
Benares
Sarnath
Bhitargaon
Khajuraho

Gwalior

Nepal

Gaya

Gauhati

Calcutta

Orissa

Bhuvaneshvar
Konarak
Puri

In Insurance in general and Motor Vehicle insurance in particular the one thing that really matters from the Insured's view point is "PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS", which is the Motto of The Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply for Details of:—

COMPREHENSIVE POLICY

TO

SIMPSON & GENERAL FINANCE CO. LTD.,

202, MOUNT ROAD,

MADRAS.

Chief Agents for:—

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

With 86 Illustrations. Price Rs. Three. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

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

Dec. '41.

SRI KRISHNA: HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS

THE life of Sri Krishna just published by us in our well known series of "World Teachers" is a welcome addition to the literature on a subject of absorbing interest. The author of this book, Mr. M. R. Sampatkumaran, the talented son of the late Professor M. Rangacharya whose lectures on the Bhagavad Gita in three volumes is still a classic of its kind, has spared no pains to master all the source literature on Sri Krishna, in legend, epic and history, and present to us a picture of the great Avatar, which is as attractive as it is inspiring. What does Sri Krishna mean to us in modern India?—this question is answered with an array of arguments and stories, more especially those hailing from a respectable antiquity. Every phase of Sri Krishna's life is presented in vivid detail—his childhood with all its delightful pranks and mischiefs, his bucolic life in Brindavan, his miracles, his fateful association with the Pandavas and his wonderful teachings on the symbolic field of battle in Kurukshetra.

There are altogether eighteen chapters of brilliant exposition, dealing with different phases of Sri Krishna's life: i. Introductory; ii. Birth of Sri Krishna; iii. Stories of Childhood; iv. Life in Brindavan; v. Contests with Gods; vi. Killing of Kamsa; vii. Krishna and Kuchela; viii. The Founding of Dwaraka; ix. Krishna and his Consorts; x. Sri Krishna and the Pandavas; xi. Sri Krishna and Arjuna; xii. Resuscitation of Parikshit; xiii. The Doom of the Vrishnis; xiv. A Historical Investigation; xv. Sri Krishna's Critics; xvi. Sri Krishna's Teachings; xvii. Krishna Worship; xviii. Sri Krishna in Indian Literature. To add to the usefulness of the book, an Appendix containing two very interesting Chapters, one on the Gospel of Sri Krishna by Sister Nivedita and the other on the Lord's Song by Dr. Annie Besant have been included.

OPINIONS

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar:—"It is well written and readable. He has endeavoured to tackle several of the problems which occur to the mind of any reflective reader in connection with the life of Sri Krishna, his character and his teachings. . . . Mr. Sampatkumaran is a well informed writer and has produced an interesting and thought-provoking book."

The Hindu:—" The rapid narrative makes very good reading. is comprehensive and coherent."

Searchlight:—" The book will amply repay a perusal."

Sunday Times:—"Mr. Sampatkumaran's analysis is very convincing."

Kesari (Ceylon):—"The book is a satisfactory attempt at a popular exposition of the life and teachings of Sri Krishna."

Travancore Times:—"The book affords interesting reading."

Free India:—"The book is easy and pleasant to read and the style is flowing and beautiful."

The Guardian:—"We may say that of the recent works published by Natesan & Co., the story of Sri Krishna takes the first place."

Modern Librarian:—"We congratulate the author as well as the Publishers on their efforts to stimulate interest in the life of Sri Krishna—the immortal of Indian history."

Price As. 12. To Subs. of "Indian Review", As. 10.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE

Life and Teachings of Zoroaster

By PROF. A. R. WADIA, M.A.

Life and Teachings of Buddha

By DEVAMITTA DHARMAPALA

Life and Teachings of Muhammad

By AHMED SHAFI and YAKUB HASAN

PRICE AS. 12 each. TO SUBS. OF "I. R.", AS. 10 each.

Foreign Price 1sh. 6d. each. Postage 7d. each. Books will not be sent by C. O. D. System.

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

M. & S. M. Railway

*has many attractions for the Tourist,
Pilgrim or Student, besides having
many Health Resorts.*

BADAMI—Interesting for Jain excavations and Cave Temples ascribed to 579 A.D.

BIJAPUR—Is the ancient city of the Sultans, now in ruins and the gigantic structure called the Boli Gumbaz contains a perfect whispering gallery.

HUMPI (VIJAYANAGAR)—The capital of the 'Never-to-be-forgotten' Hindu Empire where the marvellous ruins of the old city spread over several square miles.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS—To visit the Kolar Gold Fields is to leave India for a spell and drop into a mining city of the west, surrounded by the latest products of science and industry.

VELLORE FORT AND TEMPLE—The Fort is one of the perfect specimens of Military architecture. The Temple contains carvings which are thought to rival those of Madura.

TIRUPATI—Has a perennial flow of pilgrims from all over Hindusthan.

KALAHASTI—One of the greatest shrines of Southern India where the element 'Vayu' or Air is worshipped.

BANGALORE—Is well known for its excellent climate and is a popular health resort both for Europeans and Indians throughout the year.

For further particulars apply to:—

**THE CHIEF COMMERCIAL MANAGER,
PARK TOWN, MADRAS.**

U. F.

BOMBAY MURDER

BY
S. K. CHETTUR

WHAT THE STORY IS ABOUT:—

Girija Singh, Deputy Chief Engineer to Government, lives on a sixth-floor flat in Marine View, Bombay. He has a flair for Platonic friendships with married women, but their husbands are not always sure how much of the doctrines of Plato enter into his relations with them. The complications that arise, the double-murder that ensues, and the unravelling of the same by young Ram Mohan, journalist-cum-detective, form the theme of this attractive new story by Mr. S. K. Chettur. The author in his Preface calls it "a tale of love and jealousy, intrigue and crime." The interest is sustained from start to finish. A book to read and discuss.

244 pages with a striking tri-coloured wrapper. Price Rs. 2.

HERE ARE SOME OPINIONS ABOUT MR. CHETTUR'S WORKS.

MUFFLED DRUMS AND OTHER STORIES

"These stories reveal an alert intelligence and an observant eye as well as a genuinely Indian inspiration. . . . they exhibit the facile command of the technique of the short story." —THE HINDU.

"Eminently readable. . . . will be widely and appreciatively read. . . . considered as mere parodies, the two Sherlock Holmes stories are very clever skits and will be vastly enjoyed by the lovers of the great detective. . . . Here is a book worth reading and worth buying." —SWARAJYA.

"A very readable little volume which is likely to find a cordial welcome in many homes. . . . In Mr. Chettur's work there is originality and dramatic instinct. His imagination needs discipline, but it has taken its very first flight with encouraging success." —THE MADRAS MAIL.

"Mr. Chettur has the root of the matter in him and is destined to go far."

—THE DAILY EXPRESS.

THE COBRAS OF DHERMASHEVI

"All the stories are in an easy and flowing style and are very delightful to read. A vein of healthy optimism and pleasant humour run through them. . . . They are of universal interest." —MODERN REVIEW.

"Vivid and suggestive pen sketches."

—THE INDIAN REVIEW.

"The title story is full of a sense of mystery and tenderness. . . . Mr. Chettur has an eye for details. There is vigour and robustness in his writing." —THE HINDU.

"A delightful volume of short stories. . . . Mr. Chettur reveals himself not merely as a master of the craft but also as a keen student of human affairs, with perspicuity of judgment and breadth of vision. Written in an atmosphere of cultured leisure, they make very pleasant reading with their sparkling humour and fascinating anecdotes." —THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

"The book cannot fail to interest the reader by its variety and its clear narrative. The author proves his unfailing sight of men and things." —TRIVENI.

PUBLISHED BY G. A. NATESAN & CO., G. T., MADRAS.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

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

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 42.]

AUGUST 1941

[No. 8.

THE WAR SPREADS

By Mr. G. A. JOHNSON

IN one of the indelicate works of the French Renaissance period (is it the *Dames Galantes*?) there is the story of a Great Lady who, having been several times ravished by brutal and licentious soldiery, confessed to liking it. The Government at Vichy display a very similar attitude. They seem to enjoy the role of victim of aggression. There can be little doubt that if they had wanted to defend Indo-China against the Japanese, they could have done so. Naval and military reinforcements might have been sent from Europe with Britain's blessing. But the only Power against whom Marshal Petain is prepared to keep his pledge to defend the French Empire is evidently Britain. No action that any other Power takes is considered aggression; whereas every British action or even, as in the present example, inaction, is labelled aggressive.

A pretty little story has been worked up to excuse French policy in Indo-China. It is that Britain had aggressive intentions and Japan has been invited in to protect French sovereignty. The supporting evidence is, presumably, the offer unofficially reported to have been made to Indo-China some time ago, that she should join in mutual defence with the Powers which support the *status quo* in the Far East and are opposed to Japan's New Order or, as it is now called "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere". Vichy may also find an analogy for her compliance in the attitude of Iceland towards her British and American protectors. Even so, it seems very doubtful whether many Frenchmen will accept the story that France has invited Japan

to protect her against Britain. It sounds like an extract from a comic journal. It will no doubt be felt by the French that Germany is once more using their puppet Government for German ends. But it may still be asked whether this latest example of subservience was really necessary. The continued betrayals by Vichy of French interests are bound before long to reinforce the de-Gaullists and the important pro-British and pro-Russian elements, especially if Russia continues to hold the Germans and fight back. This latest treason may end in the overthrow of the Petain administration.

In the meanwhile, however, Vichy's action has undoubtedly encouraged the spread of the war. Perhaps this was done deliberately and not only at German dictation. It may be the intention to spread the conflagration in order that, either France may appreciate her good fortune in an early escape from it, or the end may be accelerated and peace signed. At the time of writing, the full consequences of Vichy's surrender are not apparent. The Empire and the United States have taken action against Japan; but it has not prevented Japanese troops from moving into bases in Indo-China, perhaps in anticipation of the agreement which Vichy does not yet officially admit to have signed (it may be suggested that no fresh agreement is necessary since, for all practical purposes, Vichy signed away her sovereign rights in September 1940, when she allowed Japanese forces to establish themselves in Tonkin and Haiphong).

This is, one imagines, by no means the end of the story. The British and

American sanctions are strongly reminiscent of the ineffective action taken against Italy in 1935. That they will damage Japanese trade and seriously affect her war effort in the long run is fairly plain; but the immediate effect may be to intensify Japan's aggressive intentions (there is already talk of demands on Thailand—one step nearer Burma and Malaya), to dispose her to replace lost oil supplies (if an oil embargo is imposed) through the conquest of the Netherlands East Indies and, in any case, to do as much damage as possible to British and American trade in the Far East, perhaps by imposing a blockade and intercepting American supplies of war material to Malaya and the Dutch islands. Such action could hardly fail to lead to war. It may, therefore, be asked whether Britain and America would not do better to take decisive action now, before Japan has had time to establish herself in the more favourable position which her acquisition of bases in Southern Indo-China will give her. The new American command in the Philippines shows that the United States are preparing. But will they be content to await an attack—if not on their own possessions, on Burma and Malaya.

Even if Japan contents herself with seizing British and American assets, including the vast investments and establishments in China, and with preventing British and American trade with Shanghai, it will be bad enough. It will mean that what was intended as a salutary warning to Japan has been turned into a Japanese "score", which is bound to have a bad effect on the prestige of the western democracies and may make it more difficult to secure the co-operation of China, Thailand and even the Netherlands East Indies in any future programme of active resistance to aggression.

On the Russo-German front, the situation is confused. Much propaganda is being issued on both sides and commentaries innumerable are broadcast. It is said with persistence that the Germans have fallen behind their time-table. Perhaps they have, although, since, unlike a railway guide, it is not published, one is sometimes led to wonder how those who speak so

confidently about it have acquired their knowledge. Of one thing, however, there can be no doubt. The Russians are putting up a very stout resistance which must be the admiration of any unprejudiced observer and is of the greatest possible assistance to their allies. Whatever may be one's private opinion of Communism the Russian example shows that it is extremely good for morale.

The question arises whether Britain is doing enough to help Russia? True, she is hammering away at Germany's war industries. This is work of the utmost importance; but it would be carried on in any case, although, perhaps, not on the same scale. It may have distracted part of the Luftwaffe's effort from the Russian front—fighters, at any rate, have to be kept in the West; also anti-aircraft guns; bombing raids on Britain have recently been of little consequence, with few exceptions. It is widely suggested that a more important diversion would be a landing in Europe. That is easily envisaged from a long chair in India; but the preparations involved in the despatch and supply of a modern expeditionary force are not so easily envisaged. Nor is it easy to judge of the relative value of different opportunities and objectives. It seems not unlikely, however, that a new offensive will be launched in the Mediterranean zone. The attack on and safe arrival of a convoy of men and material at an unannounced destination indicates that reinforcements are being sent by the quickest possible route and that the Axis forces in the Mediterranean appreciate the importance of these movements. Developments in this area may be looked for. The attacks on Malta suggest that the Italians are seeking to forestall them.

The bombing of Berlin is, perhaps, likely to help the Russians more quickly than any other form of diversion. The mild Lord Halifax (Lord Irwin as he is better known in this country) has become strangely transformed since he was appointed Ambassador to the United States. But his reference in a recent speech to the forthcoming harrowing of Berlin appears to reflect widespread feeling in Britain. Operational difficulties rather

than humanitarian scruples may be said to have played the most important part in recent months in restraining attacks on the German capital. It has been well pointed out that the quick reaction of the Germans to previous attacks on Berlin indicates that these attacks hit them more vitally than do attacks on their war production machine. Perhaps Nazi morale is less resistant to punishment than Communist. In that case, the bombing of Berlin becomes something very like a military objective. By their indiscriminate attacks on British towns, the Germans have killed pity.

Gen. Franco's recent speech about Spain's "restlessness for her destiny" deserves notice. In it, he expressed sympathy for the Axis Powers and said they would win the war. That was bad enough. But he also bit the hand that fed him. Britain and the United States have been supplying Spain with food and credits on the condition (explicit or implicit) that Spain should remain strictly neutral and at peace. Gen. Franco resents this condition, which he represents as a limitation on Spanish sovereignty. However, both Mr. Sumner Welles and Mr. Eden have since made it plain that if Spain prefers co-operation with the Axis to a full belly, American and British help will cease. Mr. Eden was very outspoken. British help seems to have ceased already. It will be restored if Franco asks for it. He has now to decide whether it is more profitable to pursue Spanish reconstruction in peace or to fulfil Spain's "destiny" at Gibraltar, in Portugal or in what was formerly Spanish America, with, of course, German assistance and as Germany's subordinate. But although opinion in the

United States continues to be gravely concerned over the possibility of Dakar falling into German hands—it is 1,800 miles from Natal, the nearest point in South America—and proofs continue to accumulate of Nazi conspiracies in the Latin American countries, it seems extremely doubtful whether Germany has the forces and the energy to spare to undertake a campaign of this sort. Moreover, if Spain has, as she claims, sent 90,000 volunteers to help Germany in her "crusade" against Russia, it seems rather doubtful whether she has enough active Fascists left both to run an aggressive campaign and to maintain peace at home, with the majority of the population hungry and still resentful of Civil War defeats.

Spain is, of course, not the only European country that is hungry. In the occupied countries and satellite States hostility to German domination appears to be increasing as food supplies diminish. There has been open revolt in Yugoslavia and, perhaps, also behind the lines in Rumania. In Norway, Holland, France and Poland sabotage continues. It is to be hoped that the "V" campaign, useful as it probably is in producing a sense of unity, will not be the cause of dissipating energies which might be employed in organising more detrimental conspiracies.

Although statistics are now no longer published, statements by Americans and Canadians suggest that British losses in the Battle of the Atlantic are declining. With the diversion of more American ships to the Atlantic route, with American naval patrols and with an increase in the rate of American shipbuilding, the Germans appear to have lost their chance of winning the war by starving Britain of food and war materials.

RESURRECTION OF DEMOCRACY

BY PROF. DIP CHAND VERMA, M.A.

THIS war is being fought for an elusive World Order, the contours of which are obvious to no one. Things are on the move, but the peace and direction of that movement are haphazard and uncontrolled. This does not mean that the two sets of power, that are engaged

in this demonic struggle have no definite plans. Plans there are on both sides, but neither of them would result in a happier and better post-war world.

The crux of the matter is that the democratic principle which inspired the thinkers and statesmen of the 18th and

19th centuries and thereby became the foundation of the modern Western Civilisation has gone down. New forces have arisen as a pragmatic revolt against the effete and *laissez-faire* doctrine of mercantilism and Bourgeois capitalism. Democracy, which arose as a progressive and revolutionary doctrine against medieval feudalism and an outlived monarchism, has lost all its glamour and appeal, because of its association with vested interests. These vested interests which have dominated the world in the form of Capitalism and Imperialism have refused to divest themselves in spite of their obvious incompatibility and impracticability in the context of the new social and economic problems. These problems repeatedly presented themselves for solution, but the vested interests that held the strings of political power firmly in their hands continued glossing over things and were content to patch up matters whenever difficulty arose. A climax was obviously reached during the closing years of the last century, when a mutual conflict between the European financiers and capitalists, who controlled the governments in every country, precipitated a crisis in world Imperialism. Another difficulty arose from colonies in Africa and Asia where nationalist movements came to be organized, as a challenge against the western exploitation. The last great war arose in the background of this financial and territorial rivalry between the western nations.

Democracy had by this time exhausted its progressive character and the political issues failed to make headway, because of financial bulwark of vested interests. If only these interests could be liquidated democracy would have become a revolutionary force and instead of failing miserably, would have triumphed over the reactionary movements of Fascism and Nazism.

II

The war of 1914-18 was a turning-point in world History. It was a critical period for the future of Democracy. Democracy had made a triumphant march on the political side and its ideals made a powerful appeal to every nation. On the economic and financial side, however,

the whole structure remained undemocratic. A few financiers in London, Paris, and New York, in association with the newly arisen Bourgeois class in those countries, monopolised all the fruits and prizes of the Industrial Revolution. The masses of peasants and labourers and the lower middle classes everywhere were reduced to great economic straits. The political power was transferred to the masses, which took the form of adult franchise in the more advanced western countries, but everywhere the economic power continued to be the monopoly of the newly arisen Bourgeoisie. The Democracy that resulted from this maladjustment of the political and economic authority was a hybrid product that failed absolutely to cure the social maladies of the age.

III

In the post-Versailles world, these contradictions and conflicts reached their climax. Political-Scientists, Historians, Economists and Statesmen—all came forward with their diagnoses. Some of them were content to offer a scapegoat and considered the Treaty of Versailles as the root of the whole trouble. This Treaty of Versailles was no doubt extremely defective and unjust but the malady was deeper. If the terms of that Treaty had been more liberal to the defeated powers, the trouble would have been possibly postponed for a few more years, but it could not have been avoided.

What was really required was a "New World" for the "Old"—a complete revolution in the thoughts of men so that the basic principles of Democracy, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity could be embodied in effective institutional forms.

This implied a complete overhauling of the nations; from within as well as from without. From within it would have meant the liquidation of all vested interests in finance and industry; the abolition of the class-structure that rigidly divided the society into the 'Haves' and the 'Have-nots'. Even more fundamental changes were required to adjust the international relations. The doctrine of 'National Sovereignty' had outlived the objective conditions governing it and required to be scrapped. Nations, however,

continued to stick to it like an old superstition and if anything guarded their sovereign rights with greater firmness and rigidity. Under these circumstances the efforts that were made, by well-meaning persons to usher in the new international order were foredoomed to failure. The League of Nations had a most defective constitution for an international organization, but even more fatal was the atmosphere in which it had to work out its programme.

The conferences and the frequent gatherings of the statesmen and politicians led us nowhere, for whenever the central issue of the curtailment of national sovereignty was posed, every nation was adamant on its rights. There were some well-directed efforts, as the Locarno Pact, the Briand-Kellogg Pact and the like in the twenties, but they all broke down finally on the hard rock of bellicose nationalism that refused to compromise.

IV

Nationalism remains undoubtedly the central problem of our time and behind this hallowed name lurk all the vested interests in every country. It may take various political and social forms, Fascism or Nazism as in Italy or Germany, Democracy as in England and France or Socialism or Communism as in Soviet Russia—everywhere the national idea is supreme, no less in Russia than elsewhere, despite the international professions of communism. The government in every nation is held in tight reins by formidable financiers and industrial chiefs, who also control the press, the radio, and all other avenues of publicity. The same financial interests have created world-wide imperial systems, which help to prop up an otherwise decaying capitalism.

At times other issues arise and the problem is raised to the plane of basic principles. The war in Europe is a case in point. That the present war has resulted from the social and economic maladjustment is obvious. Between communism, Nazism, Fascism and capitalist Democracy, the alignment and the line of demarcation is by no means easy. The foreign policies of all the countries were so muddled up, that the distinction of the friend and the foe was vague and unrecognizable. Every country was driving

towards something, but as to what exactly, nobody knew. Only one man in Europe was clear in his objective. That man was Adolf Hitler. The clearness of his objective consisted only in this, that he considered a war inevitable for the establishment of the German race. That war could be fought on the East against Soviet Russia or in the West against France and England. It is the vagary of European diplomacy rather than any preconceived plan of Hitler that decided towards the end of August 1939 that the war was to be fought against the Capitalist democracies first. Hitler felt no innate antagonism towards England or France. To the former he promised full support in her Imperial projects, only if she would not get into his path in Europe. England finding her most vital interests, in fact her very national existence jeopardised, rejected Hitler's offer.

England now insists that she is fighting this war to safeguard democracy and world freedom against the dictatorship of one country. So far as democracy is concerned, Poland, which precipitated this war, was not a democratic country. During this period of now nearly two years when the war has been on, John Bull has done nothing in its Imperial policy, which would convince the world at large that these professions about democracy are genuine. British policy in India continues to be as unimaginative as ever. The steel frame refuses to believe that India can take care of herself and the London financiers have if anything grown more enthusiastic about the "White Man's Burden". To the Indian nationalist, this whole jargon about democracy appears rather plausible when it is necessary to put a convinced social-democrat like Nehru behind bars, to make the world safe for democracy. Something is utterly rotten somewhere and things would not straighten up, unless the diplomats and politicians are subjected to a more strict moral code, such as governs the relations of ordinary individuals in society.

The talk about Freedom is hardly more convincing. Neither England nor France raised their little finger when China, Abyssinia, Spain, Austria, and finally

Czechoslovakia fell victims to ruthless aggression. It is impossible to believe that the people who could see unperturbed the end of freedom in those countries, have overnight become converts to democracy and freedom and would now earnestly fight for their resurrection. We have to look to the future of democracy in the perspective of past happenings and keep clear from all confusing shibboleths.

V

The present war can be made a crusade for the resurrection of democracy but this would not happen unless England—the chief champion of the democratic cause—lays down all her cards on the table, gives up for good, the opportunist diplomacy for the defence of vested interests in finance and Empire and takes up the cudgel for the establishment of a world order based on the genuine principles of world freedom and fraternity.

If that were the objective in view, England would have to radically change her method of the prosecution of the war. Let it not be forgotten that this is a revolutionary war in the sense that each party is fighting for ideas and ideologies that would determine the character and structure of the post-war world. There is a quest for a New World Order. On the German side, the new order would mean the domination of Europe and the world by the German race, which, according to the Nazi gospel, is the only fit people to rule. This may take the form of some sort of a European Federation, controlled centrally by the Reich, with Italy assigned a subordinate role. Russia has now been roped in and the Nazi steam-roller has turned to the East to liquidate the potential danger in the rear. Japan would be encouraged to establish a new order in the Far East. With British navy in Hitler's hands, the task of the subordination of the western Hemisphere would be taken in hand. That, however, is a question of long-term strategy. For some time to come the American nations would be left to themselves. The continents of Asia and Africa would have passed into the sphere of influence of one or the other of the Axis powers. That would roughly be the structure of

the German new order, if Hitler should successfully tackle, first the Soviet Colossus in the East and finally the British Empire the last but the most stubborn of his foes.

On the British side, the question is more intricate. British statesmen have so far refused to refer in any concrete terms to the new order which they are fighting to usher. They have broadly taken their stand on democracy. But democracy we have known so far, lost us the peace and is not likely to win us this war. If this war is to be won for democracy, it must be for a new, revitalised and revolutionised creed. It must be the democracy, in which the idea of exploitation has been removed for good.

CONCLUSION

The reactions of Britain and America to the Nazi-Soviet war and the declarations made by the leaders of the two democracies reveal that these countries are still thinking in terms of expediency. The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, the Foreign Secretary Mr. Eden, and the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Wells have all been careful to point out their dislike of Communism and Bolshevism, but consider it expedient to utilize the Nazi digression to the East to hit their real target, which is Hitlerism. This to say the least is a negative programme. Destruction of Hitlerism would mean very little, unless the reconstruction of the world is planned ahead, on thorough democratic principles, with a world federation as the declared ideal.

A joint declaration by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill for the complete renunciation of all Imperialism, whether economic or political, abolition of all vested interests in finance and industry and application of full democracy to all the states of the world—that would be the clarion-call for the triumph of democracy. The declaration must pointedly refer to India and China, which between them contain more than one-third of the world population and guarantee these two countries, full national status in the new world. Tampering with the problem is futile. Evasion of the real issue would make the democratic case still more precarious. Unless a revolutionary leadership is forthcoming on the democratic side, the wildest thoughts of the *Mein Kampf* would be realized to the very hilt.

The United States in India's Trade

By Mr. V. G. RAMAKRISHNAN

IN view of the increasing interest that is being taken in the trade between India and the U. S. A., it would be interesting and helpful to know the unique features of the Indian market with which the American manufacturer or exporter is concerned. There is no easy road to commercial achievement for American business enterprise in India as the competition from other countries is too keen though interrupted by the present war, and the advantage enjoyed by British business is too well entrenched. But the U. S. A. has a useful and increasing place in its trade with India.

Prior to 1914, the U. S. A. was but little known as a source of import trade. Petroleum and its products, tobacco for the manufacture of cigarettes, certain well known American specialities such as flashlights and fountain-pens, a few machine tools and appliances of common use and the beginnings of a trade in automobiles constituted almost the whole lot of American trade. Direct import of American goods in 1914 constituted but 2.6 per cent. of the value of India's total imports in contrast with the United Kingdom's mighty share of 64 per cent. and Germany's 6.8 per cent. The lack of direct shipping lines from the U. S. A. was one important reason for the slight participation of U. S. A.'s trade in the Indian market and the ability of the European competitors to undersell the Americans in most manufactured lines. But since the war of 1914, all industrial nations have been pushing a campaign of vigorous attention to the Indian market. New advertising methods, the prevalence of motion pictures which reach a large share of the population, the ubiquity of the American motor car with its service stations have been slowly breaking down the barriers in the Indian mind against non-British goods. Prior to 1914, the trade between U. S. A. and India was primarily an exchange of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods—raw cotton, petroleum and tobacco products, jute, hides and skins, etc. At the beginning of the War of 1914, the U. S. A. held a slight advantage over Japan in the Indian market which continued until 1916. In that year, however, the

needs of the belligerents in Europe drew the products of the U. S. A. more to that field, leaving India and the Far East generally open to greater exploitation by Japan's expanding industries. Both the U. S. A. and Japan expected to hold a strong position they had gained in the Indian market during the War period.

Though the United Kingdom has been the principal sufferer from Japanese in-roads upon its trade with India in manufactured goods particularly in textiles, the trade of the U. S. A. has not escaped from such competition. In automobile parts and accessories, canned fruits and fish, optical goods, lightings and fittings, electrical bulbs, certain types of hardware, stationery, Japan has almost wholly replaced the U. S. A. in the Indian market. India is a price market, and the cheap price of most Japanese goods has driven the quality goods of European countries in respect of many commodities. But from 1937, the U. S. A. has been able to retain a considerable share in India's trade. In 1937, the increased value of Indian exports to the U. S. A. was Rs. 4,30,00,000 and U. S. A.'s total takings that year were valued at Rs. 19,40,00,000 or 10.9 per cent. of total Indian exports. The U. S. A. is normally the market for more of India's manufactures of gunny cloth than all other countries of the world combined and is an important customer for India's jute products. The participation of the U. S. A. is mainly in the trade in fents, but American voiles are sold on the market just as produced in the U. S. A. As regards machinery over a period of many years, one of India's principal imports from the U. S. A. has been machinery. In 1919-20, imports of American machinery amounted to as much as Rs. 2,80,00,000 and supplied 30 per cent. of the total demand. In recent years the value of the American share has fallen to as little as Rs. 80,00,000 although since 1933-34 the trade has shown steady improvement. In 1938, imports of American machinery amounted to Rs. 1,85,85,000 or 7.4 per cent. of India's total machinery

imports. American machinery has earned an excellent reputation in India. Textile machinery has long been the principal type of machinery imported into India and formed about 40 per cent., but with the more diversified industrial development which has taken place in India since the last war, textile machinery now accounts for from 20 to 25 per cent. and electrical machinery from about 15 to 18 per cent. As regards electrical apparatus and appliances, the U. S. A. has held a fairly constant share. In the past five years, the U. S. A. has averaged about Rs. 88,00,000 in value or from 10 to 12 per cent. Probably no product of American electrical or allied industries has become better known in India than the flashlight and battery cells. Imports from the U. S. A. account for 65 or 70 per cent. of the whole trade and the U. S. A. has also taken 40 per cent. of the Indian market in supplying wireless apparatus. In the case of automobiles, American trucks and busses still dominate the market. Cars are run longer in India than in most places and the sale of parts has always been of substantial volume.

As regards India's exports, jute has figured as the most important. In the pre-war period the five leading markets for Indian raw jute were the U. K., Germany, U. S. A. and France, but the U. S. A. has ever been by far India's leading market for manufactures of gunny cloth. Before the War, the American market consistently took 65 per cent. of India's export of hessians and gunny sacks and since then has held to well over 50 per cent. of the trade. As regards Indian cotton exports, the interest of the U. S. A. has been negligible; U. S. A. takes one or two per cent. of Indian cotton exports and confines purchases to two varieties of very rough white, short-staple cotton used for mixing with wool in the manufacture of blankets. As regards tea which is the third most important export following jute and cotton products, tea drinkers of the U. S. A. have taken kindly to Indian teas, which are the outstanding favourite of British palate. American taste appear to prefer the teas of Ceylon to those of India.

The large sums spent in U. S. A. by the Tea Market Expansion Board have done little to stimulate demand and U. S. A. takes only about 2 per cent. of India's exports. India is the largest producer of oil seeds (2,50,00,000 acres). American purchases are mainly of linseed and castor bean oils. India is the world's largest supplier of goat skins and the leading source of supply for American makers of ladies' fine shoes and gloves. The U. S. A. is India's leading customer for hides and skins, but mostly in goat skins. In the case of lac, which is India's monopoly, the U. S. A. is normally the market for approximately half the production of India and in the case of mica, the U. S. A. is the second big market for Indian mica.

So far as the trade with U. S. A. is concerned, direct and regular liners services connect the shipping ports of the U. S. A. with those of India in normal times. The extended use of American goods in India is not likely to reach its full development unless or until the practice of developing branch houses or American business organizations in the country to handle American goods becomes more general. The best known and most widely used goods made by the U. S. A. are sold in India through the few American organizations domiciled in this country. In these days of exigent searching for new markets, the mofussil districts of India are of increasing importance in the planning of a sales campaign. In the words of the managing-director of one of the most prominent American firms in India: "The manufacturer who wishes to do business in India, and to obtain any sort of volume sales must assure himself that the agent he selects to represent him is 'up-country minded' and has done the necessary investigation and preliminary work, while the manufacturer himself must in addition be prepared to spend money for up-country development work of this nature". India has to adopt a similar plan for pushing Indian goods in the U. S. A. market. The selection of a proper agency organization is the keystone to increased participation in the trade between U. S. A. and India.

WHAT CAN EDUCATION DO ?

BY PROF. DIWAN CHAND SHARMA, M.A.

AT the new Education Fellowship Conference held in Australia in 1937, Mr. Zilliacus drew a very dismal picture of the world. He tried to show how a large-scale conflict was impending between the democracies and the totalitarian states. Alas! his prognostications have proved to be too true. Today we find practically the whole of the world plunged in war in one way or another. The peace of the world has been very gravely disturbed, and all that men have built up with so much care is threatened with destruction. When one says this, one does not think merely that the territorial integrity of some countries is violated, that the economic life of the world is dislocated, that the cause of freedom is seriously jeopardised, and that ordered social intercourse between the nations of the world is grossly injured. All these are grave risks which the world is running at this time. But the gravest danger is to what may be generally described as civilization. This view has been voiced by many statesmen and other sensitive spirits of the world. H. G. Wells has said somewhere that there is one thing very curious in the history of mankind, and it is that man goes on building up civilization for hundreds of years, and then suddenly a passion for destruction seizes on him, and he indulges in an orgy of man's slaughter with the result that he lapses into a state of barbarism.

This is the situation that faces us today. On the battle-fields of Europe and even in some parts of Asia, the battle between barbarism and civilization is being fought. The totalitarian states with their new techniques of mass slaughter,

mass propaganda and espionage are out to crush the democratic spirit in the world, and to some extent and for the time being at least they seem to have succeeded. But for Britain which has taken the field against them on behalf of democracy, civilization and humanity, they would have had an easy victory. Yet it is worth enquiring why the democracies of Europe, excepting that of Britain, have not been able to put up a decisive fight against the totalitarian states.

To answer this question one need not go into the political, economic and diplomatic causes of the conflict. One can say only this much that democracy which should have been a way of living has become merely a political concept. Instead of being a moral cause and a vital gospel, which democrats should have propagated, it became a kind of constitutional device; instead of becoming a fiery creed which should have commanded the allegiance of the whole world, it became merely a political catchword. It ceased to appeal to the imagination, the heart and the conscience of mankind, because its advocates and practitioners were not very energetic in making people conversant with the good that it could do to the world. As it failed sometimes in the diplomatic field on account of faintness of heart, as some one has put it, so in the larger spheres of life, it failed on account of lack of moral fervour.

Yet no one will deny that with democracy is bound up the cause of humanity and that of civilization. This is what Lord Gort said: "Were the Nazi creed to triumph," said he, "the four

characteristics of the soul of Britain—our religious faith, our love of freedom, our sense of tolerance and our respect for individual rights would all perish. Our goal is to ensure that these ideals shall survive." These ideas are not merely the soul of Britain, they are the soul of humanity, of democracy and of civilization. To save them, every individual should strain himself to the utmost.

But more than any other individual it is the duty of the educationist to cherish, to preserve and to propagate these ideals; for it is the function of education to keep alive this spirit of idealism. It is, however, a pity that educationists all the world over have been more concerned with the immediate ends than with the distant goal. They have been interested in giving education one bias or another, but they have never tried to formulate the underlying philosophy of education. They have sacrificed the essentials of education, though some think that it is for something practical and utilitarian. In India, the cry has been for more of vocational education. To say this is not to minimise the utility of this type of education, but at the same time one cannot forget that even vocational education should serve some higher ends. Even in England, an attempt was made before the war to reorganise the system of secondary education, and as an English observer put it, it was not a very great attempt; for it was rooted in the Middle Ages and was in some ways class-conscious. Society was divided into three classes: those who ruled, those who prayed, and those who worked, and different educational systems were devised for these different classes. The Public School system was meant for those who ruled and

the Secondary School system was for those who were to seek administrative and educational jobs, and the Elementary School was meant for those who had to work. No one will deny that an educational system like this cannot further the cause of democracy. It is, therefore, no wonder that the real ends of education have been sacrificed even in some of the democratic countries of the world. America is, perhaps, the only country which has placed democracy at the heart of its educational system. It is recognised there that every child has a right to educate itself and that no handicap of any kind can stand in its way. A child cannot be debarred from receiving the highest education on account of its poverty or class or religion or any other consideration. It is also recognised that the aim of education is to fit a student for citizenship in a democratic country. Further, it is attempted that though the final goal will ever be unalterable, there may be curricular adjustments to suit the varying conditions and requirements of different localities. Thus in America, there has been the oneness of end and the flexibility of means.

It is, however, not only in the democratic countries that the true ends of education have been neglected. In the totalitarian states the condition has been worse than any one can imagine. There the schools and universities have been more or less military colleges, where the students have been trained to wave flags, to shout slogans and to develop the will to war. Militant nationalism has been the objective of these educational institutions, and the students have been taught to repress all finer feelings so that the glory of their country may be enhanced,

From all this one cannot but conclude that education has had something to do in bringing about the present catastrophe. This should be a warning for us for the future, and we should so overhaul our educational systems now that the world does not relapse into a state of barbarism and savagery. To do so, we should formulate the main ends of education and should work for their general acceptance all the world over.

The main ends of education may be three: democracy, humanity, and civilization, and we should so organise our schools and universities that these are not lost sight of in the conflict of syllabuses and of the rival educational methods. The aim of a particular educational system may be to produce a gentleman, a ruler, an administrator, a priest, a worker or a soldier, but all these persons should be such as are wedded to this threefold cause. Only if we do this, we can re-make the world after our heart's desire.

We should now see what obligations this ideal involves. In order that the ends of democracy may be served, we should try to enlarge the knowledge of people—the knowledge that is worth while and life-giving. It should be such as can bring about better understanding between nations and as can qualify each individual for practical citizenship. It is not merely enough to tell students what democracy in the abstract means, but one should place before them a glowing picture of the world which is run on democratic lines. It will not do merely to acquaint them with principles of democracy, but we should try to show to them democracy in action. Every school should be run on democratic principles, and a student should

have a foretaste of democratic control and practice. This should not, however, be done in a half-hearted and stereotyped manner. On the other hand, it should be attempted to imbue students with zeal for democratic practice. Says an eminent educationist:

The school should not only give practical ability and knowledge, it should foster the will to citizenship. It should not only charge the mind, it should touch the mind—the heart—of the growing generation. This task is partly intellectual and partly emotional. The intellectual task is to clarify the concept of democracy, to stimulate thought and discussion about its meaning, to trace its roots in love of freedom and justice and a sense of oneness with our fellows, to develop the habit of confronting theory with practice and different components of our theory with each other, so that they may modify each other and be brought to harmony.

If democracy is understood rightly, the ends of humanity will be automatically served. It is, however, necessary in the present state of affairs to emphasise this thing also. If the word humanity is felt to be too high sounding, one could have the word 'humaneness' in its place. Education should really aim at this noble quality, this quality which is proper to a human being. We see all around us how men are becoming dehumanised and mechanised. There are some thinkers who believe that the time is not far off when machine nature will supersede human nature, and there are not a few who think that on account of the forces operative in the world today man may be reduced to the level of a brute. It is, therefore, necessary to emphasise through our educational institutions those virtues which distinguish a human being from the other species that inhabit this globe. These virtues are love of peace, love of justice, fellow-feeling, kindness and love of co-operation. It is the negation of all that savours of ruthless competition and heartless

exploitation. It is, in fact, this which makes for the elevation of the human being.

Education should also aim at the finer ends of civilization, that is, the elevation of the spirit of man and the fostering of moral idealism. Civilization in the real sense of the term is something that appeals to man's imagination and spirit. It is the sum-total of the finer things of life. It represents the conquest of the matter by the mind and of the mind by the soul. It is not as people imagine in these days something soulless and mechanical. Moreover, nothing can make so much for the oneness of humanity as civilization; for all civilizations in the ultimate analysis point to the deepest and the noblest in man. It should, therefore, be our aim to make humanity work for the cultivation of the mind and the spirit. Instead of tearing each other to

pieces, in place of exploiting and destroying each other, they should all become co-partners in an intellectual and spiritual adventure. They should enrich each other by the gifts of the mind and by the fruits of their spirit. They should add to the sum-total of knowledge and kindle the fires of idealism. Only by doing so can they subserve the higher ends of their nature.

Education can, therefore, do something for the world that is in distress now, but it can do so only if we clearly enunciate the philosophy of education and the goals of our educational institutions. This should not, however, be done in a narrow and selfish spirit, but in a spirit that is conducive to good of the peoples of this world. Let the motto of schools, colleges and universities be democracy, humanity, and civilization. If this is done in the right manner, the world will be saved.

THE NEW RUSSIA

BY PROF. K. A. NILAKANTA SASTRI, M.A.

EMPLOYED as a temporary typist in the Russian Trade Delegation in England (1920), Violet Lansbury* with her Labour traditions easily took to the Russians, went over to Russia in 1925, married in 1926 a Lecturer in Eastern History at the Sun Yat Sen University in Moscow, lived with him till 1938 and returned to England in that year leaving two sons behind. "Last year," she says, "my sons returned (from a Boarding School near Moscow) to their father's home in Moscow, and I am convinced that with him they are happier there in

the Soviet Union than anywhere else in the world." "The Soviet Union I left," she says, "was a country years in advance of any other country in the world." Then why did she leave it? She asks the question herself and here is her answer:

It is not easy to explain. For one thing, I am conscious that many who pick up this book and turn its pages will shrug their shoulders and say that if I left the Soviet Union, there must be something wrong with it. I would prefer them to indulge in the shrug, if they must, and seek the wrong, if wrong there has to be, not in the Soviet Union or the system of government there, but rather in me, myself.

I first went to the Soviet Union to see and try to understand. In 1935, years before I finally made the break, I had decided not to stay. My intentions were no secret to those who knew me

there. If I remained so long after that, it was because I wanted to 'see it through', to see the complete change over to Socialism, the triumph of Socialist industry and agriculture. But I felt that my real work could only be in England (p. 324).

The book is a record written in faith of the experiences of the author in Russia, of the persons, the institutions and the situations she came across and her reactions to them. Her outlook is best gathered from the affectionate criticism she offers of her father.

It has always been a very sad thing to me that my father could not see that financiers and rich industrialists will never relinquish their hold on the good things of life, will never agree to work for salaries, like the majority of the people, so long as they can live lives of luxury and take the lion's share of the good things of the world (p. 131).

Elsewhere she says:

The lies against the Soviet Union have been so consistent and so foul that it is no easy matter to disillusion the minds of ordinary people and to make them see the real truth.

The truth has, fortunately, repeatedly been told to the people of Britain; but it has been offered by people who have no big bank accounts to subsidise their efforts at producing newspapers, journals and propaganda literature. Moreover, these people, because they speak the truth about the Soviet Union and working conditions both there and here in England, are deprived by the dictatorship of the rich, of the industrial magnates and millionaire newspaper owners, of any opportunity of printing the truth in the big newspapers, or of speaking the truth through the medium of the British Broadcasting Company (p. 223).

Even in the periodical execution of "traitors" indulged in by the Soviet Union, the author sees nothing wrong.

Today it is not so difficult to understand these things, when the name of Quisling has become a byword for treachery. But the people inside the Soviet Union were never thrown into confusion by the firm steps taken by the Soviet authorities on their behalf against all traitors inside the country (p. 225).

The burden of the book is that while conditions were bad soon after the Revolution and even as late as 1925, there has been a tremendous improvement since, and the new social values

prevailing in Russia today are such as to command the respect of honest thinking men who are truly interested in the well-being of the people. Naturally there is much in the book that will be received either as a revelation or passed over with contemptuous sneer according to the outlook of the reader. Thus, for instance, about the freedom of discussion in the Soviet Union:

There was always much to talk about in the Soviet Union. The changes which took place all the time were always the subject of discussion far and wide. To talk of that country as being run by dictatorship of one man has always amused and often thoroughly annoyed me. Anybody who has lived there for any length of time is forced to admit that the interest shown in the events inside and outside the country is enormous. There are very few totally apathetic people there; and it is not surprising. Great events had happened, stirring up the life to such an extent that there was hardly a home that had not been affected. Once awakened to events, these people had never fallen asleep again; they retained their interest, they put forward their criticisms frankly, as such people will; they put forward their proposals. In trains, dining-rooms, cafes, in factories, offices, homes, the changes were always under discussion.

The whole training of the people, ever since the October Revolution, has been in the direction of making them feel a sense of responsibility for everything that takes place in the country. They have been imbued with the truth that the country is their own to make or mar; the law is made by them, and can be changed by them, through their representatives (p. 79).

Or this on the course of study at a Communist University:

And so, in the first year, the students were taught the more elementary subjects such as mathematics, elementary economics, the Russian language, simple mechanics, the early history of the working-class movement in Russia. In the second year, roughly speaking, there was some higher mathematics, philosophy, beginning with the earlier philosophers and proceeding right through to Hegel, and Marx's criticism of Hegel; a little Russian literature, Western European history, Marxian economics. The third year was continuation of the second. The fourth, culminating year, brought the student right up against problems of the working-class movement and working class conditions abroad and problems before their own country (p. 89).

It is admitted that this course was not easy to work in the absence of a good background of schooling for the children.

* AN ENGLISHWOMAN IN THE U. S. S. R. by Violet Lansbury. (Putnam.) Price 12s. 6d. net.

This is what a Russian Doctor once told the author about religion in the Soviet Union:

Here in the Soviet Union we are taught comparative religions at our universities. We learn philosophy as part of our education. We believe, here in the Soviet Union, that the people must know the truth about religion and decide for themselves. After they have studied comparative religions, if they choose to believe one of the religious doctrines, they have every right to. We consider that the evil of religion only begins when it is forced upon people against their wills, when people are frightened into believing in God, when people are forced to help pay for the upkeep of churches whether they are religious-minded or not. That is why here in the Soviet Union the church has been separated from the state. The church lives on in so far as there are people, whether of the Greek Orthodox, the Mohammedan, the Tolstoyan or any other religious leanings,

who are ready to support it, including the provision of material support for its upkeep and the upkeep of the servants of the church. That is the difference between religion in the Soviet Union and in other countries of Europe (pp. 146-7).

The author's comment is "I knew that, but was interested to hear it put so simply". There is no need to multiply extracts. Enough has been given to show that the book is well worth reading. And after reading it, one will lay down the book wondering if the author still continues to believe what she says in the very last paragraph of the book: "There is more safety in the Soviet Union against wars than anywhere else in the world."

POETRY AND WAR

By Mr. OWEN SNELL

THE last Great War, which changed the whole matrix of civilisation and necessitated a new orientation in the outlook of men, was accompanied by an amount of collective human suffering, hardship and pain which is rightly claimed to be unprecedented in human history. Millions of men and women, combatants and non-combatants, immolated themselves at the altar of the insatiable war god in defence of ideals which they held to be indispensable to humane and civilised life, though the only palpable result of the holocaust was to profoundly affect the minds of men and engender a hatred of war with all its concomitant evils. If such was the effect on the minds of the great majority of ordinary men, what must it have been on the sensitive soul of the poet? Possessing, as he does, the capacity to see below the surface of things and, what is more important, to be able to express himself in sublime and unmatchable

language, his reactions to a great cataclysm like a war must possess lasting significance for us all as being the profoundest expression of the very soul of mankind.

The commencement of the war saw the dead hand of history asserting itself and men marched, singing, into the battlefields intent only on vindicating the cause for which they fought as their ancestors had done before them. Laurence Binyon, writing in 1914, expresses this attitude simply and beautifully in a verse from his poem "For the Fallen".

They went with songs to the battle, they were
young,
Straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow.
They were staunch to the end against odds
uncounted,
They fell with their faces to the foe.

Almost the same psychology is manifest in all the poems of Rupert Brooke written during the early stages of the war. There is not the least trace of what we today

would call defeatism. There is evident in every line a calmness, a serenity in the face of death on the battlefield the full horrors of which are completely realised and which makes for true courage. He is a poet after Mr. Churchill's own intrepid heart. As he writes in his famous poem "The Soldier":

If I should die think only this of me:
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is forever England.

Writing in the same year, 1914, he gives expression to the same admirable self-abnegation with even greater sincerity and beauty as in his poem "The Dead".

These laid the world away; poured out the red
Sweet wine of youth; gave up the years to be
Of work and joy, and that unhopd serene
That men call age; and those who would have been,
Their sons, they gave, their immortality.

These are brave words that spring from the fountain-head of a pure and refined patriotism. There is no bitterness behind them and the humble and inevitable joys of which youth has been deprived by death and mutilation on the battlefield are presented to us without the misgivings that we may reasonably expect. They are rendered the more poignant when it is remembered that Brooke himself "gave up the years to be of work and joy" and that later "unhopd serene that men call age" having met a premature death in the Middle East where he now lies buried in a "corner of a foreign field that is forever England".

There is in the poetry of Julian Grenfell, and particularly in his famous "Into Battle", written in 1915, a disconcerting fatalism which, though it might impress us, does not excite our sympathy and play on our altruism as in the case of Brooke's poetry. It is more virile and sweeps us into a breath-taking realism which makes the horrors of war [as

inevitable as the more awful phenomena of nature.

And when the burning moment breaks,
And all things else are out of mind,
And only Joy of Battle takes
Him by the throat and makes him blind,

Through joy and blindness he shall know
Not caring much to know, that still
Nor lead nor steel shall reach him, so
That it be not the Destined Will.

However, as the carnage continued, and it came to be realised that the war, far from being an event of a few months' duration, was to be a long protracted struggle, a change took place in the psychology of the people which is particularly manifest in the poetry of later writers. The first suggestion of this almost inevitable change is to be found in a poem by Maurice Baring written in memory of an obviously cherished friend who had been killed in action.

The last last time. We never more should meet
In France or London street,
Or fields of home. The desolated space
Of life shall never more
Be what it was before.
No one shall take your place.
No other face
Can fill that empty frame.
There is no answer when we call your name.

A general disgust, an intellectual nausea, becomes apparent and the complacent fortitude of the earlier poets gives place, if not to wild despair of any kind, at least to a patient, ominous and, one must admit, futile questioning into the necessity of it all. A few lines from Wilfred Owen's poem "Strange Meeting" will exemplify this:

For by my glee might many men have laughed,
And of my weeping something has been left
Which must die now. I mean the truth untold,
The pity of war, the pity war distilled.
Now men will go content with what we spoiled,
Or, discontent, boil bloody, and be spilled.
They will be swift with swiftness of the tigress,
None will break ranks, though nations trek from progress.

"None will break ranks, though nations trek from progress." How significant those words are for us to-day who again

witness the sad spectacle of nations convulsed in the throes of a world war which threatens to annihilate all that we cherish and civilisation itself! How pregnant with the patent comprehension of the limitations of men! Today with the spread of internationalism war is no longer regarded as the inevitable concomitant of progress but as an accident to be avoided with all the skill at our disposal. Such a scene as Siegfried Sassoon describes in his poem "The Death-Bed" with the harsh realism of one who is profoundly stirred is universally admitted to be unnecessary and avoidable.

Some one was holding water to his mouth,
He swallowed, unresisting; moaned and dropped
Through crimson gloom to darkness; and forgot
The opiate throb and ache that was his wound.

Speak to him; rouse him; you may save him yet.
He is young; he hated war, how should he die
When cruel old campaigners win safe through?

For all its vaunted significance the conclusion of the war of 1914-18 did not, as we are only too painfully aware today, bring with it the much desired peace and security; nor was democracy rendered free from peril. The years that followed the Treaty of Versailles were years of strained uncertainty and nervous tension with wars and rumours of wars until the world was finally engulfed in the titanic struggle which confronts us at the present moment. Men groped through them as in a London fog or an enforced black-out. And the stress and strain, the fear and disgust through which we passed are vividly portrayed by a modern poet, Philip Henderson, in a poem entitled "How Can We Live?"

How can we live on in this sick uncertainty,
Fearing the continuance of our lives, or fearing
The advent of a state that will harry solitude
And stamp down all sensitive vision in the common
mud?

Is it that now we live in ever recurrent dread
Of horrible extinction from the skies,
Unimaginable death and useless agony
We shall be driven to grapple with and deal to
others

How can we citizens assert our right to live—
Offal of a system that must destroy us or decay?

These are angry words, indignant words, which the frustrated hopes and perplexities of the post-war years fully justify. They cry out against the continuance of a state of affairs which is a perpetual affront to the dignity of man. They possess too a significance which we cannot afford to miss. In them are revealed the reactions of the sensitive poet to the "total" war we witness today with all its horrible potentialities. They hint at the nature of the war poetry we may justifiably expect in the future.

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. 1,24,02,000
Deposits as at 31-12-1940	Rs. 32,49,88,000

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., Ardesir B. Dubash, Esquire, Haridas
Madhavdas, Esquire, Dinshaw D. Romer, Esquire,
Vithaldas Kanji, Esquire, Noormahomed M.
Chinoy, Esquire, Bapuji Dadabhoi Lam,
Esquire, Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esquire,
Sir Ardesir 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,
General Manager.

Dec. '41.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM

AND ITS EFFECTS ON OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY

By MR. NIRMAL CHANDRA MUKHERJEE, B. Com.

It is a primary dictum of economic theory that "capital is that part of wealth used for the production of more wealth". Capital, say the text-books, is obtained by setting aside wealth for a capital fund; in short, capital is acquired by saving. Some of the older schools of economics pointed out that the acquisition of capital by thrift involved the highly desirable characteristic of foregoing present spending for future pleasure.

To-day to a great extent thrift has been ousted and you can have present pleasure by future spending. Instead of saving Rs. 100 a month for two or three years and then hesitating whether to buy a motor car, the modern citizen saves his Rs. 100 for a few months only and pays the accrued capital as a deposit for the motor car, which is delivered at once. He goes on "saving" Rs. 100 a month by paying it to the seller of motor cars, and at the end of two or three years, or a little longer—because of interest—he is the owner not of his capital *plus* interest but of a second-hand motor car. This is hire-purchase.

More definitely, hire-purchase (or instalment selling as it is sometimes known) is the transfer of property upon payment by the purchaser of a deposit in cash and of fixed periodical instalments in respect of the balance. The ownership in the property remains vested in the seller until the last instalment has been paid. Subject to this right, the purchaser enjoys the full and undisturbed use of the property so long as he pays the instalments as they fall due.

Hire-purchase has been described as the mortgaging of future income for the satisfaction of present needs and for the gratification of present desires. Although in its present form it is of comparatively recent growth and development, in its essentials it is almost as old as commerce. When a tailor allows his customer six months' credit on open account, and the customer pays the account in two or three instalments, the transaction is in effect hire-purchase.

61

Even the purchase of land and property by instalments, through the medium of a building society, goes back beyond living memory. But hire-purchase as it is known today, in its more general application, was born not much earlier than the present century. In its infancy it was confined almost exclusively to the sale of furniture, sewing-machines and pianos, and it was availed of almost exclusively by the poorer classes who were not able to buy outright comparatively expensive capital goods of that nature.

Hire-purchase system has run faster than the times. It has outstripped the century. Without exaggeration, its growth has been phenomenal. To furniture, sewing-machines and pianos has been added an ever-increasing variety of articles, among the most predominant being electric stoves and refrigerators, wireless apparatus (or must we say "radios?"), bicycles, vacuum-cleaners, jewellery, and greatest of all—motor cars.

What is the reason for this amazing growth in the system? Has there been an enormously increased supply for which a demand had to be created? Or was there an increased but, by old standards, ineffective demand which producers have skilfully made effective? To both questions an affirmative answer can be given, and it is interesting to observe that the initial impetus arose in each case from the same cause: the War of 1914-1918. During the war, producers were kept busy in an almost vain attempt to meet demand; and consumers, despite the soaring prices which accompanied high wages and general inflation, found a new and higher standard of living. Immediately after the war, there was a boom. "Reconstruction" was the order of the day. Commerce and the social structure generally were to be rebuilt on a firm basis. Factories were hardly less active than in the feverish years of the war. Then it was realised that of the agents of production capital was lacking. Led by Germany, international currency inflation came in, and international trade went out.

With the depression of 1931, fresh in memory it is perhaps difficult to recall the great depression of 1921; yet of the two, the earlier is the more noteworthy, in this respect at least, that it saw the birth of that general and permanent inflation of trade brought about by an almost world-wide extension of hire-purchase system. Producers were anxiously seeking ways and means of selling their goods. The desire to purchase was already there; it had been engendered by the higher standard living of the war years, but desire unsupported by purchasing power is an ineffective demand. How could an effective demand be created? Slowly, said the economists, by the well-tried means of thrift on the part of the potential consumers. The producers were not prepared to wait. They began to sell their goods on the instalment system and, from being a side-line of commerce, that system took its place as an integral part of the economic structure.

So much for the cause of hire-purchase; what have been its effects? The chief and most obvious effects have been, first to increase demand by enabling the wage earning and salaried classes to purchase goods which would be beyond their means if payment had to be made outright in full; and, secondly, to increase supply by stimulating production. On the face of it these results are satisfactory; business activity is fostered, employment is increased and the desires of the consumers are met. But there are many side issues which have given rise to protracted argument on the merits and demerits of the system, between the business world (the producers and sellers) on the one hand and sociologists on the other.

Let us examine the argument and try to reach conclusions. The chief criticism of the hire-purchase system by sociologists is that poor people are induced to embark upon expenditure they cannot afford and that they are thereby encouraged to live beyond their means. If a legislation can be introduced so that purchases on the hire-purchase basis should be restricted to essential commodities, and that luxuries of all kinds be excluded, then this problem of unnecessary expenses will be lessened to some extent.

The attitude of the producers and sellers in defending the system is readily understandable; for they are defending increased production and increased sales. Nevertheless it is impossible to reach any other conclusion than that the sociologists' criticisms are justified, but it is unfair to blame the hire-purchase system generally for the unscrupulous actions of particular firms or for the weak moral fibre of particular purchasers.

The sociologist considers the welfare of the individual, the effect of a condition or a system on the community as a whole is the affair of the economist, and it is in the wider economic sphere that the most useful observations may be made. When the economist approaches the subject of hire-purchase he does not look for a definition. He enquires: "What in economic theory and in practical effect, is hire-purchase?" The answer is: Consumer credit (or, as it is also named, Consumption credit). In the past, bankers, the chief suppliers of credit, have frowned upon any suggestion that they should provide consumer credit. Production credit, that is credit provided for productive purchases, will show positive results—the production of goods. Consumer credit, in the eyes of the banker and the economist, will show only negative results—the consumption of goods. The business world, defending this feature of hire-purchase, contends that hire-purchase is not purely consumption credit. It is submitted that a "motor car is frequently a necessity, and credit granted for its purchase is productive credit; sewing-machines for dress-makers, musical instruments for professional players, bicycles for messengers represent productive capital assets". The argument is sound but thin; for even in the unfortunate absence of statistics it is safe to say that the vast bulk of hire-purchase sales represents not only consumers' goods but luxury articles. A more appropriate contention would be that hire-purchase credit stimulates production and is, therefore, in effect if not in fact, production credit. Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, in his exhaustive study of hire-purchase, makes the following pronouncement: "To object to instalment selling on the ground that it is consumption credit with the further

implication that consumption credit is in some way or other less legitimate than production credit is essentially invalid. It rests upon a woeful poverty of economic analysis." He prefaces this conclusion with the comparison of a man shovelling coal into the boiler of a locomotive (an act of production) and a man shovelling coal into his own fire (an act of consumption), and says that in reality there is little difference between the two activities. The argument is not lacking in logic, but it leads to a refinement of thought somewhat beyond the compass of this discussion. He concedes, however, that we produce in order to consume; we do not consume in order to produce.

Having decided that hire-purchase represents consumer credit, the economist asks: "Who pays for this credit and what is the cost?" Obviously the consumer pays and at a rate far in excess of the ruling rates for loans. The current rate to the instalment purchaser is generally stated to be 8 per cent. to 10 per cent.; but the practice is to add the interest to the capital sum for the period of credit, and to ignore the fact that the capital sum is reduced by instalments. No doubt the high interest charge is justified on the ground that an unusual risk is involved, yet it is claimed by the protagonists of the system that the percentage of bad debts is remarkably low. Whatever may be the justification for the high rates, it is clear that the purchaser pays dearly for his accommodation.

The next question is: "What is the effect of the hire-purchase system on the economic structure?" The high interest cost has the effect of increasing the cost of living and the stimulus which hire-purchase gives to production enables manufacturers to produce more cheaply by mass production and thus reduce the cost of living, but this is doubtful. Improved methods of production are comparatively slow in coming into operation and when they do take effect the reduction is not immediately, or fully, passed on to the consumer. It follows, therefore, that the cost of hire-purchase credit does increase the cost of living, and although it may be argued

that an increase in the cost of living is followed by an increase in wages, it is an economic fact that higher wages lag behind an increase in the cost of living. These factors will cause a falling off in demand, to be followed by a reduced production. The result is an economic depression. This forces us to the unavoidable conclusion that hire-purchase system precipitates business crises and thus shortens the circumference of the trade cycle.

Those who hold that hire-purchase reduces the cost of living put forward the theory that to reduce prices without lessening trade activity is tantamount to enjoying all the advantages of deflation without losing any of the advantages of inflation. This is plausible, but when it is remembered that the only tangible backing of hire-purchase trade consists of depreciating assets, with which the seller may be saddled if the purchaser defaults, and that this tangible backing is supported by problematical future income, it will be seen that the increased trade brought about by the hire-purchase system possesses many of the disadvantages of inflation.

Another effect is the discouragement of thrift. As we have seen sellers refute this argument. In the first place, they say that savings are mostly used to purchase articles which are bought under the hire-purchase system, the only difference being the time of possession (and, we might add, the cost). In the second place, it is boldly stated that hire-purchase constitutes thrift.

Only a few out of every million people in the world are so constituted that they can save money without some stimulant to save. Therefore, if it were not for the instalment system, all these people would be deprived of many things which add to their enjoyment of life merely because of this very human shortcoming. The instalment system makes people save, sometimes even against their wish and so enables them to raise their standard of living.

Although it is true that when durable goods are purchased the system promotes saving in kind, as distinct from money saving, such saving is "consumption saving" and unproductive. It represents

"investment" in wasting assets. On the other hand, it is true that those who over-purchase on the instalment system are probably the ones who in any case, without hire-purchase, would be thriftless. It must be conceded, too, that the possession of durable goods and the necessity for providing regular instalments in payment, may stimulate the purchaser to increased exertion. In the final analysis, however, it must be accepted that the hire-purchase system does in fact discourage thrift, but this does not mean that the system stands condemned on that ground. However valuable thrift may be to the individual by providing for future contingencies, and however important it may be to moral character, its final value in the wider economic sense depends on the extent to which it is balanced by thriftlessness. This must not be taken as implying that thrift is valueless in itself. On the contrary thrift is essential. It is the initial source of the supply of capital used in production. But it should be remembered that every person—be he thrifty or extravagant—is a capitaliser. Indeed, it is difficult to determine which is the more important; he who saves or he who squanders. The spendthrift dissipates his earnings in the saloon, the cinema or in paying instalments for a motor car. The money which he spends in the gratification of his desires goes, of course, to those who have met his demands. In the long run, by a series of exchanges, his thoughtless expenditure goes to provide a salary for the thrifty, whose investments may help to keep the spendthrift employed. Each is, therefore, dependent upon the other. The effects of thrift are twofold: It allows capital to accumulate but it also lessens the demand for capital. Conversely thriftlessness also allows capital to accumulate (by letting it drift to the thrifty) but it strengthens the demand for capital, because the demands of the thriftless for their follies become calls on capital for the provision of satisfaction. There, unless it can be proved that the hire-purchase system discourages thrift to the extent that thriftlessness will predominate, this criticism may not be as serious as it seems at first sight; although in a young and developing

country like India, it is more important than elsewhere.

Before coming to a summary of the position, a few general observations must be made.

Life insurance, a type of instalment transaction, has been intentionally omitted from this review. Although premiums on a life insurance policy are, by the very nature of the business, paid periodically, it is obviously incorrect to classify insurance as hire-purchase. Primarily insurance premiums represent payment to the insurance company for the assumption of a risk, and with the exception of isolated instances it would be as ridiculous to pay a lump sum for a continuing risk as for an insurance company to pay an annuity in such a manner. Secondly, insurance premiums represent ordinary saving. Those who defend the hire-purchase system point out that life insurance has never been condemned, but their analogy is imperfect.

Special mention must also be made of fixed property purchased on the instalment system. Although the sale of land and houses by hire-purchase differs in certain respects from the main branch of the system it cannot be excluded, and it is here that hire-purchase receives its greatest commendation. On account of the relatively high cost of fixed property, only the more responsible type of purchaser is attracted. House-ownership, too, encourages that stability which makes for good citizenship. Moreover, of all commodities fixed property probably depreciates the least.

In concluding a review which has on the whole been unfavourable, it would not be fair to omit a very feasible contention by one who is strongly in favour of the system. On the subject of consumer credit, Professor Seligman says: "Each successive form (of credit) was at first deprecated, then coldly welcomed, and in the end cordially accepted. Instalment credit represents the latest stage of credit."

The learned Professor may be right. It would, perhaps, be presumptuous to doubt it. But there will be no cordial acceptance of the hire-purchase system until it has been established on a sound basis and within safe limits.

THE MONSOON IN INDIA

By MR. KESHAVA SHARAN AGARWALA, M.Sc., LL.B.

THE monsoon is the most remarkable feature of the weather in India and its importance to the country cannot be over-emphasised. Hardly the month of May comes to a close that one's thoughts begin to turn to the approach of the monsoon and the welcome rains that it brings.

The word "monsoon" is derived from the Arabic name for a season and was originally used by the Arabs to name the winds of the Arabian Sea, which blow for about six months from the North-East and for six months from the South-West. In India, however, the term "the monsoon" is popularly used to denote the rains which are associated with the south-west monsoon winds and occur during the period from June to September. Thus we talk of a good or a bad monsoon according to whether the amount of rainfall is excessive or deficient. But the word "monsoon" should really be applied to the rain-bearing winds which blow in the Indian region.

The south-west monsoon generally sets in early in June and extends into the interior of the country by the end of the month. The monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea—the Arabian Sea branch—strike the west coast of India almost at right angles, but in the north of the Peninsula they are deflected slightly towards the north. Another branch of the south-west monsoon is the Bay of Bengal current, which impinges on the South Burma coast almost at right angles and travels nearly parallel to the North Burma coast; it crosses the Bengal coast in a steady current from the south and is then deflected westwards over the gangetic plain, extending along the foot of the Himalayas right into the Punjab. In any discussion of the monsoon, the first question for which everybody would wish to have an answer is: What is the cause of the monsoon? The monsoon is produced by a combination of circumstances, involving consideration of air temperature, pressure, humidity, geographical relationship between land and sea, distribution of mountain ranges; etc. The primary cause of the monsoon is the

difference of temperature over land and sea, which tends to lower the pressure over the land during summer. As the pressure falls over the land, air motion results. This air motion is from the south-west and from the ocean to the land. As the air which reaches the Indian area travels for a few thousand miles over the ocean, it gets highly charged with aqueous vapour. The south-west air current over the north of the Indian ocean is directed towards the high mountains of India, so that there is no escape for the air except by rising. This forced rising of the air causes the rain, the actual distribution of which is determined by the mountain ranges in and around India. The sides of mountains which directly meet the air currents get heavy rainfall, while the areas behind the mountains are relatively dry. It has also been established that where a mountain range lies directly across the path of the prevailing rain-bearing winds, the rainfall increases as one approaches the mountain on the windward side and that the zone of maximum precipitation is found on the higher slopes of the mountain. Thus on the west coast of India where the monsoon current strikes the ghats at right angles, the rainfall increases from the coast as one approaches the ghats and attains a maximum value near the crest of the ghats such as at Mahabaleshwar which is situated at a height of 4,500 ft. above sea-level.

Before setting in on the west coast of the Peninsula, the monsoon first "bursts" near Ceylon; it then advances into Malabar and moves up to Bombay some ten days later. The exact date of the "burst" of the monsoon on the west coast, say at Bombay, varies from year to year. In some years it arrives earlier while in others it is belated. The weather at Ceylon and Travancore during the later part of May is regarded as a good gauge for predicting the probable date for the arrival of the monsoon on the west coast of the Peninsula. The cause for an early or late monsoon is to be sought in the combination of circumstances which result in the monsoon itself, i.e., in the weather

conditions such as the pressure distribution, winds, etc., over the Indian Ocean actually prevailing during May and June in a particular year. Why the conditions should so vary from year to year remains a baffling problem.

After its advent in the country early in June, the south-west monsoon fully establishes itself during the subsequent months of July and August. It begins to retreat from North-west and Central India by the end of September although continues active in North-east India even then. In connection with the onset of the monsoon in June, a question which one may naturally ask is as to why the monsoon does not set in during the month of May although the temperature during that month is very much higher. The answer to this question is afforded by actual observations which show that the air flowing into the Indian area during May is less in amount and also appreciably drier than that in June or July; this air is warmed up by the high temperature prevailing at the time and there is, therefore, little formation. It is only in the later months when enough damp air reaches India to cause sufficient cloud and rain to lower the temperature that the monsoon gets established.

The most remarkable feature about the Indian monsoon rainfall is its great diversity. On the one hand, there are regions of exceptionally heavy rainfall such as the west coast of the Peninsula, the Burma coast, and the Khasi hills; on the other hand, there are areas of very scanty rainfall, e.g., the dry regions in North-west India, South of the Peninsula and Upper Burma. While Cherrapunji in the Khasi hills gets an annual rainfall of more than 400 inches—the highest recorded rainfall on the face of the earth—the average annual rainfall of Jacobabad in Sind is about 4 inches only. On the one hand, there are stations where falls of 20 inches and over have occurred in a single day; a recent example of this is a fall of 21·6 inches which occurred at Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 A.M. on the 10th September 1930. But the heaviest fall of over 40 inches in 24 hours has occurred at Cherrapunji. On the other hand, there are also

stations where the highest fall in 24 hours never exceeds even an inch.

Who can deny the great importance of the south-west monsoon rains to India? The monsoon brings to vast tracts of the country abundance of rainfall so very necessary for agriculture and is a great favour bestowed upon us by Nature.

While the monsoon is undoubtedly of great benefit to India, it also has its sad side—its vagaries, sometimes very eccentric indeed—which not infrequently result in floods and droughts. During floods standing crops always suffer and also there is loss of life and property. Floods are caused by the unusually heavy and wide-spread rainfall as a result of which the rivers overflow and cause damage and distress. On the other hand, there are droughts which occur in years of weak monsoon. Droughts very often lead to the failure of crops in vast areas of cultivated lands in the country and thus cause acute distress among the poor rural population in the affected areas. Severe droughts occurred in India in the years 1877, 1899, 1918 and 1920. In connection with the incidence of the monsoon rains in India, it is pleasing to note that the Government of India Meteorological Department issues daily weather reports and forecasts and also gives timely warnings of heavy rainfall by means of special telegrams to districts, railway and irrigation officers, etc., as well as by including such warnings in the daily reports. These daily weather forecasts and warnings are issued on the basis of synoptic weather charts prepared twice a day. Besides these daily forecasts, the Meteorological Department also issues seasonal forecasts of the monsoon rains in India. It has been found that an estimate of the south-west monsoon rainfall in India can be formed on the basis of previous weather conditions over certain parts of the world. The known conditions or factors likely to have any influence on the monsoon rainfall are analysed every year, and inferences drawn from them are made use of for the prediction of the probable amount of the monsoon rainfall.

Medical Men in Modern Indian History

BY Mr. V. SRINIVASAN, M.A., A.I.I.B.

— 0 —

THE European trading companies, which contended for dominion in Hindustan during the two centuries preceding the Sepoy Mutiny, adopted distinct methods of gaining their ends. While some made headway solely by means of arms, a few utilised the services of the missionary and the medical man, two familiar agencies in the colonial enterprises of European nations in the East. The Portuguese, for the most part, utilised the priests and sent many Jesuit missions to the Moghul court, the days of their hegemony in India synchronising with the period of the Counter-Reformation movement and the Inquisition. The French depended, more or less, on 'native' forces trained on Western lines, while the British East India Company's men trusted to force of arms as well as to resourceful diplomacy. And we come across several medical men during the course of their history.

SHAHJAHAN'S DAUGHTER FALLS ILL

Mention is made in Orme's history of the story of an English surgeon in the court of the Emperor Shahjahan. In March 1644, the Emperor's favourite daughter, Jahanara, was dangerously burnt as her skirt caught fire in the palace at Agra, and she was ill for over three months during which time she 'hovered between life and death'. Orme has left on record that she was cured by Dr. Gabriel Boughton, a 'chirurgion of the *Hopewell*' as he is referred to in a contemporary account. The story of the Englishman having cured the Moghul princess is now discredited but it is interesting to learn from Orme that he was a physician to a Subadar at the imperial capital and that he refused any reward other than some trading privileges to the East India Company including permission to erect factories on the Hughli and in Balasore.

John Fryer (d. 1733) a traveller who visited India during the reign of Aurangzeb (1673) was also a medical man. He was educated in the Cambridge

University and was a M. D. He was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1697. The account of his travels in the East, now available as a publication of the Hakluyt Society, contains descriptions of the places visited by him while in India. Fryer was particularly well acquainted with the Dekhan and his work, first published in 1698, is an important source-book for the history of Aurangzeb's reign. He has left it on record that Bijapur was more prosperous than the territories of Sivaji and that taxation was much milder in that Kingdom.

A FRENCHMAN IN AURANGAZEB'S COURT

Something must be said of Francois Bernier, the famous Frenchman in the court of Aurangzeb, who was a school fellow of the celebrated Moliere and a pupil of Ghassendi. Bernier was a skilled surgeon and arrived in India about 1655 during the reign of Shahjahan and entered the service of an eminent noble Danishmand Khan. He was a witness to the pathetic events which led to the betrayal and execution of Prince Dara Shikoh in 1659. He also accompanied the Emperor Aurangzeb during his expedition to Kashmir in 1665 and has left an interesting record of the incidents during the march. His *Travels in the Moghul Empire 1656-1668* now available in English, reveals much of the India of the seventeenth century.

DR. HAMILTON AND FARRUKSHIYAR

A notable figure in English society in the days of John Company was the Scottish Surgeon, William Hamilton, who was patronised by Emperor Farrukshiyar, the grandson of Shah Alam I. Hamilton cured the emperor of a malignant distemper on the eve of his marriage and was rewarded in 1716 by permission for his Company to establish a factory and maintain a territory of 28 towns on the banks of the Hughli. This was the beginning of the Presidency of Fort William and all that sprang therefrom.

The British having formerly suffered much from the vexatious exactions of the Moghul Governors in Bengal, the concessions obtained by Hamilton proved highly valuable, particularly because the Company, in a legal sense, now became an integral part of the Moghul Empire as was observed by Burke at that time. This event during the brief reign of Farrukshiyar (1718-1719) was, indeed, an important milestone in the progress of British dominion in India.

SURGEON IVES

Another interesting medical man whose writings form valuable sources for the early history of the East India Company was Edward Ives, who was a naval surgeon. He served on the flagship of Admiral Watson and on his return to England, which was made by the overland route, he published (1778) a vivid description of the campaigns of Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive during the years that preceded the battle of Plassey. Particularly interesting are the details of the expedition to Gheria or Vijayadrug about 150 miles south of Bombay and of the steps taken to root out sea piracy in that region. Vijayadrug was an excellent harbour but it was handed over to the Marathas in exchange for Bankot, which was the first British possession on the mainland of Western India. It was renamed Fort Victoria. The decisive battle of Biderrah, the suppression of Dutch supremacy and the notable part played by the navy between Madras and Falta are all described with admirable fullness in the pages of Surgeon Ives.

INDIA'S FIRST DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS

Neither ill-health nor calumny deflected Lord Dalhousie from ceaseless activity and his regime was eventful as it saw the introduction of the uniform half-anna postage and the reforms based on the celebrated Halifax dispatch on education (1854). The introduction of the electric telegraph was attended with great difficulty

and the mutineers often referred to the accursed string that strangled us. The Governor-General was ably assisted in his efforts by a medical friend called Dr. O'Shaughnessy (1809-1889), who was appointed India's first Director-General of Telegraphs. O'Shaughnessy's path was beset with numerous obstacles at every stage. He was a M. D. of Edinburg and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He spent some years as a surgeon in the Bengal army and worked for some time as Professor of Chemistry in Calcutta. Lord Dalhousie obtained a knighthood for him in 1856 after great difficulty as he was neither a soldier nor a covenanted civil servant of the Company. Sir William Brooke O'Shaughnessy is, indeed, an important name in Indian history on account of the invention of the electric telegraph.

An early use of the invention during the Mutiny has come to us. The first disturbance was in Dumdum (January 1857) where the sepoys expressed aversion to greased cartridges. Disturbances spread rapidly throughout the North-Western province as Agra and Oudh were known then, and the officers were butchered in Meerut on May 10, 1857, and the mutineers marched to Delhi where they massacred the entire European population. General Hewitt did not pursue them from Meerut, although he had a force of over 2,000 British troops. 'Happily for the British, a gallant telegraph operator was just in time to telegraph the news to Lahore to warn authorities of the Punjab'. The mutineers had, in the meantime, secured control of Delhi, and Bahadur Shah the old titular emperor of the Moghuls, was proclaimed Emperor. But this man was deposed at the end of the period of anarchy and sent in exile to Rangoon where he died in 1862 at the advanced age of eighty-seven.

That was the end of the last of the Moghuls. Before he died, the British Parliament had sanctioned the establishment of a 'Better Government for India' in the form which it retained till the Montford Constitution.

SIR R. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTY

BY MR. G. VENKATACHALAM

—(o)—

It is difficult to know Sir Shanmukham Chetty, even casually, without liking him. He has the frankest face for a politician and the friendliest smile for a public man. His smile is his armour; it disarms even his worst enemies when they meet him face to face.

There are no "airs" about this man, no duplicity of character. He is one of the few educated Indians who makes no rash promises, gives no false hopes, and who means what he says. Essentially a man of action, with him to promise is to fulfil; a man whose word is as good as gold. Sir Shanmukham is also a man of few words.

Striking as are his personal traits, his public career is still more intriguing. He has been remarkably lucky ever since he left the portals of his University for a glorious adventure in politics. He took to politics as a duck takes to water, and from the start he has kept himself in the forefront of Indian public life. Circumstances did not make him a politician; he went after it, like the Knights after the Holy Grail, and he made a stunning success of it.

To few has been given the enviable fortune of being a politician at twenty, a plenipotentiary at thirty, a president at forty and a prime minister at forty-five. He achieved all these without the least exertion, intrigue or influence.

The only other Indian who can be fitly compared to him in such an adventure is Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer. In fact, both these men have some common traits and a great amount of luck in their lives. Like Sir C. P., Sir R. K. was born rich; both had brilliant academic careers; both are gifted speakers; both born *rasikas*; both ambitious and capable men, and both have achieved something in life and letters. Sir C. P. is, of course, a much cleverer man, a more erudite and versatile scholar, but Sir R. K. is certainly a more understandable person.

Both have been "quick-changing" artists in politics and both have the reputation for inconsistency in principles and

disloyalty to parties. Both were ardent Congressmen in their younger days and rose to political eminence and won public esteem as such. Today, both are the sworn enemies of the Indian National Congress and its severest critics. The Congress, too, it must be confessed, did not play fair by them, and if anything, subtly and openly persecuted them for their political heresies.

Politics is such a slippery path that it is difficult to say where and when one would fall; and if both those gifted men have now arrayed themselves against the popular will, it is not because of any inordinate vanity or cussedness but because of the realisation of the simple truth that they could be more of use and less of a nuisance as leaders than as followers. One cannot lead and follow at the same time as most Indian politicians unfortunately do.

Sir Shanmukham's phenomenal political pilgrimage has no doubt, caused consternation in some, irritation in others, and wonder in most. It is not surprising either, when you recall his rapid strides and amazing successes in the political field within the last twenty years.

Sir Shanmukham's political past has not been without its blemishes. Infallibility is not one of the virtues of politicians whatever other virtues they may possess. His signing of the Ottawa Pact is still a controversial subject and may or may not be a first-class political or economic blunder of his life. It all depends on how you look at it. But one thing is certain; he had the larger interests of India at heart when he signed it.

The Office of the Speaker in any Constitutional Assembly is, indeed, an exalted one, and next, perhaps, to that of the Prime Minister, the most coveted. The Speaker is often the ideal citizen, as he is above parties or politics. Oddly enough, the Speaker is one who himself speaks little and controls others from speaking much. And in a country like India, where every one is a born speaker, the job of the Speaker is rather a difficult and delicate one.

India's first Speaker, Mr. Vitalbhai Patel, was a patriarchal-looking political veteran, a doughty champion of the public rights and a good student of Constitutions and he filled this office with such conspicuous ability and established such high traditions that when youthful Shanmukham was elected to the Speaker's Chair, there were certainly misgivings in some quarters and anxious anticipations in others.

He was not only the youngest Speaker but was also a strong party man at the time. Finance was his special subject, and though a good debater and a seasoned speaker, it was doubted if he could make a successful President. But it must be confessed that he not only justified his choice but enhanced his reputation as a sound student of constitutions and a shrewd observer of human nature.

The Dewanship of Cochin, after his first big political defeat, came to him as a surprise. That office was never considered as one worthy of being offered to or accepted by a first-rank politician. It was, for long, the prize-job for senior Provincial Civil Service men or the training ground for I. C. S. administrators. And so, when Sir Shanmukham's name was mentioned for it, there was naturally a gentle flutter of surprise and speculation among friends and opponents.

The fact that Sir Shanmukham had so far no administrative experience of any kind and that the premiership of a progressive small State would be a good training ground for his future, finally decided his accepting the place with Lord Willingdon's blessings and under his advice.

What Sir Shanmukham has made of Cochin is now a matter of history. He placed Cochin on the political map of India; he gave her a workable democratic constitution which, with all its limitations and shortcomings, is a landmark in Indian Constitutional History and the envy of other sister states.

The first popular Minister of Cochin (a creation and not a creature of Shanmukham) when presenting the farewell address to the Dewan on the day he relinquished his office, and referring to Sir Shanmukham's

high administrative capacity and statesmanship and to the communal peace which his endeavours had promoted, said: "In view of all these, we sincerely feel that Cochin loses one of its greatest Dewans in your retirement—a Dewan who had thrown himself heart and soul into the task of putting Cochin on the map of India and achieving for her fame second to that of no other Indian States."

It is true that, like Sir Mirza Ismail of Mysore and Sir C. P. of Travancore, he had the complete confidence of his Ruler, and like both Sir Mirza and Sir C. P., he enjoyed a certain amount of absolute power to shape and mould the State after his heart's desire, and it must be said that he never abused the trust.

He never believed in repression or suppressing public opinion by force. He welcomed criticism and acted throughout his trusteeship in the most constitutional manner. His last farewell words to the people of Cochin were truly indicative of his general policy in this respect: "Having been long in the storm and stress of public life and myself been the author of devastating criticism, I will not be so foolish as to resent criticism directed against me. I only want my critics to realise that there has been, at least, as much sincerity in my actions as I expect there has been in your criticism."

Sir Shanmukham's political complexion is rather deceptive and unconvincing. He seems a communalist and a reactionary, but really, at heart, he is a nationalist and a genuine democrat. He dislikes the political Brahmin, it is true, but neither has he any affection for the boisterous ballyhooing non-Brahmin politician.

Political intrigues and personal jealousies drove him from the Congress camp to the Justice side, and to many of his sincere admirers this was a sad thing. For, all said and done, he is cut out for better and bigger things, and his place is along with the advance guards and not with the back benchers; and it is to be hoped that, after his American sojourn, he would return to his country to take his rightful place and play his destined part in a freer, greater and a more prosperous India.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

The Poona Conference

THE Conference of non-party leaders which met at Poona under the presidency of the Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was even more representative of distinguished people than the previous Session at Bombay. Evidently the Viceregal *communique* attempting to implement the offer to associate more Indians with the prosecution of the war called for a critical examination of the situation. Sir Tej Bahadur, in his presidential address, gave a lead to the Conference as to the attitude it should adopt on the problems facing the country.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru referred to the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council and expressed dissatisfaction at the portfolios of Defence, Finance and Home not having been given to Indian members. "I am clear," he observed, "that if we go on pressing our demand, the time is not far distant even for Mr. Amery to find a suitable formula and say that 'for these reasons he is taking another step'."

The main resolution of the Conference reiterated the Bombay resolution demanding complete reconstruction of the Viceroy's Executive Council and urging a declaration specifying a time-limit after the war within which the new constitution for India will be inaugurated, according her the same status as Britain and the Dominions.

The Rt. Hon. Dr. Jayakar in commending it to the house pointed out that the present expansion "of the Executive Council was the most uneconomical system that has been devised". He advised the Conference to go on attacking the walls of Jericho (meaning the Government which is a close preserve) until we achieved our aim. Our axiom should be that of Gokhale and Tilak: "Take what you get and fight for the rest." If England could go to such an extent as to placate Russia, "the ancestral enemy of all these years", he asked, "could she not do something small to satisfy India?"

Sir S. Radhakrishnan seconding the resolution declared that the demands set

forth in it were the least that would have to be met to allay our apprehensions. On the question of defence, he referred to the 'undiluted British autocracy' during the past 150 years which had left India in the present absolutely defenceless position.

Sir Radhakrishnan discounted the value of mere promises and pledges. India was often told that she was going to be granted this or that, "But now," said, Sir Radhakrishnan

we do not accept your 'bonafides'. We have been treated to such proclamations coming out in moments of emergency or enthusiasm. Now we want you to give us a specific time limit.

Sir Mirza Ismail in further supporting the resolution urged the appointment of a Constituent Committee to draft a new constitution for India, satisfying the legitimate demands of all parties and emphasised the need for a communal settlement.

Mr. G. A. Natesan said that the speeches and the resolution marked yet another emphatic protest against the attitude of the British Government. He advised the British Government "to avoid her blundering policy and to do the right thing by India". He also urged the release of political prisoners and the restoration of constitutional government in the provinces.

The Poona Conference is thus another attempt on the part of distinguished Indian leaders to resolve the deadlock unfortunately still persisting, with a view also to associate India more wholeheartedly in the great task of winning the war. It registered an emphatic protest against Britain's attitude to India even at the present critical time. Attempts so far made by the Government have been halting and unwilling. Would the heavens have fallen if Defence were entrusted to an Indian member? It is up to the Government to take a bold and statesman-like step so as to evoke whole-hearted enthusiasm among the people for war effort. The Poona Conference has shown the way for handling the situation with sympathy and understanding. Would that Government took heed of its sagacious counsel.

The Expanded Council

As might be expected the belated expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council has satisfied no section of public opinion in India. The Congress, of course, would not look at it. It is not acceptable to the Muslim League either, as in the words of Mr. Jinnah, "it was merely an inflation of the Executive Council and did not give a real share in the authority and power of the Government". Non-party leaders who met in Poona condemned it in no uncertain terms as the substance of their demand had not been conceded by transference of real power to the Indian members. Finance, Defence and Home portfolios still remain in British hands and only the departments already under Indian control are sub-divided. This is adding insult to injury; for it is evident that distrust of Indians still continues. It was against this distrust that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Right Honourable Jayakar, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Mr. G. A. Natesan and others spoke with deep indignation at the Poona Conference. "The three portfolios of Finance, Defence and Home," said Sir Tej Bahadur, "are portfolios with which power is associated and with which initiation of policy is associated." The exclusion of Indians from these portfolios is, therefore, a matter of particular resentment to Indians. The Right Honourable Dr. Jayakar, in a fighting speech, quoting Mr. Amery's testimony that the new councillors are a great team of ability not rivalled "anywhere in India or elsewhere" pertinently asked: "Why, if that were so, were they not given the most important portfolios?" There could be no other reason than the "old and continued distrust of Indians". Under the so-called expansion, is it in the words of Dr. Jayakar, "mock tomfoolery with no real meaning"?

Indo-Burma Agreement

The feeling that India has been badly "let down" by Sir Girija Shankar Bajpai has been expressed in more than one discussion on the subject of the Indo-Burma Agreement. There is no doubt there are provisions in the agreement which are highly detrimental to Indian

interests and have caused considerable dissatisfaction in all circles. It cannot, indeed, be otherwise; for it is common knowledge that at every stage of the negotiations the public had been kept completely ignorant of the trend of the talks. In the first place, the Baxter Report on which the Agreement is supposed to be based was never made public until the other day. Non-official opinion was never once consulted. The delegation itself was a mere Government show, and though it was announced that the talks were merely exploratory and not conclusive, there followed the sudden announcement of the Agreement itself. Why were not the public taken into confidence at any stage of the negotiations? Was it for fear of their disapproval? The terms justify their apprehensions. Southern India in particular, which has large stakes in Burma, has just reason to be hurt by the way it has been "let down". A largely attended public meeting in Madras has rightly demanded that the operation of such an Agreement "should be stayed until it is suitably modified in the light of public opinion and that no Order-in-Council should be passed giving effect to the Agreement."

It is a reasonable request which cannot be ignored.

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan, Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, has accepted the place left vacant by the death of Sir Shah Mahomed Sulaiman, Judge of the Federal Court of India. While on merits Sir Zafrullah's appointment is not open to criticism—for the Law Member of the Viceroy's Council is reputed to be one of "the brainiest of Indian public men", it cannot be forgotten that on general principles the interchange of functionaries between judicial tribunals and Executive Councils is not desirable. For as a contemporary rightly points out:

The independence of the judiciary is the cornerstone of every Government whatever the form of the constitution may be. The mere suspicion that a Member of the Executive Council can expect a judgeship of the highest court in the land on the expiry of his term is detrimental to the executive as well as the judicial administration.

The rule should be that when a man attains the highest position in either branch of the Government of a country, he should consider his career as a public official as having reached its apex and should look forward only to be consulted by Government and the public alike in an unofficial capacity.

It is highly desirable that this wholesome rule should be maintained, especially at a time when Indian freedom at its start should be built upon a foundation of sound tradition. It is a pity that impelled by the mere formula of finding a suitable Muslim to fill the place occupied by a Muslim, Government should have had recourse to the adoption of a democratically unsound procedure.

The Indian Medical Service

In spite of promises of special benefits and attractions of enlisting in the Indian Medical Service, few have applied for emergency commissions in the army. To meet the situation created by the war, Dr. Jivaraj Mehta of Bombay urged at a recent meeting of the medical profession that all members of the I. M. S. in civil employ should revert to military. How this is being carried out in practice is revealed in an editorial in the *Journal of the Indian Medical Association*. It would appear that while the Principals of the Medical Colleges at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and Agra, who are all Indian I. M. S. Officers have had their reversion orders, the British Medical Officers who happen to be Principals and Professors in other Medical Colleges are retained in their posts. In some cases their strength has been increased by the replacement of the Indian Principals by their British colleagues in the Service. Hardly any British I. M. S. Officer on the Professorial Staff of the Colleges seem so far to have been reverted to the military. Evidently their services are not needed in the army! The journal says:—

We have always insisted that the organisation of the civil side of the Indian Medical Service is too wooden and too antediluvian to serve as an effective war reserve. The British section of its civil side is foisted on the country to pander to the snobbishness of the British race in India. . . . We would frankly ask the British Government to explain their attitude in regard to this question with which we are primarily concerned as a profession and also generally in regard to the political status of Indian nationals in their own country as well as abroad.

Sir C. Y. Chintamani

The death of Sir C. Y. Chintamani removes one of the two great working journalists of our day who have shed lustre on the profession alike by length of service and steadfastness of purpose. The late Sir Yegneswara was like Mr. K. Natarajan, who is happily still with us, the doyen of the Indian press. Public life in the U. P. as indeed in all India and Indian journalism in the country are the poorer for the passing of this veteran publicist.

Sir C. Y. Chintamani was a rare type of a self-made man, who from obscure beginnings rose to the top of the profession and held positions of power and responsibility with conspicuous success. Born in 1880 at Vizag, he left college without a degree and chose to pursue his political education as a devoted admirer of Dadabhai, Mehta and Gokhale and the veteran Congressmen of the time from whom he derived inspiration. He was an Editor at the age of 18, being placed in charge of a weekly paper called *Vizag Spectator*.

When the *Leader* was started in 1909 at Allahabad as the first Indian daily in the United Provinces under the auspices of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others, Mr. Chintamani was appointed Editor. He held the post of Editor till 1929 when he became Minister under the Montford Scheme of Reforms. He entered the U. P. Legislative Council as member in 1916 and continued till 1928. He resumed membership in 1927. He was Minister along with Pandit Jagat Narayan, but he resigned when he found that the Governor had made an appointment in his department without consulting him. He held the portfolio of Education and Industries. After his resignation in 1928, he resumed his duties as Editor of the *Leader* which position he held till his death.

The United Provinces showed its appreciation of his services by honouring this failed F. A. of Madras with the highest honours in the gift of her two Universities, Benares and Allahabad.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

By "CHRONICLER"

The German Offensive in Russia

AFTER five weeks of intensive warfare along the 1,500 mile front in Russia, the Soviet forces seem to have lost none of their optimism.

For the first time Hitler and his military advisers are facing the sober truth that, after the loss of 750,000 men and appalling quantities of material, they are only now entering upon the real battle for western Russia.

Hitler's panzer divisions, making a supreme effort to win the battle for Smolensk, are still firmly held by the Red Army.

A Moscow *communiqué* issued early last week announced continued stubborn fighting in the Polotsk-Nevel sector to the north-west and near the city which, according to a good authority in Moscow, remains in Russian hands despite repeated Nazi claims that it was captured a week ago.

Farther south, the battle near Zhitomir, where the Nazis are intensifying their drive against Kiev, 85 miles to the east, is still raging.

A new offensive appears to be developing on the Bessarabian front. In one sector here, a German armoured regiment was routed with the loss of 25 guns and hundreds of cars.

Meanwhile, Moscow has been raided thrice, with little damage from a military point of view.

Vichy-Japan Agreement

The following are the terms of the Vichy-Japan agreement as regards Indo-China.

1. Japan to occupy Cam-Ranh Bay.
2. Japan to occupy Saigon air base.
3. Forty thousand Japanese troops to be stationed in Indo-China to be fed by Indo-China, payment to be arranged later.

The whole American, British, Chinese and Dutch front in the Far East is elated by the news that President Roosevelt has frozen Japanese assets, particularly in view of the speed with which this action has been taken.

The Allies and Japan

Japan's move against Indo-China and her occupation of strategic positions in the peninsula is naturally regarded by U. S. A. and Britain as a direct threat to the peace in the Pacific. Evidently, Prince Konoye has followed the line of least resistance and selected Indo-China as the scene of the next attempt to extend the frontiers of the "New Order in Eastern Asia".... with the reluctant consent of the local French authorities.

U. S. A. acted quickly by freezing Japanese assets in America. The text of President Roosevelt's freezing order includes the following:—

This executive order... is designed among other things to prevent the use of financial facilities in the United States and trade between Japan and the United States in ways harmful to national defence and American interests, to prevent the liquidation in the United States of assets obtained by duress or conquest and to curb subversive activities in the United States.

Similar action has been taken by the British Empire. The following intimation has been issued by the British Government:—

Treasury directions have been given to bankers under the Defence (Finance) Regulation 2A prohibiting as from today, July 26, the carrying out of orders affecting Japanese balances, gold and securities in the United Kingdom, without licence from the Treasury. Corresponding action is being arranged in other parts of the British Empire.

Japan has retaliated by freezing British and U. S. A. assets from Monday the 28th July.

American Loan to Britain

An American loan of 425 million dollars to Britain, enabling the latter to pay for war supplies contracted for prior to the enactment of the Lease and Lend Act was announced in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood. The loan, he said, had been authorised by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with the approval of President Roosevelt. The agreement was signed on July 21. The Chancellor said: "The purpose of this loan is to provide this country with exchange to be used towards paying for war supplies contracted for prior to the enactment of the Lease and Lend Act."

AUGUST 1941]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

495

Russian Army Leaders

With the assumption by M. Stalin of the Chief Command of the Soviet Army, the entire Russian military machine is directed by five (a sixth has now been added) men—Stalin, Molotov, Voroshkov, Beria and Malenkov.

Beria, a Georgian like Stalin, is one of the outstanding brains of the group, observes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. Although only 44, he has a great and varied record. His outstanding achievements were during the civil war, when he did underground work in organising Communist organisations in the Far East. He became the most intimate collaborator of Stalin. He is considered to be an expert in modern warfare and is said to be responsible for building several of the new types of Russian tanks.

Next to him in ability is Jorgi Malenkov, who has great national popularity. Malenkov, who was born in Siberia, is regarded as the chief expert on Soviet policy in the East and is a member of the Supreme Soviet Council.

Beria is directing the command with Stalin from Moscow, while Voroshkov and Malenkov are moving to and from the front.

Russia and Poland

Russia and Poland have agreed to bury the hatchet and diplomatic relations will be resumed forthwith. A general agreement between the two countries was signed on the 30th July at the British Foreign Office.

The most important feature is the agreement to set up a Polish army in Russian territory under a Polish Commander.

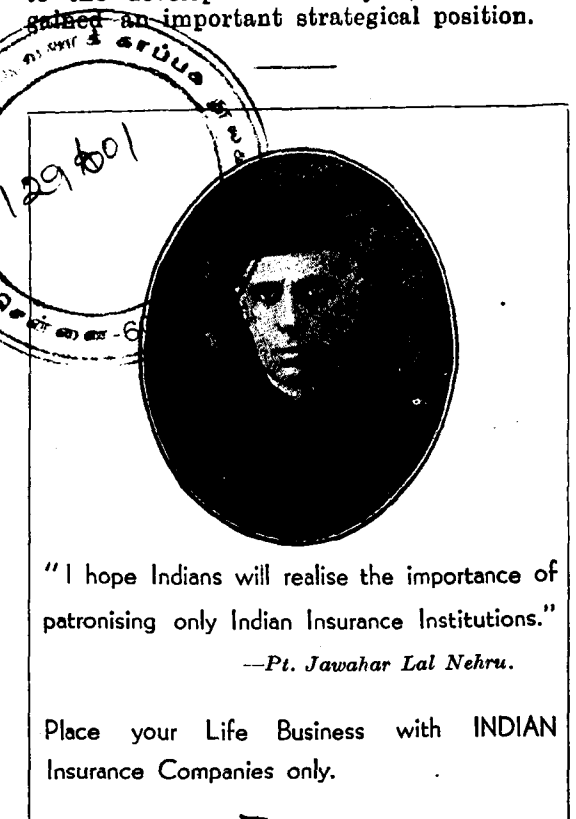
The two principal subjects covered by the agreement are questions of Polish prisoners and existing treaties. The Soviet grants amnesty to the Poles in Russia with complete freedom of movement.

In the Commons, Mr. Eden, announcing the Soviet-Polish agreement amid loud cheers, said that this historic event would lay a firm foundation for future Polish-Soviet collaboration in the war against the common enemy.

History of Syria

The republics of Syria and Lebanon, still often jointly described by the geographical term of Syria, are States in the Levant, covering a portion of the former Ottoman Empire. Syria includes the districts of Damascus, Aleppo, the Alawites, the Euphrates and Jezireh, and the Jebel Druz and the Hauran.

Fighting in Syria has ceased and an armistice has been signed. Syria, which was in the occupation of France, has come into the possession of Britain which has promised independence to the Syrian people. Thus Germany by her acts of commission and omission has deprived France of a valuable country. It was the presence of German military forces in Syria that compelled Britain to invade that country. But when the invasion came, Germany left France to her fate. Owing to the developments in Syria, Britain has gained an important strategic position.



"I hope Indians will realise the importance of patronising only Indian Insurance Institutions."

—Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Place your Life Business with INDIAN Insurance Companies only.

April '42.

Handwritten notes: "JL", "802, 400", "N. 1. 2. 3."

DIARY OF THE MONTH

— 01 —

- July 1. Sir C. Y. Chintamani is dead.
—Defence Council formed in Moscow with Stalin as President.
- July 2. Sir Zafrullah Khan is appointed Judge of the Federal Court.
- July 3. Sir Archibald Wavell is appointed Commander-in-Chief in India.
—Stalin admits enemy occupation of Lithuania and parts of Latvia, White Russia and western Ukraine.
- July 4. Roosevelt broadcasts on Independence Day.
- July 5. Mr. Eden defines Britain's war aims.
—Soviet troops hold line of Beresina river.
- July 6. German drive on Leningrad held up.
—German columns enter Bukovina capital.
- July 7. U. S. Naval forces occupy Iceland.
—Vichy and British Government exchange views re: armistice in Syria.
—Sir H. P. Mody and Sir Sultan Ahmad join the Central Government.
- July 8. Conflict between Peru and Ecuador.
—Severe fighting on Stalin line.
- July 9. German and Rumanian troops occupy the whole of Bessarabia.
—U. S. A. sets up a Naval base in Iceland.
- July 10. The Soviet Services Mission reach London; Mr. Eden receives them.
—The Indian Commander-in-Chief takes charge of defence of Iraq.
—Big Russian success is reported in Lepel.
- July 11. Eire's intention to be neutral is reaffirmed by Mr. De Valera.
—Bulgaria is reported to be mobilising.
- July 12. Sir A. Wavell, India's new Commander-in-Chief, arrives at Simla.
- July 13. An Anglo-Soviet Agreement is concluded.
- July 14. Mr. Vinoba Bhave is arrested for the third time for offering Satyagraha.
- July 15. Mr. Churchill assures in the Commons that Russia is Britain's ally.
- July 16. The Japanese Cabinet resigns; Prince Konoye forms the new Cabinet.
- July 17. Sir Archibald Wavell, the new Commander-in-Chief, announces the personnel of the Indian Defence Committee.
- July 18. Indian Christian leaders meet Mr. Gandhi at Wardha and discuss the Minorities' question.
- July 19. Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetti leaves Calcutta for America by Air.
- July 20. Sir G. S. Bajpai is appointed Agent-General in U. S. A.
- July 21. President Roosevelt appoints Mr. T. M. Wilson as U. S. Commissioner in India.
—General Sir Maitland Wilson places Syria under Martial Law.
—Viceroy's Executive Council is expanded and also Defence Council personnel is announced.
- July 22. Text of the Indo-Burma Agreement is published.
—White Paper on India is published.
- July 23. Japan gives ultimatum to Indo-China.
- July 24. The U. S. A. House of Representatives pass the 244-Million Dollars Bill.
- July 25. U. S. A. retaliates against Japan.
- July 26. Leaders' Conference meets at Poona; Rt. Hon. Dr. Sapru presides.
—U. S. Pacific fleet sails for unknown destination.
- July 27. Nawab of Chhatari is appointed President of H. E. H. the Nizam's Council.
- July 28. Japanese troops land in Indo-China.
- July 29. Prof. Hanshofer, the father of the theory of *Lebensraum*, commits suicide.
- July 30. Dutch East Indies withdraw their oil supplies to Japan.
- July 31. Japanese troop movements on the Siberian border are reported.



The WORLD of BOOKS



MARXISM AND THE INDIAN IDEAL. By Brajendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury. Thacker Spink & Company, Calcutta.

The sincerity and conviction behind the book is unquestionable. They are to be expected from one deeply rooted in Indian thought. In five chapters the author has tried to disillusion those countrymen of ours who have fallen under the spell of Marxism and Westernism. In the sixth and the last, he states the goal and mission of India in the language of that Illustrious Son of India, Sri Aurobindo. It will not convey to the common man a clear ideal of what he and all of us have to do to preach the mission and reach the goal.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan, in a suggestive preface, says:

"The Indian ideal has preferred the human values to the economic and political, has set freedom and equality above personal wealth and class pride, has summoned us to a life of self-denial and spiritual adventure. But the social emphasis of modern cults points out that the pure, the austere, the dedicated life is not enough. We must take the vision and the thought and the teaching of our seers and incorporate them in the pattern and the plan of Human Society. Religion must start with the individual but it must end in a fellowship."

But how that is to be done, neither the author nor Sir S. R. has told us. May be that is a long and laborious process not

capable of compendious description. Education in a wide sense must be the instrument. A hundred enlightened men of all communities, whose stature commands respect, and whose motives are beyond question, can send forth a clarion-call to all the four quarters of this our country. Such a call must have a deep and, we hope, an abiding effect on our country.

LOVE SONNETS AND OTHER POEMS. By Mr. Krishnamurti. Basil Blackwell.

THE BATTLE OF CHINA: The Lay of a Chinese Girl. By Dr. K. R. Menon. The School of Printing, Singapore.

WHISPERING STARS. By A. L. Kathib. The Author, Silversmith St., Colombo.

These are English poems of varying merit. Mr. Krishnamurti shows a mind richly stored with the images and cadences of authentic English poets, and he reveals in himself a poetic temperament; but little of much value can be expected unless he shakes himself free and finds his own true voice. As yet there is only the promise. Dr. Menon's "Lay" describes in simple, rather unambitious, lines the main events of the war now going on in China, and the entire proceeds of the sale of this work go to the China relief fund. It is a poem of great interest at the present moment. "Whispering Stars" has much raw material of poetry; but the fire of poetic creation is yet to fuse and form it all into poetry.

WHAT ENGLISH EDUCATION HAS MADE OF US. By Prof. Datta, M.A. Doaba House, Mohanlal Road, Lahore.

The book under review is a study of the 'evil effects of modern English education. The evils enumerated by Prof. Datta are not all entirely due to English education. Great scientific inventions, quick awakening of social consciousness and a sense of political reaction will be able to remove most of the evils characterising modern civilization.

Prof. Datta has for his background the views expressed by Mahatma Gandhi in *Hind Swaraj*. Mahatmaji attributes the many evils of modern civilization such as rural indebtedness, unemployment of the educated, the dearth of skill in the artisans, standardisation in the production of goods, appalling poverty, systematic physical deterioration and, above all, a spirit of helplessness as due to English education. There is no doubt a great deal of truth in the analysis but it is not the entire truth. English education cannot be seriously maintained as the cause of all the evils. Its greatest contribution is education in the art of freedom.

POETRY FROM THE SINHALESE. Translated into English by George Keyt. The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ltd., Colombo.

Sinhalese poetry is little known outside the island of Ceylon. The obvious unfamiliarity of the language has precluded its proper appreciation abroad. Mr. Keyt has, therefore, done a distinct service to the cause of Sinhalese literature in presenting an anthology of folk and classical poetry with the text in the original. The metrical translation has an easy grace, which adds to the charm and simplicity of unsophisticated native life.

RATIONAL RELIGION. By Basanta Coomar Bose. Chuckervertty Chatterjee & Co., Ltd., Calcutta. Rs. 21.

Mr. B. C. Bose gives his *Credo*, which explains this book at p. 287, thus:—

"I have no faith in any of the prevalent religions. . . . Whether God exists or not I do not know. . . . God, even if He exists, does not perform any miracle. So I do not make any request to Him and, therefore, I regard prayer as useless. . . . I regard morality as independent of religion. . . . As I have no God to worship, I worship all men as my gods. They can do me good or bad, but God cannot do anything for me. I do not know whether my soul is immortal. . . .

Proceeding upon these beliefs, Mr. Bose attempts to pick holes in all the prevalent religions. He does it under the ten attractive titles: Existence of God, Personality of God, Attributes of God, Plurality of Gods, Prayer and Worship, Immortality of the Soul, Salvation and Punishment, Revelation, and the Utility of Religion. Unfortunately his discussion of all these points is lamentably superficial, revealing neither much knowledge nor any deep thought. A careful study of the book shows how inadequate his reading for the purpose is and in the short list of books he gives, it is surprising to find Boccaccio's "Decameron" and Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad" figuring as authorities on religious questions. It is painful to see an old man of 88 bothering himself merely to repeat the exploded banalities of the utilitarian sceptics who have gone before him.

HINDU AMERICA—revealing the story of the romance of the Surya Vanshi Hindus and depicting the imprints of Hindu Culture on the two Americas. By Chaman Lal. New Book Co., Bombay.

The chief interest of this book lies in its seeking to establish what looks a novel hypothesis, that America had been known to Hindus earlier than to Europeans. By collecting numerous facts of life and civilisation pointing to similarity between the original races of America and the Hindus, the author leads us to believe that the Hindus must have colonised America in very early times. Many of the similarities may not be due actually to Hindu influence; they may be mere actual coincidences which should occur amidst human communities. Original races like the Mayas, the Incas, and the Aztecs had reared great civilisations, and these civilisations show many points of contact with the Hindu civilisation.

The greatest inspiration of the book is the suggestion that Hindus had colonised distant lands. This must stir us to action in the future again.

NALANDA YEAR-BOOK AND WHO'S WHO IN India—An Indian and International Annual of current statistics, events and personalities, 1941-1942. Edited by Mr. Tarapada Das Gupta, M.A. Nalanda Press, 204, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.

This is an excellent reference book, which furnishes up-to-date facts, figures and statistics both Indian and International. The publication is aptly named after the ancient Indian University and is the result of the combined labours of several distinguished educationists. The Who's Who section is very informative.

ESSENTIALISM. By Pollen House, Cork Street, London, W.1. 5 Shillings.

This is to all appearance a synopsis of the writer's conception of Christianity and other world religions, which are acceptable to the New Age and capable of application to the needs of every-day life. The idea apparently is to present a modern rendering of Christian ethics in relation to present conditions. The idea is not new, and others have tried to do so. The difficulty, however, is to divest Christian ethics of Christian dogma. This has been found to be practically impossible, not only for Christianity but also for other world religions. We shall await with some interest and anticipation. This is the latest attempt to reconcile ethics and dogma in the light of modern science and thought.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE PRESENT POSITION OF HINDU WOMEN AND THE MEANS OF AMELIORATING THEIR LOT. By R. G. Burway, B.A., LL.B. Foreword by B. G. Kher. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD AND SIR SHAFAT AHMAD KHAN. Published by Dr. Bisheeshwar Prasad. The Indian History Congress, Allahabad.

KASHMIR THEN AND NOW. By Shyam Lal Sadhu, M.A. Chronicle Publishing House, Srinagar.

MEHAR BABA. Spiritual Centre, Bangalore.

CHRISTMAS 1935 AND OTHER VERSES. By D. C. Datta, M.A. Publisher: Stephen Allen 47, New Theatre Road, Calcutta.

CHINA'S PROGRESS IN 1940. By Hubert Freyn. China Information Committee, Chungking, China.

THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES. By Pope Leo XIII. Catholic Truth Society of India, Trichinopoly.

VETERINARY RESEARCH AND THE INDIAN AGRICULTURIST. Government of India Press, Calcutta.

INDIAN STATES

AUGUST 1941]

INDIAN STATES

501

Hyderabad

FIFTH CITY IN INDIA

An increase of 56 per cent in the population of Hyderabad City, Secunderabad, and Bolarum, and 12.1 per cent. in the whole of Nizam's Dominions over the previous census have been registered in the census figures for 1941.

The total population of the Dominions is 16,184,818, compared to 14,486,148 in 1931. The total population of Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and Bolarum is 728,419, compared to 466,894 in 1931. The area of the city has also been increased from 68 square miles to 79 square miles. Hyderabad thus bids to the rank as the fifth city in India.

The figures for literacy in Hyderabad State have been doubled during the last 10 years and stand now at over 10 lakhs.

REVENUE CONCESSIONS

The Nizam's Government have sanctioned suspension of land revenue for Rabi totalling Rs. 4,54,460-5-2. Seven taluks belonging to the districts of Osmanabad and Raichur are to benefit from this.

It may be interesting to note that through a recent order of the Nizam, liberal revenue concessions have been allowed in view of the economic depression.

THE LONGEST BRIDGE

The construction of a road bridge across the river Krishna in Mahboobnagar has been completed. It is the longest bridge so far undertaken in the State and consists of 35 spans of 60 feet each with a road width of 20 feet. The cost of the construction is estimated at Rs. 18.5 lakhs.

Mysore

THE MAHARAJA'S EXHORTATION

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, in inaugurating the joint session of the two Houses of Legislature under the reformed constitution of 1940 at the Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore, on June 9, observed:

"We will do well to remember that in a State like ours, the interests of the people and those of the Government are fundamentally identical and that the differences in ideology as between different sections are for the most part superficial and transient. You will also recognise that to whatever extent you have proved yourselves worthy of closer association with the Government, your claims have been neither denied nor lost sight of."

MYSORE PUBLICITY

The Government of Mysore have passed orders placing the Publicity Office on a permanent basis as part of the General and Revenue Secretariat. The Office will be in the direct charge of a Publicity Officer. The Office will handle the Commercial publicity of the various industrial concerns owned by Government, and also help the Press by prompt supply of accurate information relating to Government activities.

PROHIBITION IN MYSORE

The Mysore Government suffered a defeat in the Legislative Council on July 4, when the non-official resolution urging the gradual introduction of total prohibition in the State and the constitution of a committee to suggest suitable measures for making good loss of income thereby was passed by 88 against 29 votes.

Baroda

AMENITIES FOR HARIJANS

The Baroda City Municipality employs the services for scavenging and other allied works of over a thousand and fifty workers of the scheduled classes. Their salaries range from Rs. 10 to Rs. 85 per month. This, together with the social amenities provided for them, is productive of ameliorative results. All rules applicable to other employees apply to them, including leave on holidays with full wages.

The Municipality, aiming at the welfare of this class, has built chawls of moderate accommodations in different parts of the city for housing the employees of this class. A regular programme, which will ultimately provide accommodation for every worker of this class, is on hand.

Supply of pure water by the erection of water-posts and bathing places for their use are provided at suitable places near their residence. Recreation grounds and a gymnasium, helped by a grant from the Municipality, provide for the betterment of physical culture.

A Co-operative Society, financed and supervised by the Municipality, protects the members of this class from money-lenders and exorbitant rates of interest. The Provident Fund benefit scheme is quite popular among the workers of this class and enjoys the whole-hearted support and co-operation of all members.

PENCIL FACTORY FOR BARODA

In pursuance of the policy of encouraging industrial enterprise in the State, the Government of Baroda have granted facilities for starting a pencil factory, including financial assistance and freedom to the extent of 75 per cent. from terminal tax.

Travancore

TRAVANCORE INDUSTRIES

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan and President of the Travancore Legislature, addressing the joint session of the Legislature on July 21, announced the decision of the Government to establish a Cement Factory shortly. He added that it would be of more than passing interest to Travancore and Cochin, as all the roads in both the States could be cemented. There was also the possibility of many subsidiary industries being started around. An Aluminium Factory was being established in Alwaye. The possibilities of marketing Travancore timber were equally encouraging. The Government was paying a lot of attention to rural reconstruction also.

THE PRICE OF RICE

The Travancore Government announce in a press note that it has been brought to their notice that the price of rice is being considerably increased by local merchants in all districts.

The Government state that adequate steps are being taken to check the inflation in prices and they are contemplating the fixation of rates under the Defence of Travancore Rules. The Government have stocked considerable quantity of rice, which will be available to the public at reasonable rates.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF TRAVANCORE

Justice Joseph Taliath, a Puisne Judge of the Travancore High Court, has been appointed acting Chief Justice with effect from July 22, *vice* Rajaneethi Nipuna Rao Bahadur Abraham Verghese retiring.

In a Press *Communique*, the Travancore Government record their great appreciation of the zealous and valuable services rendered by the retiring Chief Justice.

Kashmir**EDUCATION IN KASHMIR**

Education has made very great advance during the 15 years of the rule of His Highness Maharaja Hari Singh, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Since 1925, the number of pupils has increased from 41,601 by about 148 per cent. to over 1,08,760 excluding the adults receiving instructions at Adult Literacy Centres. The number of educational institutions has similarly shown an increase from 706 by over 140 per cent. to over 1,700. There has been similarly an increase by about 105 per cent. in the expenditure on education, which has risen from Rs. 10'75 lakhs to 21'99 lakhs.

These figures are available in the Administration Report of the State for the year ending 15th October 1940, just published.

In the sphere of adult literacy, the State has recorded an appreciable increase since Sir N. Gopalasami Iyengar's Dewan-ship. There are at present 450 adult literacy centres and the number of adults under instruction is over 66,600.

SIKHS' POLITICAL CONFERENCE

The demand that steps should be taken for the establishment of a Government responsible to the Legislature under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja was made in a resolution passed at the Sikh Political Conference at Baramulla.

The Conference reiterated the demand of the Sikhs for the restoration of certain Gurdwaras and Jagirs which are in possession of the Government. The Conference drew the attention of the Government to the inadequate representation of the Sikhs in the State Services and demanded a proper share for them.

Cochin**POWER FOR COCHIN**

It is understood that a final agreement has now been reached between the Travancore and Cochin Governments, whereby Cochin will purchase electric current in bulk from Pallivasal for a period of 25 years. Cochin will purchase 5,000,000 units of current from Travancore, and the current so purchased will be distributed to various agencies like the Municipalities, the Port authorities and industrial concerns like the Tatas.

The Travancore Government have agreed to erect transmission lines up to their frontier at Edappally wherefrom Cochin will have her own transmission lines.

RELIEF FOR RYOTS

Government have sanctioned Rs. 50,000 in addition to Rs. 25,000 granted recently, for loans to agriculturists affected by the cyclone. The loans are to be repaid in 80 annual instalments.

The Tata Charities, Bombay, have sent a donation of Rs. 4,500 to the District Relief Committee. The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills and certain firms in Ceylon and Malaya have sent Rs. 500 for relief.

Indore**INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS**

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar have sanctioned the formation of an Economic Development Board, to advise the Government in regard to the possibilities of establishing new industries in the State.

The Board will utilise the results of the industrial survey to be made in the State and advise the Government as to the best means of utilising the data so obtained for the starting of industries.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

—: o :—

Burma**INDO-BURMA AGREEMENT**

At last the terms of the Indo-Burma Agreement, together with the Report of the Baxter Commission, have been made available to the public. The latter has been so frequently mentioned in all negotiations that the public has been at a loss to know why it should have been kept a secret so long. Demands for its publication have been insistent. It is now evident that the Agreement itself is largely based on the findings of the Baxter Commission.

The Baxter Commission suggested that while Indians already in Burma should have their rights recognised, Indian nationals coming into the country hereafter, whether for purposes of travel, residence, or employment should have their entry strictly controlled. This is embodied in the Agreement, which says:

The Government of Burma recognise that Indians who are born and bred in Burma, have made Burma their permanent home and regard their future and the future of their families as bound up with its interests, are entitled to be regarded as having established a claim, if they wish to make it, to a Burma domicile and, therefore, to the benefit of Section 144 of the Government of Burma Act.

But the conditions and regulations against new immigrants are made stricter. While the Baxter Commission was satisfied with a five year limit of residence for Indians to secure the status of privileged immigrants, the Agreement demands a period of seven years. In matters of detail too, the restrictions are too many and too complicated. Yet notwithstanding their objectionable features in detail, the spirit underlying the Agreement is one of mutual understanding and sympathy, and we look to the machinery to be set up for implementing the Agreement to carry out the intentions of the Governments concerned with equal tact and goodwill.

South Africa**INDIAN VISITORS TO S. A.**

It is learned that the South African Government have taken steps to see that the anti-Asiatic provisions of the law are not applied to Indian visitors, particularly students passing through Union territory on their way from Britain or the Continent to India during the war.

A high personage in South Africa has been detailed to look after these visitors, and he is now assisted by a Committee of European men and women.

The composition of this Committee is said to reflect the new spirit, which is now beginning to animate the South African Government in dealing with the Indian problem.

It is said that the Government keep the personnel entirely European, because the provision of hospitality to visiting Indians is entirely the European community's responsibility and in discharging that responsibility, amends may, as far as possible, be made for the harshness of the new law as it operates against resident Indians.

Ceylon**INDIAN LABOURERS FROM CEYLON**

Since the beginning of this year, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of Indian immigrant labourers who have left Ceylon every month, states the *Ceylon Observer*.

Upto the end of May, the departures numbered 9,604 while the figure for the corresponding period last year was 7,205. The number of labourers repatriated on Government account up to the end of May was 3,523 while 6,071 have left Ceylon unassisted.

As against the 9,604 departures, the total number of arrivals for this period has been only 988. Of these only 102 are new immigrants. During the corresponding period last year, the arrivals numbered 1,107.

Malaya

LIFTING OF BAN ON INDIANS

"The Colonial Office would very much like to see a lifting of the ban on immigration of Indian labour to Malaya and he himself would do anything possible during the investigations of labour problems to Malaya," said Major Orde Brown, Labour Adviser to the Colonial Office, who arrived at Singapore on the 14th of last month. He said:

"The ban concerns Malaya and Ceylon, but it is really a major political issue," he said. The ban in Ceylon was getting much more into the political aspect of things and, as far as Malaya was concerned, it was inflicting great hardship, chiefly on the labourers. I regret the existence of the ban and would certainly like to see an improvement on it."

As regards unionism, Mr. Brown opined that it was better to form representative organisations for separate industries in Malaya; for their interests were not necessarily identical and it was also not desirable for the Unions to become the tools of outsiders who do not have the interest and welfare of the workers at heart.

GANDHI CAPS IN F. M. S. ESTATES

The new Indian Agent in the F. M. S. has inaugurated his official career there with a successful intervention in a dispute regarding the wearing of Gandhi caps.

A strike at the North Hammock Estate followed the prohibition by the Management of workers wearing Gandhi caps, says the *Indian* of Penang. The strike has now been settled after the visit to the Estate of Mr. S. Dutt, Agent of the Government of India. The Management, we understand, has now conceded the workers' right to wear any cap they liked.

North Africa

INDIAN TROOPS IN ABYSSINIA

An Indian Army official, an eye-witness in Abyssinia, cables that after storming and capturing a series of important heights in the area, the Indians are consolidating their positions.

Fighting for the most part took place in a blanket of grey clouds covering the mountain tops and concealing bitter hand-to-hand struggles with bayonet and bomb and the lurking menace of barbed wire.

The courage shown by the troops fighting in this craggy wilderness is amazing, says an eye-witness.

"As I waited with one company of Indian troops before the attack was launched, I saw the look of grim determination on their faces as they stood motionless in the grey dawn.

Then at zero hour, they swept forward with bayonets fixed through a terrific din of artillery fire. With their shirts and shorts tattered from the wire of the enemy entanglements, which they had taken in their stride, they went on to penetrate and capture the enemy positions in a final hand-to-hand struggle.

A conspicuous exploit was performed by a sepoy from Jullundur, when an enemy machine-gun nest threatened to cause severe casualties on our flank.

Although under heavy fire from mortars and wounded in three places, the sepoy went on blazing away with his machine-gun until the enemy fire was completely silenced. Our aircraft and artillery kept up a continuous bombardment of the key positions, where the enemy had concentrated his main strength. Many prisoners have been taken."



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



WAR AND INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Contributing an article entitled "Equation of world economy" to the latest number of the *Calcutta Review*, Dr. Benoy Kumar Sarkar says that although neither the industrialization of India nor the promotion of economic autarchy in India belongs to the terms of reference of the Eastern Group Conference, the expansion of India's industry and commerce, technocracy and capitalism can be depended upon as one of the inevitable consequences of the projects likely to be taken in hand. For "the statistician who is interested in the economic indices and in the equations of world-economy should not, however, fail to point out at once that in point of technocracy and capitalism, both Australia and South Africa are much higher developed and rationalized than India happens to be at the present moment. In regard to the pressing problems of the war, India, generally speaking, is therefore likely to be much less efficient as an industrial and technical supplier than either Australia or South Africa. Besides, it is Australia and South Africa that may be expected in much shorter time than India to get prepared for the new technocratic and industrial developments required in the present conjuncture. India's part in the war-economy of the British Empire may not, therefore, be as spectacular or phenomenal as that of these Dominions. Her progress may likewise fail to be as rapid and as high as that of theirs. This should be taken as perfectly normal,

64

The amount and rate of progress or advance that an economic region can exhibit depend naturally on the actual economic condition at the moment of start. Absolutely considered, also, the rate of India's progress is perhaps likely to be low. But the industrial, technocratic and capitalistic expansion of India bids fair to be a solid economic reality all the same. The reasonable attitude for the Indian economist, businessman or economic statesman should not be to compare India's absolute or relative progress with Australia's and South Africa's during the next few years except as a theoretical study. The chief concern from the Indian side ought to be to watch from month to month or year to year, how far India has been advancing in the modernization of technique, business establishments, agriculture, workingmen and other personnel in reference to the perspectives of 1938."

Dr. Sarkar concluding says that there are opportunities presenting themselves before India for enriching herself and advancing her own interests with and without British finance and technical co-operation along the entire front covered by what is known as "economic planning".

"It is hardly to be doubted that the shrewd businessmen of India will know how to utilize the *vishwa-shakti* (world-forces) generated by the war-economy, in order to promote the expansion of India as an industrial power, not only at home but also in the two hemispheres, especially wherever there were markets for British goods down to 1939."

DOLTS AND GENIUS

"Since taking up his war duties, Mr. Churchill's skull has increased in diameter and most of his hats are now much too tight," says Mr. Harvey Dey in a British journal. History records, says the writer, that under the stress and strain of responsibility, men often show far greater ability than they were thought to possess and in most instances their heads grow in size, which seems to prove that they did not make the maximum use of their brains until circumstances compelled them to do so.

Quoting instances, the writer says:

History teems with examples. James Watt was the butt of Mr. McAdam's school and G. Bémont, co-discoverer of radium, was considered so stupid that his parents took him from school.

In Napoleon's class were forty-two children, and his position was forty-one; but he changed the map of Europe and is regarded to-day as a military genius. Sir Isaac Newton, too, was lowest but one in his Form and failed in geometry, because he did not do his problems as the master wanted them done. But he and Gauss are reckoned the two greatest mathematicians since the time of Archimedes.

Failing in examinations also signifies nothing. Some get panic stricken. Einstein, our greatest mathematician, failed in mathematics in his entrance examination to Zurich University and Anatole France could not pass his B. A. Emerson, too, used to get horribly boggled when confronted with figures.

The mass of accumulated data at our disposal leads us to suspect that the 'infant prodigy' type of brain is not the finest, and that slow maturing brains are better for hard, long work. Alexander von Humboldt, for instance, was regarded as subnormal at school, and George Eliot only learned to read with the greatest difficulty.

Any list of famous men who were dunces at school in youth will include William Shakespeare, the late Lord Reading, Keats who was expelled because he was a dunce—Lord Clive, Mr. Baldwin, Thomas Carlyle and Sir Ralph Harwood, financial secretary to King Edward VIII. When he was at school, the master used to say: 'Harwood' I'm going to promote you to the peerage,' and with that he'd write on the blackboard in large letters for all the class to read "Barren Harwood."

The writer enunciates a dictum whereby a schoolmaster should not brand a seemingly dull boy as an idiot and make him the laughing-stock of his schoolmates. That only proves that a different technique is necessary; for the dolt of to-day may be the genius of to-morrow.

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY OF INDIA

The latest number of *Indian Farming* contains an article on the above subject by Messrs. K. C. Sen and T. S. Krishnan of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar. The writers say that it is impossible entirely to separate agriculture from the livestock industry, that is animal husbandry; yet to a certain extent it is possible to gauge their independent contributions to the national economy. Dairying, cattle-breeding, sheep and goat rearing for wool and meat production, poultry husbandry, etc., are all sections of the livestock industry as distinct from the production of cereals, pulses, oil-seeds, sugar, cotton and other products of arable agriculture.

The main object of agriculture is the production of material for human food and clothing and in this respect, the authors say, the livestock industry and arable agriculture share the honours equally.

Animals have to be looked upon as a means to an end rather than an end in themselves. It has often been stated by eminent authorities that the success of agriculture and animal husbandry in India is dependent to a great extent upon mixed farming. The cultivator should keep only the minimum number of livestock he requires or those he can feed and manage efficiently. He should try to grow on his farm as far as possible all the fodder requirements of his stock. He should be enjoined to provide some green fodder especially legumes for his milking and growing stock all the year round. He must be able to supply ample food of the right quality to his animals. Whenever possible, green fodder should be conserved as silage or hay. No manure should be burnt but it should all be returned to the soil. Stock should be bred with only approved pedigree stud animals. All domesticated animals should be inoculated against preventable diseases and, where possible, the necessary facilities for this should be provided free or at a nominal cost.

Scientific researches into all the problems concerning livestock should be widely carried out and, even more important, the results achieved in the laboratory should be passed on to the peasant in a cheap and practical form. He should be persuaded to adopt them by visual demonstrations and by systematic and sustained propaganda.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLIES

In a series of articles contributed to the *Twentieth Century* on "Constituent Assembly", Prof. N. Srinivasan observes that a Constituent Assembly is essential in a democratic world for the framing of a constitution. Such an Assembly possesses sovereign power and it meets after a successful revolution. In fact, the very name it derives after taking the inspiration from the French National Assembly of 1789. Dilating on the observations made by Sir Maurice Gwyer in his address to the graduates of the Benares Hindu University, that Constituent Assemblies have been a failure in the matter of achieving national unity and the making of constitutions, the writer says:

"It should be noted that the most serious objections exist to small bodies of self-chosen men arrogating to themselves a function that they can only perform on the authorisation by the people. . . On principle, it is indefensible. In practice, such agreements lack authoritative quality. For what a few men make, can with equal facility be unmade by a few others. Such agreements are certain to be repudiated by extremists on either side of the parties making the agreements. There is a further danger; such men take up the most extremist and impossible attitude and the making of an agreement is tremendously difficult if not altogether impossible. Quite an irresponsible attitude characterises such bodies. Finally, the men who make these agreements where they owe no responsibility to the people, forget the latter's interests. The history of communal pacts and attempted solutions of the problem of minorities in this country of which there have been as many as 25, according to a leading member of the Muslim League, would appear to reinforce these conclusions."

KARMA-YOGA AS AN IDEAL

"We are not to deny and destroy life, repress our desires and aspirations and abstain from all activity. What we have to do is to take a philosophic view of things and so live and act in this world as to realise our highest good which is our highest self," is the substance of the teachings of the Gita on the ideal of Karma-Yoga, writes Dr. Satish Chandra Chatterjee in the *Prabuddha Bharata*.

For ordinary men it is, perhaps, the most difficult task to act without any hope of reward, and to remain unaffected by the success or failure of any act. Who among us can view pleasure and pain, gain and loss, success and defeat in the same dispassionate spirit? Love for pleasurable objects and hate for painful ones are the ruling passions of our life. Desire for what is pleasant and aversion towards what is unpleasant are instinctive in our nature. So long as we are under the sway of these natural desires, passions and impulses, the ideal of Karma-Yoga remains an idle dream for us. To realize this noble ideal we have to illumine our intellect by the light of knowledge and purify our mind by devotion to God. Right knowledge of the self and devotion to God are recommended by the Bhagavad-Gita as the means of attaining the moral ideal of Karma-Yoga. . . .

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, Madura, Nandyal, Pudukotah, Quilon, Salem, Tiruppur, Tiruvavur, Trichur, Trichinopoly, Tuticorin, Kumbakonam and Tirunelveli.

SUB-OFFICES:—Gudivada, Tenali, 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.

U. F.

GROWTH OF DRINK EVIL IN INDIA

"Large-scale consumption of liquor is a very recent phenomenon, a product of the early and middle nineteenth century," says Mr. D. R. Regmi writing under the caption "How drink developed in India" in the July issue of the *New Review*. The writer says that the British policy of excise administration was solely responsible for the unprecedented rise of drink in India. He observes:

It cannot be denied that the intensity of this particular evil was a result of the altered way of living in the British period and has been to some extent helped by the pre-British administration; but considering that drink in pre-British times was comparatively confined to a few, the sudden rise of the drink traffic can only be attributed to the British system of control current during the period. What Government did, was that they misread the Indian ideals and standard of life. Instead of setting up a more restrictive system with a view to check drink, the policy of the British Government removed the restriction. For what was the result of legalizing the drink traffic but to create new shops and new stills? Once assuming that the habit of drink was too deep-rooted to be eradicated, the Government felt it difficult, rather beyond their power, to follow a line of prohibition or undue restriction, on the fear that such measures would breed illegal activities. Under this assumption the Government had no alternative but to guarantee a regular supply of liquor. Their license, while effecting a closer control of stills and shops, could give them the best out of the worst situation. While liquor traffic was a natural outcome of the popular demand, it was but wise that the Government should get a share of that trade.

Ordinarily, therefore, the licensing system, whether outstill or other systems—any other system within the framework of the licensing system is as much a failure—has been supposed to appear to check the traffic by financial encroachment. Government were assured of a lucrative source of income, but as in return they were duty-bound to arrange for a requisite market for the liquor which the licenses have produced, the licenses were given for that purpose, the consequent state of affairs comes to look like an agreement between the liquor dealers and Government for sharing the spoils. The system, with a network of shops and distilleries in that period, was a step in this direction. While the system worked with minimum restriction on this industry, there was no anxiety regarding Government's share. But this was what was required for the interest of the two parties; and conducted in that spirit, the system was bound to last.

AESTHETICS: INDIAN AND CHRISTIAN

Comparing the Indian and Christian theories of Aesthetics, Shri O. C. Ganguly observes in the July number of the *Aryan Path* that some salient analogies have been noticed between the spirit and style of medieval Brahminical sculpture and the Christian icons and representatives of saints and angels in Gothic sculpture of the Middle Ages.

The pictures and images of Christian saints, virgins and angels, as also the coins, devas and devatas of Indian theology are rendered by artists in terms of prescribed lineaments, poses and proportions derived from ancient masterpieces. They adhere strictly to the types, poses, gestures and sways of recognised ancient models first formulated by a *maestro* or, in the Indian version, first visualised by a sage, a visionary competent and qualified to see visions of gods and goddesses. This slavish adherence to prescribed models and patterns explains the uniformity—almost the identity—of the forms of Christian saints represented on the facades of the Gothic cathedrals and on the pages of illuminated manuscripts. The object of thus adhering to prescribed forms and types was to ensure the integrity of a conception from the worshipper's point of view. This was secured by an elaborate system of iconometry, measurements and canons of proportion prescribed for each type of image or icon.

The Indian aesthetic codes (*Silpasanstas*) likewise prescribe a system of rules and proportions and characteristic formulations, lineaments and types which Indian *Sthapatis* faithfully follow in visualising in images the gods of the Indian myth-makers. The most characteristic prescriptions consist of the sways or stances (*bhanganas*) and the finger-poses or finger-plays in their conventions from the movements and gestures of the ordinary human being. For it was only by means of these departures and variations from natural poses that the non-human form could be rendered in terms of the human type.

The similarity between Indian and Christian rules of image-making can be explained only by an identity of aesthetic intention. Both the Indian and the Christian icon-maker are on the identical road "which can lead upright souls to God and make invisible things clear to them by visible".

THE USEFULNESS OF USELESS HISTORY

Prof. R. L. Schuyler of Columbia, U. S. A., writes in the *Political Science Quarterly* regarding one aspect of the value of the study of history.

"It is one thing to realize that subjective elements are inevitably involved in historical exposition and a very different thing to suppose that historical knowledge can be nothing but a series of dissolving views as successive presents fill in their respective backgrounds. Subjectivity does not necessarily mean the projection into the past of attitudes and interests and standards that happen to be widely current in the historian's present. I know that ivory towers are in disrepute, but total immersion in the affairs of the day breeds the spirit of chronological parochialism. A selection from among recorded facts made by a scholar who, having somehow become deeply interested in some past event or situation or institution has steeped himself in the sources, is aware that the ideas and customs and institutions of a past age can be apprehended only in the light of the thought of that age, will differ from one mad with the primary object of throwing light on the present or contributing to the solution of its problems.

"All signs promise a prosperous future for background history. It is assiduously cultivated in the democracies, especially in our own, and in the totalitarian countries it enjoys the immense advantage of governmental favour. In Germany, National Socialism has become the vantage-ground from which all German history is to be viewed. The question I should like to raise in conclusion is whether any

other kind of history than background history will continue to be written. The type of historical investigation for which I have been speaking is bound up with the liberal tradition. It is pre-eminently individualistic. The condition of its existence is a willingness on the part of society to let queer people do useless things (useless, that is, from the standpoint of immediate social utility) so long as they are not obviously harmful to society, construct systems of non-Euclidian geometry for example, or conduct researches in nebular astronomy. If the liberal tradition and with it social tolerance, perishes from the earth, this type of history will perish with it. In our own country it is under attack, and from more than one quarter. There are those of us who believe that if it perishes, historiography will be immeasurably impoverished."

SUCCESSFUL COMMERCIAL CAREERS
are open to enterprising young people.

QUALIFY YOURSELVES BY JOINING
**BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY
TRAINING INSTITUTE**

(Established 1924)

Trafford House, Prescott Road, Fort, BOMBAY

Recognized as the most Reliable
*Institution for Higher Commercial
Education*

Specialised Coaching by Highly Qualified Staff
FOR EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY

The Indian Accountancy Board
The English and Indian Institutes of Bankers
The Chartered Insurance Institute, London
The Faculty of Secretaries (England)
The Corporation of Certified Secretaries, England
The Institute of Book-keepers, London
The London Chamber of Commerce
The Indian Merchants' Chamber (Bombay), etc. etc.

ORAL or POSTAL TUITION

WRITE OR CALL FOR FREE PROSPECTUS.

April '42.

ROMANCE OF PUBLISHERS

"The Romance of Famous Publishers who started Poor" is the subject of an article in the *Journalist* by Mr. A. Subba Rao. There are many romantic instances of ambitious schemes being worked out by enthusiastic youths, who did not even have the petty cash to work out their scheme. The writer gives a few instances of men who succeeded in spite of their poverty.

"Mr. H. H. Windsor, the famous publisher of 'Popular Mechanics', launched in Chicago could not even pay for nearly a year a bare \$10 which he owed to another youth for sending a list of prospective subscribers' names. The office was in a very small room with barely a table and a chair, but in less than 10 years he had become so rich that he owned a splendid residence in Chicago and a magnificent home in Florida.

Doubleday, Page & Company at Garden City, New York, had its origin in that genius, Frank N. Doubleday, who started in a small little office in an old building on Union Square, New York. It is well-known that Doubleday had very little cash to start with, but with an unusually excellent idea for a magazine, the "World's Work" held a place of honour and produced for its owner considerable profit from the very first number.

Everybody has heard of the "True Story Magazine" and of the "Physical Culture", founded by the world-famous Benarr Macfadden. But very few know what a tough struggle Macfadden had in his early days. It is authoritatively mentioned that Macfadden would personally take to the News Stand, copies of his magazine and would often collect his lunch money by calling in at the News Stand in the afternoon. His struggles lasted quite a few years. At an entertainment given at Carnegie Hall by the publisher of the "Humanitarian Magazine" which enjoyed a brief and brilliant career, Macfadden, who was still poor, appeared in a borrowed tuxedo suit lent by Harold Robinson, who was the Circulation Manager of the "Humanitarian".

Edward W. Bok, formerly Editor of the "Ladies Home Journal" and son-in-law of

the famous publisher, Cyrus H. K. Curtis, narrates the story of his father-in-law who started as a poor newsboy but with lot of faith and little money and that too borrowed, founded the great Curtis Publishing Company.

Thomas A. Edison was one of the few amateur journalists, who achieved world-wide fame. The "Grand Trunk Herald" his paper was set up, printed and sold on his rounds as he ran up and down in the train, which plied between Detroit and Grand Rapids."

CONTINENCE

The July number of the *Vedanta Kesari* contains an article on "Continence and its creative power" by Swami Jagadiswarananda. The Swamiji says that from India the ideal of perfect continence spread in olden days to the Neo-Platonists in Egypt and to the Pythagoreans in Greece and then to many other countries in Europe. But now the younger generation, especially the students, are having a very poor physique due to lack of continence. On this, the writer says:

Without continence the younger generation of our country are getting more and more physically weak and mentally imbecile. The Report of Indian Universities say that 75 per cent. of the students are more or less diseased. One of the causes of this appalling state of their health, in the opinion of our leading men, is the lack of continence. An ex-Inspector of a College of the Calcutta University, while making an appeal to prevent the progress of venereal diseases among the students, observed that for some time past he had been noticing with increasing sorrow a gradual deterioration among our students in both their physique and morals. When he inspected the Carmichael Medical College of Calcutta, he was informed on unimpeachable medical authority that 70 to 75 per cent. of the venereal cases treated in the out-door dispensaries of Calcutta are contracted by students of High School classes and Colleges.

It is not, however, too late to mend. Mahatma Gandhi declares that after 20 years of self-indulgence he has made extraordinary improvement of his body and mind only through self-control. He further holds that had he observed self-control during those two decades of self-indulgence, he cannot imagine now how much more powerful he would have been.

Even if we start now to believe in the creative power of continence, says the writer, we can, not only rebuild our individual life, but also our collective life in a manner unprecedented in the past.

DEMOCRACY AND INDIA

"Any political organisation claiming for its object democratic rule, will render its efforts futile unless its ideals are genuinely based on national interest as against Sectional or Communal," observes Mr. A. Rahim in the *Current Thought*.

"There are, of course, people who believe that as far back as three thousand years ago, India was a democratic country and furthermore did not suffer from any of the evils of the present-day civilisation. This claim, however, dies without a gasp when one comes to consider the purity of a Brahmin's birth and as a result his status in the body politic of India—a God from heaven. The devastating effects of the birth of untouchables on the so-called ancient Democracy and, finally, the entry of the Mussalman, which set every form of old Hindu Democracy flying, are other factors which change the imposing picture.

The question which faces the country today is, therefore, not the solutions or the adaptation of democratic rule, but the more serious question of political equilibrium as between the contesting parties as regards their political rights.

In so far as the political claims of the various communities are purely sectarian, it seems obvious that as a consequence the ideals of Democracy in its material form must necessarily affect the communities and not the Government. In order, therefore, to make such ideals effective without the concomitant changes in law, the Indian Mussalman, the Sikhs,

the Christians and the Untouchables, must change their ideas, customs and perhaps their manners. And this can better be done by each community setting its own house in order. Having reached this stage of harmonious grouping as between themselves, they could then push forward the elementary principles of Democracy in their social and economical sphere."

In concluding, the writer points out that:

"The momentous decisions which are being taken in this country must, therefore, raise grave apprehension as to whether democratic rule can be planned on paper in such a way that it may not in practice deteriorate and result in the absolute rule of the majority to the detriment of the minority. The tug-of-war which is going on between the various Indian politicians confirms the fear that if Democracy is to supplant Autocracy on the idea that Democracy postulates equality, it is liable to give way under the baneful influence of such political parties which have already well-nigh wrecked its foundation."

AID TO BRITAIN

"I believe we should help Britain," declares Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh, wife of Col. Linbergh, in an article in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

She adds: "My heart draws me to help those I love and admire, but my mind asks me if prolongation of the war will contribute to their survival."

She agrees with her husband, however, that the United States' entry into the war would be an objective hopelessly beyond our range.

THE SVASTIKA

The *Theosophist* for the month of July contains an interesting account of the Svastika symbols contributed by Mr. E. Clements. The Nazi Svastika was originally the Christian cross well known to Hitler as the *Hakenkreuz* or hooked cross. It was a fixed sign and had not the remotest connection with the ever-spinning Svastika of the East.

The attention of Europe had been drawn to the Svastika in 1840, when Col. Sykes in the *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain pointed out that there were two variants, the right-turning and the left-turning. It was an essential feature of the sign that it should spin round; for even "Burnof, translator of *Le Lotus Le la Bonse Foi* (Paris, American and Oriental Library, 1852), recorded a mention of the Svastika in the Great Indian epic, the *Ramayana*.

"It was said to have been painted on the sides of ships. He also found the sign at the beginning or end of all inscriptions in the Buddhist caves of western India. He took it to be a sign of good augury (*Sv plus astika*, well-being).

Sir George Birdwood, in his younger days, wrote a monograph on "Old Records of the India Office" (London, 1891). He called in some Bombay Baniyas (a caste of traders and money-lenders) and discussed the Svastika with them. They used the symbol instead of the more favoured Ganpati (or Elephant God) at the beginning of their yearly accounts. They connected it with the sun, but there is no reason why one should defer to their views. Among the Jains eight symbols are in use, and pride of place is given to the Svastika. Their religion is older than

Buddhism, but the two sects have many points in common. The seventh of the Jain Saints was allotted the Svastika as his device. Nowadays the Jains seem to have forgotten its meaning. One Indian writer (*Indian Antiquary*, Vol. 92) connects it with the successive lives of men. The remarks of L. A. Waddell (*The Buddhism of Tibet*, 1895) deserve to be quoted:

The svastika is a cross with the free end of each arm bent at right angles to the limb. . . . In Buddhism the ends of the arms are always bent in the respectful attitude, that is, towards the left, for the Lamas, while regarding the symbol as one of good augury, also consider it to typify the continuous moving, or the ceaseless becoming, which is commonly called life. . . . The heterodox Tibetans, the Bon, in adopting it have turned the ends in the reverse direction.

The writer says that the earliest people known to history as users of the Svastika were the Jains and Buddhists, both known for their advanced philosophy of life."

The Nazi sign is no Svastika at all. It is merely a purloined Cross. If it be called a Svastika, or more correctly a reversed Svastika, it is left-turning and stands for evil. The black in the Nazi flag is also a sign of malice and the negation of all good thoughts.

"THE TRAVANCORE INFORMATION"

This is a monthly magazine full of information about Travancore. Profusely illustrated and attractively got up, it publishes every month accounts of the various departments of the State. Especially the industrial activities of the State under the guidance of Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar are recorded.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

Questions of Importance

EXPANDED EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the constitution of a National Defence Council were announced in a *communiqué* issued on July 21.

"As a result of the increased pressure of work in connection with the war," says the *communiqué*, "it has been decided to enlarge the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India, in order to permit the separation of portfolios of Law and Supply and Commerce and Labour; the division of the present portfolios of Education, Health and Lands into separate portfolios of Education, Health and Lands and Indians Overseas; and the creation of portfolios of Information and of Civil Defence.

His Majesty the King has approved the following appointments to the five new seats on the Council:—

Member for Supply: Sir Hormusji P. Mody, M.L.A. (Central); Member for Information: The Right Honourable Sir Akbar Hydari, P.C.; Member for Civil Defence: Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao; Member for Labour: Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon; Member for Indians Overseas: Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. (Central).

For the vacancies which will occur when Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan and Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai take up the posts to which they have recently been appointed, His Majesty has approved the appointments of:

Sir Sultan Ahmed to be Law Member, and Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, M.L.A., to be Member for Education, Health and Lands,

THE DEFENCE COUNCIL

In pursuance of the desire of His Majesty's Government to associate Indian non-official opinion as fully as possible with the prosecution of the war, approval on the recommendation of the Viceroy has also been given to the establishment of a National Defence Council.

The Council, the strength of which will be about 80 members, will include representatives of Indian States as well as of provinces and of other elements in the national life of British India in its relation to the war effort. The following will be the members for British India:—

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.L.A.; Maulvi Saiyid Sir Muhammad Saadulla, Chief Minister of Assam; Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal; Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan; Nawab of Chhatari; Kumararajah Sir Muthia Chettiar of Chettinad; the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga; Mr. Ram Rao Madhav Rao Deshmukh, M.L.A.; Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney, M.L.A.; Sir Cowasjee Jehangir; Raja Bahadur of Khallikote, M.L.A.; Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, M.L.A.; Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A.; Mr. G. B. Morton; Mr. Biren Mukherjee; Lieutenant Sardar Naunihal Singh Man, M.L.A.; Begum Shah Nawaz, M.L.A. Khan Bahadur Major Sirdar Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab; Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah; Professor E. Ahmad Shah; Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh Muhammad Umar Soomro, Chief Minister of Sind; Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, M.L.A.; and Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman.

The names of the Indian States members will be announced separately.

It is claimed that the announcement implements the offer of last August substantially so far as the present attitude of the major political parties permits.

SIR TEJ ON THE EXPANDED COUNCIL

Presiding over the Non-party Political Leaders' Conference at Poona, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru severely criticised the Secretary of State for India and the British Government in regard to their attitude towards India's demands, and particularly the announcement of the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council "to meet the pressure of work created by the war".

Dealing with the allocation of portfolios to the new Indian members, Sir Tej Bahadur said: "The meaning of it is obvious. The three portfolios, Defence, Home and Finance, are portfolios with which power and initiation of policy are associated.

"We resent very strongly, and I think there is hardly any Indian who will not resent it, that in regard to the distribution of portfolios Indians should have been dealt with so unfairly. We were particularly anxious that the Defence portfolio should be transferred to us."

He, however, deprecated any idea of rejection. He said: "I am not a believer in the idea that we should give up every thing. We should seize as much power as comes into our hands and ask for more."

Discussing the task ahead of the new executive councillors, he said:

"Their primary task will be to render every assistance in the prosecution of the war, but while doing so they cannot forget the internal situation in the country. They will have to bring their pressure to bear upon the holders of those portfolios of power which have been withheld from them, that peaceful conditions have got to be restored inside the country and that the time and energy of the people, which at the present moment were being wasted in fruitless slogans and cries, must be harnessed towards constructive work. They will have to advocate and press for a policy of conciliation. It can be no pleasure to any one of us that many thousands of our countrymen should be in jail. It is true that they have gone to jail because they wanted to go to jail, but I still maintain that in the existing conditions, no Government can afford

for a long time to defy or ignore the pressure of public opinion in this matter and whatever may be my views with regard to Satyagraha movement—I am a confirmed sinner in that respect—I hold very strongly that so long as thousands of men are in jail, so long will Indian mind will be diverted from constructive channels to fruitless channels.

It will be upto the members of the new Executive Council to discuss this question with their colleagues and do their best to restore normal peaceful conditions.

INDIA AND THE WAR

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan, Supply Member, in a broadcast talk on July 16, gave figures illustrative of the immensity of India's war production and indicated lines along which an expansion of it was soon likely to take place. He said:

"I want you to realise that India's war effort has never been confined to the needs of troops on Indian soil and that the products of Indian industry have for many months gone in an increasing stream to serve the overseas forces of the Empire.

The road ahead of us is long and hard, and if for a moment we look back and take stock of what Indian industry has done, it must not be in any spirit of complacency.

India has no reason to be ashamed of her effort; her industry has buckled to in a manner which is not always fully appreciated, and having regard to the limitations of initial equipment and the difficulty of war conditions, has achieved results which are in many respects remarkable.

But India can and will do more; as the war goes on, she will rely less and less on help from overseas, and the stream of her industrial products will grow not only in volume but in variety. India will certainly do more on one condition, namely, that we all realize that the object in view is not immediate economic benefit or post-war industrialization but national survival. To that object: profit, comfort, health and leisure and much else that we value in peace-time be subordinate until the war is over."

DEFENCE ADVISORY COUNCIL

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Archibald Wavell, at a Press Conference recently, announced that the following members of the Central Legislature had agreed to be members of the Defence Advisory Committee:—

Four members from the Council of State: Lala Ramsarandas, Mr V. V. Kalikar, Sir Mahomed Yakub and Sardar Buta Singh.

Six members from the Central Assembly: Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Sir Henry Gidney, Mr. L. C. Buss, Lieut.-Col. M. A. Rahman, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, and Capt. Dalpat Singh.

His Excellency also announced that the heavy burden of work which had fallen on the Defence Department had necessitated its expansion and that it had been decided to appoint an Additional Secretary to the Department. That appointment would be taken up, on September 1, by Sir Gurunath Bewoor, at present Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs. Sir Gurunath, His Excellency said, would be Defence Spokesman in the Assembly and Secretary to the Defence Advisory Committee.

THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

His Excellency the Governor-General has decided to extend the life of the existing Legislative Assembly for a further period of one year from the 1st October 1941, when the extension effected in his order dated 22nd June, 1940, will expire.

His Excellency has also decided to extend to the 1st October, 1942, the life of the existing Council of State, which in the ordinary course would expire in February, 1942.

BRITAIN'S FIRMNESS

"We are not in any circumstances prepared to negotiate with Hitler at any time on any subject." This declaration was made by Mr. Anthony Eden addressing a great open air meeting at Leeds, on July 15. Mr. Eden continued: "We shall intensify our war effort until Hitler and all he stands for is utterly destroyed. There is no room on the earth's surface for Hitler's way of life and ours. We shall do our utmost to help Russia and any one else who fights Hitler. We will continue to build up our air power until it dominates that of Germany over every battlefield. Nothing less can satisfy us.

In the war Britain has but one aim, to break the power of the tyrant Hitler, so that nations may be free to work together and build a saner and happier world in security and peace."

WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

The general policy would be for the Commission to have local offices in the same towns as the Civil Defence Regional Commissioners, who would deal promptly with claims on the spot.

It is most important that in the regional offices there should be a Deputy Commissioner able to deal with claims in order to achieve a quick settlement. These Deputy Commissioners should be persons of standing and repute in their respective areas. While they would not be members of the Commission, they would be in close touch with it, so as to be informed on outlook and policy. It is expected that in this way agreement on most claims would ordinarily be reached. Any aggrieved person would always have the right to refer his case to the Commission itself.

LITERACY IN A THOUSAND YEARS

"At the present rate of progress, India will become literate in 1,000 years at the most optimistic computation," said Mr. B. L. Rallila Ram, addressing the members of the Lahore Rotary Club.

The number of illiterates, he added, actually increases every 10 years since the growth in population is much larger than the growth in literacy. The same will be the case in 1941.

The removal of illiteracy has not been regarded as a problem of the first magnitude. The Governments under the new constitution did not pay attention to the solution of this problem commensurate with the urgency.

This problem may not be solved until the economic structure of the administration is radically changed.

Adult literacy is a valuable adjunct, but not the normal method. This method has never been employed except as a supplementary way to liquidate illiteracy. A regular system of full and compulsory elementary education is the only sure method.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MALAY INDIANS

A request to the universities in this country to grant free scholarships, free education, and free board and lodging annually to deserving Indian students from Malaya is made by the President of the Central Indian Association of Malaya, a central body of Indians drawing its membership from representatives of the various Indian organisations there, in a communication to the Vice-Chancellor of the Lahore University. The request has been forwarded to the Inter-University Board, which has circulated the letter to all universities for their consideration.

DONATION TO CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

A striking evidence of the intense affection and attachment that Bengalees have felt for the University of Calcutta since its very inception is available from the latest news of donation made to it nearly 75 years ago by the well-known Bengalee, the late Mr. Ram Gopal Ghosh in his last Will and testament.

In course of a letter asking the Syndicate of the University to have the amount, Dr. Syamaprasad Mookherjee has intimated that under the Will, the late Ram Gopal Ghosh who died nearly 75 years ago, the University is entitled to get one-fifth share of certain G. P. Notes amounting to Rs. 150,000 deposited with the Imperial Bank of India, which has become due after the death of Sreemati Golapmani Dasi, widow of the late Ram Gopal Ghosh which event occurred about a month ago. The grant, says Dr. Mookherjee, is to be made to the University for educational purposes in general and it will be for the University to decide after the money has been received how it will be spent.

MORE UNIVERSITIES FOR INDIA

India will have two more universities, one in Assam and the other in Orissa. A Bill to establish a university in Assam is pending and has not yet become law. In regard to Orissa, a Committee has reported in favour of a university which will be partly affiliating and partly teaching. In these new provinces, difficulties of finance and of conformity to adequate standards of instruction face these institutions. A mere multiplication of universities in India without attention being paid to essential requirements will result in waste and inefficiency.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX ACT

The Bihar Agricultural Income-tax Act of 1938 was declared valid and within the bounds of the Provincial Legislature by a Full Bench of the Patna High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice Sir Fazle Ali and Mr. Justice Manohar Lal.

The case arose out of a suit transferred from a subordinate court. The validity of the Act was questioned by Mr. P. R. Das and Sir Sultan Ahmad on behalf of the landlord. Mr. Baldev Sahai, Advocate-General, Bihar, replied on behalf of the Government.

Delivering judgment, their Lordships held that the Bihar Agricultural Income-tax Act did not affect the Permanent Settlement and did not go beyond the powers of the Provincial Legislature under the present constitution.

Their Lordships delivered separate but concurring judgments.

Their Lordships granted permission to the assessors to move the Federal Court for appeal if they so desired, as in the opinion of their Lordships, it involved an important point of law.

The Act was passed during the regime of the Congress Ministry and laid down that incomes of Rs. 5,000 and above accruing out of agricultural lands be assessed according to a certain percentage.

BEGGING AN OFFENCE

The Governor-General assented to the Act amending the Madras City Police Act by which begging in Madras is made punishable with a fine of Rs. 50 or a month's imprisonment. The Act provides for the establishment by the Government of a workhouse for the reception of persons fit physically.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF P. C.

No fewer than 13 petitions for special leave to appeal *In Forma Pauperis*, in Indian murder cases from Lahore came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and all were dismissed.

Viscount Simon (the Lord Chancellor) took the opportunity to express the Committee's regret that with one possible exception, there is no ground whatever on which a certificate could or should have been given.

Lord Simon pointed out that the Judicial Committee was not a revising Court of Criminal Appeal, and it was not prepared to or required to re-try a criminal case and did not concern itself with the weight of the evidence.

Speaking broadly, said Lord Simon, the Judicial Committee would interfere only where there had been an infringement of the essential principles of justice.

MR. JUSTICE BECKETT

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice R. B. Beckett, I.C.S., BAR-AT-LAW, to be Puisne Judge of the Lahore High Court in the vacancy that has occurred on the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Justice F. W. Skemp, I.C.S., in July 1941.

SIR ZAFRULLAH KHAN

His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of Sir Muhammad Zafullah Khan to be a Judge of the Federal Court in succession to the late Sir Shah Sulaiman.

INSURANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A recent Government notification states that with a view to ensuring the smooth working of the Insurance Act, 1938, the Government of India have decided to appoint a Committee to be called the Insurance Advisory Committee, whose function it will be to advise Government on any matters connected with the administration of the Act, which may be referred to the Committee for opinion.

The composition of the Committee will be as follows:—

- (i) a Chairman and Vice-Chairman to be nominated by Government;
- (ii) three members to be nominated as to one each by the following bodies:—
 - (a) The Indian Life Assurance Offices' Association, Bombay;
 - (b) the Indian Insurance Companies' Association, Bombay;
 - (c) the Federation of Indian Insurance Companies, New Delhi;
- (iii) one member to be nominated by the Association of Life Offices in India, Calcutta, and the Calcutta Insurance Association, Calcutta, acting together;
- (iv) one member to be nominated by the Provident Insurance Companies' Association, Bombay, and the Provident Insurance Companies' Association (Bengal), acting together;
- (v) three members to be nominated by the Government of India as representatives of interests not otherwise adequately represented on the Committee.

Members, whether nominated by Government or by the bodies to which representation has been accorded, will be appointed to serve on the Committee for a period of two years. The Chairman of the Committee will be the Hon'ble the Commerce Member, and the Superintendent of Insurance will be the Vice-Chairman. The Chairman will have power, if he considers it desirable to do so, to co-opt one or more persons for any particular meeting of the Committee. The Secretary of the Committee will be an Assistant in the Insurance Branch of the Commerce Department to be nominated by the Chairman.

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

Disabilities experienced by Indian insurance companies on account of competition from Lloyds, demands for foreign exchange from Indian insurance companies for large deposits, and reluctance to accept policies issued by Indian companies were brought to the notice of the Commerce Member, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, when he met representatives of Indian insurance companies.

It was pointed out that foreign exchange banks insisted that a certain deposit should be placed with them before granting Indian companies normal working facilities.

This demand, it was urged, militated against the interests of Indian companies, as a large amount of the liquid assets of Indian companies would be locked up beside the deposits which they had already placed with the Government of India in accordance with the new Insurance Act.

The Commerce Member, it is understood, promised to bear the points raised in mind while dealing with the question.

INSURANCE TO BE INSURED

A Bill soon to be introduced in the United States Congress proposes that life insurance policies of \$5,000 or less be guaranteed by a \$150,000,000 insurance fund provided by the United States Treasury. The scheme will be purely voluntary, and it has not been decided as yet whether annuities or other contracts not involving life contingencies should be included in its plan. The companies voluntarily coming within the terms of the Act will be required to pay one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the premiums on policies up to \$5,000.

INDIA'S TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA

A small increase in India's share of the East African trade in certain categories of cotton textiles such as bleached goods and cotton blankets, jute bags and sacks, boots and shoes, pulses, spices and certain kinds of leather manufactures has been recorded, according to the Annual Report of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in East Africa, Mombasa, for the year 1939-40, just released. As usual, cotton textiles continued to be the most important item of the import trade of the African territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Imports of dressed leather from all sources of supply including India declined.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda of jute bags and sacks in which India has practically the monopoly of the trade, rose from 486,853 dozens valued at £122,750 in 1938 to 568,920 dozens valued at £181,612 in 1939. Imports into Tanganyika rose from 186,553 dozens valued at £29,889 in 1938 to 190,811 dozens valued at £58,091 in 1939.

The principal articles imported into India from East Africa are raw cotton, sodium carbonate, wattle bark, Arabic gum, millet and cashew nuts.

IMPORT CONTROL

Import control, shipping problems including shipbuilding in India, the problem of post-war reconstruction, finding new markets for India's export trade and the difficulties arising from increase in war risk insurance rates were among the questions discussed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber recently with the Hon. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member with the Government of India.

ACCOUNTS OF INDIA GOVERNMENT

The latest statement of the Central Government's monthly accounts published by the Finance Department shows that, excluding periodical adjustments and transactions of Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs Department, expenditure in the first two months of the current financial year exceeded the revenue by Rs. 10,75,00,000. This excess is the same as that for the corresponding period of the previous year. The revenue this year has gone up by Rs. 2,00,00,000, and the civil expenditure less by Rs. 75,00,000 but the defence expenditure has increased by Rs. 2,75,00,000.

The net addition to the Permanent Debt during the period amounted to Rs. 2,50,00,000.

NEW COMPANIES

According to the report for the month of December, 1940, on Joint Stock Companies by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics out of 85 companies registered in the whole of India with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 9'62 crores, the share of Madras was 8 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 7'08 thousands. The highest number registered was 34 in Bengal with an authorised capital of Rs. 90'65 lakhs. Mysore accounted for 4 companies, the largest floatation being Hindustan Aircraft and the Walchand Tulsidas Khajan. One company was registered in Travancore.

Out of 25 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 47'1 lakhs that went into liquidation during the month, 6 were from Madras with an authorised capital of Rs. 9'2 lakhs and 3 from Travancore with an authorised capital of Rs. 11'2 lakhs. The highest number was 14 from Bengal.

WOMEN AND HINDU LAW

That the only satisfactory way of removing defects in the law relating to Hindu Women's Rights to Property is to avoid piecemeal legislation and to take up as early as possible the codification of Hindu law, beginning with the law of succession, is the opinion of the Hindu Law Committee appointed by the Government in January. The Committee's report was published on July 26.

The Committee was constituted, with the Hon. Sir B. N. Ran, Judge, Calcutta High Court, as Chairman, to examine the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act of 1937 (as amended by Act XI of 1938) with particular reference to five private Bills pending in the Central Legislative Assembly; and to suggest such amendments to the Act as would resolve the doubts felt as to the construction of the Act, clarify the nature of the right conferred any injustice that may have been done by the Act to the daughter. The Committee was also required to examine and advise on Mr. K. Santanam's Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Bill and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh's Hindu Women's Rights to Separate Residence and Maintenance Bill.

The Committee bases its recommendations on opinions received in answer to a questionnaire sent to High Court Judges, distinguished lawyers and citizens, members of the Central Legislature, High Court Bar Libraries, heads of religious institutions, Women's Associations, social reform associations and Pandits' Associations among others.

The Report sets out the defects in the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act, 1937, and the Hindu Women's Rights to

Property (Amendment) Act, 1938, which the Committee itself detected or which were brought to its notice. "Defects of this kind," the Committee states, "are inevitable in piecemeal legislation effecting fundamental changes in Hindu Law. The only safe course is not to make any fundamental changes by brief, isolated acts; if fundamental changes have to be made, it is wisest to survey the whole field and enact a code, if not of the whole of Hindu Law, at least of those branches of it which are necessarily affected by the contemplated legislation."

BRITISH WOMEN AND WAR

The women of Britain are playing a more important part in the country's war effort and new methods are continually being evolved to make use of their services in factories. Skilled work, which in the last war was beyond the capacity of women workers, is now being carried out by tens of thousands of girls with only a few months' experience in factories. In some armament factories as many as 80 out of 100 workers are girls. It will be recalled that Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Australian Premier, when leaving Britain, stated that what struck him most was the splendid part being played by the women of Britain, whom he described as "the real heroines of the war".

INCREASE IN WOMEN'S LITERACY

The total population of Travancore, according to the present Census, is 6,070,790. The total number of literates is 2,894,416. Literacy has registered a percentage of 47.6 in the decade against 28.2 per cent. of the last Census. The number of literates among women has gone up from 351,611 in 1931 to 1,111,677 in 1941.

THE NEW TESTAMENT

The translation of the New Testament into basic English (Cambridge University Press in association with Evan Brothers Ltd., London, N.W. 1) has been finished. It was a hazardous venture, for the thousand words comprised in the vocabulary of basic English were viewed as insufficient to convey the beauty and sublimity of the original in the basic form. A perusal of the Testament in the new garb reveals, however, only a minimum amount of damage. As against this slight inconvenience, there is the possibility of a more wide-spread use of all the New Testament. Basic English has all the potentialities of popular appeal and it brings a knowledge of English within the reach of classes to whom it was hitherto a sealed book. Modern science can then be brought to the very doors of our people through the medium of texts in basic English comprised in Library services.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY

The Annual Report of the Imperial Library, Calcutta, for 1939-40, reveals that literature continues to occupy the foremost position with readers—a position which has been further strengthened this year by an increase of 50 per cent. over that of last year. Its use is five times that of the next subject, namely, History, despite the fact that the library keeps a negligible proportion of fiction and light works. Like Literature, History and Law have maintained their second and third positions for several years except in 1937-38, when this order was reversed.

Geography and Travels, which Engineering had superseded last year, have regained their fourth place.

MR. GEOFFREY DAWSON

The retirement of Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, Editor, *The Times*, is announced.

Mr. Dawson, who was Editor from 1912 to 1919 and again since the beginning of 1928, was previously for a short while Private Secretary to Joseph Chamberlain, then Colonial Secretary. He has retired on reaching an agreed age-limit and will be succeeded by Mr. R. M. Barrington Ward, who has been Assistant Editor for nearly 14 years.

SIR A. WAVELL

An extraordinary issue of the *Gazette of India* announces the appointment of General Sir Archibald Wavell as Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India in succession to General Sir Claude Auchinleck.

It is also announced that Sir Archibald Wavell assumed command on the forenoon of July 11, 1941.

Sir Archibald Wavell is also appointed a member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India in the place of Sir Claude Auchinleck and it is notified that Sir Archibald Wavell has on the forenoon of July 11 taken upon himself the execution of his office.

HITLER'S PERSONAL INCOME

In spite of the war, Hitler is very well off. His annual income is stated to be more than £200,000 a year.

This, according to a French report, is made up as follows:—

As President of the Reich (salary and allowances) £20,000; as Chancellor, £8,000; royalties from *Mein Kampf*, £138,750; earnings from the publishing firm of Frans Ether, £23,750; and profits from the newspaper *Voelkischer Beobachter*, £14,800.

Goering's income, estimating the same source, amounts to more than £100,000 per annum.

MR. K. M. MUNSHI

Mahatma Gandhi has permitted Mr. K. M. Munshi, former Home Minister in the Bombay Government, to resign from the Congress.

Some time back, Mr. Munshi wrote to Mahatma Gandhi setting out his views on the question of non-violent self-defence, to which Mahatma Gandhi has replied advising him that the only course for him was to resign from the Congress and attain freedom of action unhampered by the restrictions entailed by the Congress non-violence creed.

THE RT. HON. M. R. JAYAKAR

The Rt. Hon. M. R. Jayakar, one of the two India members of the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council in London, has tendered resignation of his membership of the Judicial Committee.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE

The establishment by the Government of Bengal of a General Council and State Faculty of Homeopathic Medicine in Bengal, is announced in a Government resolution just published.

The main functions of the Council will be to regulate the standard of instruction in Homeopathic medicine, to hold examination of candidates trained in recognised Homeopathic institutions, to grant certificates or diplomas to successful candidates, and to maintain a register of qualified Homeopathic practitioners.

AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

Bombay's first recognised institution for the study of indigenous systems of medicine, the Rambhaskar Anandilal Podar Ayurvedic College was declared open recently by Mr. H. F. Knight, Adviser to the Government of Bombay.

The first institution of the kind to be started by the Government of Bombay for the promotion of the study of the Ayurvedic system of medicine and literature and for carrying on research in that line; the college has provision in the first year for the admission of 24 students. A hospital provided with 15 beds is attached to the college.

MAN WITHOUT VOCAL CORDS TALKS

In spite of the fact that his vocal cords had been removed during an operation nearly nine years previously, John J. Smith, of New York City, recently talked over the radio. His feat was made possible by the sonovox, an invention of Gilbert Wright, of Los Angeles, California. Wright's device produces a continuous buzzing in the throat of the user. When a mute's lips silently form the words he wishes to utter, the buzzing is changed into audible and understandable sounds.

SHOCK CURE FOR HICCUP

Jagdish Prasad Chaturvedi of Thana, a suburb of Bombay, had an attack of hiccupping which continued non-stop for three weeks. One day he went out on a drive. While attempting to overtake a bullock cart, the car hit a tree near Donbivli Railway station. Chaturvedi who escaped unhurt, however, received a rude shock which cured him instantaneously of the non-stop hiccupping.

SWEAT AND HEALTH

All sweating baths are a beneficial sort of gymnastics for the skin. Exposure to heat and the profuse sweating which is usually induced bring into full exercise the glands and blood vessels of the skin.

An inactive skin becomes pale and bloodless and in time loses its fresh color through the deposit of debris because of the deficient blood supply.

For the maintenance of normal health, the skin should be brought into free exercise with profuse sweating at least once every day. Sweating produced by exercise is preferable, but in the absence of this, especially in cold countries or in the cold season in temperate countries, sweating produced by artificial means, even once a week, is a valuable aid to the maintenance of skin health. The Turkish bath is only one of the means by which vigorous skin action may be induced. The vapour bath, hot air bath, and best of all, the electric light cabinet bath are also convenient means by which sweating may be induced.

TUBE-WELL WATER

Tube-wells have of late come into great prominence on account of their being handy means of obtaining natural clear drinking water, which is at the same time of high and consistent bacteriological purity. Though reliable and satisfactory from the bacteriological point of view, the tube-well waters in some regions, however, have given rise to various complaints from the chemical point of view.

On the basis of chemical composition, the waters of the shallow tube-wells not exceeding 492 feet in depth in and around Calcutta are shown to fall under four types: The water in the area of the Dum Dum railway junction and northwards is slightly alkaline, free from saline or marine influence and is potable. The water in the area between Dum Dum railway junction and Lower Circular Road is not alkaline, but contains sea-salts and the sodium chloride content increases with the age of the tube-well. Waters that are potable at the start turn definitely saline in the course of a few years.

STATE BANK FOR HYDERABAD

The Hyderabad State Bank Bill was passed last month in the Hyderabad Legislative Council.

In the statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated that the main object of the Bill is to promote the growth of banking facilities in the Nizam's Dominions by the creation of a strong banking institution in close relation with the Government. On the recommendation of the Executive Council last year, the Nizam sanctioned the appointment of a senior officer of the Imperial Bank of India to draw a scheme for a State Bank.

The Bill provides for an authorised capital of Rs. 1½ crores of which Rs. 75 lakhs is proposed to be issued in the beginning, divided into fully-paid shares of Rs. 100 each. The Government, at all times, will hold 51 per cent. of the share capital issued by the Bank. This has been considered essential as it is proposed to deposit all cash balance of the Government and entrust the bank with money remittance, exchange and banking transaction of the Government, the custody and management of various reserves including paper currency reserve, the management of public debt and the issue of all currency notes and coins as the agents for the Government.

The management of the bank will be entrusted to a board of ten directors, three of which will be elected by the shareholders excluding the Government. The minimum dividend of three per cent. on all shares has been guaranteed on the lines of the Reserve Bank of India.

An amendment moved in the Council that the maximum holding by an individual shareholder should be 200 shares was accepted.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The net profit of the Central Bank of India Ltd. for the half year ended June 30, 1941, subject to audit, including the amount brought forward from last year's accounts, amounts to Rs. 21,08,145 which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as follows:—To pay an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum free of income-tax for the half year ended June 30, 1941, Rs. 5,04,896. To carry forward to next half year's account Rs. 16,03,749. Total Rs. 21,08,145.

A. R. P. RAILWAY COACH

A well-equipped casualty and decontamination coach that would be invaluable during any serious railway accident, or in the event of an air raid, has just been placed in readiness by the G. I. P. Railway authorities. It is believed to be the only one of its kind in the country.

A surgery is provided in the centre of the coach and casualties can be admitted either direct, or by way of the Cleansing Room if they have been contaminated by gas.

One end of the coach is fitted for use by a decontamination squad. The men undress and put on their protective clothing in the Dressing Room and, on returning from duty, they enter a lobby where they have their protective clothing, etc., removed and placed in appropriate bins. They then pass through a gas lock into a shower bath compartment and back to the Dressing Room.

The coach is attached to the "break-down" train and would be extremely useful at the scene of a serious railway accident as well as for air raids. Electric lights and fans are fitted.

RAILWAY WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

The twentieth half-yearly meeting between the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will be held in the office of the General Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, on Wednesday the 6th August 1941 and if necessary on the 7th August also. The following subjects are to be discussed:—

(1) Extension of provident fund benefits; (2) working of the present dearness allowance rules; (3) blocks in promotion in grades of the low-paid staff; (4) principles to be adopted regarding the staff on the transfer of company managed railways to state management; and (5) grievances of certain Accounts staff.

RAILWAY BOARD

It is reliably understood that questions such as dearness allowance, the principle to be adopted in the matter of promotion of the railway staff of the company-managed railways when taken over by the State and other kindred matters will come up for discussion at the meeting of the Railway Board to be held at Bombay this month.

KATHAKALI AND SERAIKELLA

The ballets of India, like most other Eastern countries, are adapted from ritualistic observances of religious ceremonies. Records of such dances, says Mr. Wehida Aziz in the *Bombay Chronicle Weekly*, are to be found in the Vedas when women and maidens danced round the sacred fire chanting hymns, signifying Siva's five activities: Panchakritya: the world process of creation or evolution, maintenance, and destruction or involution, the embodiments of souls and their release from the cycle.

The most famous of these are the Kathakali and the Seraikella Dances, both of which represent short and swift moving episodes from the Hindu mythology, the only difference being that the latter does not, like the Kathakali, dramatise the entire story. The programme in Seraikella dances is varied and the items range from martial to the romantic. In fact it is in footwork that the strength of these dances lies. The hands do not play such an important part, and the mudras are not to be seen. The movements of the feet are in strict harmony with the timing of the primitive drumming.

ART AND CRAFTS SCHOOL

"Art is a fascinating study and its application specially, if there is devotion to its ideals, labour in its practice, and imagination in its conception, inculcates a sense of appreciation of beauty and of the nobler things of life. It brings dexterity to human hands which are capable of achieving the highest excellence in the execution, it trains the mind by lending to human perception the restraints of an ordered imagination and proportionate design, and it brings spiritual satisfaction that must invariably accompany and manifestation of the beautiful," observed Sir Akbar Hydari, President of the Executive Council, Hyderabad.

ART TREASURES

Senor Suner and the French Ambassador, M. Pietri, have signed a reciprocal agreement between Spain and France for interchange of art treasures. France has actually already returned a number of Spanish works of art, among them the famous bronze 'Lady of Elche' in anticipation of the agreement.

WAR TIME SPORT IN ENGLAND

British sport reclaimed some peace-time prominence with first class cricket, athletics and lawn tennis providing well-earned recreation for both athletes and spectators, the majority of whom are serving in the Armed Forces or Civil Defence, says *Reuter* in a message dated July 19.

About 80 Internationals, many of them Olympic Games runners, participated in a charity contest, in which Armed Forces beat Civil Defence by 95 points to 80.

Corporal Sidney Wooderson, holder of the half mile and mile world records competed in the mile with a badly strained Achilles tendon heavily bandaged and finished fourth of the nine starters. The winner was Corporal Alfred Littler of the Royal Air Force, his time being 4 mins. 23 4/5 secs.

Lieut. Holmes, a British Olympic runner, won the 100 yards in 10 1/10 secs. and the 220 yards in 23 1/10 secs. and finally broke the tape a third time when he finished first for the Armed Forces in the relay race.

The outstanding feature of the Lawn Tennis Tournament in aid of the Red Cross was the match between Mrs. Menzies, formerly Miss Kay Stammers, and Miss Jean Nicoll. Though lacking Mrs. Menzies' experience and court-craft, Miss Nicoll countered efficiently and by forceful driving won the first set at 8-6.

Mrs. Menzies led 1-0 in the second set when play was unavoidably stopped.

The pioneers of war-time cricket, London Counties and a British Empire XI, figured in a drawn game at Lord's London Counties, scored 194 and British Empire 84 for four.

O'REILLY'S RECORD

In the Sydney first-grade premiership, W. J. O'Reilly, Australia's greatest bowler, headed the bowling averages for the eighth time this season, a record not even remotely approached. He took 46 wickets at an average of 8'2.

Arthur Morris, this season's find as a batsman, had the best batting average, 80'9 for 15 innings. He also got into the N. S. W. eleven. His aggregate of 890 runs was also the highest.

BRAND-NEW EXPLOSIVE

A brand-new explosive developed by the United States may be made available to Britain, according to Mr. W. H. P. Blandy, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance.

Testifying before the House of Representatives' Naval Committee recently, Mr. Blandy stated that the United States Navy plans to construct a complete new 70 million dollars factory for the manufacture of this explosive.

Mr. Blandy declined to amplify his statement apart from saying that production would begin within 12 or 13 months and would serve the United States Army and Navy and possibly British. He also revealed that shortage of armour was at present bottle-necking United States warship construction.

ILLUMINATED TYPE-WRITER ROLLER

An illuminated typewriter roller recently placed on the market simplifies the problem of cutting mimeograph stencils. Made of transparent plastic and lighted by a six-watt fluorescent tube mounted in a special fixture, the new roller illuminates the stencil from beneath, so that each letter becomes easily visible as it is cut. According to the manufacturer, the roller will last for the life of the machine, maintaining its original smooth surface indefinitely, since the type cannot indent the plastic—a fact that also makes it possible to type large numbers of regular carbon copies.

PRISMATIC GLASS AND OPAL SHADES

As a result of inquiries instituted, it has been established that prismatic glass and opal shades for use aboard ships can be manufactured in India.

Arrangements have been made by the Supply Department for orders to be placed by the shipbuilding firms for their manufacture.

RADIO ENGINEERING

The Government of Bengal have created two scholarships to be awarded this year for training Bengalees in Radio Engineering at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The scholarships are valued at Rs. 45 each per month and one of them is reserved for a Bengalee Muslim.

FILM CHAMBER'S DEMANDS

A deputation of the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce waited on Mr. J. F. Sheehy, Member, Central Board of Revenue, Government of India, on Thursday July 17, in the office of the Commissioner for Income-tax, Madras.

The deputationists explained to the Member the difficulties experienced by film producers, distributors and exhibitors in respect of the present method of assessment of income-tax on films and requested him to introduce such rules of assessment as may least affect their interests.

In the matter of depreciation on the written down value allowed in case of articles used for picture production and exhibition, the deputationists asked for allowance of a higher percentage than what is being obtained now.

Thirdly, they requested that Government may be pleased to exempt from income-tax contributions made in aid of the war fund.

Mr. Sheehy gave a patient hearing to deputationists and promised to give his consideration to the representation made.

AUXILIARY OF FILM ADVISORY BOARD

An Auxiliary of the Film Advisory Board has been set up, says a Press Note, with effect from April 1, 1941. Its functions will be:

1. In co-operation with the Film Advisory Board to receive and distribute within Bengal and such other areas as may be allotted to it films of all kinds produced by or on behalf of the Film Advisory Board; and

2. by arrangement with the Film Advisory Board to make suitable for exhibition in its area films produced by the Film Advisory Board.

The headquarters of the Auxiliary will be at Calcutta.

AMERICAN FILM POLL

After an absence of two years from screen, Katharine Hepburn has won the award of the New York Film Critics for 1940's Best Screen Performance—won it as a result of her work in 'The Philadelphia Story'.

TEA CARS IN THE DESERT

A slogan in this war is "Wherever there are troops there are tea cars". Today a fleet of more than 400 of these tea cars cover the whole of Britain. There are several serving in Iceland. When the B. E. F. was in France, there were tea cars everywhere and since the war has flared up in Egypt's Western Desert, they have been hard at it behind the fighting lines. A Y. M. C. A. worker, who was one of the first to reach the desert area with a tea car, wrote as follows: "Specially equipped for desert service, the tea cars were given an amazing welcome wherever they went. I never imagined that a cup of tea could be so reviving until, in broiling heat and with my throat full of sand, I drank a toast to victory with the Colonial troops."

MOTORING ON BAD ROADS

Madras Presidency stands first as far as bad roads are concerned.

This unenviable tribute was paid to our roads by Mr. Sushil Ch. Ghose, an Engineer of the Calcutta Corporation, who has just completed an All-India tour in his self-driven car. He covered 6,480 miles and travelled practically whole of India excepting North-West India within two months.

In an interview to the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, Mr. Ghose said the roads in India outside Behar and U. P. were not generally suitable for motoring. The Agra-Bombay Trunk Road and the roads from Bombay to Bangalore were awful.

LIGHT CAR

America made another entry into the light car field when it was recently announced that the Crosmobile will be marketed soon in all important overseas countries. Although the car is new as regards export, its manufacturer has an accepted name among importers of American merchandise. It is built by a division of the Crosley Corporation of Cincinnati, U. S. A., whose Crosley radios and Sheldor refrigerators have been sold on a world-wide scale for many years. Several changes have been made in the design and appearance of the car since it was first introduced on the American market. It is the lightest car offered by an American manufacturer.

AEROPLANES IN ANCIENT INDIA

In the *Modern Review* Mr. T. V. Subrahmanyam writes that aeroplanes which were then known as Vimanas did exist in Ancient India. The writer gives some instances which are interesting:

In the Ramayana, the Rakshasa king of Lanka, Ceylon, Ravana, is said to have possessed a beautiful vimana by name Pushpaka. It is in this vimana that he carried away Sita, when on the way he had to encounter in the sky with the mighty vulture, Jatayu. It is in the same vehicle that Sri Rama returned from Ceylon to Ayodhya (Oudh) after slaying Ravana in a battle. It is said that the Pushpaka (vimana) carried back not only Sri Rama and his wife but the whole of the Vanara army. Think of its carrying capacity.

In the Mahabharata there are frequent references to hordes of aeroplanes clouding the sky and watching the battles and fights below on the terra firma. There are no records, however, to show that these aeroplanes were employed for raiding or bombarding; they were simply pleasure-cruisers of the air.

In the same work there is an interesting anecdote of a Gandharva (superman) carrying away as captives all the Duryodhanaites (Hundred Princes) in his vimana. On his way through air the captives cried out for refuge and hearing their cries, Arjuna, the famous archer, is said to have stopped the course of the vimana with a single arrow.

The beauty with regard to this vimana is that with the hit of the arrow it did not fall to the ground, as modern ones do, but only ceased to proceed further.

In the Bhagavata also there are many descriptions of vimanas and flying chariots. All are known for their great speed and carrying capacity.

BRITAIN'S GROWING AIR STRENGTH

The British Air Minister, Sir Archibald Sinclair, described in a speech recently how Britain's air strength was being constantly built up.

He said that the number of Air Training Corps units formed now amounted to 1,340, with a total strength of 190,000 cadets. There were about 5,000 commissioned men accepted for service and 740 units had been affiliated to R. A. F. stations.

SELECTION OF AIR PILOTS

The Nawab of Chhatari is appointed Chairman of the Committee for the selection of pilots for the Indian Air Force and Civil Aviation training scheme.

HOSIERY INDUSTRY IN U. P.

The development of the hosiery industry in the United Provinces is set out at length in a survey issued by the Industries and Commerce Department. The industry occupies quite an important place in the economic life of the province as, besides giving employment to a large number of workers, it consumes 1,698,000 lbs. of yarn valued at Rs. 11,20,000 and the value of goods produced exceeds Rs. 20 lakhs in a year.

AIR-RAID SUITS OF FIRE-PROOF CLOTH

New York style experts are turning from spring fashions to air-raid clothes. The latest creations have pointed hoods to protect the face and are made of fire-proof cloth. For protection against shrapnel fragments, plates of one quarter inch thick plastic can be slipped into pockets in the lining to cover the chest, back, and mid-section. The plastic plates weigh about fifteen pounds as compared to fifty pounds for an equivalent protection of metal. The suits are loose-fitting and designed for warmth.

SUGAR REFINING FACTORIES

Sugar refined from gur in India during 1941 is estimated to be 42,700 tons as against the actual production of 29,600 tons in 1940. The number of factories refining gur is estimated to be 10. The quantity of gur melted is estimated at 73,700 tons against the actual figure of 50,800 tons in the previous year. The percentage recoveries of sugar and molasses are estimated to be 57.94 and 32.15 respectively, as against the actual recoveries of 58.26 and 31.10 in the previous year.

ANTI-GAS FABRICS

Anti-gas fabrics made from indigenous materials at the Alipore Government Test House have in some respects been proved to be better than imported ones. These are much cheaper than the latter which cost Rs. 2-4 per yard. The oil skin industry, oil cloth and resin-pregnated cloth industries are likely to be developed in this country as a result of these new formulae of proofing being made public. An order has already been received for 22 lakhs of yards of this cloth.

CANAL WATER FOR IRRIGATION

The Government of C. P. has issued a Press Note impressing upon the public need for economy in the use of water from the Mahanadi and Tandula canals, in the course of which it says:

During the last ten years, when the average area under agreement under the Mahanadi and Tandula canals was only 2,00,148 acres, water was let out according to the full extent demanded by the cultivators without considering whether so much was really necessary as the supply of water available was always greatly in excess of the demand. Owing to the prolonged drought from the end of August to the middle of October, 1940, and the drastic reduction in the water rate for the irrigation of rice, the area under agreement has now gone up from 2,18,847 acres to 3,45,942 acres.

DAIRY INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Substantial increase in the agricultural and dairy production of the Farms, a satisfactory number of students attending the courses started at the Institute, an increase in the volume of research in dairying and dairy technology and improvements in the milking stock of the Institute are some of the features of the Annual Report of the Imperial Dairy Department for the year ending June 1940. The Report deals with the activities of the offices of the Director of Dairy Research and of the Imperial Dairy Expert, and of the Imperial Dairy Institute, Bangalore, and the Milk Depot, Wellington.

BURMA LAND PURCHASE ACT

The Burma Land Purchase Act, as recently passed by the Burma Legislature, has received the Governor's assent.

Introduced by U Saw, the then Forest Minister and now Chief Minister, nearly two years ago, the Act, which provides for compulsory purchase of agricultural land for distribution among landless peasants provoked considerable agitation in Indian circles.

The Purchase Act, the Tenancy Act and the Land Alienation Act are regarded as the three chief land legislations in Burma after separation.

ANTI-FASCIST COUNCIL

The constitution of an anti-Fascist All-India Trade union council to assist the world democratic alliance against Fascism and achieve effective and conscious participation of workers in war efforts in this country was decided upon at a conference recently.

Among the unions represented were the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workers' Union, the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, the Dock Workers' Union, the Parsi Textile Union, the Mint Workers' Union and the Municipal Workers' Union.

The Conference passed a resolution constituting themselves into a provincial committee to work to achieve the above objects.

INCREASE IN JUTE MILL WORKERS' WAGES

It is announced that the I. J. M. A. Committee have unanimously decided to recommend to members that for the month of June and until further notice, an allowance of one rupee per month should be given to all jute mill workers, irrespective of wages earned. This is the second increment that has been given to the workers since the outbreak of the war, an increase of 10 per cent. in wages having been granted in November, 1939. It is estimated that the new allowance will cost the mills about three lakhs of rupees per month.

WAGE INCREASE

The Management of the Madura Mills at Madura, Ambasamudram and Tuticorin, have granted a wage increase which may be revoked in bad times, of one rupee monthly for adult workers and eight annas for half-timers with effect from July 1.

They have also resumed payment from July 1, of Rs. 10,000 monthly to the Mills Workers' Co-operative Stores, Madura Rs. 5,000; Ambasamudram Rs. 3,000 and Tuticorin Rs. 2,000 to be continued so long as the need exists.

MILL STRIKE IN CALCUTTA

Following the extension of the system of checking work, about 12,000 workers of the Anglo-India group of four mills in Jagatdal within the Barrackpore subdivision in 24-Parganas struck work on the afternoon of July 15.

GENERAL

INDIAN CHRISTIAN REGIMENT

A deputation of Indian Christians led by Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh and consisting of the Lord Bishop of Lahore, Dewan Bahadur S. P. Singh, Registrar, Punjab University, Prof. Ahmed Shah, M.L.C. (U. P.), and Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram, General Secretary, All-India Council of Indian Christians, waited on General A. B. Haig, Adjutant-General in India at Simla and emphasised the urgent necessity of recruitment of an Indian Christian Regiment in the regular army on an All-India basis. General Haig gave a most sympathetic bearing to the deputation.

INDIAN SHOE-MAKING

"Evolution of Indian Shoemaking" by Mr. John F. Bartos, Managing-Director, Bata Shoe Company, India, gives a record of the progress of the industry from the ancient times to this day. The brochure, which is very well illustrated, shows the marvellous progress made in this industry by the world's leading manufacturing firm in shoe-making. As one goes through its pages, it looks as if every one in India will in a short time be provided with a footwear at a cheap cost.

PRAISE FOR INDIAN TROOPS

General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson commanding the troops in Palestine and Syria has sent word to the Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, General Sir Claude Auchinleck, especially commanding the work of the Jammu and Kashmir Mountain Artillery, Indian States forces, in the battle for Damascus.

This artillery company has already done sterling work in the East African campaign, particularly at Cheren.

STRIKES IN AMERICA

The frequent strikes in American factories handling large defence orders have been a puzzle to many people. President Roosevelt is determined to put a stop to them. The American Senate has already approved of legislation authorizing the President to seize defence plants in cases of threatened failure of production. In one case, the President asked the troops to take charge of a factory.

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.

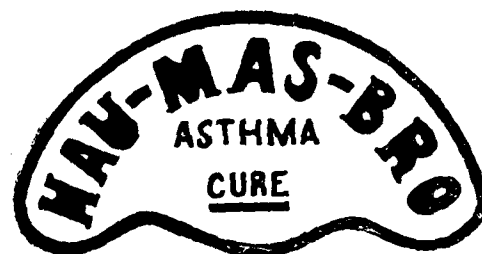
(ESTABLISHED IN 1906)

'United India Life Building', Esplanade, MADRAS.

Post Box No. 281.

Telegrams: "UNITED".

Branches and Agencies throughout India, Burma,
Ceylon and Malaya.



Doctors used to differ as to whether ASTHMA could be permanently removed or not. Those who prescribe HAU-MAS-BRO are in no doubt and their number is increasing rapidly.

HAU-MAS-BRO

is no longer a new untried remedy. Its efficacy is well established by the testimony of grateful patients who have been cured and stayed cured after years of suffering. If you suffer from ASTHMA or kindred complaints ask your chemist for HAU-MAS-BRO.

In 2 oz. 4 oz and special hospital (16 oz) sizes.
A trial outfit sent on receipt of 6 annas in stamps.

LIVERTONE

(A Hau-Mas-Bro Laboratories' Product)

This popular digestive and liver tonic, revitaliser and blood enricher is another of the Quality Products issued from the Hau-Mas-Bro Laboratories. There is no better remedy for Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Poor Blood, Brain Fag, Depression and lack of Vitality. A course of LIVERTONE strengthens and tones up the nerve cells, removes poisonous waste matter from the system, purifies and enriches the blood and produces a healthy and active habit both in mind and body.

Ask your chemist for

LIVERTONE

(A Hau-Mas-Bro Laboratories' Product)

Sample sent on receipt of 4 annas in stamps.

KING COCOANUT OIL

A ROYAL TOILET REQUISITE

This is another of the Quality Products of the HAU-MAS BRO LABORATORIES. Its regular use cleanses and cools the scalp, promotes the growth, trains straggling and unruly hair and renders it smooth, lustrous, beautiful and healthy under all conditions. KING COCOANUT OIL (a Hau-Mas-Bro Laboratories' Product) is free from all chemical adulterants such as menthol etc. which are frequently added to produce an artificial feeling of coolness. It is an entirely vegetable oil, its stimulating and cooling properties are inherent in the oil itself and it is delicately perfumed with the odour of choice fresh flowers.

Ask for

KING COCOANUT OIL

of the above laboratories and refuse all substitutes.

Sample sent on receipt of 9 pies in stamps.

All the above are Quality Products from the HAU-MAS-BRO LABORATORIES. In case of any difficulty in procuring, please refer to

FRUGTNEIT & CO.,
1, Crooked Lane (Esplanade), CALCUTTA.

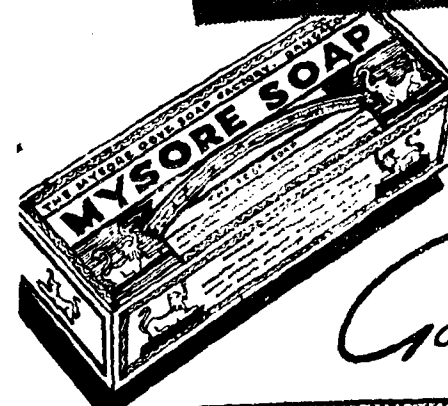
April '42.

The DHOBIS' FRIEND

EVERYWHERE



Is Mysore Soap. Mysore Soap saves time, labour and clothes. It washes in hot, cold or warm water. Try Mysore Soap and you will see for yourself that clothes get so much cleaner, when washed with this soap.



MYSORE SOAP

(WASHING)

Government Soap Factory, BANGALORE

U. F.

MODERNISE

YOUR HOMES, OFFICES AND STORES
WITH

CANEC

HARDBOARD
TEMPERED
& STANDARD

Smooth as Glass.
The Miracle Board for
all modern uses.
White-ant Proof.
Water and Fire resisting.

CANEC

TERMITE-PROOF
INSULATION

For thermal insulation &
Acoustical correction.
Ensures cold weather com-
fort on Summer Days.
For COOL, QUIET In-
teriors.

BEAVER-BOARD

In modern colours.
For Ceilings, Panelling &
colourful Interior Deco-
ration.

SOLE AGENTS:

CURZON & CO.,

The Largest Furnishing House in Southern India.
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

'Phone: 3830.

'Grams: "CURZONCO"

Branch at WEST MASI STREET, MADURA.

Try



ORCHARD FRUITS

AND

HEALTH FRUITS

Finely flavoured, each sweet is
wrapped separately and hygienically

THE BEST FOR CHILDREN.

PARRY & CO., LTD.,

MADRAS.

My father's buying me a
DEFENCE SAVINGS CERTIFICATE
IS YOURS?



Mar. '42.

**SUBSCRIBE TO
AND ADVERTISE IN
THE TRAVANCORE INFORMATION**

A profusely illustrated and attractively got up Monthly published in the first week of every month by the DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION, for the Government of Travancore.

Annual Subscription	Rs. 3 (Inland).
	Rs. 5-13 (Foreign).
Single Copy	... Annas 4.

AWAIT

THE SPECIAL ANNUAL NUMBER (To be published in October 1941), will contain contributions by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dr. C. R. Reddy, St. Nihal Singh, Dr. J. H. Cousins, Dr. Stella Kramrisch, Major Sardar K. M. Panikkar and others.

Profusely illustrated with colour and monochrome plates.

PRICE ANNAS 8 only. Book Your Copy Now.

Address:—

**THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION,
TRIVANDRUM.**

Feb. '42.

BOOKS FOR ALL

STUDY THIS LIST MONTHLY

BABU PICHE LAL IN EUROPE

SECOND EDITION,

(BY THE AUTHOR OF "WARRIORS SHIPS AND SHIPS")

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. Rs. 2-8.

COMPANIONS

FEATHERED, FURRED AND SCALED,

By C. H. DONALD, F.Z.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. Rs. 2-44.

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. Rs. 2-4.

THE PRESIDENCY TOWNS INSOLVENCY ACT

(SECOND EDITION)

By DANIEL CHAMBER, 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. 5.

By V. P. P. Rs. 5-8.

TIDE TABLES FOR INDIAN PORTS

MAJOR SERIES,

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.

Prepared under the Direction of the Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Price Rs. 8 each.

By V. P. P. Rs. 8-8.

TIDE TABLES FOR PORT OF BOMBAY

(APOLLO BUNDER)

Price Rs. 12 each.

By V. P. P. Rs. 1.

"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. Rs. 2-4.

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. Rs. 2-8.

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. 1-8.

By V. P. P. Rs. 1-11.

JOHN'S RHYMES OF INDIA

THIRD EDITION,

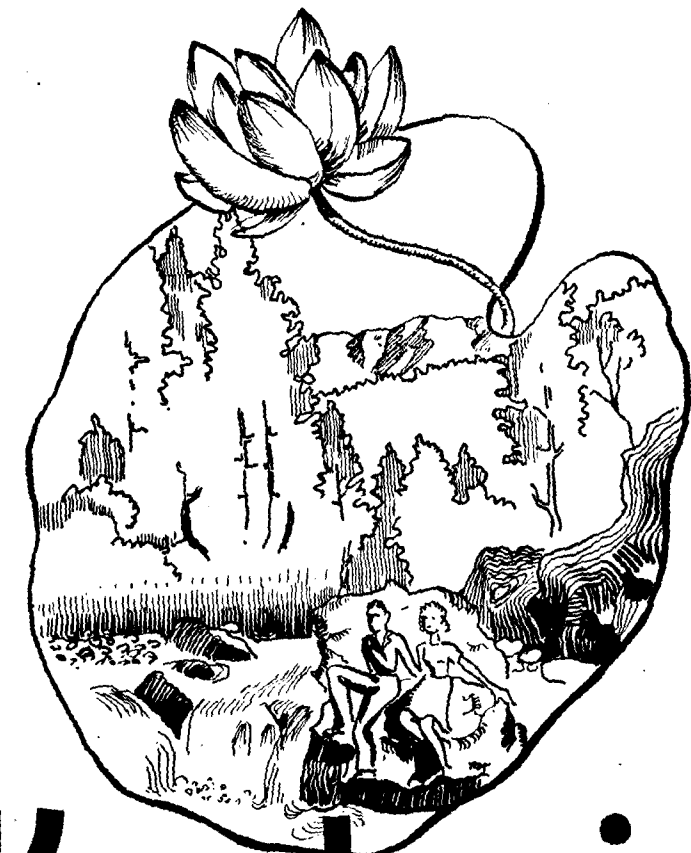
By M. & C. ELGER.

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. Rs. 2-5.

**THE TIMES OF INDIA PRESS
BOMBAY**



Kashmir

To wander through valleys filled with the music of running waters and the song of a choir of birds, to gaze at mountain tops half seen through the feathery branches of fir trees is to find romance worthy of the land of the Lotus.

TRAVEL PARTICULARS FROM: DIRECTOR, VISITOR'S-BUREAU, SRINAGAR, OR FROM TOURIST AGENCIES.

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—		Rs.	A.	MOFUSSIL (WITH POSTAGE)—		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.

**INDIA'S DEFENDERS**

INDIAN ARMY WITH THE NEW LIGHT MACHINE-GUN

To protect their own country lakhs of Indians have joined the new Indian Army. Most of their equipment is made in India, except some of the more modern weapons.

The Buckingham & Carnatic Mills have placed the whole of their khaki production at the disposal of the Defence Services.

Until Peace is won the Mills will be able to serve their civilian customers with only very limited quantities of the usual variety of Fine Shirtings, Patent Anti-crease and other cotton Suitings.

BUCKINGHAM & CARNATIC MILLS

MADRAS

Managing Agents: BINNY & CO. (MADRAS) LTD.



May '42.

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 ... RS. 3-8
HALF YEARLY ... RS. 2-0

WANTED SALE AGENTS

Ex.

RAMAKRISHNA-VIVEKANANDA LITERATURE

LIFE OF SRI RAMAKRISHNA

A comprehensive, chronological account of the Master's wonderful life—the only authorised edition of its kind in English.
Pp. 617, Profusely Illustrated.

Price Rs. 4.

THE LIFE OF RAMAKRISHNA

By Romain Rolland. Translated into English from the original French.

Price Rs. 3-8.

TEACHINGS OF SRI RAMAKRISHNA

A classified collection of sayings, parables, etc.

Price Rs. 1-12.

THE LIFE OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

By Eastern and Western Disciples.
Complete in Two Parts.
Demy 8vo. Pp. 500 each Volume.

Price Each Volume Rs. 4.

WORKS OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

Raja-Yoga, Rs. 1-4; Jnana-Yoga, Rs. 1-12.

Lectures from Colombo to Almora, Rs. 2-8.

Letters of Swami Vivekananda, Rs. 2-4.

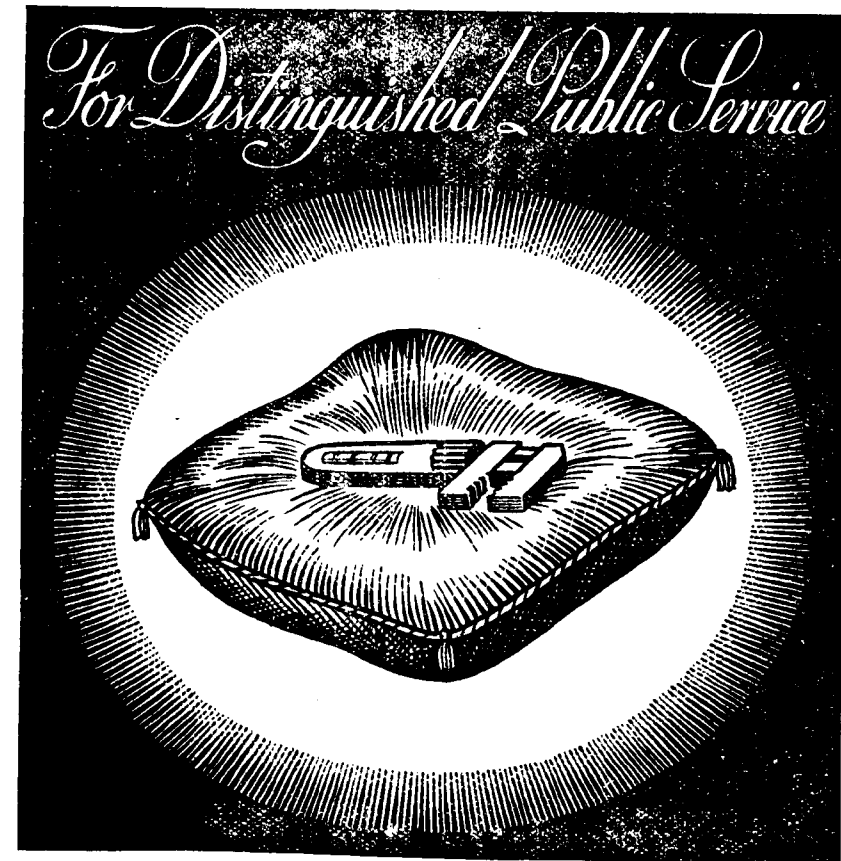
Chicago Addresses, As. 4. Practical Vedanta, As. 10.

Essentials of Hinduism, As. 8. Etc. Etc.

For a detailed Catalogue, please apply to the Manager:—

ADVAITA ASHRAMA, 4, Wellington Lane, CALCUTTA.

Ex.



In factory and workshop, in the hands of a million workmen, this humble tool plays its part. Men have learnt to depend upon it. It is as vital to the workman as to the gigantic machine he controls.

Steel—the metal of mighty strength—is always used because it means strength and reliability.

ALWAYS—EVERYWHERE—STEEL FOR STRENGTH

ISSUED BY THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD. HEAD SALES OFFICE : 102A, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

T. N. 1730

[AUGUST 1941

BIRTH CONTROLEPOCH MAKING DISCOVERY, ORIENTAL HERBS
EFFICACY.

Greatest men of the world are thinking of this problem. Educated men and women of progressive countries, eager to limit their family by effective Birth Control. After years' researches we have discovered such a herbal remedy which so long worn by a lady shall prevent conception. Harmless. Safe, Sure and Scientific. One amulet will run a whole life. Opinions from Far and Near. Free Literature on request.

BIRTH CONTROL, Rs. 3.**Other Renowned Herbal Remedies**

Youth Diseases .. Rs. 5 (Nervous Debility, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea.)	Gout & Rheumatism Rs. 5
Female Diseases .. Rs. 4	Skin Diseases .. Rs. 4
Fever .. Rs. 3	Love Quarrel .. Rs. 6
Bad Liver & Bowel Complaints .. Rs. 2.	Hysteria .. Rs. 4
N.B.—Wanted Agents for unrepresented areas outside India.	Female Barrenness, Rs. 4

EASTERN WONDERS,
53-A, Satish Mukherjee Road, Kalighat,
CALCUTTA.
Aug. '41.

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.

Prayers, Praises and Psalms

Text in Devanagari and English Translation.
SELECTIONS FROM

THE VEDAS, UPANISHADS, EPICS, GITA,
PURANAS, AGAMAS, TANTRAS, KAVYAS AND THE
WRITINGS OF THE GREAT ACHARYAS & OTHERS

FOREWORD BY
MAHATMA GANDHI
UNIFORM WITH ABOVE

Valmiki Ramayana
The Mahabharata
Srimad Bhagavata

In the condensed versions of these three
handsome uniform volumes of the Great Triad,
the thread of the main story is presented
clearly together with the best portions of
the dialogues and the essence of the
discourses, unburdened by the big digressions.

FOUR UNIFORM VOLUMES. Price Rs. 1-4 each.
To Subs. of the Indian Review, Re. One each.
Foreign 2sb. each. Postage 8d. each.

Foreign orders must be accompanied
with remittance.

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

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

Sankara's Select Works

Sanskrit Text and English Translation
By MR. S. VENKATARAMANAN, B.A.

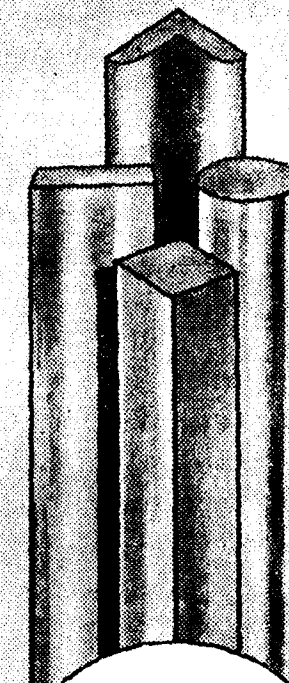
CONTENTS: Hymn to Hari; The Ten-Versed
Hymn; Hymn to Dakshinamurti; Direct
Realisation; The Century of Verses; Know-
ledge of Self; Commentary on the Text;
Definition of one's own Self.

"The whole of the national genius awoke
once more in Sankaracharya * * * His own
poems have something of their classical beauty
and vigour and his books may almost be
described as chains of quotations from the
most piercing and comprehensive sentences
of the Upanishads, to which he has contri-
buted links and rivets * * * Poems whose
grandeur makes them unmistakable, even to the
foreign and unlearned ear."—Sister Nivedita.

"His (Sankara's) philosophy stands forth
complete, needing neither a before nor an after.
It has a self-justifying wholeness characteristic
of works of art."—Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

Rs. Two. To Subs. of "I. R." Re. 1-3 as.
Foreign Three Shillings. Postage 9d.

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

Specify

Unique
**SUPERIOR
QUALITY**

The present day
demands on industry
are increasingly heavy,
production must be
maintained at all costs.
Iron and Steel there-
fore assume greater
importance than ever.

SPECIFY Mysore Iron
and Steel for your next
job.

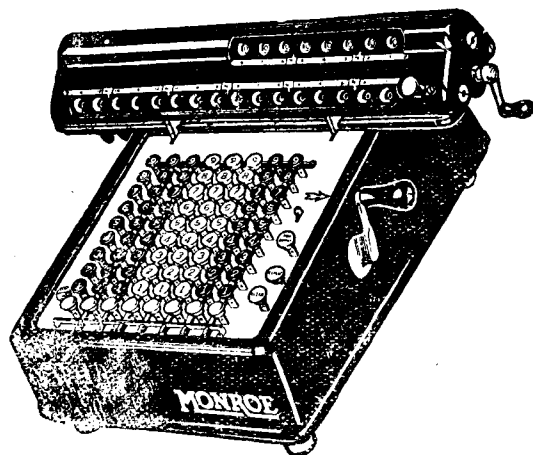
The
MYSORE
IRON & STEEL
WORKS
BHADRAVATI

Branch Sales Offices:

111, Mount Road
MADRAS

Lakshmi Building
Sir Pheroze Shah Mehta Road, Fort
BOMBAY

Mahalaxmi Mansion
James Street
SECUNDERABAD



Mar. '42.

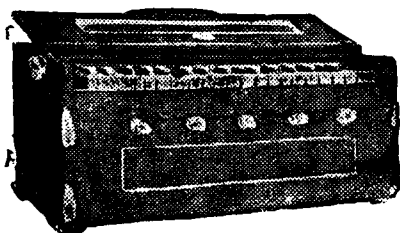
GET MECHANICAL ACCURACY BY USING THE MONROE

High Speed Adding Calculator,
It ADDS—SUBTRACTS—MULTIPLIES—DIVIDES
Needs no skilled operator. Can be learnt in
ten minutes.

For prices and particulars apply to :—
BLACKWOOD BRYSON & COMPANY LIMITED,
MOUNT ROAD, 'Phone 3645 MADRAS.
Also at :—Bangalore, Cochin, Colmbatore, Madura,
Trichinopoly and Bezwada.

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. SHAW LTD., **C. C. SAHA Ltd.,**
5/1, Dharamtola Street, 170, Dharamtola Street,
CALCUTTA.

Aug. '41.

Be Indian. Buy Indian.

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Use always KERALA SOAPS



Oct. '41.

RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY HIS LIFE, WRITINGS AND SPEECHES

Ram Mohan Roy was the pioneer of modern India in many directions and this is the first attempt to collect under one cover his voluminous writings. They deal with religion, social reform, politics, education, law and administration. The volume ends with his own modest autobiography which he wrote at the request of an English friend.

Price Rs. 8. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

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

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.

Aug. '41.

HINDU ETHICS

By **BABU GOVINDA DAS**

It is a great satisfaction that this work has been completed under the immediate guidance of Sir. Ganganatha Jha who has not only revised the copy and passed the proofs but also written an invaluable Foreword. Another striking feature



BABU GOVINDA DAS

of this important work is the introduction from the pen of Babu Bhagvan Das, the author's learned brother, who has written with exceptional knowledge and authority on the subject of Hindu Ethics. The book is invaluable to legislators and also to social and religious reformers.

A companion volume to the author's well known book on Hinduism, it is critical of current Hindu beliefs and lays down lines along which reform should proceed.

United India and Indian States:—'One of the most thought-provoking books on the subject.'
The Mahratta:—'Undoubtedly well worth being read by thinkers and social reformers.'

Price Rs. Two. To Subscribers of the *Indian Review*, Re. 1-8.
G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS, ESPLANADE, MADRAS.



DR. GANGANATHA JHA

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.)

CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES

1885 TWO HANDSOME UNIFORM VOLUMES 1934

FIRST SERIES FROM 1885 TO 1910 AND SECOND SERIES FROM 1911 TO 1934.

INDEXED AND CLOTH BOUND. Rs. 4 each.

The Hindusthan Review :—"A perusal of the speeches serves to give a connected political history of the times and reveal the increasing complexities of the political problems. They form an interesting historical record of the politics of the country, with a good deal of creative criticism of the present-day problems."

The Servant of India :—"These *** pages of choice and select reading would supply the necessary inspiration to Indian readers and the necessary instruction to European and American readers. It is a most valuable reference book."

The Official History of the Congress :—"The gratitude of the Public is due to this enterprising and patriotic firm—forerunners in the field of national literature—for this act of additional service to Indian Nationalism done in the 'Jubilee' year of the Congress."

The Madras Mail :—"These addresses deserve to be recorded and read for their historical value. The Congress has advanced very far from the ideals and methods advocated in these addresses. But as in the case of countries so with institutions, the historical background is necessary for the understanding of the present and for working intelligently for the future."

PRICE RUPEES FOUR each. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", Rs. 3-8 each.

Foreign 6sh. each. Postage 1sh. 6d. each.

☞ All Foreign Orders must be accompanied with remittance.
Books will not be sent by the C. O. D. system.

Freedom and Culture

BY SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN

SPALDING PROFESSOR OF EASTERN RELIGIONS AND ETHICS (OXFORD).

The contents are mainly from Sir S. Radhakrishnan's Convocation addresses to the Andhra Mysore, Punjab, Lucknow, Nagpur and Allahabad Universities. Indeed, the addresses cover a wide field dealing with problems of individual and collective life such as Universities and National Life, Training for Leadership, The Spirit of Youth, Education and the New Democracy, Democracy and Dictatorship, A New Social Order and The Responsibility of the Intellectuals. In these addresses Sir S. Radhakrishnan stresses the need for real Freedom and true Culture.

Price Re. One. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", Rs. 12.

Foreign 1sh. 6d. Postage 8d.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR

THE HEART OF HINDUSTHAN

A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES. "An admirable survey and interpretation of Eastern thought." CONTENTS: The Heart of Hinduism, The Hindu Idea of God, The Hindu Dharma, Islam and Indian Thought, Hindu Thought and Christian Doctrine, Buddhism, and Indian Philosophy.

Price Re. One. To Subscribers of the *Indian Review*, Rs. 12.
Foreign 1sh. 6d. Postage 8d.

☞ Please note that all Foreign orders including those of Ceylon and F.M.S. must be accompanied with remittance. Books will not be sent by the C. O. D. system.

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

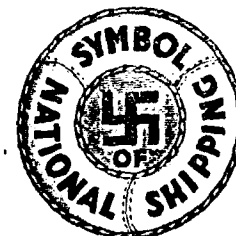
THE INDIAN REVIEW

19

[August 1941

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD

PIONEERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE



MANAGING AGENTS
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY

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, Rainagiri, Moosakazi, Vijadurg, Devgad, Malwan, Vengurla, Panjim.
Harbour Line :--Rewas, Dharamtar, Uran, Elephanta, Nahava.

For Particulars, Phone 30075, 6 Lines, 25061, 25303, 21770, 30915.

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.

SCINDIA HOUSE,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

Aug. '41.

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.

July '42.

PERFUMED CASTOR OIL

Prepared from highly refined pure
Castor Oil and Delicately Scented.



**PRESERVES, BEAUTIFIES
AND NOURISHES HAIR**



Dresses Unruly Hair
to Perfection.

Available in 4 oz. Phials

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY

Madras Agents :

N. DASAI GOWNDER & Co.,

41, Bunder Street.

U. F.



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
- (8) Render efficient service
after installation.

Sole Agents in India :—

Water Supply

Specialists, Ltd.,

Post Box 202,

1/173, Broadway,

Madras.

Sept. '41.

RUPEES FIVE

A YEAR'S INVESTMENT
IN

THE INDIAN REVIEW

Will bring you the Special December
Annual free and also twelve conse-
cutive Numbers of the "Indian
Review" month after month. It
will also enable you to get the
following books at special
concession prices :

Speeches and Writings of

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

M. MOHAN MALAVIYA

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3. (Three).

To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8 each.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE

INDIA'S SACRED SHRINES AND CITIES.
With Illustrations.

INDIAN JUDGES. 21 famous Judges.
FAMOUS PARSIS. Sketches of eminent Parsis.
EMINENT MUSSALMANS. Sketches of Muslim
Statesmen, Reformers, Politicians, etc.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS. Biographical sketches
of famous Indian Christians. With Portraits.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS. Sketches with an
account of their Researches. With Portraits.

INDIAN STATESMEN. Biographical Sketches
of Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States.

HINDUISM. By Babu Govinda Das.
INDIAN NATIONAL EVOLUTION. By Babu
Amvika Charan Mazumdar.

THE GOVERNANCE OF INDIA. By Babu
Govinda Das.

THE MISSION OF OUR MASTER. By Disciples
of Ramakrishna and Vivekananda

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3. (Three).

To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8 each.

GOKHALE'S SPEECHES. Rs. 4. To Subs. of
"I. R." Rs. 3-8.

GANDHI'S SPEECHES. Rs. 4. To Subs. of
"I. R." Rs. 3-8.

The December Annual of the *Indian Review*,
which contains articles by well-known writers
and which is priced Rupee One, is given
away free to those who remit Rs. 5 and
enrol as subscribers for the year 1941.

These 22 books which are sold to the
public for Rs. 68 are given away for Rs. 57
only to subscribers of the "*Indian Review*".
By becoming a subscriber to the "*Review*",
you have thus a clear saving of Rs. Twelve.

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



FELIX
Pearls

Because

Felix Pearls, the sensational discovery of Prof.
Dr. Petoe, Budapest, are the best genuine oral
hormone treatment which helped millions of
people to regain their lost vita-
lity speedily and to their entire SATISFACTION.

DON'T DESPAIR.

Every one who suffers from debility, sexual weakness,
headache, insomnia, loss of vigour, giddiness,
lowered virility, neurasthenia, must try a
course of FELIX PEARLS, the powerful revitalizing
hormone product.

IT'S YOUR CHANCE.

You will regret it all your life if you miss the
golden opportunity to regain lost youth, the
strength of your glands and supreme happiness.
A chance is lost so easily. Don't let it go by.
Try a course of Felix Pearls and thrill at the
confidence which immediate results will give you.

WITHIN 24 Hours.

Within twenty-four hours Felix Pearls show results.
The feeling of weakness disappears, the blood
circulates stronger, headaches and giddiness vanish,
you feel a new man.

POWER.

This wonderful hormone treatment will give you
the power you have been craving for. Men will
envy you, women adore you. The new feeling of
ease and thrilling health will make you success
in every walk of life.

Price per one Bottle of 100 pearls Rs. 15.

INDIAN FELIX PEARLS

Made from synthetic hormones guaranteed pure
from animal products. Indian pearls for religious
Hindus have the same effect within the same
time as Felix Pearls.

Price per one Bottle of 100 pearls Rs. 12.

Order by V.P.P.

If further information are needed
write for free book.

FELIX LABORATORIES DEPT. 7.
BOMBAY, P. Box 132.

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.M., 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.

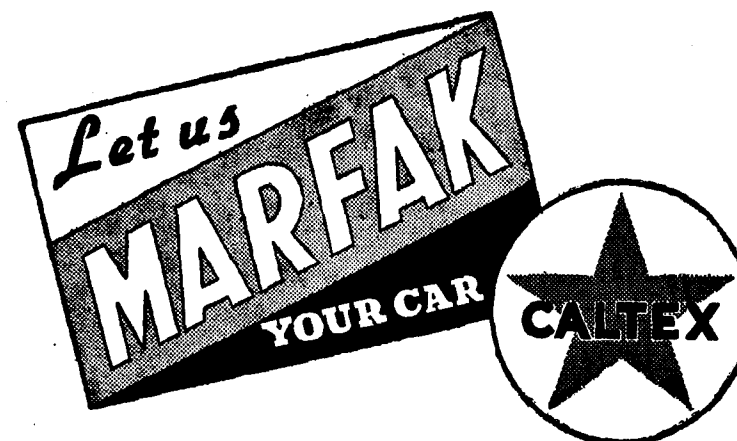
Re. 1-4 each. To Subscribers of the *Indian Review*, Re. One each.

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.



REMEMBER that Marfak is different from ordinary chassis greases. Most cars are lubricated every 1,000 miles. . . . but most greases won't stand up for that period—Marfak lasts twice as long as ordinary greases.

ASK YOUR NEAREST CALTEX DEALER



UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

FOR INVESTORS

We accept
FIXED DEPOSITS

@ 6% per annum
For one year.

FULL PARTICULARS
to be had in our

'MONTHLY SHARE
MARKET REPORT'

Annual fee Rs. 3.

SPECIMEN COPY FREE ON REQUEST.

WE DEAL IN ALL KINDS
OF MARKETABLE AND
NON-MARKETABLE
SHARES, GOVT. PAPERS,
STOCKS & SECURITIES,
DEBENTURES, ETC., ETC.

BENGAL SHARE DEALERS' SYNDICATE LTD.

Head Office :—3 & 4, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Branches and Agencies all over India.

Aug. '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. Devas 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.
Re. 1-8. To Subs. "I.R." Re. 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." As. 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." Re. 1-8.
INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. By
V. G. Kale. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.
LIFT IRRIGATION. By Alfred Chatterton. 2nd
Edn. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 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. Naresh Chunder Sen
Gupta, M.A., D.L. As. 8. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 6.
SAKUNTALA. By Kamala Sathianadhan. As. 6.
MATTERNYL. By Pt. Sitanath Tattvabhushan. 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.

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.

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 PSALMS. Text in Devana-
gari 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

SRI KRISHNA: His Life and Teachings. By
Mr. R. Sampatkumaran. As. 12. To Subs. of
"I.R." As. 10.
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. Dharma-
pala. 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 Poets' 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.
VALMIEI 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 illustra-
tions. 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.
EMINENT ORIENTALISTS: Indian, English, German,
French, etc. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

Why buy so many medicines
when one will do ?



This small pill in your pocket, in your
home, in travel, in sickness, in work and
in play will save your health, money and
a thousand worries.

ACHES
PAINS
INFECTIONS
INFLAMMATIONS
FLATULANCE
NAUSEA
ACIDITY
DYSPEPSIA
HURTS
CUTS
STINGS
BITES

CHOLERA
PLAGUE
TYPHOID
MALARIA
COLDS
COUGHS
SORETHROAT
INFLUENZA
HEADACHE
STOMACHACHE
TOOTHACHE
EARACHE

FEVERS
POISONS
EPIDEMICS
ACCIDENTS
COLIC
CHOLERA
DIARRHOEA
INDIGESTION
BOILS
ULCERS
ECZEMA
RINGWORM

AMRITDHARA

Note:—Messrs. Mahesa & Sons, Bhagalpur, have been appointed Sole Agents for
Amritdharma. Communication regarding Agency, etc. can also be made to them.

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.

Oct. '41.

PUBLISHED BY HEALFEE.

(144)

The Indian Review

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 42]

SEPTEMBER 1941:—DETAILED CONTENTS

[No. 9.

	PAGE		PAGE
THE JAPANESE MENACE		The Mysore Legislature	564
By Mr. H. S. TOWN	529	Mysore Iron Works	564
THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION		Short Wave Station for Mysore	564
By Mr. S. SATYAMURTHY	531	Yarn Control	565
THE DANGER TO INDIA		Child Marriage Restraint Act	565
By Mr. C. JINARAJADASA	533	Mr. G. Parameswaran Pillai	565
THE INDO-BURMA AGREEMENT	535	Administration of the State	565
RABINDRANATH TAGORE		Jail Advisory Board	565
By Mr. B. NATESAN	537	Help to Paper Factory	565
HINDU MARRIAGE LAW REFORM		Princes' Committee	566
By Mr. K. B. GAJENDRAGADKAR	539	Pension for Village Officers	566
THE ESSENTIALS OF LEADERSHIP		Irrigation Fund	566
By Mr. J. P. GUPTA, B.A., LL.B.	542	Bhopal	566
WAR & THE GILT-EDGED SECURITIES.		Jammu and Kashmir	566
By Mr. C. H. DIVANJI	545	The Princes' Chamber	566
HITLER YOUTH		Rajputana States	566
By Prof. P. L. STEPHEN	547	INDIANS OVERSEAS	
WHO BUILT THE QUTB MINAR?		Immigration Control Bill	567
By Dr. NANDALAL CHATTERJI	549	Indian Troops in Malaya	567
THE VEDAS AS LITERATURE		Indians in Burma	568
By Mr. V. NARAYANAN, M.A., B.L.	553	Indo-Burma Agreement	568
INDIAN AFFAIRS		Indian Soldiers in Africa	568
By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"	555	TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS	
FOREIGN AFFAIRS		Hindus and the Viceroy's Council	569
By "CHRONICLER"	558	Ship-building in India	570
DIARY OF THE MONTH	560	The Expansion of Hinduism	570
THE WORLD OF BOOKS		Soya Bean in Diet	571
Road Rail Transport	561	Thailand: The Land and its People	572
Sikh Ceremonies	561	War and Peace Aims	573
Memories of Motilal Ghose	562	Gandhiji and Non-violence	574
The Trial Celestial	562	Child and Cinema in India	574
Sexology of the Hindus	562	The Indian Dead-lock	575
Prakriyasarvasva	562	Simplicity and Civilisation	576
Eastern Lights	563	India's Natural Resources	576
Ramachandra and Zarathushtra	563	INDIA IN PERIODICALS	576
BOOKS RECEIVED	563	QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE	
INDIAN STATES		India and the War	577
New President of Council	564	Mr. Fielden on Congress Demand	577
Electric Power for Hyderabad	564	UTTERANCES OF THE DAY	
		Mr. Aney on Militarisation	578
		Rt. Hon. Jayakar on Pakistan	578



*Make your hair
gleam, like the soft lights in the
shimmering waters of the Shalimar
Extending our Greetings*

JABAKUSUM HAIR OIL

C. K. SEN & CO., LD.

Jabakusum House, CALCUTTA.

CONTENTS

Contd. from page 2)

	PAGE		PAGE
POLITICAL		CURRENCY AND BANKING	587
Mr. N. R. Sarkar's Prophecy ...	579	RAILWAYS	587
Premiers in the Defence Council ...	579	ART AND DRAMA	588
EDUCATIONAL		SPORT	588
Sir Maurice's Convocation Address ...	580	SCIENCE	589
The Proper Education ...	580	FILM WORLD	589
LEGAL		AUTOMOBILES	590
Security Prisoners ...	581	AVIATION	590
Bengal Court of Wards Bill ...	581	INDUSTRY	591
INSURANCE		AGRICULTURE	591
Distribution of Assets ...	582	LABOUR	592
Insuring Fat ...	582	GENERAL	592
TRADE AND FINANCE		PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS	
War Supplies ...	583	Mr. S. Satyamurthy ...	582
Camouflage Nets ...	583	Mr. C. Jinarajadasa ...	588
WOMEN'S PAGE		Rabindranath Tagore ...	587, 588
Women's Air Force ...	584	Lord Willingdon ...	580
Women's Task ...	584	Sir Frederick James ...	585
LITERARY	585		
PERSONAL	585		
MEDICAL	586		
HEALTH	586		

NALANDA YEAR-BOOK

AND

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA, 1941-42.

An Indian and International Annual

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

- WORLD** World statistics of Population, Production, Trade, Education, etc. etc. International Who's Who. Dictionary of Political and War terms. World Miscellany giving various information of general interest. The War of to-day. Various other information concerning principal countries of the World.
- BRITISH EMPIRE** History, Constitutions, The Dominions Area and Population of the members of British Empire.
- INDIA** Fuller details about India's people, production, education, legislature, constitution, Government, Legislature, Central and Provincial Government Directories, Education in India, Production, Co-operative Movement, Banking, Currency, India and War. India in 1940-41, the Year-Book. Special Articles by Experts. Who's Who in India.
- An Indispensable companion for Statesmen, Politicians, Administrators, Businessmen and Candidates for I.O.S., I.P.S., B.O.S., and other Public Service Commission Examinations.*
- Highly spoken of by Statesman, Amrita Bazar Patrika, Hindusthan Standard, Ananda Bazar Patrika, Calcutta; Hindu, Madras; Searchlight, Indian Nation and Hindusthan Review, Patna; and numerous other dailies, weeklies and monthlies all over India.
- Price Ordinary Edition Rs. 3. Special Edition Rs. 5. (Postage extra).

Obtainable from Swadeshmitran and Higginbotham Book Stalls in Madras Presidency, and principal Book-sellers all over India or direct from Nalanda Press, 204, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.

Sept. '41.

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.

U. F.

Natesan's National Biographies

Biographical and critical sketches of eminent Indians who have distinguished themselves in different walks of life together with copious extracts from their speeches and writings.

INDIAN JUDGES

CONTENTS:—Sir. T. Muthuswami Aiyar, Nanabbai Haridas, Dwarkanath Mitter, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Sir S. Subramania Aiyar, Sir V. Bashyam Iyengar, Badruddin Tyabji, Sir Gurudas Bannerjee, Sir P. C. Bannerjee, Sarada Charan Mitra, Sir Syed Amir Ali, K. T. Telang, Justice Mahmood, Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Sir N. Chandavarkar, Sir C. Sankaran Nair, V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Justice Shah Din, Sir Shadi Lal, Sir Abdur Rahim and Sir Asutosh Mukerjee.

INDIAN STATESMEN

CONTENTS:—Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jung Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangacharlu, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rau, Raja Sir T. Madhava Rau, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sir Seshiah Sastri, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmananddas, R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishankar Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, and Kishen Pershad.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS

CONTENTS:—K. M. Banerji, Rev. Lal Behari Day, Ramachandra. M. M. Datta, Rev. W. T. Sathianathan, Dr. Imam-ud-din, Nehemiah Goreh, K. C. Banerjee, Pandita Ramabhai, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swami-kannu Pillai, Narayan Vaman Tilak, Principal S. K. Rudra and Sadhu Sundar Singh.

EMINENT MUSSALMANS

CONTENTS:—Sir Syed Ahmed, Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Badruddin Tyabji, Rahimtulla Muhamed Sayani, Syed Mahmood, Syed Amir Ali, The Aga Khan, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Ali Imam, Syed Hasan Imam, Ajmal Khan, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Aftab Ahmad Khan, Syed Husain Bilgrami, Justice Shah Din, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Jinnah, Sir Abdur Rahim, The Rt. Hon. Hydari and the Ali Brothers.

FAMOUS PARSIS

CONTENTS:—J. Jeejeebhoy Banaji, Naoroji Ferdoonji, Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, S. S. Bengalee, Dadabhai Naoroji, K. R. Cama, J. N. Tata, Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir M. M. Bhownaggee, Malabari and Sir J. J. Modi.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS

CONTENTS:—Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, Sir Jagadish C. Bose, Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray, Dr. Sir C. V. Raman, Prof. Ramachandra and Srinivasa Ramanujam.

Price of each volume is Rs. 8. To Subs. of the "I. R.", Rs. 2-8.

Foreign 4sh. 6d. each. Postage 1sh. 6d. each.

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 "I.R." in advance. Foreign Subscriptions: Great Britain 12sh. (Twelve Shillings), U.S.A. 3 Dollars.

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

M. & S. M. RAILWAY.

BRAHMOTSAVAM

AT

TIRUPATI

(22nd to 30th September 1941)

Cheap Return Tickets will be issued to Tirupati from important stations on this Railway from 18th to 28th September, available for completion of return journey by midnight of the 3rd October 1941.

DASARA

AT

MYSORE

(22nd to 30th September 1941)

State Procession of His Highness the Maharajah ... 30-9-1941

Cheap Return Tickets will be issued to Mysore from important stations on this Railway from 19th to 30th September, available for completion of return journey by midnight of the 15th October 1941.

For further particulars, apply to the

CHIEF COMMERCIAL MANAGER,

PARK TOWN, MADRAS.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS IN THE "INDIAN REVIEW"

	PAGE		PAGE
Advaita Ashrama	... 12	Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	... 18
Amritadhara. INNER CONTENTS	... 1	Seller, L. H.	... 19
Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co.	4TH COVER	Sen & Co., C. K. INNER CONTENTS	8
Bangalore Mills. INNER CONTENTS	... 10	Sexual Science Bureau	... 16
Batlibai's Accountancy Institute,	READING MATTER ... 578	Shaw Ltd., M. L.	... 16
Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works	22	Simpson and General Finance Co.	INNER CONTENTS 12
Blackwood Bryson & Co.	... 16	Spencer & Co. Ltd. INNER CONTENTS	5
Buckingham & Carnatic Mills	... 11	Srivastava, T. S.	... 28
Caltex (India) Ltd.	... 28	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	... 8
Central Bank of India. READING MATTER	574	Times of India Press	... 6
Curzon & Co.	... 4	Titaghur Paper Mills Co. 8RD COVER.	
Eastern Wonders	... 18	Travancore Government	... 7
Free India	... 12	United India Life Assurance Co., Madras	1
Frugtnet & Co.	... 2	Water Supply Specialists	... 22
Gannon, Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.	... 18		
Hindusthan Standard	... 10		
India School of Accountancy, Calcutta	19		
Indian Bank. READING MATTER	... 575		
Kashmir Visitors' Bureau	... 9		
Kerala Soap Institute	... 16		
M. S. M. Ry. INNER CONTENTS	... 7		
Madras Mail	... 17		
Mahratta	... 18		
Mysore Government Soap Factory	... 8		
Mysore Iron and Steel Works	... 15		
Nalanda Year Book. INNER CONTENTS	4		
National Insurance Co. Ltd.	INNER CONTENTS ... 9		
Oriental Life Assurance Co. Ltd.	INNER CONTENTS ... 11		
Parry & Co., Ltd.	... 5		
Rama Vilas Service Ltd. (Radio)	... 21		
Richardson & Cruddas	INNER CONTENTS ... 15		
Roy & Co., S. C.	... 14		

ADVERTISEMENT RATES

(PER SINGLE INSERTION)

Full Page in front section	Rs. 35
Half " " "	Rs. 20
Full Page in back section	Rs. 25
Half " " "	Rs. 13
Quarter Page " " "	Rs. 8

For Cover Pages, Special Positions and for Contract Advertisements, write to

The Manager,
"INDIAN REVIEW",
ESPLANADE, MADRAS.

"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 and over.	Rs. 12,75,000,00 and over.	Rs. 2,45,000,00 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.

CALENDAR 1941

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
SUNDAY	... 5 12 19 26	... 2 9 16 23	80 2 9 16 23	... 6 13 20 27
MONDAY	... 6 13 20 27	... 3 10 17 24	81 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	... 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	... 6 13 20 27	81 8 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	80 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 ...

*Even in these difficult days it is a Credit
to be in fashion*

"LINETTE"

SUITINGS & DRESS FABRICS

ATTRACTION FOR BOTH LADIES & GENTLEMEN

AN ENTIRELY NEW STYLE

A BINNY PRODUCT!

These outstanding materials are made in the famous

BANGALORE MILLS

Available at all good cloth shops

U. F.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE MAKES "ORIENTAL"

INDIA'S LEADING LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Total Assurance in Force	as at 31-12-40	Over Rs. 83 Crores
Funds	"	Over Rs. 27½ Crores
Annual Income	"	Over Rs. 4½ Crores

For copy of our Prospectus giving full particulars of our most attractive schemes of assurance, please write to:—The Branch Secretary,

ORIENTAL

GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,

ARMENIAN STREET : : G. T., MADRAS,

or The Branch Secretary,

Oriental Life Office,

Oriental Life Office,

3, McDonald's Road, Cantt., TRICHINOPOLY.

West Main Street, MADURA.

Oriental Life Office,
Ismail Rowther's Street, COIMBATORE.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Estd. in India, 1874.

Dec. '41.

To

G. A. NATESAN & Co.,

Publishers, "Indian Review",

ESPLANADE, MADRAS.

DEAR SIR,

Please enrol me as a subscriber to the INDIAN REVIEW from

I am sending an M. O. for Rs. 5 (Five) or 12 (Twelve) Shillings, one year's
subscription. Cheque for Rs. 5-4

Name

Designation

Address

Yours faithfully,

In Insurance in general and Motor Vehicle insurance in particular the one thing that really matters from the Insured's view point is "PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS", which is the Motto of The Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply for Details of:—

COMPREHENSIVE POLICY
TO
SIMPSON & GENERAL FINANCE CO. LTD.,
202, MOUNT ROAD,
MADRAS.

Chief Agents for:—

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDIA'S SACRED SHRINES AND CITIES

This book gives a vivid account of important Cities and Sacred Shrines in India, together with the history and legends connected with them. An attempt is made to cover notable Shrines and Cities all over British India and the Indian States as well. It will be found indispensable not only to the pious pilgrim but to the foreign tourist interested in art and architecture. But it is no mere guide book for the pilgrim tourist only. It is literature of a novel kind, making available to the English-reading public the rich treasures of the *sthala purana*, with copious descriptions of places and temple architecture. For, temple architecture in India attained the highest standard of excellence since the Buddhistic Ages, and the student of comparative religion and architecture will find in it ample material for study and interest. It is with this view that every effort has been made to furnish illustrations of as many temples as possible. An index of contents showing the cities described, and an index of portraits of temples for easy reference, are also furnished. The book bears a nice jacket.

DETAILED CONTENTS

Temples in and Around Madras

Triplicane
Mylapore
George Town
Tiruvotiyur
Tiruttani
Kalahasti
Tirupati
Tirukalikunram
Mahabalipuram

Conjeevaram

Tiruvannamalai

Chidambaram

Kumbakonam

Tiruvadaimarudur
Suryanar Koil
Tribhuvanam
Swamimalai
Tirunageswaram
Tiruppurambiam
Uppaliappan Koil
Darasuram

Tanjore and its Surrounding Shrines

Trivadi

Trichinopoly

Srirangam

Madura

Tiruppurankunram
Palani
Alagar Temple
Srivilliputtur

Rameswaram

Tinnevely Temples

Tinnevely Town
Srivaikuntam
Alwar Tirunagari
Tiruchendur
Sankaranarayana Koil

Travancore State Temples

Trivandrum
Aranmula
Vaikom
Varkala

Suchindram
Kaladi

Cape Comorin

Mysore State Temples

Mysore City—Chamundi Hill
Seringsapatam
Somnathapur
Sringeri
Melukote
Sravana Belgola
Belur
Nanjangud

Hyderabad (Deccan) Temples

Ajanta
Ellora
Badraochalam

Western India

Pandharpur
Bombay
Elephanta
Nasik
Dwarka
Pindara—The Pind Floating Tirth
Sadbhella in Sind
Baroda

Rajputana

Pushkar
Ujjain
Mount Abu
Nathdwara
Osia
Udaipur

Amritsar

Delhi

Kurukhetra

Kashmir

Srinagar
Amarnath

United Provinces Temples

Muttra
Brindaban
Hardwar
Kedarnath
Badrinath
Ayodhya
Prayag (Allahabad)
Benares
Sarnath
Bhitargaon
Khajuraho

Gwalior

Nepal

Gaya

Gauhati

Calcutta

Orissa

Bhuvaneahvar
Konarak

Puri

With 86 Illustrations. Price Rs. Three. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

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

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.E., M.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.

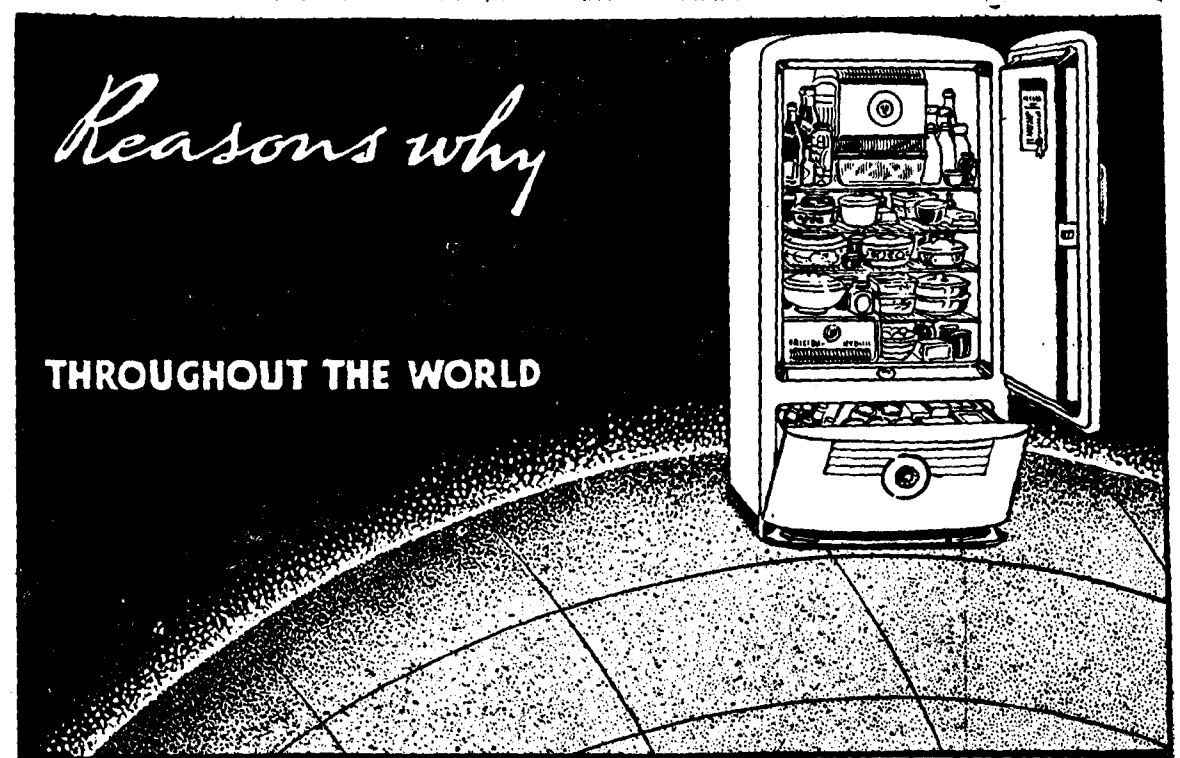
Books will not be sent by C. O. D. System.

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

MILLIONS OWN "FRIGIDAIRE" TODAY!

BECAUSE

FRIGIDAIRE PRICES ARE AT LOWEST POINT IN HISTORY.



More than 6000000 Frigidaires are in use



Quickcube Tray Releases Ice cubes instantly



Cold Storage Tray



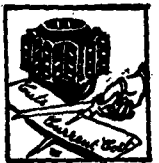
Makes your Ice cream dishes delicious



Keeps your Fruits & vegetables fresh



One piece all steel construction



Meter-meter. Also current cost

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS

FIRST LINE BEACH MADRAS

Jan. '42.

TEMPLES, CHURCHES & MOSQUES

BY

MR. YAKUB HASAN

In this remarkable volume, Mr. Yakub Hasan takes us through the Chaldean 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.

THE GREAT TRIAD

Texts in Sanskrit Devanagari and English Translation.

The Ramayana. With a Foreword by the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri.

The Mahabharata. With a Foreword by Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

The Srimad Bhagavata. Condensed in Vyasa's own words. With a Foreword by Dr. Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer.

Prof. A. B. Keith:—"It is a most ingenious idea to condense into such brief compass the contents of these three great works and to give these summaries together with English renderings."

THREE UNIFORM VOLUMES.

Price Re. 1-4 each.

To Subs. of the I. R. Re. One each.

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

Foreign orders must be accompanied with remittance.

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

PRAYERS, PRAISES & PSALMS

Text in Sanskrit Devanagari and English Translation.

SELECTIONS FROM

THE VEDAS, UPANISHADS, EPICS, GITA, PURANAS, AGAMAS, TANTRAS, KAVYAS AND THE WRITINGS OF THE GREAT ACHARYAS AND OTHERS.

FOREWORD BY

MAHATMA GANDHI

This comprehensive selection covers the entire field of Sanskrit Literature from the Vedas down to the latest writers of devotional poetry.

Price Re. 1-4

To Subs. of the "I. R." Re. One.

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

Foreign orders must be accompanied with remittance.

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

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

THREE GREAT ACHARYAS

SANKARA, RAMANUJA AND MADHWA

PREFACE:—Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa are three Great Acharyas whose teachings hold sway over the bulk of the Hindus all over India. They are equally appreciated by the best thinkers of the day even among the Oriental Scholars of Europe and America. An attempt is made to bring under one cover critical sketches of their life and times together with an exposition of their respective systems of philosophy. It is hoped that this comprehensive edition will be welcomed by the public.

Price Re. Two.

To Subs. of "Indian Review", Re. 1-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of the "Indian Review". Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

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

THE INDIAN REVIEW

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

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 42.]

SEPTEMBER 1941

[No. 9.]

THE JAPANESE MENACE

BY MR. H. S. TOWN

JAPAN today is Headline News and before these words are published, Japan's foreign policy and actions may well be the most important news of the day.

The present war has shewn how quickly the international scene may change. Treaties of Friendship, Non-aggression Pacts, Mutual Assistance Assurances mean nothing when one of the parties is a member of the Axis and are lightly entered into and as lightly discarded.

The friendship between the British Commonwealth and Japan has been broken and our once strong ally is now a potential enemy. What has happened to cause this change? Why has Japan chosen to give up her friendship with Democracies and transfer it to a Despotism? To answer these questions, we have to go back some half a century or more.

Fifty years ago, Japan was steeped in Feudalism and had little interest in the outside world. In 1895, Japan went to war with China, but though victorious Japan gained very little other than the island of Formosa and some experience. Her victory, however, enhanced the prestige of her War Lords. The Military virtues have always been held in high esteem in Japan and when the already high standing of the Military Chiefs in 1905 was still further

heightened by the victories of the Russo-Japanese War, the Military Party rose to a position from which it has never been dislodged.

Japan was an original member of the League of Nations, but her subsequent behaviour has shewn that she was never a real supporter of the aims of that body and was only a member for her own ends. She is one of the three countries of this world who have thrown the economic basis of life and have plunged the world into an abyss of armaments and has done this within 17 years of having ratified an agreement that the maintenance of peace required a reduction in national armaments.

The agreement to reduce armaments was conscientiously carried out by a few great powers who, by so doing, found themselves unable to bring sufficient pressure on Japan to check her attack on China.

China possesses many raw materials essential to Japan's industrial expansion. The control of these raw materials was coveted by Japan, but she failed to obtain this control by peaceful means. There was internal strife in China, and Japan grasped what she thought was a favourable opportunity and changed her policy towards China from one of negotiation to one of aggression. In 1937, she announced

to the World that she would destroy the main forces of China in three weeks. More than four years have passed and Japan is still seeking to do what she boasted would take three weeks.

War had now come to Japan, and as in all countries at war, the normal constitution has been subordinated to the one aim of gaining a victory over the enemy.

Generals, Admirals and Air Chiefs, however brilliant themselves, study with critical eye the technique of the successful Soldiers, Sailors or Airmen of other countries and the Japanese Military Chiefs have been no exception to this. They have adopted the Nazi methods of ruthless bombing of the civilian population in order to shake the morale of the Chinese. They have failed in this but still continue to bomb pitilessly, and should her war extend to other spheres it is certain Japan would attack civilian as well as military objects.

Realizing that Britain had been unable effectively to check her aggression in China, the War Lords of Japan became more certain of their power and when they saw the success that had attended the German Diplomacy of ensuring the safety of one flank by a treaty of friendship before attacking on the other flank they adopted similar ways themselves.

One of the nightmares that has caused constant concern to Japan has been the possibility of Russian influence in China becoming so strong that her own influence might wane. Since the war or as the Japanese prefer to call it the "incident" with China, Japan has feared a situation in which Russia actively and openly supported China. Japan had

absorbed all the Nazi talk of "living space", "destiny" and "new order" and decided to apply such slogans to herself. France was crippled and her possessions in Asia looked an easy prey but the fear of Russia held Japan back. This fear had to be removed, so Japan's Minister tried to secure his country by a treaty with Russia. Having secured this, Japan began to talk loudly about having a 'Mission' in Asia, about a "new order" and other duties in the same way as Germany does in respect of Europe.

Germany's unprovoked attack on Russia must have been very disquietening to the saner elements in Japan, but the War Lords were in the saddle and they had no intention of being checked. The U. S. A. and Great Britain gave serious warnings, but Japan chose to ignore them and under cover of a specious agreement has occupied those parts of Indo-China which she considers of strategic importance. This act of aggression seems to have been successful and Japan is now aiming at other advances. Will she make demands on Thailand or seize some other point in the Pacific and what is her ultimate aim? The answer to these questions is that if Japan thinks she can extend her grip on the Pacific, she will. If she thinks she can seize Thailand successfully, she will. If she thinks she can successfully attack Burma, she will. As with Germany so with Japan—there are no bounds to her ambition, there are no methods too terrible in their result that she will not use to gain her end. There is in short but one thing that checks Japan—the combined strength of the British Commonwealth and the United States of America.

But what has all this to do with India? As long as Japan remains east of Singapore, why should we worry about her? Surely we can start worrying if Japan threatens Singapore, so why worry before? These and similar questions are not uncommon and as they are asked by men of education, they call for consideration.

Were we in India certain beyond the possibility of error that Japan would never seek to extend her influence other than by the expressed will of those concerned, we might be content to rely on negotiation in our dealings with Japan.

Indian and British troops are in Malaya, and the British Fleet has strong detachments in Singapore, not as has been suggested to threaten Japan but to ensure the safety of India.

The Germans intrigued in Iraq and in Iran, with the one aim of securing bases from which to attack India, and Japan has intrigued with Berlin to ensure that Vichy gave her strategic points in Indo-China from which she can, if favourable opportunity arises, attack the outposts of India.

Let there be no doubt in anyone's mind Japan is not so interested in the Southern Pacific as she is in India.

India is a country rich in raw materials and to gain possession of India is a dream of many a Japanese soldier and statesman.

Her success in Indo-China may well be the prelude to an attack of Thailand—a country which however valiantly she may fight, will be quite unable to check unaided any large scale attack by a highly organised army, and we may be sure Japan, if she dares aggression, will do so with all the technique of the German Blitzkrieg.

Japan has so far held her hand in regard to Thailand. This may be, because she is not ready to attack or because she fears the joint power of the U. S. A. and the British forces in Malaya, but whatever the cause, we in India must not for one moment relax our preparedness.

The Japanese menace to India is today very real, because to the Japanese India appears disunited but the menace will fade away and disappear if the political parties in India will, for the present at least, forget their individual identities and accept this war as their own and put their whole strength into winning it. By so doing, they can save thousands of lives and release millions of the peoples of this world from slavery under the Nazi heel.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

BY MR. S. SATYAMURTHY

I am very glad to have the opportunity of stating my views on the present political situation in India to the readers of the *Indian Review* among whom I am sure are men of different political views. The British Government have taken the constitutional line of saying that if the Indians present an agreed

constitution, they will accept same, subject, of course, to their obligations. I venture to say that this is merely lip homage to democracy; for, so long as the British Government do not withdraw the poison of separate electorates from the body politic of India and substitute joint electorates therefor to all legislatures, they

know, none better, that Indians are not likely to agree.

But that is only part of the truth. This statement of theirs is also a challenge to us. We on our side must leave no stone unturned to bring about a united demand. I agree Mr. Jinnah's demand for Pakistan is incompatible with the continued existence of India as a self-respecting political entity. But recent



Mr. S. SATYAMURTHY

events convince me that Mr. Jinnah is, perhaps, over-reaching himself. Even Col. Amery and Mr. Winston Churchill may find it difficult to tolerate Mr. Jinnah much longer.

Writing as a humble Congressman, I suggest that the needs of the situation are three in number: (1) Mahatma Gandhi, in view of his public statement that he has no desire by his Satyagraha movement to embarrass the British Government in its life and death struggle, and in view of the nature and the limitations of the movement, should be given the right to conduct the movement in the manner he considers best and as long as he considers best. The Government, in

view of their latest *communique* on the subject and in view of Col. Amery's statement in the House of Commons on the action of the Muslim League Premiers joining the National Defence Council, cannot deny Mahatma Gandhiji the right to carry on this movement in vindication of the principle of Non-violence as the ultimate solvent of human ills—a principle which even Mr. Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt have now accepted it—unless the Government take the view that the Congress can never do right and the Muslim League can never do wrong. I, therefore, hope that all sound public opinion in the country will support the suggestion of mine. I have no doubt in my own mind that once the Government accept this suggestion, Mahatma Gandhi will respond more than generous; (2) I am clearly of the opinion that Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress should be persuaded by the public opinion of the millions of electors concerned to allow Congress Ministries to function once again in the Provinces. There can be no question of Congress Ministries functioning without the approval or at least the blessing of Mahatma Gandhi. There is no question naturally again of Congress Ministries functioning without the approval of the Congress.

I have reason to believe that the British Government have made up their mind not to allow Congressmen to come back to power. That is why they have recently amended the Government of India Act, permitting Governors to shut up provincial legislatures and to put off elections till the completion of a year after the war. This is most undemocratic amendment. I am surprised that the British Parliament fighting for Democracy

did this undemocratic thing in the case of India.

When I, therefore, advocate acceptance of office by Congressmen, it is not as if office is waiting for them round the corner. We have to fight with the support of the electors for the rights of democracy not being trampled upon by the very Government which is fighting for democracy. That is why it appeals to my fighting instinct.

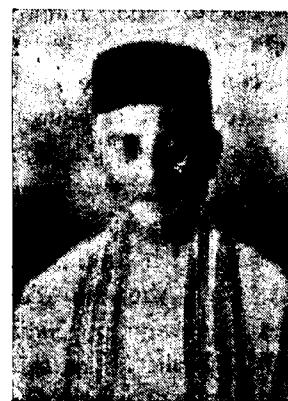
I want this acceptance of office also in the very critical times ahead of us at least to preserve internal order and communal peace. Only popular Governments can do it. The Bombay and the Bihar Advisers have proved that. They cannot do it. (8) The most important need of the hour is to bring about communal understanding and unity. I strongly

believe that after the resignation of Congress Ministries, the communal situation has become much worse and Pakistan has reared its ugly head in all its ugliness. If Congress Governments function in the majority of the provinces, the Bengal and the Punjab Governments will also join them in bringing about communal understanding in their interest. With these eleven provincial Governments functioning together, I have every confidence that the demand for a National Government at the centre will have to be conceded by the British Government. While they may get their pound of flesh in respect of their war effort, they cannot get the spontaneous and the enthusiastic co-operation of the provincial Governments and of the electorates and of the public behind them unless their hearts are roused.

THE DANGER TO INDIA

By MR. C. JINARAJADASA

SO many of the leading minds of India have been so immersed for



Mr. C. JINARAJADASA

months in the problem of Indian Nationalism that there seems to be little

realization that if, owing to their non-co-operation with Britain, Germany wins, there will be neither India nor Indian Nationalism. All the discussions regarding Executive Councils, Constitutions, the devolution of power, etc., are urgent problems from one angle, but not the most urgent problem which faces India. It is the very existence of India as a civilization that is in jeopardy to-day. Since the year 1935 (though the era had begun earlier), a wave of darkness has slowly spread from Germany extinguishing the spiritual life of people after people. Czechoslovakia, Austria, Norway, Belgium, France, Holland, Yugoslavia and Greece have lost their nationhood. Practically the same destiny has overtaken Hungary.

Rumania and Bulgaria. It is this wave of darkness that has definitely been aiming to engulf India also from the West by the Axis Powers and from the East by Japan.

The following two quotations from Japanese writers give a clear indication of what thousands of the military and naval leaders in Japan have been dreaming of for many years. Thus, Mr. Chonosuke Yada, Director of the Japan-Siam Society, in 1935, said:

The world situation is constantly changing. It is highly questionable how long the Netherlands can retain her territories in the East Indies, which are more than sixty times as large as her homeland and continue to exploit them to her advantage. It is also uncertain how long India will remain a British possession. When we take account of these facts, we are convinced that Japan must make her way southward. She must make her way southward immediately, for there is no time to be lost.

More significant still is the following from Professor Chikao Fujisawa's book "Japanese Oriental Philosophy":

The (Japanese) Emperor as the Sage-King would think it his sacred duty to love and protect not only the people of this land, but also those alien peoples who are suffering from misgovernment and privations. It must be recalled that the Sage-King is answerable in person for the pacification on the entire Under-Heaven, which is the ancient name for the whole world; consequently his moral and political influence ought to make itself strongly felt through the length and breadth of the earth. Should any unlawful element dare to obstruct in one way or another the noble activities of the Sage-King, he would be permitted to appeal to force; but this may be justified only when he acts strictly on behalf of Heaven. . . . This firm belief in our holy State mission moved Japan to assist Mr. Henry Pu Yi to found the new state of Manchoukuo, which will faithfully follow the way of the Sage-King. . . . Nippon's national flag is an ensign of 'red heart', or fiery sincerity. It alludes to the heavenly mission of Japan to tranquillize the whole world.

This wave of darkness will engulf India unless it is resisted by the forces of the British Commonwealth. India alone cannot do it. Whether India co-operates with Britain or not has become a vital problem within the last few days. Japan is now at Saigon in Indo-China. For aeroplanes Saigon is four hundred miles from Singapore. Though Japan has not the fastest aeroplanes being built, the trip for a bomber can now be made in two hours. There are in Malaya three-fourths of a million of Indians. Yet in spite of the fact that the danger to India was never so great in several thousands of years of her past as today, there is no realization of fundamental values to things in politics in this year 1941.

For one thousand eight hundred years the Light which India has given to the far-eastern peoples of Asia has shone from Saranath to Tokyo, from Benares to Bali. But those peoples are beginning to realize that India is a land with a message which helped the past, but no longer helps the present. To use an American colloquialism, India is a "has been". Can this be changed so that once again from Saranath to Tokyo, from Benares to Bali, strength, light and peace go forth from India? This can happen once again, but only if India chooses the destiny which Britain has chosen of "blood, toil, tears and sweat, and takes upon herself to help mankind in this grave crisis. If she helps, then all is well with India's future. If she does not, then the world's historian will turn over the page of India's history with one word, "Finis". As said the sage of old, there is only one message for India today: "Na-anyah panthah vidyate 'yanaya" — "There is no other path to go." Will her leaders see that Path or be blind to it? Who can tell?

THE INDO-BURMA AGREEMENT

—: o :—

EVER since the signing of the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement, the volume of opposition to its terms has become more and more pronounced. Every political or commercial organisation in the country has given expression to its feelings of indignation against the undeserved slur cast upon our countrymen. There have been innumerable public protests against its discriminatory terms.

The Muslim League Executive which met the other day at Bombay condemned the agreement

concluded without consulting the Indian Legislature or the Provincial Governments concerned and other responsible public opinion in the country with the result that the vital economic interests of India in general and the trading interests and civic rights of the Muslim community in particular, enjoyed by them for over a century, have been sacrificed and irreparably damaged.

The Working Committee further urged the Governor-General and the Secretary of State for India

not to ratify the aforesaid Agreement and thus remove the serious discontent which it has caused in all Indian trading circles and the offence it has given to the self-respect of the peoples of India.

Apart from the many telegrams addressed to the authorities to modify the Agreement suitably, a cogent and well reasoned memorial has been submitted to the Viceroy, calling attention to the offensive nature of the Agreement and the obvious disabilities it imposes on Indians and praying for the suspension of its operation till such modifications are incorporated in the Agreement in the light of public criticism.

The Agreement, as the memorialists point out, amounts in important particulars to a surrender of the just claims of

Indians who are residents in, or have business connections with, Burma and our property there. Little need be said of the religious and cultural contact between Burma and India which is a matter of ordinary history. It dates from many centuries past. But it is common knowledge that Indians, especially the Nattukottai Chettiars of South India, have enormous business interests in Burma, which are now put in imminent jeopardy by the Agreement.

Apart from banking and money-lending operations, Indian land-owners pay nearly a crore of rupees as land revenue in Burma. The continuity of such work necessitates a continuity in personnel which is now sought to be made impossible by the extraordinary restrictions on immigrants.

The elaborate system of passports and visas seems designed not to control the inflow of undesirable persons of an excess quantity of unskilled labourers. They have every appearance of being designed not only to prevent Indian immigration but to drive out of the country thousands of Indians who have carried on business in Burma for generations, acquired property and to all intents and purposes become as good as domiciled Burmans.

The Agreement thus seeks to lay the axe at the very foundation of Indian business in Burma. At the time of the Round Table Conference and at the passing of the Government of Burma Act, assurances were given by responsible authorities that no improper restrictions would be brought against Indians entering Burma and that no unfair or discriminatory legislation would be passed against Indians. The present Agreement is a direct negation of that assurance that no attempt would be made to strike at businessmen and their

employees going to Burma as theretofore for business and other purposes. The Agreement thus offends against what may be "termed guaranteed rights".

Above all, no time was given to the public to examine the terms of the Agreement. It was sprung upon an unsuspecting public who had hoped that the Delegations were meeting for purely exploratory talks. The Baxter Report on which it was supposed to be based was never brought to public notice till after the publication of the Agreement itself. Nor is there anything in the Baxter recommendations to warrant these extraordinary restrictions.

Here is the fact found by the Commission: There is no evidence of any kind to suggest that Indians have displaced Burmans from employment which they had previously obtained. Indian labour in the past has been supplementary rather than alternative to Burmese labour.

The penalising of marriage and the literary tests are other unwanted provisions which cannot stand examination. Indians resent the implied humiliation.

No wonder that Mahatma has come forward with a strong indictment of the Agreement, which was evidently hatched in a hurry without due consideration. Mahatma Gandhiji truly says that Indians in Burma and Burmans in India can never be foreigners in the same sense as people from the West.

This drastic Agreement is an undeserved slur both on India and Burma. This Agreement is a brutal reminder that both India and Burma are under the British heel and that the Government

of India Act and the Government of Burma Act give no real freedom to the respective peoples.

"This Agreement," he says, "must be undone inasmuch as it breaks every cannon of international propriety."

It becomes less defensible in that an Indian instead of an Englishman was sent to negotiate the Agreement. It is an old and familiar trick, that of putting up an Indian to perform a disagreeable task. Nor is it relevant that the Agreement had the approval of local Indian opinion. For the Agreement is an insult to the whole nation, not merely to the particular individuals whose material interests lie in Burma. But even if it was relevant, there should be evidence to show the volume and character of that opinion.

Gandhiji suggests a way or two out of the difficulty in which the Government of India have placed themselves. One is by way of revision, as provided for under Section 138 of the Government of Burma Act, of the Government of Burma (Immigration) Order, 1937, which at present regulates Indian immigration into Burma. The other is by the Burma legislature passing an Immigration Act, as prescribed, in consultation with, and securing the co-operation of, the Government of India. Gandhiji suggests that the Secretary of State should withhold assent to the Agreement in the interest of fair play and in fulfilment of obligations to India.

I have no doubt whatever that the Secretary of State for India should not pass the Order-in-Council and should withhold the assent to the Agreement. Any restriction should be a matter for legislation by the Burmese Assembly in consultation with, and with the co-operation of, the Government of India.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

By MR. B. NATESAN

TAGORE is dead. In his death we have lost, as Mahatma Gandhi has truly said, "not only the greatest poet of the age but an ardent nationalist who was also a humanitarian". Even at a time when the world is distracted by wars in two continents, the passing of the great Indian poet and teacher has been a deeply moving event, not only in India but in Europe and America as well. Tagore's outstanding position as a world figure is borne out by the chorus of tributes from all over the world that have flooded our press. Tagore, like Gandhi, symbolised the new spirit of India's awakening. He was, in the words of Babu Rajendra Prasad,

the great sentinel of India whose moral principles stood out uncompromisingly on all occasions. For fifty years or more he has been a great teacher—the Gurudeva as he has been lovingly called—of India and his burning words have gone straight into the hearts of those who have hearkened to him. We needed his presence to-day more than ever before when the affairs of the world are in a topsy-turvy condition.

Though a poet and writer of considerable distinction in Bengal for many decades, he was little known to the rest of India and was hardly heard of in

England three decades ago. The award of the Nobel Prize through the accident of a Swedish scholar reading his poems in the original Bengali shot him into world-repute, which he sustained by a continuous stream of writings in prose and verse for thirty years. But it was the publication of *Gitanjali* in English, with its Biblical cadence and wealth of colour, that took the world by storm. It opened a new heaven and a new earth. Nothing like it had ever appeared since Fitzgerald startled the world with his "Omar Khayyam". There was something rich and strange in the magic of this exotic song, with its wonderful suggestiveness, and vivid imagery. Critics were thrilled by the tender grace of these poems in prose.

Men going home glance at me and smile and fill me with shame. I sit like a beggar maid drawing my skirt over my face, and when they ask me what it is I want, I drop my eyes and answer them not. . . .

Entering my heart unbidden even as one of the common crowd, unknown to me, my king, thou didst press the signet of eternity upon many a fleeting moment.

or that mystical piece about children: They build their houses with sand and they play with empty shells. With withered leaves they weave their boats and smilingly float them on the vast deep. Children have their play on the



sea-shore of worlds. They know not how to swim, they know not how to cast nets. Pearl fishers dive for pearls, merchants sail in their ships while children gather pebbles and scatter them again. They seek not for hidden treasures, they know not how to cast nets.

It was the puissant voice of ancient memories and strange dreams that thrilled the reading world with the excitement of a new enthusiasm. No wonder that



such excitement could not be lasting. And though the beauty of *Gitanjali* and its splendour are in some sense sustained in the *Gardener* and *The Crescent Moon*, there was a distinct reaction as the novelty of the thing wore out. As in the case of Tennyson, with whom Tagore had many things in common, Tagore has had his waxing and waning phases. But nowhere else in all literature have we such an intimate expression of the child mind, or the lover as in his poems. His place is among the lyrists of all time. Nothing in the "Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics" can give us that sense of spontaneity and self-surrender, so evident in the song sequels of the *Gardener*; "O mad superbly drunk," or "None lives for ever, brother" or that superb piece with the musical refrain:

The name of our village is Khanjana, and Anjana they call our river.
My name is known to all the village, and her name is Ranjana,

"As generations pass, travellers will hum them on the highway and men rowing upon rivers. Lovers, while they await one another, shall find in murmuring them this love of God, a magic gulf wherein their own more bitter passion may bathe and renew its youth."—(Yeats). And in such vignettes as *Upagupta*, *Sanatan* and *Satyakama*, he has shown himself master of an art at once difficult and rare. They are miniatures of rounded perfection. Tagore attained supreme mastery in another art, the Short Story, and his *Kabuliwala* and *Hungry Stones* will rank among the finest of contemporary efforts.

Tagore's interest in politics was fitful and capricious, but on occasions when he felt the deeper life of the nation at stake, he did not hesitate to come down with the voice of thunder. The last of such incursions was his famous challenge to Miss Rathbone's open letter. On a previous occasion too, when the Punjab was undergoing the humiliations of martial law, he renounced his knighthood with an indignant letter to Lord Chelmsford:

The time has come when badges of honour make our shame glaring in their incongruous context of humiliation, and I, for my part, wish to stand shorn of all special distinction by the side of those of my countrymen who, for their so-called insignificance, are liable to suffer a degradation not fit for human beings.

More than everything else, it is as poet that Tagore will be remembered for all time. "He is in the grand line from Valmeeki to Kalidas," said Sir Radha Krishnan. Tagore lacked the architectonics of the great masters but his song, as Sarojini Naidu said, "will remain generation after generation as fresh as the first flowers of the spring time and as enchanting as the music of the moonlit streams." That is a fitting tribute from a fellow-poet.

Tagore was a patriarch of four score and one when he died. His face and demeanour were so remarkable that at first sight one took the impression of unusual dignity and intellectual distinction. It was said of Tennyson that "his voice, his gesture and bearing impersonated, so to speak, his character and reputation; his appearance fulfilled the common expectation (so often disappointed) of perceiving at once something singular and striking in the presence of a celebrity". This was strikingly true of Tagore. We are also reminded of Tennyson's last dirge:

Sunset and evening star
And one clear call for me

as we remember the beautiful words of wisdom and courtesy with which he waits for death:

I know that the day will come when my sight of this earth shall be lost, and life will take its leave in silence drawing the last curtain over my eyes.

Yet stars will watch at night and morning rise as before and hours heave like sea waves casting up pleasures and pains. . . .

I have got my leave. Bid me farewell, my brothers! I bow to you all and take my departure.

Here I give back the keys of my door, and I give up all claims to my house. I only ask for last kind word from you.

We were neighbours for long, but I received more than I could give. Now the day has dawned and the lamp that lit my dark corner is out. A Summons has come and I am ready for my journey.

HINDU MARRIAGE LAW REFORM

BY MR. K. B. GAJENDRAGADKAR, B.A. (Hons.) LL.B.

MR. G. V. DESHMUKH of Nagpur has introduced "A Bill to remove legal disabilities under Hindu Law in respect of marriage between Hindus" (L. A. Bill No. 5 of 1941). The main clause of the Bill is: Notwithstanding any custom, rule or interpretation of the Hindu Law, a marriage which is otherwise valid, shall not be invalid because (a) it is between Hindus belonging to the same Gotra or Pravara; or (b) it is between Hindus belonging to different sub-divisions of the same caste. This Bill in short seeks to remove the prohibition of marriage amongst the Hindus between two persons of the same Gotra and between persons belonging to different sub-divisions of the same caste.

On the motion of Sir Reginald Maxwell, the Home Member, supported by Mr. M. S. Aney, the veteran Sanatanist, this Bill is now circulated for public opinion.

This question of Sagotra Marriages is discussed by the present writer in his article on "Sagotra Marriages" published in the journal section of the Bombay Law Reporter (*vide* 42 Bombay Law Reporter, Journal page 49).

In that article this question of Sagotra marriages is fully considered both from the religious and legal aspects quoting elaborate authorities from ancient texts. The whole position can be well summarised in the following few words:—The present-day rule which prohibits marriages between persons of the same Gotra was unknown to society for a long time. The very conception of Gotra as a group of persons connected with each other by spiritual or blood relationship was unknown in Vedic age. The word "Gotra" occurs in Vedic literature but it is used there in the sense of cow-pen. The prohibition of Sagotra and Sapravara marriages does not go back to

a period much earlier than 600 B.C. and is probably due to the influence of a cognate custom prevailing amongst non-Aryans which interdicted marriages amongst worshippers of the same totem. The provision first appears in Grihya Sutra literature and is subsequently accepted by later writers. A Sagotra marriage was very seriously viewed by Smriti and Nibandha writers who could never think of validating it by the theory of the *factum valet*. There is, however, no point in continuing this ban now; Gotras were originally mere surnames, and members of the same Gotra have no real tie of consanguinity, and even if we suppose that there originally existed such a tie, it would be hardly rational or eugenic now to prohibit marriages on that account. For members of any particular Gotra, prohibitions existing to-day are removed by hundreds of generations from its original founder.

Whatever may have been the case thousands of years ago, when there were no means of communication and when there were small communities, the prohibition of Sagotra relationship has had some plausibility and real feeling of close kinship about it, but now this prohibition has become quite meaningless. A man from Kashmir may marry a girl from Madras and the parents of both may have the same Gotra. Granting for argument that the Gotra sage was a common ancestor, one does not know how many generations have intervened between the most remote ancestors and the intending spouses.

The prohibition based on Gotra is said by orthodox people to be prescribed upon unseen grounds and so they argue that they

must be held to be absolute and must not admit of any evasion by any one calling himself a Vedic Hindu. This argument is far-fetched and fallacious. Everybody now has given up the ancient cult of Grihya and Shrouta fires and when hundreds of other innovations in ancient practices have been accepted without demur, there is hardly any justification for sticking to this one remnant of ancient practices. As a matter of fact, many Brahmins do not remember their Gotra or Pravara themselves but have to be told by priests what their Gotra and Pravaras are. Certain prohibition against marriage between Sapinda relationship must be respected no doubt on account of their universal acceptance.

The additional clause must be embodied in the Bill itself that parties to a marriage must not be related to each other within the prohibited degree of consanguinity. This Bill must not affect the rule of prohibition based upon Sapinda relationship between the parties to the marriage. Otherwise there would be the absurdity of allowing the man to marry his own sister!!

Further it should be noted this will only be a permissive measure like the Widow Re-marriage Act and no compulsion would certainly be forced upon anybody. The only advantage would be that the field for selection of the bride and bridegroom will considerably be enlarged and those who are inclined to take advantage of this Bill may do so.

The other clause in the Bill of Mr. Deshmukh seeks to remove the ban on marriages between persons belonging to different sub-divisions of the same caste. In the statement of Objects and

Reasons, Mr. G. V. Deshmukh has himself stated that there does not appear any legal prohibition under the law for marriages between sub-divisions of the same caste. But the general belief prevails that such marriages, which are rare, are not lawful. One really wonders why Mr. Deshmukh should insert this clause regarding marriages amongst the sub-divisions of the same caste, especially when he himself thinks that such marriages are not prohibited by law. If he really and sincerely thinks that positive enactment on this point would certainly dispel the general belief that such marriages are not lawful, he is utterly mistaken in his notion, I must say. No less a veteran person than Lokamanya Tilak has advocated this reform as far back as 1880 in one of his articles in *Kesari* on "Konkanastha, Deshastha and Karhade" (*vide* writings of Lok. B. G. Tilak—4th Part, pp. 1-6). In this article he has proved citing instances and quotations that there is absolutely no prohibition for the marriages between persons of the sub-castes of the same caste. The Peshwas, who were Konkanasthas, have set an example to the common people by taking in marriage girls belonging to Deshastha and Karhade families—the other sub-castes of the Brahmin community. Lok. Tilak has strongly advocated and urged people to introduce marriages amongst persons of the different sub-castes in the same caste. It is now well established beyond doubt that there is absolutely no prohibition whatsoever in the ancient Dharmashastra for such marriages. Sixty years have now elapsed since Lokamanya B. G. Tilak advocated this reform. Still the public has not taken to this wholesome reform. Public opinion, which is always

very conservative, must be educated on a large scale.

There is also no legal prohibition on marriages between persons belonging to different sub-divisions of the same caste. The Privy Council recently in its decision. (*Gopikrishna vs. Gaggio*, 38 B. L. R. page 751) has held that marriages between persons belonging to the sub-divisions of the same Varna as valid and has settled once for all the conflict of judicial opinion on this narrow point. In that judgment it is stated that the Shastras dealing with the Hindu Law of marriage do not contain any injunction forbidding marriages between persons belonging to different divisions of the same Varna. It is said that marriages between members of the different sub-castes of the same caste do not ordinarily take place. But this does not imply that such a marriage is interdicted and would, if performed, be declared to be invalid. Indeed, there is at present a tendency to ignore such distinctions if they ever existed. There exists no doubt a disinclination to marry outside the sub-caste inspired probably by a social prejudice; but it cannot be seriously maintained that there is any custom which has acquired the force of law.

It would thus become quite evident that this Bill of Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh well deserves consideration and should receive the unanimous support of all. It must be enacted in law at an early date. Social reformers should try to educate public opinion in this matter and prepare the country for this much-needed and long overdue reform.

THE ESSENTIALS OF LEADERSHIP

By MR. J. P. GUPTA, B.A., LL.B.

(Research Scholar)

IN a critical period such as this, we need leaders more than anything else as in every relationship of mankind, be it business, education, social, political, religious or the like, leaders are needed who are qualified to deal with the situation in order to usher in more advanced stage of development and usefulness. The vital problem before every group is how to make group activity a happy and satisfying experience for the people. The present-day organisations have such a vast membership that the individual has only impersonal, cold and uninspiring tie instead of warm feelings of group solidarity, and such impersonality is abhorrent to the very nature of human beings. It takes a special effort on the part of some one in the organisation to overcome that feeling and this man is the leader.

Leadership is a highly imperative duty imposed upon human beings; and it is possible in every human effort which can be translated into an achievement. Leadership is a process that, at its best, moves from a social situation of unrest and dissatisfaction to one of at least temporary adjustment; or may begin in a crisis and disorganisation and end in organisation and reorganisation. Sometimes it moves from stagnation to disorganisation and then to a new level of organisation. The leader is an artist working with people in a complex medium. "Just as the task of the artist is one of organisation of ideas and materials if any work of art is to be achieved, so with leadership the bringing of human desire and energy into organised relations becomes a work of high artistry." Thus

it is the activity of influencing people to co-operate towards some goal which they come to find desirable and so it implies dominant personality traits of one person and receptive personality traits of many other persons. Lindeman defines the leader as "an individual whose rationalisation, judgments and feelings are accepted (responded to) by the group as bases of belief and action".

Every person has a capacity to lead in some sphere and to follow in another. A person becomes a leader when he acts in a superior way in an attack upon or in defence of a social value. The acquiring of leadership is a social process involving a number of persons in mental contact in which one person assumes a dominance over the other persons. For acting in a superior way, the qualities of individuality and sociality are essential. Individuality refers to those distinguishing personality traits which set one person off from another, and sociality is composed of those behaviour traits which identify one person with another. By virtue of his individuality, a person is able to perform in ways different from and superior to his fellows and thus to qualify for leadership, but individual differences must not be so great as to preclude solidarity of purpose. Moreover, superior individuality must be expressed in directions that are appreciated by some social group, or its possessor will not be accredited as a leader.

As a result of his sociality, a person is able to understand his fellows, to perceive their needs and to suggest ways and means of leading them out of difficulties.

SEPTEMBER 1941

THE ESSENTIALS OF LEADERSHIP

543

There should be the presence of a common cause and the leader should be able to see it and unite the followers to follow his lead. There should be a will to lead, i.e., an interest in the cause and a consequent willingness to accept the responsibilities which its service entails. Every member should be fitted to the propaganda. For this the leader is required to possess outstanding ability in the special sphere, i.e., specialisation in that field. "The mark of leadership may vary from gang to gang. The type of boy who can lead one gang may be a failure or have a distinctly subordinate role in another. The personality of the leader is to a large extent a response to the personnel of his group, which may vary from other groups with regard to age, interests, race, nationality, cultural background and so on." Some rare courage of conviction is also required. The leader is to master the conditions in which he is placed and not to be mastered by them. In other words, he is to drive the work and not to be driven by it.

The leader should possess knowledge of antecedent or background of the people to be served as it is upon these backgrounds that the new edifice is to be built. He should have foresight with wisdom in planning, and must clearly see the opposing forces and organise the favouring ones.

Next comes the quality of magnetism, which includes the following things:—

Good Physique.—A well proportioned physique and features supported by graceful movements is an attraction in itself. Physique also includes physical and nervous energy.

Enthusiasm.—It means keen interest in the work which gives energy and pleasing atmosphere.

Sincerity.—It includes honesty, courage and whole-hearted activity in helping others.

The most essential quality for leadership is the quality of selfless work. "By the test of the generations and centuries, it has not been those who exercised lordship, dictatorship or the domination of human force over men, who won the deepest allegiance of the people of their day and are to-day remembered with deepest

gratitude, but rather those who lost themselves in great unselfish causes and whose controlling ambition was to render the maximum helpfulness, especially to those who are in deepest need. Abraham Lincoln, through long years of toil and conflict, was not thinking of what would make him most comfortable, most welcome and most famous, but about how to put an end to slavery and to preserve the union." Mahatma Gandhi is a living example of this type.

At this stage it would be worth while to distinguish leadership from domination as most of the people think them to be one and the same thing. Leadership, as we have already seen, is the process of guidance through co-operation for the common end. On the other hand, domination is a process of control in which by the forcible assumption of authority and the accumulation of prestige, a person (through hierarchy of functionaries) regulates the activities of others for purposes of his own choosing.

In leadership, the difference in rank between the leader and the followers is not emphasised and the relationship between them is determined by the understanding of the community of ideals and not by social position. In other words, relationship is based on solidarity of purpose. On the other hand, class distinction is important in domination. The master commands and the subject obeys without any rational thinking. The relationship in domination is based upon command and obedience.

The leader works patiently for stimulating growth by bringing people to work together for a common end effectively and happily, and never aims at immediate results; while the dominator wants a standard training at the very beginning.

The leader enlists co-operation by pointing to the requirements of a mutually desired aim, but the dominator enforces arbitrary decision based on his personal wish or opinion.

The leader is always eager to explain actions and justify his policy by an appeal to facts, while the dominator insists on blind obedience. He is apt to resent any questioning and criticism is impudent.

The dominator regards all questioning as dangerous, because the chief element of his effectiveness is secrecy and monopoly of information.

The leader's aim is to liberate human energy while the dominator aims to make people into automatons and subjects them to some one's system of control.

Leadership is influence and as every person exerts influence over others, so to some extent he is a leader. See whether you are a leader and, if so, to what extent. Read the following questions and answer them. The greater the number of affirmative answers, the nearer you are to leadership:—

1. Have you a well balanced body?
2. Did you keep your head in an emergency?
3. Do you exercise self-control when things go wrong?
4. Are you cheerful and free from grouchy spells?
5. Do you think for yourself?
6. Do you keep your head in an emergency?
7. Do you remain calm under criticism?
8. Do your mates respect you and co-operate with you?
9. Can you maintain discipline without using the show of authority?
10. Can you handle a group of dissatisfied persons successfully?
11. Are you a successful peace-maker?
12. Are you patient in dealing with nervous and hard to please people?
13. Can you stand being opposed without saying things you regret later?
14. Are the delicate situations ever turned over to you to handle?
15. Do you make and keep friends easily?
16. Do you omit the scolding and quarrelling about petty or even major matters?

17. Do you adjust yourself to strangers easily?
18. Are you free from embarrassment before superiors?
19. Are your subordinates at ease in your presence?
20. Can you express your opinions without appearing overbearing and narrow minded?
21. Are you interested in folks?
22. Have you tact?
23. Have you a reasonable amount of self-confidence?
24. Have you confidence in your cause?
25. Have you the co-operative and not the competitive spirit?
26. Are you adapted to the group you seek to lead?
27. Have you steady will?
28. Do you have vision, are you optimistic, seeing the better order coming?
29. Have you the power of single motive?
30. Do you wear the leader's white flower of sincere life?
31. Are you sometimes alone with yourself and God?
32. Can you sense yourself as an agent of the world purpose?

Formerly it was thought that leaders are born and they are superhuman beings, but now we believe that it is a quality which is developed in course of time. The leader is no longer looked upon as a unique individual set apart from humanity by unusual personal qualities. The leader in one sphere is often a follower in another sphere. Experience has shown that leadership can be developed by gaining knowledge in the following spheres:—

1. Knowledge of general characteristics of human nature.
2. Self-knowledge of one's own qualities.
3. Grasp of right attitude for dealing with people.
4. Ability to apply this knowledge for mobilising the energy of the followers towards the common object.
5. Broadening of total personality.

WAR AND THE GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

BY MR. C. H. DIVANJI, A.I.I.B., F.I.S.A. (Ind.)

THOSE who have seen the last war and have also watched the prices of gilt-edged securities during and after the war are in a dilemma at the present steadiness in the gilt-edged security prices.

History, as it is said, always repeats itself and if this was true, the securities market should be reverse of what it is at present. Mr. Lloyd George, in his memories of the last war, has very pointedly mentioned that one of the many follies that Britain committed during the last war, was that loans were floated for financing war at a rate higher than that which actually prevailed in the market. The Government of India had to follow the example set by the British Government and had also to raise war finances at higher rates.

Fortunately for our country, the British Government seemed to have decided to finance the present war by raising loans at as low rates as possible and consequently the Government of India have also been following the same policy.

The first step towards creating the confidence of the public in the gilt-edged securities that Government of India have taken since the war, was the repatriation of the Sterling Debt. Though pessimistic financiers expected that this repatriation of Sterling Debt will rebound adversely on the Indian gilt-edged securities, their expectations have been falsified. Since then the successful repatriation of Sterling Debt amounting to ninety million pounds has had a very healthy and sobering effect on the prices of the gilt-edged securities in India.

One of the great factors that has helped to keep up the prices of the

gilt-edged securities inspite of the war, is the fact that the Government of India have practically ceased to increase their debts since 1934. The latest figures available on this will show:

Total obligation of Government of India in England and in India in 1934.	Total obligation of Government of India in England and in India in 1941.
(in crores of rupees), 1,223.97.	(in crores of rupees), 1,247.15.

During the period of seven years, the debt increased only by Rs. 23.18 crores. This policy of the Government created a dearth of gilt-edged securities in the market.

The steadiness in the prices was further maintained on account of the new Insurance Act that came into force in 1938 and which compelled all Insurance Companies to maintain at least 55 per cent. of their funds in the Government Securities. Insurance Companies in India in the aggregate have been increasing their business as well as total funds very rapidly and to that extent demand for the gilt-edged securities has been increasing every year. It is estimated on an average the Trustees of the different Trusts required to invest between Rs. 15 to 20 crores in gilt-edged securities. So if we do not take into account the demand created by the Insurance Companies for the gilt-edged securities, the Trustees alone would have required more than Rs. 100 crores during the last seven years for their investment purposes. Add to this more than Rs. 50 crores required by different Banks as a second line of defence for their resources. The total demands during the seven years would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 175 crores.

If we take this into consideration, it will not be difficult for us to realise why the gilt-edged security has been able to maintain its prices inspite of the present devastating war.

Inspite of the reverses that the British Empire suffered in the capitulation of Belgium and France and the withdrawal from British Somaliland in Africa, the Government of India have been able to borrow large amounts from the Indian Public at a low rate of 3 per cent. taxable interest. We hear statements being made regarding higher prices of gilt-edged securities that this is due to artificial manipulations by the Reserve Bank of India. It has been shown that whether the Reserve Bank of India manipulates or not, the market was bound to remain steady in the circumstances already stated. Even if the Reserve Bank of India had succeeded in maintaining the higher prices by manipulations, it is rather a matter of congratulation to the authorities as they have been doing it with a vision which will act very favourably on the Post-war Reconstruction of industries that may follow in India at the end of the armed conflict of the world. During the last war, the interest rates were unduly raised which was a great handicap for the industrial reconstruction that followed the war, particularly in India. Even the industries like iron and steel, jute and cotton had to raise finance at rates varying from 6 to 9 per cent., from the after effects of which the industries had not been able to come out easily. If the industries were not compelled to raise finance at higher rates, the Government may have by now been able to get more by way of taxes from those industries than what they would actually be getting now when, on account of war, finances are very badly needed by the Government.

The very fact that in spite of the Nazi onslaught in Europe and Africa, the

gilt-edged market has not been affected, is sufficient to create a confidence that the policy of low interest rates will be successfully maintained and stuck to by the Government.

The international political situation has not affected the gilt-edged market, the Indian political situation, however bad it may become, will not affect the same, and it is not an optimism to say that the days of high yield of gilt-edged securities have passed and the level at which the gilt-edged prices, as at present maintained, is to remain for a long time to come.

It is in the interests of the Indian industries that this level of prices should be maintained, as gilt-edged security prices will be one of the chief factors in obtaining finance for the Post-war reconstruction of industries at rates cheaper than what they were after the last war. Of course, there is a danger of general public diverting their investments from gilt-edged to industrial enterprises with a view to earn higher rates of interest and this may create a bearish effect on the gilt-edged securities, but as a safeguard against this, the Government has the 1938 Insurance Act and signs are not wanting to show that if necessity arises, the Government of India will not hesitate to put a special Banking Act on the Statute Book, which will compel the Banks to invest large amounts of their resources in the gilt-edged securities.

Under the circumstances, only a pessimist would say that the gilt-edged prices will not be maintained on these levels at least during the war. The Post-war period may lead to lower gilt-edged prices and higher prices of industrial investments as the result of higher rate of interest that the Government may be forced to offer on account of the heavy burden of war expenses. But that eventuality will not affect the gilt-edged prices in the near future. The surmise of higher rate of interest for Government finances is based on the fact that after the war, India will not be in a position to borrow from the London Market and funds will have to be raised in India only.

HITLER YOUTH

BY PROF. P. L. STEPHEN

"When thou wert a child and couldst hardly walk, I have taken thee into the arsenal; I have there rolled cannon balls before thee over iron plates; and I have shown thee bright new arms, bayonets and sabres; and I have pricked the back of my hands until the blood came out in many places; and I have made thee lick it; and I have done the same to thine. Afterwards, from thy tenth year, I have mixed gunpowder in thy grog; I have peppered thy peaches: I have poured bilge-water (with a little good wholesome tar in it) upon thy melons. . . . Nay recollect thee! I have myself led thee forth to the window when fellows were hanged and shot; and I have shown thee every day the halves and quarters of bodies; and I have sent an orderly or chamberlain for the heads; and I have pulled the cap up from over the eyes; and I have made thee, in spite of thee, to look steadfastly upon them."—*Landor: Peter the Great to his son.*

THE supreme preoccupation of Nazi Germany with military preparation for world domination is evident even in its youth organization. All the world over, the aim of youth organizations is to foster the naturally noble ideals of the young, to encourage their spirit of camaraderie and to give them opportunities to enjoy their zest for healthy and innocent activities. To the Nazis all these serve only for camouflage; their all compelling purpose is none other than seething their young in the Nazi ideology and training them to be blind soldiers of Hitler.

The first ideal, therefore, placed before Hitler youth is Hitler worship. Every direction issued to the young men emphasizes that they should have "one thought only: Our Fuhrer"; every speech ends with: Our Fuhrer, Adolph

Hitler! Heil! Heil!! Heil!!!; and many a song has for refrain:

Our lives and loyalty
Our Fuhrer, are pledged to thee.

The supremacy of the German race over every other in the world, and the consequent fitness of Germany ruling the world form the next ideal of Hitler Youth. For the realization of this ideal, war against others and the shedding of blood may all be necessary, and the whole world may be hurled into suffering and ruin. But that could not be helped.

Though all around in chaos
We press on, flag unfurled,
For Germany today is ours,
Tomorrow the whole world.

In song after song the Reich poet and youth leader, the present Nazi Governor of Austria, Baldur von Shirach, harps on fighting and military glory. The world at large may talk of disarmament and peace, but for the youth of Germany war-life is the ideal.

The old world fears the foul red war
Its old bones tremble and quake.

But in Germany
Forward, Forward, Ring out the bugles
loud and clear,
Forward, Forward, Youth has no thought
of fear.

Nay,

When Jewish blood spurts from the knife
Then everything is fine.

It is only natural that such ideals should be harped upon in Hitler Youth, since these are the obsessions of Hitler and the formation of Hitler Youth has been only to secure his obsessions now and in the future.

Quite early in his life, Hitler had realized the value of training up the

young for his purposes. But it was only after his triumph of 1933, that Hitler Youth began to flourish. Under the Weimar republic, the organization had to face considerable hardships. But all the well known skill of Hitler to work in secret was used in its behalf, and in course of time it secured the support of the police force itself. On many a criminal occasion the police actually helped Hitler youth out of the scrape.

After 1933, its progress was amazingly rapid until in a short time it embraced all the youth of Germany. A number of devices helped to effect this. At first it was cajolery and cunning. Hitler's, by now notorious, hypocritical promises and idealism were used in its behalf. It was put forth innocently as an organization, which aimed only at the development of the physical and mental powers. Parents were persuasively told that their children would get an ideal training which would make them happy for life. It was plainly promised that Hitler Youth would have no connection with politics of any kind. Slogans, which automatically attract the young, were repeated in plenty and the young men felt that they were joining a body of physical, spiritual and intellectual perfection.

As the power of the Nazis increased, the strong arm of the Government was used to force all young men into the Hitler Youth. Other youth organizations were banned. Every young person had to be in the Hitler Youth. If not, the parents were suspect and got the attentions of the gestapo. No employment was available to such, since no employer dared to take on any such. Hitler Youth was soon a sort of Terror to many young men who had been happy in the now

banned youth organizations like the Bundische Jugend, Wandevogel, and the Catholic Youth organizations.

The outstanding characteristic of the Hitler Youth organization is its paramilitary nature. Its divisions correspond to the army. The lowest unit is called the Kameradschaft and consists of twelve to fourteen boys. Three Kameradschafts make a Schar (troop), and two or three Scharas make a Gefolgschaft (Company). Above the Gefolgschaft are the Unterbann (Sub-district) and the Bann (District). Each one of these is commanded by a Fuhrer as Kameradschaftfuhrer, Scharfuhrer, and Gefolgshaftfuhrer. There are twenty Regional Leaders and at the head of all these is the Reich Youth Leader.

Each Fuhrer has his own staff. An Unterbannfuhrer, for example, has a staff of ten boys, one in charge of health affairs, one of press and propaganda, one of air defence, one of physical training and so on. Each one of these Fuhrers wields a great deal of influence in his locality, and the civil population has really some dread of these on account of their secret influences.

In the training and life of the Hitler Youth, even more than in its organization, its military nature is revealed. On fixed days the members gather together, dressed in their uniforms and march in military order to some far away country place. No one is allowed to fall out of line, to drink or rest on the way, however weak he may be, unless "Company Halt" is called out by the Fuhrer. Wearing heavy boots and marching at a brisk pace for miles together, the less hardened members have often to drag themselves with blistered feet in caked blood. But then Nazi

Germany does not care for the individual, and in any case, there is no provision for the weak!

The exercises of the Youth are of the nature of military drill, and the games are mostly imitations of war. Thus at times they compete in calculating distances to be reached, or of places to be "captured". Suddenly the order rings out to "dig in", and the young men sweat away at it like soldiers. Then there is practice at throwing hand-grenades. At other times the company is divided into two troops, and a mock battle is held, with observation posts, patrols, hand-grenades and machine-guns. One troop defends its flag, while the other tries to take it. All the activities that follow, no doubt of an exciting nature, tend to develop in the young a desire to try their skill at real battles. Only those whose interests lie elsewhere and those who are physically unfit for rough activities suffer. Even the others have to develop blind obedience and the following up of regulations which direct them how to act in every detail. These minute regulations aim at making of Hitler Youth a hard school in which

the fists are steeled, courage strengthened and the young given a blind faith in Germany.

The creation of this faith in Germany is the aim of the meetings held pretty regularly. The subjects for these meetings come down from the headquarters. Full directions for all the speakers are also sent, so that no independent thinking is necessary. The speeches are to bring out not only the inevitableness of German greatness, but all the evils that can by any stretch of imagination be placed at the doors of other nations.

Very often the members of the Hitler Youth are given such diversions as the picketting of Jewish shops, the booing of those who are suspected by the Fuhrers, the preventing of attendance at certain churches, and the harassing of families which hesitated to send their young ones to the Hitler Youth.

Hitler Youth is thus an organization built up and working for the militant aims of Nazi Germany. It is simply the junior branch of the German army, trained and controlled to develop blind fighters for the Nazi dream of world domination.

WHO BUILT THE QUTB MINAR?

BY DR. NANDALAL CHATTERJI, MA., PH.D.

(Professor, Lucknow University)

IN point of architectural conception and majestic design, the Qutb Minar of Delhi is undoubtedly the most perfect Tower of Victory ever built in the history of the world. This great minar reminds one of the beautiful Jayasthamba of Chitor, but who will deny that it is vastly superior to the latter by reason of its stupendous height, symmetrical design, magnificent carvings, and superb outlook? From the artistic point of view, the Qutb Minar does, of course, lack the poetry, romance, and mystery of the Chitor Jayasthamba, but as a piece of architecture, the Kutab Minar on the whole is an unparalleled monument and has justly extorted the admiration of critics and admirers alike.

Tradition asserts that this glorious monument was originally begun by Prithviraj

for the sake of his daughter. The latter, it is said, was so devout that each morning, before taking her food, she would go to the Jumna to perform her morning ablutions, to offer prayers to the Sun, and, after the custom of Hindu ladies, to moisten with the river water her necklace of nine auspicious stones. But the journey was exceedingly tiresome for a royal princess, and at last the Raja persuaded his daughter to be content with a sight of the distant river and therefore commenced building this tower to enable her to catch a glimpse of the river every morning.

This picturesque legend has obtained unexpected support from certain authorities of whom Mr. Beglar, Assistant to Sir A. Cunningham, and Sir Syed Ahmed are the

most notable. The arguments advanced in support of the theory as regards the Hindu origin of the minar are extremely interesting and may be briefly indicated here.

The entrance to a mazinah should be on the east side, as it actually is in the neighbouring unfinished tower of Alauddin, but the entrance to the Qutb Minar is on the north as is usual with Hindu buildings and temples. The Muslims usually built minars on a raised platform, but the Qutb Minar has no platform at the base. The Arabic inscriptions on the tower are in themselves no proof of the fact that it was built by the Muslims, because these were carved on separate pieces of stone and were inserted on the wall afterwards. It is quite likely that originally the exterior wall had ornamental niches containing images of Hindu gods. These were removed and the whole space must have been covered up by the Arabic inscriptions which at least from their crude setting appear to be an after-thought.

Furthermore, the bells, chains, lotuses, and triangles on the walls of the Minar are unquestionably Hindu features and could not have been inserted by Muslim craftsmen. The Muslims generally attach two Minars to a Mosque, but that the Qutb Minar is a solitary and isolated tower shows that it is no organic part of the mosque, was never meant to be a mazinah and could not have been built by the Muslims. The peculiar slope of the Qutb Minar is another remarkable feature and is totally unlike that of other Muslim minars.

Besides, as Mr. Beglar pointed out, only Hindus with their known proficiency in mathematics could have designed such a stupendous tower. The invaders could not have possessed the requisite engineering skill and mathematical knowledge. The reader would be interested to know that Mr. Beglar actually confirmed his argument by mathematically working on a series of measurements to which the measurements of the minar, indeed, conform closely.

There are structural details which confirm the Hindu origin of the minar. The base of the minar is at the level of the plinth of the old Hindu temple demolished

to serve as the Quwwatul Islam mosque. This unexpected equality of level points to the fact that the tower was contemporaneous with the temple, or was in any case built earlier than the mosque which is on a different level. Mr. Beglar pointed out that some of the moulded bands of stone round the minar have been so deeply cut that the resulting appearance unmistakably conveys the impression that some old Hindu decorations have been wilfully chiselled off. Some *nagri* inscriptions too have been found inside the minar and these further support the theory of its Hindu origin. This minar does not face any of the arches of the mosque and is clearly out of its central position. This apparent anomaly can also be explained only by the supposition that the minar must have stood at the time when the temple was first converted into a mosque.

Again, Mr. Beglar also noted a close connection between the minar and the old Hindu temples, *e.g.*, the levels of the bands in the first storey and the different heights of the temple pillars. He also found the bands of the first three storeys to be in agreement with the law of geometrical progression, although the higher storeys do not conform to this law. This led him to think that the first three storeys are Hindu and the subsequent ones are Muslim.

These arguments, weighty as they are, are not fully convincing, and were criticised among others by Cunningham himself. In answer to the aforesaid arguments, it may be pointed out that the entrance to the Koil minar is also on the north side as in the Qutb Minar hence the position of the entrance is also no indication of non-Muslim origin. In many other Muslim buildings also the entrance is found on the north. Hindu temples, too, do not always have entrances to the north. Among fifty temples that Cunningham noticed, thirty-eight have entrances to the east, ten to the west, and two to the north. As regards the question of an elevated plinth, it may be said that the early Muslim builders did not always build on a raised platform. The Ghazni minars like the Qutb minar are without a platform. Again, the example of a single tower in a mosque was not rare in those days

The mazinah of a mosque can also be a detached piece as at the Jami Mosque at Koil (Aligarh).

Then, as for the Hindu motifs like the bells, chains, or lotuses, they exist obviously because materials from the adjacent Hindu temples were used in the construction of the minar, and because Hindu craftsmen were employed. The minar is similar to the towers at Ghazni, but is different from the only medieval Hindu tower at Chitor. No Hindu tower is known to have been built after the fashion of this minar. This fact only points to its Muslim origin.

Sir John Marshall pointed out that the only *nagri* inscription dating before Aibak's time found on a window lintel is there, only because the particular stone has been taken from another structure. It does not prove the Hindu origin of the minar itself. As materials from the neighbouring temples are known to have been used, the presence of Hindu motifs need not cause any surprise. As regards the details of design and engineering, which show Hindu influence, it may be similarly said that the early invaders were after all soldiers and not craftsmen and that they had to employ Hindus to design and build the minar. Engineering skill seen in the minar is, therefore no proof of the fact that the tower must have been built by Prithviraj, or some earlier Hindu Raja.

In point of style also, the tower appears to have been built under the patronage of the Muslim rulers. Though there is some difference of opinion in respect of the actual details, its style on the whole has been regarded as Muslim. Structural details may have been inspired by ancient Buddhist, Jaina, or Hindu temples, but the entire conception is so unique and so unlike that of any known Hindu tower in India, and so similar to the towers at Ghazni that it may be said to have been modelled on Central Asian design.

Judging from the internal evidence of the Quwwatul Islam mosque which shows unmistakable Hindu influence, it can be safely presumed that the Muslim conquerors had to depend on Hindu builders. They had no time to introduce any new

architectural style in India. Certain architectural features like the arch, or the geometrical designs of ornament which were common in the Muslim countries were, however, insisted upon. The Muslims had no scruples against exploiting the materials of highly sculptured Hindu temples. In fact, the idea of forcing Hindus to wreck their own temples and rebuild them according to the ideas of Islam must have given a peculiar satisfaction to the fanatical invaders. It is quite conceivable, therefore, that the minar was built mainly by Hindu craftsmen at the instance of the Muslim authorities in accordance with their taste. Even Havell who was a zealous admirer of Hindu art, admits that the Qutb Minar is a Saracenic modification of the Indian Jayasthamba, although he believed that the contribution of Saracenic art in the thirteenth century was not constructive but decorative. Finally, the detailed inscriptions on the minar leave us in no doubt about the history of the Sultans who had a share in its building.

On the basis of all that has been stated above, one is irresistibly led to the conclusion that it is the Ghazni towers which formed the prototype of the Qutb Minar, the ultimate origin of which, according to certain authorities, is to be found in such Sassanian structures as the towers of Jur and Firozabad in Persia, the Chaldean ziggurat observatories at Khorsabad, and Tower of Babel. The alternate rounded and angular fluting which is a special feature of the surface decoration on the Qutb Minar is surely a pleasing adaptation of the polygonal outline of the Ghazni minars. It is futile to connect such a feature with any Hindu or Jaina parallels. The ornamentation of the minar is consistently Muslim in character from base to top, although some Hindu features do also exist. The projecting balconies at the base of every storey are also supported on a type of *stalactite* corbelling which is known to be a regular feature of Saracenic decoration seen alike in the Qutb in India and the famous Al Hambra in Spain.

There has been considerable speculation as to the real purpose of the minar. Was it meant to be a tower for the

Muezzin to call the devout to prayer? It is undoubtedly too high for such a purpose, besides the minar does not form part of the mosque proper and is certainly detached from it. Was it simply intended to be ornamental? This would rather be strange if it were so. The view that the Muslims built the minar as a worthy symbol of their recent victory is more rational. The minar truly symbolises Muslim conquest of Hindustan in a manner which cannot be mistaken. There was already a Hindu Jayasthamba of rustless steel standing at this place. Was it to excel this pillar and commemorate the might of Islam that this minar was built? It has also been suggested that the Qutb Minar may have been represented as the "pole of the earth", or that it may have been built as a memorial to the famous saint of the same name (Qutbuddin) who lived and was buried close by.

Authorities like Havell, Fergusson, Burgess, Smith, Marshall, and Page are not unanimous on the point as to who among the Muslim Sultans actually commenced the construction of the minar. One view is that the minar was begun with the mosque during the lifetime of Muhammed Ghuri. The Futuh-i-Firuzshahi supports this opinion and the existing inscription referring to the "Amir the Commander of the Army, the Glorious, the Great, the Sultan Muizzuddin Muhammad Ghuri" is supposed to suggest that the latter may have commenced the minar. This view does not find favour with some authorities who think that the founder's name should be seen in the inscription on the first compartment where the name of Qutbuddin Aibak actually occurs. The reference to Muhammad Ghuri, according to this view, is merely honorific. It is urged that it was Qutbuddin Aibak who was the founder of both the mosque and the minar. There is a third view which assigns the commencement of the tower to Iltutmish. In support of this view, the evidence of the Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi and the inscription of Sikandar Lodi on the minar are cited. The latter inscription clearly describes Iltutmish as the builder of the minar.

As for the name of the tower, it seems almost certain that it was named not after Qutbuddin Aibak, but after the venerable saint, Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki, whom Iltutmish once offered the dignity of Shaikhul Islam. It must be stated, however, that the inscriptions of Iltutmish occur on the door of the second and third storeys and that these refer to his ordering the completion of the minar. From this it has been inferred that he did not begin it. Besides, the inscriptions bearing the names of Muhammad Ghuri, Qutbuddin Aibak, and Abul Maali, the Mutawali of the Mosque during Aibak's reign, in addition to the likelihood of the minar having been built as a mazinah seem to suggest that the construction was started in Aibak's time. In any case, even if the construction had been started by Aibak, the progress must have been inconsiderable on account of the shortness of his reign, and the original structure was mainly the work of Iltutmish.

Alauddin apparently had no hand in its erection, as he started a more pretentious tower of his own. But Cunningham thought on the basis of Amir Khusru's testimony that the present red stone facing the balconies may have been added by Alauddin. The last two storeys were the work of Firuz Tughluq, who, according to Futuh-i-Firuzshahi, "repaired the minar of Sultan Muizzuddin which had been struck by lightning and raised it higher". Repairs were necessitated once again in Sikandar's time by further damage caused by lightning. The tower was later damaged by earthquakes in 1782 and 1808. Repairs were executed by Major Robert Smith of the Bengal Engineers. He completed his work in 1828 at a cost of Rs. 17,000. The repair work was skilfully done and reflects great credit on Major Smith, but the "Gothic" balcony railings and the equally incongruous "Bengali" *chattri* have now been happily removed.

To the lover of Indian architecture, the question whether the Hindus or the Muslims built the minar would appear wholly immaterial; for this great tower is a monument to the genius of the Hindus and the Muslims alike.

THE VEDAS AS LITERATURE

BY MR. V. NARAYANAN, M.A., B.L.

—(o)—

FOR sheer poetry and daring imagination, there is no match to the following Vedic passage about the state before Creation.

Then was not non-existence, not existence. There was no realm of air, no sky beyond it. What covered over and where? And what gave shelter? Was water there, unfathomed depth of water?

Death was not there, nor was there aught immortal; no sign was there of the day's and night's divider; the breathless breathed by its own nature. Apart from it was nothing whatsoever.

He, the first origin of this Creation, whether He formed it or did not form it, He verily knows it or perhaps He knows not.

I do not desire to dwell on many other descriptions of the creation of the world, but shall be content with quoting the following passage as it expresses in poetic language the psychology of fear—fear that is born of the sense of separateness and is lost in the sense of oneness.

In the beginning, this world was Atman—alone, in the form of a person. He was afraid, as one who is alone is afraid. He then thought: "Since there is nothing else besides myself, what am I afraid of?" Thereafter his fear passed off. For, of what should he have been afraid? Assuredly it is because of the existence of a second person that fear arises.

The *Upanishad* sums up the knowledge about *Brahman* and Creation in these words:—

He is beyond thought and invisible, beyond the distinction of birth and colour. He has neither eyes nor ears. He has neither hands nor feet. He is everlasting, everpresent, infinite in the great, infinite in the small. He is the Eternal, whom the sages see as the source of creation. Even as a spider sends forth and draws in its thread, even as plants

arise from the earth and hairs from the body of men, even so the whole creation arises from the Eternal.

* * * *

How was this poetry of *Brahma Vidya* passed on from father to son, from preceptor to disciple? We have an example in the Vedic episode of Svetaketu, who went into residence as a pupil at the age of twelve and returned home to his father at the age of twenty-four, proud and conceited because he thought himself very learned. Then his father said to him: "Svetaketu, my son, since you are proud and conceited because you think yourself very learned, have you ever sought after that instruction by which we hear what cannot be heard, by which we perceive what cannot be perceived, by which we know what cannot be known?" "What is that instruction, Sir," Svetaketu asked. His father replied: "My dear son, as by one clod of clay all that is made of clay is known, the difference being only a name arising from speech, thus, my dear son, is that instruction." And he proceeded: "In the beginning this world was just *Sat* (Being), one only without a second. It bethought itself: "Would that I were many." The many make the world, but they are all one in essence." And the father went on explaining: "As the bees make honey by collecting the essences of different plants and reducing the essences to one unity; and as these essences have no discrimination so that they might say, 'I am the essence of this plant, or I am the essence of that plant,' even so, my son, all these creatures, even when they are merged in That, know not that they are merged in That."

The passage describing the bliss of *Brahman* reaches great heights of poetry. It says:

The bliss of a young man, master of himself, alert and full of wisdom, strong in body and steadfast in mind is a full measure of human bliss.

One hundred times that bliss is the bliss of the earthly Gandharvas and also of him who has mastered the Vedas and is not smitten with desire.

One hundred times that bliss is the bliss of divine Gandharvas and also of him who has mastered the Vedas and is not smitten with desire.

In this passage there is a reference to "Him who is yonder in the Sun" as a familiar form of *Brahman*. In *Ishopanishad* there is this prayer to the Sun:

Spread thy light and withdraw thy blinding splendour that I may behold thy radiant form. That Spirit far away within Thee is my own inmost Spirit.

This truth is more familiar, embodied as it is in the universal prayer *Gayatri*, revealed to the world through the great Rishi Vishvamitra (the Friend of All). This verse is suffused with poetry. "That" is the poetic way of describing the Indescribable. In form, this prayer is congregational. A united people contemplate together at stated hours under the cathedral vault of heaven. Each of them feels for the moment that he is all. "Who sees all beings in his own self," says the *Upanishad*, "and his own self in all beings, knows no fear."

* * *

Now let us look at a few word-pictures of *Brahman* and of the realms of *Brahman*.

It is not woman, it is not man, nor is it neuter; whatsoever body it takes, with that It is joined.

Thou art woman, thou art man, thou art youth, thou art maiden; thou art the old man tottering along on his staff; thou art born with thy face in all directions. Thou art the dark blue bee, the green parrot with red eyes, the rain cloud, the seasons and the seas. Thou art without beginning because thou art Infinite—Thou from whom all worlds are born!

Who knows where He is, He to whom the Brahmins and the Kahatriyas are as food and Death himself a condiment.

There the sun does not shine nor the moon and the stars; neither these streaks of lightning nor this fire. When He shines, all things shine by Him. By His light all this is lit.

Many fine episodes and good anecdotes in Indian literature can be traced to Vedic passages, and many are the beautiful expressions of the Vedas that have gone into the texture of Indian poetry, not merely in Sanskrit, but in the Indian languages as well.—A Broadcast Talk.

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, M.A.

In the matter of selection, the guiding principle has been to give the main teaching of the Upanishadic philosophy. At the commencement of the selections from each Upanishad will be found an introductory note, giving details regarding the Upanishads as also its contents. To ensure continuity of thought, prefatory notes are given at the top of sections of the Upanishads, omitted portions are also indicated. This is altogether quite a unique and valuable publication.

Price Re. 1-4. To Suba. 'I. R.' Re. 1.

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

INDIAN AFFAIRS

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

The Late Lord Willingdon

IN the death of Lord Willingdon at the age of 75, the Empire has lost a great public servant who filled many important posts outside Britain with distinction for over two decades. Lord Willingdon first came to India in 1918 as Governor of Bombay where his natural bonhomie and liberal leanings won for him the affection and regard of many Indian friends. For in a letter to Mr. Lloyd George written as early as 1916, Lord Willingdon had urged "the necessity for a big and generous move in the way of legislation, both in economic and administrative matters by the Home Government". "India," he wrote, "has done her part nobly during the war and while she asks for nothing because of that, I think she deserves to be generously treated." This naturally raised his stock in Indian circles. Appointed Governor of Madras at the time of the inauguration of the Montagu reforms, Lord Willingdon claimed to have worked Dyarchy with particular success, and he boasted that the two halves of his Government worked like a "happy family". Doubtless it must have been a happy thing for the members of that family, but the regime witnessed the worst features of communalism and was singularly barren of any good politically. Lord Willingdon was subsequently more at home in Canada in the role of a Constitutional Governor-General. And when in 1931, Mr. MacDonald sent him out to India to succeed Lord Irwin (now Lord Halifax) to the Viceroyalty, hopes were entertained that with his unfailing tact and goodwill and his repeated declarations, that he hoped to govern as the constitutional head of the Government

in India, he would do everything to implement the policy of conciliation inaugurated by the Gandhi-Irwin pact. In this the country was disappointed; for unhappily for all concerned, Lord Willingdon, always courteous and affable, took a curious antipathy to Gandhi. The result was disastrous; the "dual policy" of repression and reform would not work; his attempt to break the power of the Congress failed; and he lived to see Gandhiji to whom he would not accord an interview, guide and win elections in triumph and Congressmen take office in seven provinces.

Lord Willingdon left a difficult legacy to his successor, Lord Linlithgow. He had none of the brilliance of Curzon nor the astuteness of Reading, but long association with India and Indians had imbued him with a deep and abiding love for this country for which he sincerely wished equal freedom and status in the Commonwealth. Lord Willingdon took his stand firmly against racial arrogance and social exclusiveness. A great English gentleman, he was warm-hearted and generous. His habitual charm of manners, his affability and warm attachment made him many friends among Indians, whose sympathy goes out to Lady Willingdon in her great bereavement.

The Pakistan Scheme

That "Pakistan" is no new discovery of Mr. Jinnah's. But that it was first initiated by a group of reactionary Englishmen in England is revealed by a Simla correspondent to the Press.

The movement was started in London between the Second and Third Round Table Conferences when Mr. Churchill, Sir Claude Jacob and Sir Michael Odwyer, diehard elements of the Conservative Party, were building up a strong opposition both inside and outside Parliament to the National Government's India policy.

Mr. Jinnah has adopted it as a handy weapon against the majority community. It is also recalled that recently, Sir Sikandar addressing the Lyallpur Students' Federation warned his audience against the movement, which was essentially foreign in origin, though he refrained from disclosing the details.

The New Freedom and India

While the eight-point declaration issued after the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting has been hailed as a new charter of freedom, its vagueness and the absence of any direct reference to subject peoples of Asia and Africa lent colour to the fear that it was merely to be confined to the White races. Mr. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, who made the announcement, did well to follow it up with an explanation the next day declaring that the benefits of the peace principles applied equally to all countries of the world. He said:

We, the Labour Party, have always been conscious of the wrongs done by the white races to races with darker skins. We have been glad to see how with the passing of years the old conception of colonies as places inhabited by inferior people whose function was only to serve and produce wealth for the benefit of other people has made way for juster and nobler ideas. Recently, I was privileged to announce a declaration of principle which apply, I believe, to all the peoples of the world. We of the Labour Party say that the freedom we claim for ourselves should be extended to all men. My declaration will be equally applicable to all races, including Asiatics and Africans.

This is a welcome declaration which must hearten all people seeking their freedom from foreign domination. But will the British Government make a beginning in India by acting up to this admirable principle?

In this connection, Mr. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Maha Sabha, has cabled to President Roosevelt, enquiring whether the declaration in regard to war aims covered India's case also.

I exhort you to declare explicitly if the Anglo-American announcement of war aims covers India's case and whether America guarantees the full political freedom of India within one year after the end of this war.

If America fails to do that, India cannot but construe this declaration as another stunt like the war aims of the last Anglo-German War, meant only to camouflage the imperialistic aggressions of those who have Empires against those who have them not and are out to win them.

But what is the President's reaction to this categorical question?

British Labour and India

Presiding over the national conference of Trade Unions and other organised bodies in Great Britain, Mr. W. Dobbie, Labour M. P., demanded the immediate release of political prisoners and the right of free assembly. He said:

Trust Indian people, release prisoners, and make a declaration of freedom and independence for India, not because of the war but on the basis of international justice.

Mr. Dobbie declared that the British Labour Party was pledged to Dominion Status, but circumstances had compelled them to throw in their lot with other parties for the overthrow of the Nazi regime.

But if British Labour is convinced that a reconciled India is such a powerful ally against the Nazis, why did it not insist on the Prime Minister to adopt a more reasonable policy towards India? Labour intellectuals are fully convinced of the correctness of India's attitude. Prof. Laski wrote:

Delay in fulfilling the unanswerable claim of India to self-government is indefensible. I think no better aid could be given to our cause than the release of Indian politicals, fixing a date by which self-government will come into operation and summoning or constituting a convention to work out the form of Government for India. Its results could form the basis of negotiations with Britain as was the case with Canada and Australia.

Mr. Sorensen, M.P., contended that it was not simply Indian prisoners who must be released, but India herself. And the Conference ultimately adopted a resolution

calling upon the Government to recognise the right of the Indian people to their national independence, to agree to the convocation of a freely elected Constituent Assembly, to agree to the immediate establishment of a provisional Government with full competence in all spheres of policy and administration and to propose a treaty of mutual friendship and co-operation while agreeing to reference of all outstanding questions to arbitration.

The resolution expressed confidence that such action by Government would be accompanied by a simultaneous and unconditional suspension of civil disobedience and establishment of friendship and co-operation.

The Editors' Conference

After all one can now understand the delay in releasing to the public the full text of the correspondence that passed between the President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and the Government of India. The attempts to get special treatment for Gandhiji for the publication of his statements "without waiting for Press advice" have failed. This evidently accounts for the resignation of Mahadev Desai from the Committee.

We are glad to note, however, that the Conference has passed the following resolution unanimously:—

No editor, whether of a newspaper or a news agency shall be under any obligation to refer any statement or report to the Press Adviser unless he considers it necessary to do so. In the event of the Government, whether Central or Provincial, holding publication of any matter by a newspaper or a news agency to be in any manner objectionable, the matter shall, except in cases of grave emergency, be brought before the local Press Advisory Committee and a warning issued if necessary thereafter. The Committee urges that no penal action should be taken without consultation with the Press Advisory Committee and that only in cases of deliberate and systematic infringement after preliminary warnings have been conveyed to the newspaper or the news agency concerned should such action be taken.

The fact that the resolution has now been passed with the full knowledge and approval of the Government of India is a matter of happy augury.

Mr. Amery's No

After 15 months in the India Office, Mr. Amery, like the Bourbons of old, seems to have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing. He is still repeating the old catchwords about the August declaration and agreement among parties. The seriousness of the war situation may induce Mr. Churchill to change his policy and venture on dramatic moves with Russia or America; but Mr. Amery is content to go through the same rut

regardless of consequences. The request was made that Government should, on a definite date, give India that national freedom for which she asks. Under what constitution, asks Mr. Amery, naively, and is content with the twice told tale which comes so glibly to all official apologists of reaction.

There is no India as there is a Belgium or Holland for instance. In many respects India is much more like Europe than it is like an individual country. The difficulty I have tried to explain throughout is not our unwillingness to give self-government to India but the absence of any willingness among Indians themselves to agree upon terms on which they are ready to govern themselves, either for India as a whole or as has been suggested in separate units.

Quite true. If India is not one country like Belgium or Holland, India will not change into something different immediately after the war. Why not then, asks Acharya Kripalini,

drop cant and hypocrisy and say that as long as British imperialism can, it will continue to keep India in chains? That would be frank at least.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya's Plea

In a recent speech in Bombay, Sir M. Visvesvaraya stressed the importance of mass education, industrialisation and preparedness for self-defence as the three fundamental needs of the country. Unrestricted foreign competition and neglect of industries in the past had thrown the people overwhelmingly into agriculture. That will not do in future. At least 500 factories will have to be started to cope with the growing needs of the war situation and a lot of planning is required to transform these war time factories for the manufacture of arms and ammunition into the peace time work of shipbuilding, automobile and aircraft industries. He referred to the aircraft factory in Bangalore as a welcome advance, but it cannot go far. Hundred machines in two years is poor production when we realise that in a war of this magnitude they can be destroyed in a few hours. Only a favourable State policy can bring about the desired change.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

By "CHRONICLER"

Anglo-American Declaration

THE dramatic meeting between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill at some unspecified spot in the Atlantic in the second week of August is one of the most important and fruitful developments in the war. The Joint Declaration which resulted from this sensational meeting marks the absolute completeness of the understanding between the two great democracies, and pledges their united efforts to secure peace, freedom, and security in the world now rent and racked by the turmoil of war.

The terms of the eight point declaration were disclosed by Mr. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, in his broadcast on August 14.

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, having met together deem it right to make certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for better future for the world:—

First, their countries seek no aggrandisement, territorial or ether.

Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.

Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.

Fourth, they will endeavour, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.

Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations, in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security.

Sixth, after the final destruction of Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries and which will afford assurance that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.

Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance.

Eighth, they believe that all nations of the world for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must come to the abandonment of the use of force.

Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten or may threaten aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security that disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armament.

Mr. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, in supplementing this declaration added that the fourfold freedom enunciated in it were equally applicable to all peoples of Asia and Africa as a rule.

The German Drive to Leningrad

For ten weeks rigorous fighting has been going on along the entire front of some 2,000 miles, being particularly heavy in the Kingisepp, Smolensk, Novgorod and Odessa directions. The casualties from all accounts are heavy on both sides.

"The gigantic nature of the eastern struggle is best realisable when one considers that now the battle is raging not only on this or that sector but on half-a-dozen points simultaneously," wires *Reuter's Special Correspondent in Moscow*.

The pressure on Leningrad has been heavily resumed during the last few days, and clearly the Germans are attempting to encircle the city by advancing on it from three or even four directions. Some time ago, they reached the southern bank of Lake Ilmen with alternative routes of pushing directly northwards to Leningrad, or eastwards to cut the Leningrad-Moscow railway. The most vital, and may be the most critical, battle is still raging inside the Dnieper bend behind Nikolayev and Krivoirog.

SEPTEMBER 1941]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

559

The War Cabinet

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, who attended the last meeting of the War Cabinet in London, revealed that the Dominions had been fully consulted in the matter of war policy and had been able to express their view and general consensus of opinion "had been reached as a result". He is satisfied with the present machinery of consultation afforded by the presence of the Dominion Commissioner in London and the British High Commissioner in Canada, besides other effective means of direct communication between the two Governments. By these means complete exchange of views have been possible. Urging his objections to posting Prime Ministers in London as members of the Imperial War Cabinet, he observed:

I was present at a War Committee of the British Cabinet. I would not be in a position to say without consultation with my colleagues at Ottawa and, through them, with their Service colleagues, just what was the opinion which could be given to the Government here. . . . It is very much easier to give my Cabinet's opinion by being able to discuss it with my colleagues in all its phases.

Mr. Menzies of Australia, who has since resigned his Prime Ministership is, however, of a different opinion. In view of the growing tension which Japan has created in the Far East, he is of opinion that Australian representation in London has become most imperative. Addressing the House of Representatives, Mr. Menzies said:

I believe, each nation in the Empire has its immediate risks and interests and the best result for the Empire as a whole can be achieved by having matter of high policy discussed by an authoritative spokesman from the Dominion concerned.

It is felt, however, that it is not always possible for Dominion Prime Ministers to leave their posts for far away England to participate in continuous war discussions. Gen. Smuts, for instance, can't be expected to be away from South Africa for long.

It is now learnt that the United Kingdom and Australian Governments have agreed that an Australian Minister other than the Prime Minister should be sent to London as soon as possible.

Allied Troops in Iran

Joint Military action has been taken in Iran by British and Soviet Governments.

The action is designed solely to deny the Axis any further opportunity to threaten the security of Russia, countries in the Middle East and India and prevent oil and other resources of Iran falling into Nazi's hands which Iran herself would be powerless to prevent.

It is emphasised that the action is merely a security measure entirely without intention of interfering with Iran's independence and integrity.

As we go to Press, we learn that British and Russian advance into Iran has been transformed into peaceful co-operation as a result of "cease fire" order issued by the new Iranian Premier.



"I hope Indians will realise the importance of patronising only Indian Insurance Institutions."

—Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Place your Life Business with INDIAN Insurance Companies only.

April '42.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

Aug. 1. Commons' debate on India.
—National Government is formed in Egypt.
Aug. 2. America warns Vichy.
—Indian assets in Japan is freezed.
Aug. 8. Rt. Hon Dr. Jayakar appeals to Congress to end the dead-lock.
Aug. 4. Princes' Standing Committee meets at Bombay, H. H. Jam Saheb presiding.
Aug. 5. Suez area is raided.
—New Russo-American Trade Pact is signed.
Aug. 6 Change in Congress policy is urged by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
Aug. 7. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is dead.
—Tokyo's move in Thailand.
Aug. 8. German note to Iran over their expulsion.
—Bruno Mussolini is killed in an accident.
—President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill meet in the former's yacht somewhere off the coast of New England.
Aug. 9. Norwegian farm lands confiscated by Nazis to establish civil air line.
Aug. 10. Yugoslavian revolt against German forces.
Aug. 11. London National Trade Unions meet and express sympathy and support for Indian National Movement.



LORD WILLINGDON

Aug. 12. Lord Willingdon, former Viceroy of India, is dead.
—Anglo-Soviet assurance to Turkey.

Aug. 18. British Convoys reach Far East.
Aug. 14. Japanese Minister, Baron Hiranuma, is shot at by an unknown person.
—Anglo-American declaration is announced.
Aug. 15. Soviet-Polish military agreement is signed at Moscow.
Aug. 16. Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement is signed.
Aug. 17. The Japanese arrive in Thailand in great numbers.
Aug. 18. Mr. Churchill returns to London after meeting Mr. Roosevelt.
Aug. 19. Canadian Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, arrives by air in London.
—President Roosevelt warns his people that America is planning for war in 1948.
Aug. 20. Sardar Patel is released on medical grounds.
Aug. 21. American loan to Russia is assured by Mr. Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator.
Aug. 22. Ahrars give up civil disobedience.
—Lord Halifax returns to London.
Aug. 28. Frenchmen in Saigon protest against Vichy's capitulation to Japan.
—Mr. S. Satyamurthy is released.
Aug. 24. The Board of Trade prohibits export of any goods to Japan.
—Mahatma Gandhi in a statement to the Press condemns the Burma Agreement.
—The personnel of the Ceylon delegation is announced.
Aug. 25. British and Soviet troops enter Iran.
Aug. 26. Muslim League resolution asks Muslim Premiers to resign from the Defence Council.
Aug. 27. Russia warns Japan that obstruction of U. S. supplies via Vladivostok will be an "unfriendly act."
—Ex-Premier Laval is shot at and the assailant is arrested.
Aug. 28. Iran decides to cease resistance.
—Japanese Ambassador in conference with President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull.
Aug. 29. Menzies, Australian Premier, resigns.
—Mr. Jinnah releases correspondence with Viceroy.



The WORLD of BOOKS



ROAD RAIL TRANSPORT. By S. R. N. Badri Rao, M.A., M.Litt. Edited with an Introduction by Dr. B. V. Narayanasawmi Naidu, M.A., B.Com., Ph.D., BAR-AT-LAW. Annamalai University. Rs. 5.

The editor, in his lengthy introduction, points out the importance of distance and volume as governing railway rates. He would support the general conclusion of the author in regard to the regressiveness of freight rates on ground-nuts though he would modify the opinions expressed in the text in view of the developments now taking place in the ground-nut position. In the second Part of the book, which deals with motor transport, the main point stressed is based on an intensive survey of the transport systems prevailing in Travancore and in Coimbatore. The need for the control of motor transport is justified with the limitation that it should be allowed to expand as being the best link of rural areas with urban centres. The repercussions of the problem of road maintenance and finance are exhaustively analysed.

The author discusses legislation abroad in the matter of control of transport, particularly in Great Britain, U. S. A., and Ireland, and points out how goods traffic by motor transport has not been regulated to the extent to which passenger transport has been. He would plead for a co-ordination of the different services, railway, motor and animal, and point out the advantages of a railway operating a road service.

SIKH CEREMONIES. Compiled by Sirdar Sir Jogendra Singh, Kt. Published by the International Book House, Bombay. Rs. 2-8.

Raja Sir Daljit Singh, K.B.E., C.S.I., contributes to this book an excellent and informative introduction in which he explains in a simple and lucid manner the essentials of the Sikh religion and philosophy. The Sikh religion founded by Guru Nanak, developed by his nine successors and having its teaching embodied in the Sikh sacred book, the Guru Granth Sahib has had a profound influence on its followers. It is singularly free from any mere formalism. It recognises no distinction of caste or colour. It emphasises the truth as revealed in all the religions. It sets its face against Sanyasa, but insists on a full and complete family and social life. It posits the existence of one God, immanent and all pervading, of the Jiva Atma following the rules of Karma and reincarnation, individualised by the interplay of Satwa, Rajas, and Thamo gunas, enveloped in Maya, and points the way to salvation along the path of true discipleship by Bhakti, prayer and nama japa. The ceremonies detailed by the learned compiler are but few dealing with (1) the Installation of the Guru Granth Sahib; (2) Birth, Child-naming and initiation; (3) Amrit ceremony or Baptism; (4) Anand Marriage; and (5) Funeral service. The book also contains a collection of hymns and prayer songs which reveal the sublime nature of the Sikh culture.

The book will be of great interest to all students of Comparative Religion,

MEMORIES OF MOTILAL GHOSE. By Paramananda Dutt. A. B. Patrika Office, Calcutta.

Babu Motilal Ghose, one of the founders of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, was a notable figure who made his mark both as publicist and journalist. His public life extended over a period of nearly 60 years, during which his vigorous personality and versatile pen were exercised day after day in the service of his countrymen, with a courage and consistency that made journalism a power rather than a profession. It is but fitting that an intimate biography of such a man should be presented to this generation by one who has had exceptional opportunities of interpreting his views and actions. For Mr. Paramananda Dutt, joint Editor of the *Patrika* and grandson of Motilal, had lived under the same roof with him for five and twenty years.

He was at first my playmate, then a teacher who taught me music, writing and morals, then a friend, philosopher and guide and, lastly, I became his constant companion, an amanuensis, a private secretary and an attendant rolled into one.

With such opportunities no wonder Mr. Dutt is able to give a very vivid picture of Motilal the man and the journalist. We have, as might be expected, copious extracts from the *Patrika* of Motilal's days] recounting its trials and struggles with the bureaucracy and its constant wrestlings with its contemporaries. Of particular interest are Motilal's personal relations with leading men of the Government and of his countrymen of diverse views.

Motilal's moving interview with King George V when he came to India as Prince of Wales in 1911, his friendship with Lord Carmichael and his varying moods with another veteran journalist of Calcutta, Surendranath Banerjee are all recounted with a minuteness of detail which they so well deserve.

THE TRIAL CELESTIAL. By Suryadutt J. Bhatt, LL.B. Karnatak Publishing House, Bombay. Re. 1.

Mr. Bhatt wishes to get rid of the traditional religious bias in the reconstruction of the world, as otherwise there can be no smooth solution of the world problems. The book is an one-Act play in prose, with the Almighty, the Old Man, Voltaire and the Astral Spirit as the principal characters. The dialogue is quite spirited and the speeches long only in a few instances. The play should succeed on the stage. Anyway, the lesson inculcated by the drama is badly needed for India.

SEXOLOGY OF THE HINDUS. By Chandra Chakrabarthy. Vijayakrishna Bros, 81, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta. Re. 1.

The problem of sex has received a great deal of attention at the hands of the psychologist. Sex no longer is treated as a cheap sensational stuff. A deep scientific study is effected by eminent men like Havelock Ellis. Mr. Chakrabarthy in this pamphlet gives us an account of the Hindu view of sex. There is nothing very new that Mr. Chakrabarthy has said which has not already been said in an unimprovable manner in Vatsyana's *Kamasutras*. Sex life was treated in ancient India with an artistic activity with a science and a sequence all its own.

PRAKRIYASARVASVA. Madras University Sanskrit Series No. 15. Edited by Dr. C. Kunhan Raja. Rs. 8-4.

This contains an important section of the grammatical rules of Panini with an elaborate and lucid explanation by Narayana Bhatta of Malabar. The work quotes a large number of ancient authorities till now little known. This gives an added importance to the work. The large number of appendices makes the edition specially valuable.

EASTERN LIGHTS. By Mahendranath Sircar. Arya Publishing House, Calcutta.

This fine book is the result of a series of lectures on Indian Philosophy and Modern Hinduism delivered to European audiences in Italy, France, and Germany. In these lectures, Professor Sircar interprets the various aspects of Hindu Vedanta and mysticism in a very forceful and eloquent manner. There are twelve essays in the book which easily fall into three groups. The first four deal with the Upanishads, the Gita, the Bhagavata and the Tantras, and bring out the delicate differences between the spiritual ideas and experiences of the different stages in the religious life of ancient India; the inward affinity of these great books is also emphasised quite as clearly. The three following essays present the Hindu view of Reality and of the concepts of Beauty and Value. The place of intuition by the side of Reason in all Indian schools of thought, the aesthetic nature of our theories of *rasa*, and the

dynamic and creative character of Dharma as a standard of value are all very fully demonstrated.

The lecture on Cosmic Man provides the transition to the last four lectures on the exponents of modern Hinduism, viz., Ram Mohan Roy, Dayananda Sarasvati, Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Aurobindo Ghosh. Altogether an interesting book to read.

RAMACHANDRA AND ZARATHUSHTRA. By J. M. Chatterjee, M.A. Cherag Office, Navsari.

This is a small booklet in which the author tries to show the relation between Zarathushtra, the founder of the religion of the Parsis and Ramachandra of the Hindu tradition. The book is written in Bengali. While welcoming the attempt of scholars to make a comparative study of various religions, one has to be cautious when people try to identify various religious teachers and heroes handed down according to different traditions.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THOUGHTS ON PAKISTAN. By Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

SRI AUROBINDO'S "THE LIFE DIVINE." By V. Chandrasekharam. Sri Aurobindo Library, Madras.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR BRITISH INDIA. Government of India Press, Calcutta.

THE SCIENCE OF THE SOUL. By Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri. Dharmarajya Press, Delhi.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA AND SPIRITUAL RENAISSANCE. By Swami Nirvedananda. Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta.

LATIN AMERICA. By Robin A. Humphreys. Oxford Pamphlets. Oxford University Press.

THE MILITARY AEROPLANE. By E. Colston Shepherd. Oxford Pamphlets. Oxford University Press.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS. Handbook No. 3, Manager, of Publications, Delhi.

EDUCATION BY 5 INSTRUMENTS FOR BROADCASTING USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. By J. C. Basak. 363 Upper Chitpore Road P. O., Beadon Street, Calcutta.

EMINENT CONTEMPORARIES. By Savin, Vidya Bhandar. Nazirabad, Lucknow.

GROUND-NUT. By Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu. Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.

NEMINATHA PURANAM OF KARNAPARYA. By H. Sesha Ayyangar. Madras University, Madras.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION. Seventeenth Meeting held at Baroda, 1940. Proceedings of the Meetings. Government of India Press, Delhi.

REPORT OF THE HINDU LAW COMMITTEE. Government of India Press, Delhi.

Hyderabad

NEW PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL

The Nawab of Chhatari, who was a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, is appointed President of the Council when Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari retires. His appointment will be in the first instance for three years subject to extension for a further period of two years according to circumstances that may then exist.

The terms of appointment which had been accepted by him are as follows: (1) an honorarium of Rs. 5,000 per mensem free of income-tax; (2) a Government motor car to be placed at his disposal; (3) a house to be allotted for his residence; and (4) a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month for the purpose of State functions and entertainment to be held on special occasions on behalf of the Government as President of the Council in his official capacity.

ELECTRIC POWER FOR HYDERABAD

A scheme involving an estimated expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs has been drawn up for utilising the water-storage at Nizam Sagar for generating hydro-electric power.

The step is being taken to stimulate industrial expansion in the State by supplying cheap power and also to meet the ever-growing consumption. The scheme also envisages the placing of the entire electric supply industry in the State under a unified control.

In addition to the Nizam Sagar hydro-electric scheme, the purchase of a generating set of 7,500 k.w. capacity for the Hyderabad Thermal Power Station and also a diesel or steam generating plant of about 1,500 k.w. capacity for an emergency, and the installation of two boilers has been recommended to Government.

The Committee appointed by Government to investigate these schemes has recommended the creation of a Board to control the entire electricity supply industry in the State.

Mysore

THE MYSORE LEGISLATURE

Two resolutions recently passed by the reformed Mysore Legislature point to the progressive character of this body. One of these demands the introduction of basic education in the State and the other, total prohibition. The first resolution was passed by 177 votes against 88 while the second by 148 against 81. It is significant that both the resolutions were passed in the teeth of Government opposition. The debate on the resolution on prohibition was an interesting one, specially for the opposition offered by one lady member, Srimati Susila Bai, who advanced the interesting argument that prohibition could better be brought by persuasion exercised by women on their husbands than by compulsion of a State law. As against this one lady, there were two to support the resolution in addition to a host of male members. The Government spokesman opposed the resolution and advanced the argument we are so familiar with in British India. It is worth noting, however, that he did not oppose the principle of prohibition, even total prohibition, but that he wanted its gradual extension.

MYSORE IRON WORKS

Mysore's great steel works will shortly undergo considerable expansion under a scheme costing approximately a quarter million sterling.

Capt. Binstead, the Mysore Government's Trade Commissioner in England, is placing orders in England for the necessary equipment including electric furnaces and a rolling mill plant, which will enable the Works to produce the heaviest and most valuable materials. These orders will be having priority under war conditions.

SHORT WAVE STATION FOR MYSORE

Mysore will shortly have a Broadcasting Station on shortwaves and it is likely the Station may be opened in about three months' time.

Travancore

YARN CONTROL

The Travancore Government have prohibited the export of yarn from Travancore except with their special permission.

Government explain that it has been brought to their notice that, although there is acute shortage of yarn within Travancore, certain dealers have with a view to evade the maximum limit of prices fixed there and for profiteering been exporting yarn from their stocks to places outside the State.

Government announce the constitution of a Yarn Control Committee consisting of Khan Bahadur Abdul Kareem Suhrawardy, Inspector-General of Police, Mr. C. Kumara Das, Director of Industries, Mr. E. I. Chacko, and Mr. H. Parameswaran, Convenor.

CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT

Having regard to the state of general public opinion on the question of child marriages, Government will be inclined to view with disfavour applications for exemption from the Child Marriage Restraint Act, which are obvious attempts at evasion of the law and which have no compelling circumstances to merit exemption, says a Press Communique issued by the Government of Travancore.

The communique adds that the Act having come into force, applications have been received by Government for exempting certain marriages from its operation. In considering these applications, Government have been largely guided by the special circumstances characterising them, viz., that these marriages had been fixed and all the preliminary preparations for them made before the Act came into force.

MR. G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI

Rajasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai, Controller of War Supplies and State Press Adviser, is appointed Chief Secretary to the Travancore Government in the place of Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Ayyar.

Baroda

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE

The Government review of the annual administration report of the Revenue Department for the year 1939-40 includes the following among other items:—

The total land revenue demand for the year was 98'35 lakhs against 102'54 lakhs of the previous year. Out of this 1'10 lakhs were remitted for valid reasons. The net realisation amounted to 81'99 lakhs. The decrease in demand is due to the permanent reduction ordered last year.

During the year under report, the new Income-tax Act was brought into force. The old flat rate of 12½ per cent. over all incomes was substituted by a graduated scale ranging from 1½ per cent. to 8 per cent. The taxable limit has been raised from Rs. 750 to Rs. 2,000. The assessments are now to be made annually instead of triennially. The total demand for income-tax was Rs. 7,39,887.

JAIL ADVISORY BOARD

To secure the release of long-term but reformed prisoners with safety to the community after they have served a sufficiently deterrent period of their sentence, the Government have appointed a Jail Advisory Board to examine individual cases of such prisoners in detail and recommend the advisability of conditional release in deserving cases. In accordance with the new rules, the Jail Advisory Board recommended the release of 42 prisoners.

HELP TO PAPER FACTORY

To encourage industrial enterprise in the State, the Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Karshandas Gordhandas to enable him to start a paper manufacturing factory in the State. The loan will be repayable in 10 years and will bear 8 per cent. simple interest.

Cochin**PRINCES' COMMITTEE**

H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin, it is learnt, proposes to constitute a Princes' Committee, whose duties will be to formulate, scrutinise and recommend schemes to promote the welfare of the Cochin Royal Family. The Committee will consist of eight members of the Ruling Family, (each of the four branches choosing two from among them) and will be presided over by H. H. the Elaya Raja.

The Committee will have to frame their proposals and recommendations within the allotment for the Royal Family, and in that event the recommendations need not go to H. H. the Maharaja, but only to the Dewan as a matter of administrative routine.

PENSION FOR VILLAGE OFFICERS

It is understood that Government will shortly issue orders making village officers' posts pensionable and those who have retired since 1109, about 1884, without pension will be given the benefit of the new order.

Indore**IRRIGATION FUND**

His Highness has sanctioned the recommendation of the Standing Finance Committee to set apart annually Rs. 2,00,000 from the revenue of surplus every year from 1940-41 to create an "irrigation fund" for the undertaking of tanks and productive irrigation works in the State.

Bhopal

His Highness the Nawab has recently approved of the scheme for the motorisation of a portion of the State Forces and practical steps have already been taken in this connection of Bhopal Army. Service Corps has been established and was inspected by His Highness recently.

Jammu and Kashmir

The financial year 1939-40 witnessed further progress of the Jammu and Kashmir State finances, the total revenue receipts for the year being Rs. 258 lakhs as against Rs. 252 lakhs in the previous year. The provision of increasing social amenities as befits a modern State had increased the Government expenditure from Rs. 263 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 280 lakhs in the year under review. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 41 lakhs and closed with a balance of Rs. 85 lakhs.

The Princes' Chamber

A meeting of the Standing Committee of Princes was held under the presidency of H. H. the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

Unanimous decisions were taken regarding the proposed National Defence Council and approving the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers relating to the question of expenditure on the use of troops within the territories of the States, the Crown Police Force Law and the prospecting licences and mining leases in the territories of the States.

Rajputana States

It is learnt that a group of Eastern and Southern Rajputana States, following the example of the neighbouring Central India States, are considering the question of setting up a Joint Police Administration and a common High Court to ensure administrative economy consistent with efficiency.

It may be remembered that His Excellency the Viceroy advised the Princes in his address last year to the Chamber of Princes to consider the practicability of such a procedure to ensure economy and administrative efficiency in those States whose slender income could not afford the maintenance of independent High Court and well-trained police forces.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

— : o : —

Ceylon**IMMIGRATION CONTROL BILL**

"Strong opposition" to the Immigration Control Bill is expressed by the European Association of Ceylon in a memorandum they have submitted on the subject to the Standing Committee 'A' of the State Council.

Declaring that in view of their opposition to the Bill, they do not propose to make any representations regarding the details, the memorandum states that their observations are based on broad considerations and intended mainly to secure the exclusion of certain classes of persons from the operation of the Bill.

Firstly, the memorandum lays down: "British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom are persons who have not created and do not create any problem which the Bill seeks to solve and should, therefore, be placed among the excepted persons."

"That non-Ceylonese already admitted to Ceylon have the right to secure property, employment and a variety of other interests in Ceylon and it is politically unjust to deny to such non-Ceylonese free entry into Ceylon (or the possibility of being present at will) must be considered essential to the protection of their interests. It will accordingly be submitted that persons resident in Ceylon on an appointed date (chosen after due deliberation) or have been resident in Ceylon for a specified period before that date should be excepted from the operation of the ordinance."

Referring to assisted Indian immigrant labour, the memorandum states: "That

there is involved in the statements made to persons whose homes were in India by His Majesty's Government by the Government of Ceylon and by others with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Government of Ceylon, an undertaking that such of them as were induced, and indeed assisted, to embark upon the earning of a livelihood in Ceylon would not in any way be discouraged in the future from continuing to earn that livelihood. The assisted Indian immigrant labour at present in Ceylon and that which having been in Ceylon is now being prevented from arriving here by reason of the Indian ban on emigration are essential to the agricultural industries of Ceylon and should not be discouraged in any way from rendering service to such industries."

Adequate provision to enable persons in control of private enterprise to exercise unrestricted freedom of choice in the selection of employees is also urged in the memorandum on the ground that absence of such provision will jeopardise the welfare of many existing enterprises.

The memorandum states in conclusion that the definition of "non-Ceylonese" should be based on residence and not on domicile.

Malaya**INDIAN TROOPS IN MALAYA**

Indian troops in Malaya are well looked after and they have won a reputation for being very quick at learning intricate mechanical details, was the opinion expressed by the Editor of the *Sind Observer* who recently returned from a tour of Malaya. He expressed himself to be highly impressed with the defensive measures taken in Malaya.

Burma

INDIANS IN BURMA

In his Report for 1940, India's Agent in Burma notes an improvement in the tone of Burma's Press in its comments on Indian problems. He also mentions that overt acts against Indians progressively decreased. Trouble was apprehended in connexion with the working of the Tenancy Act; fortunately both landlords and tenants showed forbearance. The year was marked by four pieces of controversial legislation which affected Indians, viz., the Tenancy Acts, the Land Purchase Bill, the Land Alienation Act and the City of Rangoon Municipal Amendment Bill. Indian organizations were active in communicating their views to the proper quarters; this did not, however, lead to strained feelings between them and the Burmans. The year was in many ways an anxious time for Indians resident or domiciled in Burma. Nevertheless they lived in peace with their Burman neighbours. This has been well worth emphasizing in a Report which indicates more than one unsolved problem for Indian and Burman alike, and more changes in Burma's political scene than in previous years.

INDO-BURMA AGREEMENT

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, has on behalf of the Committee of the Federation addressed the following telegram to the Secretary of State for India, London.

"The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, are arranging to submit a joint representation to H. E. the Viceroy in consultation with Imperial Indian

Citizenship Association, Bombay, and the Madras all-parties' meeting regarding the scope and provisions of the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement after hearing the Burma Indian Delegation who are arriving shortly in India. The Committee pray that His Majesty's Government would be pleased to take no action in issuing an Order-in-Council regarding the Indo-Burma immigration question pending receipt and consideration by them of the joint representation."

Africa

INDIAN SOLDIERS IN AFRICA

Stirring stories of the bearing of Indian troops are told in details now issued of awards for gallantry in Africa annouced in *London Gazette* of July 18. The Military Cross is won by Captain John Mount Barlow of Indian Army Cavalry. During the fighting at Mechili on the night of April 8-9, Captain Barlow who was commanding the advance guard, came under heavy fire from twelve guns.

With two troops, he attacked and captured the guns bayoneting and killing about fifty to sixty of the enemy and wounding many more. Captain Barlow organised and led the charge himself. The decision by which he led his troops into action undoubtedly saved the brigade greater casualties and allowed a greater number to withdraw safely.

Captain Barlow displayed great initiative, gallantry and devotion to duty and set a splendid example to his troops.

The Indian Order of Merit, Second Class, was awarded to Havildar Sheedan Singh, Sixth Rajputana Rifles. During the attack on Acqua Column on February 20, he was severely wounded by mortar bomb in the left arm early in the attack. He bound up his arm and finally led the last assault on his Company objective with five men.

He displayed gallantry and leadership of the highest order and most complete disregard for personal danger. His example was an inspiration to all.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



HINDUS AND THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL

At last the Viceroy's Executive Council has been expanded and the personnel of the Defence Council announced. The expanded Council has been widely criticised on the score that Indians are totally excluded from the key portfolios of Defence, Finance and Communications. It is held, therefore, that the substance of power has not been really conceded to Indian members. Mr. E. Vinayaka Rao, Advocate, Madras, writing in the *Bharata-Dharma*, draws attention to an important feature of the composition of the Council. He sees in this expansion only another instance of disregarding and sacrificing Hindu interests notwithstanding the assurance given that no political or communal considerations have been borne in mind in making the appointments. He points out:

In the five new appointments of members of the Executive Council two are Hindus, viz., Mr. Aney and Dr. Sir E. Raghavendra Rao, two are Muslims, viz., the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari and Malik Sir Feroz Khan, and one is a Parsi Sir Hormusji P. Mody. This really indicates that a policy of equal representation to Hindus and Muslims has been adopted. This was exactly what Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League have been asking for and exactly what the Hindus have been protesting against.

The composition of the National Defence Council, according to the writer, is even worse. When the names are analysed, we find that

out of the 22 new members of the National Defence Council nominated nine are Hindus, nine are Muslims, one Sikh, one Parsi, one European and one Anglo-Indian. Here again we see a

manifestation of numerical equality of representation. This coincidence in equality in number cannot be the result of mere accident. Considering that the Muslims constitute only about 22 per cent. of the population and the Hindus constitute 68 per cent. of the population, there can be no justification whatever from any point of view, communal, political or administrative, for this extraordinary over-weightage given to the Muslims and this extraordinary under-representation given to the Hindus.

The writer complains that while the major community is called upon to make all the sacrifices, it is the other elements that are given over-representation at the expense of the Hindus. This cannot be justified on any ground of principle or policy. For

every temporary concession made contrary to sound principle is seized upon as a precedent and is made the starting-point for fresh agitation clamouring for further concessions. It is very necessary that this danger should be borne in mind and even in making any temporary concessions, no departure is made from the principle that representation should be in accordance with the population strength and sacrifices.

The Poona Conference expressed itself strongly on the constitution of the Viceroy's Council and Defence Council. The position taken up by the Conference when they asked was that there should be no recognition of the communal principle and that every one should have equal opportunities.

The entire administration should be carried on on the basis of the unity and integrity of India as a geographical and political unit and that electoral arrangements should be purely on a territorial basis, and recruitment to the public services should be purely on merit and efficiency without any question of communal or class representation. This is the best national democratic ideal which must be supported by every democratic-minded person. But if for any reason it is not possible to recognise and give effect to this fundamental salutary principle, Hindus say that representation in the legislatures and services should be wholly in proportion to the respective population strength of the communities concerned without any weightage, and if sacrifices have to be made every community should be called upon to bear the burden in proportion to its population strength.

SHIP-BUILDING IN INDIA

In India we do not have a shipping and ship-building industry worth the name. This fact assumes a grave importance, observes Mr. P. C. Jain in the *Modern Review*, when we remember that we have a 4,000 mile coast to defend. In the past, as every student of history knows, both these industries flourished in the country.

Every year, says Mr. Jain, nearly 7 million tons of cargo and about 2 million passengers are carried in coastal trade of India. In 1924, Mr. Haji calculated that of this trade only 13 per cent. was shared by the Indian shipping companies. Today this share was increased, though it still remains low, to nearly 20 per cent. of the cargo and 5 to 8 per cent. of the passenger traffic. The Indian tonnage operating on the Indian coast does not exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakh tons gross and this is hardly 23 per cent. of the total tonnage. In the overseas trade about 25 million tons of cargo and 2 lakh passengers are transported every year; of this, the share of Indian shipping does not exceed 2 per cent.; the British ships carry over 64 per cent. and the foreign ships nearly $34\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of this trade.

This backward condition of Indian shipping is due mainly to two factors. The British and foreign companies are well organised and they have formed themselves into "rings". In the face of competition with an Indian firm, prices are cut to unremunerative levels till the new-comer is throttled.

Prices are again raised when the coast is clear. By these unfair means, more than 20 Indian companies involving a capital of over Rs. 20 crores have come to grief during the last 35 years. This is a huge waste.

The inactivity of the Government of India becomes still more intolerable when it is realised that two Government-appointed committees have recognised the rights of Indian shipping to special protection, at least in the coastal trade. The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee (1923) and the Imperial Shipping Committee (1939) have both recommended measures to enable the Indian shipping companies to have at least a major portion of our coastal trade. It is a pity that nothing has so far been done.

THE EXPANSION OF HINDUISM

Dr. Benoy Kumar Sarkar contends in the pages of the *Prabuddha Bharata* that Hinduism in the past had never been content to rest confined to the limits of India. As practised by our ancestors, it was a system of cult or culture always on the move trying to proselytize, to influence and conquer other lands. It was another specimen of world imperialism of raceless, cosmopolitan and impersonal character.

Afghanistan and Central Asia were conquered by our Hindu religion and Hindu culture. Likewise was China conquered and it is in that conquest that we have to see the deeper significance of the Chinese Goodwill Mission of to-day. Burma and Siam were also similarly Hinduized. Go to Siam and you will find that the names of rulers over there are derived from Rama, Vikrama, Jaya, Indra, Ananda, etc. Go to Indo-China, there also you will encounter Hindu culture in daily life. In Sumatra, Java and the other Insulindian islands as well as in far-off Japan, Hinduization is likewise manifest in temples, gods and goddesses, rituals and ceremonies. Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia, Siberia, Turkestan,—all these regions of Asia are to be recognized to a certain extent as the colonies of Hindu cult and Hindu culture.

Nor was western Asia free from the domination of Hindu thought. Hindu culture penetrated also to those places.

Hindu arts and sciences, algebra, arithmetic, *Ayurveda*, therapeutics, metallurgy, fables, stories, philosophies crossed the Himalaya mountains and the Khyber Pass. Hindu ideas were assimilated by the Iranian, Hellenic, Hellenistic and Romanized peoples. They were later accepted as the arts and sciences of the Muslims, the Saracens of Baghdad. From the latter they passed on to the Europeans who accepted them as some of the foundations of their mathematics, chemistry, medicine, etc.

Thus our Hindu ideals, manners and sentiments, which began at Mohenjodaro in Sindh and in the Punjab, spread everywhere in Asia and to some extent

SOYA BEAN IN DIET

"Soya bean as a component of balanced diet" is the subject of an interesting article in the latest number of *Science and Culture* by Mr. A. C. Ukil, who urges the addition of soya bean in our diet which is not well-balanced.

"To balance a largely starchy diet in a rice-growing country like India, it is necessary to add to the food proteins of high quality such as milk, fish, meat or eggs and leafy and other vegetables for vitamins and mineral salts. To those who cannot afford to buy expensive protein and fat products, the liberal use of soya beans in the usual diet offers a solution. Experiments by different food experts indicate that 20 per cent. soya beans and 80 per cent. rice provide a well-balanced diet as far as protein and fat requirements are concerned. The addition of fruits and vegetables, particularly leafy vegetables, makes it a balanced food at a cheap cost.

In considering the food value of soya bean, Daniels and Nicholas, and Osbourne and Mendel found that it averages a high percentage of physiologically useful protein, a considerable amount of energy-yielding fat and carbohydrate and sufficient fat-soluble vitamin A and water-soluble vitamin B. In addition to the fact that the soya bean is rich in protein, this protein, unlike that of all other vegetables, is similar to animal protein or to the protein of the human body. The different kinds of protein contain a number of different amino acids. Generally, plant proteins seem to lack some of the active amino acids, but the soya bean is an exception. McCollum says: "Its proteins which are adequate when fed at a plane

diet can support growth when they form the sole protein supply." Horvath says: "The soya bean protein is a complete protein containing all the essential amino-acids necessary for the building up of the protein of the human organs." Science has found that besides carbohydrates, fats, proteins, and minerals, the body needs substances called vitamins. The Philippines Bureau of Science tests have shown that polished rice, which most of us eat, is deficient in vitamin B. McCollum found it deficient in vitamin A. Horvath found the soya bean to contain vitamin B and B₁₂, also called F and G. Other investigators found vitamins A, D, E, and C."

The addition of soya bean to rice would add vitamins to the diet at a very little cost and improve the health of the poorer classes.

THE CENTRAL BANK
OF INDIA LIMITED

(Established—December, 1911)

Authorised Capital	Rs. 3,50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 3,38,26,400
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 1,68,13,200
Reserve and Other Funds	Rs. 1,25,12,000
Deposits as at 30-6-1941	Rs. 36,37,99,000

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

DIRECTORS.

Haridas Madhavdas, Esquire, CHAIRMAN, The Rt. Hon'ble Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Kt., P.C., Ardeshir B. Dubash, 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.

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

H. C. CAPTAIN,
Managing Director.

THAILAND: THE LAND AND ITS PEOPLE

Ever since the Japanese occupation of Indo-China, Thailand (better known as Siam) has become the centre of public interest. A glance at the map of the Far Eastern peninsula will show how the Japanese incursion into Thailand will affect the fortunes of Burma, Malaya, and other British possessions. It is, therefore, of interest to read the account of Thailand and its people, which Mr. Vidya Dhar Mahajan gives in the columns of the *Tribune*.

Thailand is not a homogeneous country inhabited by people of one nationality. On the other hand,

out of an estimated population of 9,831,000 for 1925-26, Siamese numbered 3,800,000, Laos 3,650,000, Chinese 500,000 and Malays 400,000. Besides, there were Cambodians, Burmese Indians, Mons, Karens, Annamites, Kachas, Lawas and others. There were about 2,000 Europeans and Americans mostly resident in Bangkok. However, the population had increased to 14,465,000 on May 31, 1937. The Siamese inhabit mostly central Siam, and Laos predominate in Northern and Eastern Siam. The Chinese are scattered everywhere but are mostly to be found in the towns. Bangkok is one-third Chinese.

The Siamese are mostly farmers. Most of the trade and industries are in the hands of the Chinese. There are very few towns with a population of above 10,000. Bangkok the capital of Siam, is on the river Menam about 20 miles from its mouth. The whole town covers an area of about 10 square miles. There is a complete system of electric tramways, and all streets are lined with shady-trees and lit by electricity. All over the town are scattered Buddhist temples with coloured tile roofs and gilded spires. Till very recently, whole of the city was built mostly on flat-bottomed boats, but at present the things have changed and are changing. In place of wood, bricks are being used and bridges and roads have been planned and built.

The means of communication and transportation are being rapidly developed.

There already exist more than two thousand miles of railroad. Moreover, an 18-miles road plan involving an expenditure of £15 millions has been prepared. About 2,000 miles of roads are to be constructed during the first five years of

the scheme. The inland water-communications are also being overhauled and modernised. Civil aviation is also developing.

There exists a system of compulsory elementary education, but it is mostly under the control of Buddhist monks. But the Government has also established training colleges at Provincial headquarters.

Partly through this and partly by the system of Government supervision and control, the monastic schools are being modernised and linked up with the Government institutions. According to the report of 1934-35, there were 8,929 elementary schools with 916,780 scholars; 318 secondary schools with 44,726 scholars and 4,298 special schools with 142,689 students. The two Universities had 9,539 scholars on its rolls.

Thailand is not a purely Buddhist country. While the Siamese and the Laos are the bulk of the Buddhists, the Malays are Muslims.

Of course the Muslims form only a microscopic minority numbering merely 498,311 as compared with 10,958,426 Buddhists. Buddhism is thus the religion of the masses. It is a matter of history that Buddhism was introduced into Siam not from India—the land of Buddha's birth,—but from Ceylon and Burma. The Siamese take pride in the fact that they alone are the orthodox Buddhists as Burma and Ceylon are dependencies.

Of the character of the people and their national characteristics, the writer says:

The Siamese are gentle, patient, law-abiding, kind and hospitable to strangers; light-hearted, sympathetic and little given to quarrelling or violent crimes. A typical Siamese is of medium height, well-formed with olive complexion, eyes well-shaped, broad flat nose, prominent lips and a short chin. Their staple food is rice and fish. There does not exist any caste system. Their pastimes are gambling, boat-racing, cock and fish-fighting and kite-flying. Since the Siamese keep on constantly chewing the betel, their teeth become black.

Till 1932, Siam was ruled by an autocratic monarch with no check on his powers. But in that year was introduced a democratic form of government with an elected assembly.

In 1935, King Prajadhipok abdicated and Anand Mahidol became King. But since he was a minor (born in 1925), the work of the administration was entrusted to a council of regency.

The Military Service Act of 1917 lays down that all able-bodied men are liable to two years' service with the colours and for varying periods in the reserve. Thus, Siam must be having a large number of trained soldiers ready to take the field.

WAR AND PEACE AIMS

Prof. Dip Chand Verma, writing on War and Peace Aims, recounts in the columns of the *Hindustan Review* the story of the failure of the peace after the last great war. He quotes at length the aims and ideals that inspired the statesmen at the helm of affairs in England and America, and shows how the hopes of the then world have been shattered. It was all due to the absence of clear-cut aims and methods of attaining those aims. He shows that during the present war too there is the same confusion as to the ultimate end in view. There has been some talk of democracy and victory, and men like Churchill and Halifax are content with the declaration that "our war aim is to win the war". It will not do to say merely that Britons would not be fighting so well unless they were fighting for democracy.

All this jargon about democracy and victory takes us nowhere. The need of the hour is to state in precise and unmistakable language the definite principles the allies would adopt (taking for granted that this war would again be won by them) after the conclusion of hostilities. From our experience of the last war and the Treaty of Versailles, we know where the allies failed to carry out their commitments. This time we must see that the war and peace aims are in the first place stated in a language on which no two interpretations can be placed, and in the second place the only function of the Peace Conference should be to set up a constitutional and political machinery to execute them. We must make up our mind on the probable post-war issues just now. For instance, Imperialism in any form must be categorically repudiated and renounced. Similarly it would be foolish to expect any reparations from the defeated states after the war. This war is going to be a costly business and we would be on the real danger of economic bankruptcy. Only international collaboration and world planning can possibly pull us through. The greatest need would be to establish a political order based on the principle of world federation. Any tinkering with this problem would be fatal. Only a real world state would be in a position of guaranteeing the future peace.

Is Britain prepared to make a comprehensive statement which would include all these aims, asks the Professor. For

already misapprehensions are cropping up on the Indian policy.

It is really a remarkable thing that if the post-war world is to be a world of democracy and freedom, the British Parliament should not find any difficulty to meet the very modest demands of the Indian National Congress, namely, to establish a representative government at the centre and the declaration of Indian freedom after the war. Do the British statesmen realize, that if they do not take the necessary steps to arouse world opinion in favour of the principles for which they are so courageously fighting, no new order would suddenly arise and the world would be again thrown back into the old ruts.

Criticizing the British policy in India, Prof. Laski eloquently remarks in the course of a newspaper article: "There is no case against such a policy (policy of satisfying India), save that of Imperialism in its most naked form. We are fighting against a German-Italian attempt to impose imperialism of the kind we practise in India upon Europe."

Would Mr. Churchill come forward and break the vicious circle by making a gesture to India? If freedom is an altruistic principle, it must mean Indian freedom also.

This, says Prof. Verma, would be the acid test of the genuineness of the war and peace aims, which the British statesmen must declare at some stage of this war.

SUCCESSFUL COMMERCIAL CAREERS
are open to enterprising young people.

QUALIFY YOURSELVES BY JOINING
BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY
TRAINING INSTITUTE

(Established 1924)

Trafford House, Prescott Road, Fort, BOMBAY

Recognized as the most Reliable
Institution for Higher Commercial
Education

Specialised Coaching by Highly Qualified Staff
FOR EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY

The Indian Accountancy Board
The English and Indian Institutes of Bankers
The Chartered Insurance Institute, London
The Faculty of Secretaries (England)
The Corporation of Certified Secretaries, England
The Institute of Book-keepers, London
The London Chamber of Commerce
The Indian Merchants' Chamber (Bombay), etc. etc.

ORAL or POSTAL TUITION
WRITE OR CALL FOR FREE PROSPECTUS.

April '42.

GANDHIJI AND NON-VIOLENCE

Gandhiji's reactions to the present war have perplexed many friends. Mr. H. S. L. Polak, who can claim to interpret Gandhiji's mind better than any Englishman, save perhaps the late Mr. C. F. Andrews, offers an interesting study of Gandhiji's attitude to war. Quoting from a letter from Gandhiji during the last war, he shows how enthusiastic the prophet of non-violence was in his recruiting campaign. "It is for me religious activity," says Gandhiji, "undertaken for the sacred doctrine of *ahimsa*." More than this, Mr. Polak reveals that Gandhiji "had been dissuaded with difficulty from enlisting for combatant service by way of example."

Mr. Polak then recounts the circumstances under which Gandhiji thought fit to leave the Congress and then resume leadership. His acceptance of leadership is on condition that Congress is to have nothing to do with violence—*ahimsa* is to be its creed as well and not a mere political expediency.

No wonder much bewilderment has been caused by his present attitude and the changes that have preceded it. How to reconcile adherence to a religious conviction firmly held as a result of prayer and fasting, with concern for the future of a party organisation and the practical needs of the nation? Gandhiji's sincerity is axiomatic. He is profoundly convinced that pure non-violence is the sole antidote for violence. He is equally honestly convinced that the Congress Party fully represents the highest interests of the country as a whole, says Mr. Polak.

The combination of ascetic philosopher and subtle political leader has produced a complex situation in which, on the one hand, some of the most experienced Congress leaders have, largely from loyalty to Gandhiji, sought imprisonment when they might be most effective in the public life of the country and contributing most creatively to its early independence and, on the other, the Party constitutional programme has been deliberately set aside in favour of a non-co-operation campaign in opposition to the war effort, of which it is difficult to believe from what occurred in the summer that a large section of its diminished membership are convinced.

It is permissible, perhaps, to suggest that, had Gandhiji experienced a week of the *blitzkrieg* at Kingsley Hall in place of several months' contemplation in the peace and quiet of Wardha, the pure doctrine of non-violence might have been conditioned by Krishna's teaching in the *Bhagavad Gita* that men must learn to perform their own duty, regardless of consequence, for the duty of another is full of peril; that war in defence of *dharma*, or civilization, is such a duty; and that, though he himself and others equally developed may be right to carry on the fight on the plane of the spirit, India can only gain and retain her freedom on the plane of war participation in her own cause, which for her is the true performance of that duty.

CHILD AND CINEMA IN INDIA

The motion picture has of late become a social influence of marked importance in India. Mr. V. G. Ramakrishnan discusses its effect on the child mind in the course of an article in the *New Review* for August.

The appeal of the motion picture is tremendous, because it combines the story and pictures with a delightful emphasis on the latter. It is interesting and intelligible with much less efforts than the book. Even if the boy cannot read the titles and captions and follow the plot accurately, he finds pleasure and interest in the individual incidents as they appear on the screen.

These vicarious experiences are lived over again and again. They are woven into their day dreams. Critics of the cinema usually emphasise the degree to which it operates to stimulate sex emotions and violence in other forms. But the reaction on the adolescent mind may not be the same on the child mind. Individual children will, of course, respond differently to the same motion picture.

Altogether the result, as experience shows, is salutary. A judicious selection of educational films will undoubtedly prove beneficial to children.

The motion picture producers and distributors of America have arranged a series of 52 children's programme for Saturday performances carefully selected for filling the needs and appealing to the interests of youthful audiences. A similar thing may be attempted in India. Rightly educated public opinion would be the best safeguard that we could have in making the motion pictures safe for the child and enhancing their contribution to his proper socialization.

THE INDIAN DEAD-LOCK

Sir George Schuster, M.P., a former Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, in the course of an article to the *Spectator* on the Indian Dead-lock, appeals for the setting up a small committee to solve the Indian dead-lock. How to make the whole of India appreciate the urgent danger in which she herself stands? Answering this question, Sir George says:

The latest moves indicate that on the road to the Eastern oil-fields and India, there may develop the decisive fighting-front of the war. We hear much of the "arsenal of the democracies" across the Atlantic, but for this fight where could an arsenal be better placed than India?

Of course, there are difficulties—difficulties of skilled labour, tools and plant and many other things. But there are many natural advantages too. We hear of great efforts, but can any one be satisfied that India's possible contribution has yet been visualised on anything approaching the full scale?

The last Indian Budget showed expenditure estimates of only 30 per cent. above the normal peace-level. Even allowing for British payments for Indian troops used outside India, can this be a measure of India's full effort in this total war? Can India's full effort be sustained except on a wave of national enthusiasm? If she is to put her whole heart into this effort, must that not be an Indian effort led by Indians, preached to the country by leading Indians at great public meetings? And what a story could be told.

Here is India's chance to make herself strong—strong enough to stand equal to all the great countries of the Commonwealth, including Britain, to build herself up as a great industrial power.

Can such a story be told effectively by the present small unrepresentative official Government? May there not be lurking suspicions that India is not being asked to do all that she could do, because British interests are afraid of her becoming too great an industrial power—a dangerous competitor to themselves in the future? One thing that must be made clear beyond a shadow of doubt is that such suspicions have no foundation.

The writer clearly states that the need to convince India that we are honest in our purpose to give her complete self-government, that we are not looking for excuses at the

last moment to retain our Imperial power. And, lastly, there is another closely connected need, to convince India that our war-aims are in sympathy with her own. The broad lines only need to be stated. All depends on how they are stated and by whom; on their being stated to India as our honourable and equal partner in this struggle.

There are other steps which might be taken too. One I myself have often pleaded for—that we should get representative Indians over here (possibly one as Parliamentary Under-Secretary) to live in our atmosphere and send home word of the spirit of the British people and what they are fighting for.

In conclusion, Sir George points out

I would end by setting out the sort of statement that might be made to the Indian people. But there is only one man who can do that supremely well—our Prime Minister. If he would speak to India—now at this crisis—that might have a transforming effect. He need give no message of weak concession of political bargaining. He need only tell the truth—truth as to the urgency of the peril—truth that this is India's war as much as ours—truth as to the greatness of India's opportunity—truth as to the British people's desire to see India grasp this opportunity to rise to her full stature, and then take her place as one of the most powerful partners in our Commonwealth—a British Commonwealth now, but to be enlarged, it may be, to a wider family of free nations when the war is over.

INDIAN BANK, LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED IN 1907)

Head Office: North Beach Road, MADRAS

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

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

SUB-OFFICES:—Gudivada, Tenali, 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. 12,79,230

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.

U. F.

SIMPLICITY AND CIVILIZATION

Rabindranath Tagore, writing in the *Visva Bharati Quarterly*, recounts an early experience of his revealing the natural benevolence and simplicity of our countrymen in rural India, which is yet unaffected by the corroding influences of modern business mania.

Once there was an occasion for me to motor down to Calcutta from a place a hundred miles away. Something wrong with the mechanism made it necessary for us to have a repeated supply of water almost every half an hour. At the first village where we were compelled to stop, we asked help of a man to find water for us. It proved quite a task for him, but when we offered him his reward, poor though he was, he refused to accept it. In fifteen other villages the same thing happened. In a hot country where travellers constantly need water and where the water supply grows scanty in summer, the villagers consider it their duty to offer water to those who need it. They could easily make a business of it following the inexorable law of demand and supply. But the ideal which they consider to be their *dharma* has become one with their life. To ask them to sell it, is like asking them to sell their life. They do not claim any personal merit for possessing it.

This sense of Dharma is steadily disappearing in the process of the so-called civilisation. Urban India is drifting to a new habit of life alien to the natural simplicity and benevolence of our nature.

A millionaire tourist, ready to corner the food market and grow rich by driving the whole world to the brink of starvation, is sure to feel too superior to notice this simple thing while rushing through our villages at sixty miles an hour. For it is not aggressive like a telegraphic pole that pokes our attention with its hugely long finger, or resounding like his own motor engine that shouts its discourtesy to the silent music of the spheres.

Yes, it is simple; but that simplicity is the product of centuries of culture; such simplicity is difficult of imitation. In a few years' time it might be possible for me to learn how to make holes in thousands of needles instantaneously by turning a wheel, but to be absolutely simple in one's hospitality to one's enemy or to a stranger requires generations of training. Simplicity takes no account of its own value, claims no wages, and therefore those who are enamoured of power do not realise that simplicity of spiritual expression is the highest product of civilisation.

A process of disintegration, continues the poet, can kill this rare fruit of a higher life, as a whole race of birds possessing some rare beauty can be made extinct by the vulgar power of avarice which has civilised weapons.

INDIA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

Sir Alfred Watson, writing in *The Great Britain and East* on a scheme of industrial development in India, observes that by real daring in finance and engineering, India can be industrialised without imposing the horror and the waste that marked the rise of industrial England.

War has brought to India the opportunity of a vast and beneficent revolution in the life of her people. Much of what is done now will survive and expand in new directions after the war, and India will emerge as among the greatest industrial Powers. While it is a commonplace to say that India is among the first eight of the industrial nations, few people stop to calculate how small a proportion of the Indian people is actually engaged in manufacture.

With a total population that is probably in the neighbourhood of 370,000,000 and an annual growth of approximately three millions, the factory workers, according to what statistics are available, are fewer than a million and three-quarters, showing a growth of about a million in twenty years.

Twenty millions is more than the industrial population of the United Kingdom; it may be fewer than that of Japan, which has industrialised itself at a headlong pace. Yet, says Sir Alfred Watson, the industrial resources of India are vastly greater than those of Japan.

India has everything that Japan lacks—coal and iron, almost every kind of mineral wealth from gold downwards. She is better equipped than almost any other country in the world to be self-sufficient were her raw materials utilised as they should be. It is an anomaly altogether that only about one in fifteen of her population should be in industrial employment apart from agriculture.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

INDIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEM: SUGGESTED NEW APPROACHES. By J. P. Eddy, K.C. [The Asiatic Review, April 1941.]

PARTIES AND POLICIES IN THE MADRAS LEGISLATURE UNDER DYABOY (1920-1937). By Rao Sahib C. S. Srinivasachari. [The Hindustan Review, June 1941.]

THE EVOLUTION OF INDIAN MYSTICISM. By K. S. Ramaswami Sastri. [The Arya Path, August 1941.]

THE PALLAVA RULE IN SOUTH INDIA. By T. J. Job. [The New Review, August 1941.]

THE ALL-INDIA RADIO; ITS ADMINISTRATION AND ITS PROGRAMMES. By Dropdi Nandan. [The Modern Review, August 1941.]

THE RESUSCITATION OF THE KSHATRIYA SPIRIT. [Prabuddha Bharata, August 1941.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

Questions of Importance

INDIA AND THE WAR

A strong plea for the suspension of the Satyagraha movement in view of the changed international situation is made by Khan Ghulam Mahomed Khan, member of the A.-I.C.C. and former President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, in a statement to the Press. He says:

The Nazi invasion of Russia has made it clear how dangerous and destructive Nazism and Fascism are for the world. This attack is at once a warning and a challenge to the whole world.

The Congress was justified earlier in refusing to help the British Government in their war activities. The declaration of Great Britain, on the one hand, that she was fighting for democracy and for the freedom of small nations, and on the other, her refusal to concede even a small demand for a national Government at the Centre, which the Congress made at Poona, proved that Britain's actions were contradictory.

The war, however, has definitely approached nearer India. Now is the time for Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress, the Congress Socialist Party and other nationalist parties to consider the question of India's freedom and defence. I want to point out to Mahatma Gandhi that the satyagraha campaign in the present circumstances cannot be expected to serve any useful purpose. Mahatma Gandhi should immediately consider its calling off.

Britain, on her part, should also give up her regrettable policy and grant a general amnesty to political prisoners. The British Government should come to an understanding either by accepting the Poona offer or some other proposal that might be acceptable to progressive Indians. Indians would then get a chance to use their full power to crush Nazism and Fascism, and Britain would, thereby, get unprecedented aid from India.

MR. FIELDEN ON CONGRESS DEMAND

"Indians want the same freedom that Mr. Churchill wants, namely, the freedom of all to live their lives in their own way," writes Mr. Lionel Fielden, former Controller of Broadcasting in India, in a British journal.

Mr. Fielden says that the plea of the Indian National Congress in Sept. 1939,

will pass into history as one of the most eloquent, just and moving passages in the English language. Had the Government answered it in the generous tones of liberty that the British profess to admire, Mr. Nehru to-day would not be in jail, but leading with tremendous fire an India united in our cause.

Mr. Fielden analyses the personnel of the expanded Executive Council and the National Defence Council and points out that while these gentlemen are eminent and clever, they cannot claim to represent India, and even if they do offer their views, the Viceroy has the power of veto.

SETTLEMENT IN INDIA

The Manchester Guardian in a leader says:

The time has come for the British Government again to take up the question of an Indian settlement. From both sides the war is moving nearer to India. On the East, the Japanese press towards Singapore and Burma. On the North-west, German intrigue is busy both in Afghanistan and Iran. Should Germany defeat Russia, India will be insecure and would know it. Besides all else, we have this immediate cause to desire a peaceful settlement for India and India to need it for herself.

To a proper settlement in India, there must ultimately be several parties: the British and Indian Governments, the Princes, the Congress, the Muslim League and the smaller minorities. But it is impossible to wait for them to embrace one another before doing something more than we have yet done.

The question has two parts: framing a new Constitution for India after the War and the methods by which India shall, in the meantime, have a proper share in the Central Government. The second part now holds the field. There is likely to be any solution unless the Viceroy's Council is so reconstructed that Indians will have in it what is to be in effect, whatever it is called, a National Government.

There is the possibility that the Congress and the Muslim League would not at first come in. Every effort should be made to bring them in. Reconciliation in India would be as inspiring as many a victory in the field.

MR. ANEY ON MILITARISATION

Accepting a portfolio in the Viceroy's Executive Council was consistent with the policy advocated and followed by the late Lokamanya Tilak, said Mr. M. S. Aney, Member-designate of the Viceroy's Executive Council, replying to his critics, in the course of a reply to a welcome address presented to him at Akola.

Mr. Aney hoped that his advice to the inner circles of the Government of India on vital questions would pave the way for a better understanding, which was necessary for solving the present political dead-lock. Had Congress not committed the mistake of refusing the Viceroy's August offer, he continued, one year's experience would have brought the Defence and other vital departments under Indian control. He believed that Swaraj would be obtained by the gradual transference of power from Parliament to the Indian Legislative Assembly. In India's interest, England must win this war. Hence all voluntary help must be afforded.

Non-violence, Mr. Aney proceeded, would not save India from Fascist aggression. What was required was fully-equipped militarisation of the country.

RT. HON. JAYAKAR ON PAKISTAN

That the remedy for India was not vivisection but was greater fraternisation and mutual understanding was the view expressed by the Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar, addressing a well-attended public meeting of the South Indian residents in Bombay on "Pakistan". Mr. Jayakar explained at length the historical aspect of "Pakistan", how the problem arose and how the basic assumptions of Pakistan are false in history, false in experience. He said that his main object in addressing the meeting was to inform rather than to inflame.

Mr. Jayakar then advanced reasons to show that there was neither racial nor linguistic differences between the two communities. A Muslim of Bengal spoke Bengali and of Gujarat, Gujarati. In regard to the cultural aspect of the question, it was purely a question of environment.

SIR MIRZA ON INDIA'S NEEDS

"What Indians want and what India needs at present is Indianisation, industrialisation and militarisation—Indianisation rather than democratisation. The latter will doubtless come as a result of the joint deliberations and recommendations of the proposed committee at which the various parties and interests in the country will be represented," observed Sir Mirza M. Ismail in an informal talk with pressmen after his return to Bangalore from the Non-Party Leaders' Conference at Poona recently.

SIR STANLEY REED'S PLEA

In the Commons debate on India, Sir Stanley Reed, while welcoming the Viceroy's move, pleaded for a definite interim policy. He said:

It took six or seven years to hammer out the Act of 1935. How long is it going to take to hammer out the new Act. I regard it as of paramount importance that the Secretary of State should concern himself with the setting up of a very small body in India of enquiry and investigation to go into the vast new problems and, if possible, to issue interim reports so that, when the time comes to implement our definite guarantees of Dominion Status, of independence of which the Dominion Status is a better and higher form, we shall have material ready for a prompt decision.

MR. AMMON'S PLEA FOR INDIA

Mr. B. G. Ammon, speaking on the India Debate initiated by Mr. Amery in the House of Commons, said that it was a matter for regret that in regard to the general question of discontent in India, they were no nearer a solution.

We had made statements that certain things would be done, but there has never been anything definite as to when it would become possible for it to become operative. That is really what is worrying India and a declaration about it would go a very long way to smooth the way and make it impossible for any one to stir up trouble. It is not good enough to seek to shift on to the Indian people a problem that is ours. To do that is simply to indicate bankruptcy in statesmanship.

MR. N. R. SARKAR'S PROPHECY

Mr. N. R. Sarkar, in the course of an address at Calcutta, said:

"The Bengalis should, with a view maintaining their very existence the face of the growing struggle, apt themselves to twentieth century eals. They could not now take elter behind the great names of Ram ohun Roy, Surendra Nath Banerjee or war Chandra Vidyasagar. India's freedom as bound to come, and he hoped that his country would be able to preserve

China was free, but she was not oppy. Physical and economic freedom was India's primary necessity. He expressed the opinion that Europe's fate would not be decided by the military or political success of the combatants, but by the economic advantage that one nation might acquire."

PREMIERS IN THE DEFENCE COUNCIL

Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, made the following statement regarding the recent invitation to the Indian Provincial Premiers to join India's newly constituted National Council:—

"The Prime Ministers of all provinces, in which working of the constitution has been uninterrupted, were invited by the Viceroy to join the National Defence Council in their capacity as Prime Ministers and regardless of their personal, party or communal affiliations. Not only were they invited in their capacity as Prime Ministers but they accepted the invitations in that capacity and in the light of their constitutional responsibility and obligation to the peoples and the provinces as a whole."

GANDHIJI ON CONGRESS POLICY

"I am surprised that such things appear in papers when there is no foundation whatever," said Mahatma Gandhi when a pressman drew his attention to the report that forty prisoners in the Naini Jail, including the Congress President, have made representations to him, urging a change in Congress policy in view of the changed international situation. Gandhiji added: "I have not received any communication either from the Maulana Sahib or any other prisoner; nor has any messenger come to me with such representations."

Asked what the position was of Congressmen in jail, who felt that the policy of the Congress should be revised in view of the altered situation at home and abroad, Gandhiji said: "If they have changed their views and want a change of colour, of course they can do so at any time. They have only to declare this and the Government will be glad to oblige them." When asked whether nothing that had happened in the country or outside recently warranted the calling off of satyagraha, Gandhiji said: "So far as I am concerned nothing has happened."

THE LEAGUE AND THE DEFENCE COUNCIL

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, which met at Bombay on August 24, passed a resolution calling upon Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Sir Mahomed Saadulla and Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premiers of the Punjab, Assam and Bengal respectively, to resign from the National Defence Council.

The resolution also announced that Sir Sikander Hyat Khan and Sir Mahomed Saadulla have already expressed their willingness to resign from the National Defence Council.

Mr. Fazlul Huq has been given ten days' time to resign from the National Defence Council.

SIR MAURICE'S CONVOCATION

ADDRESS

"Restriction of proper expenditure on education, even in time of war, could never be a true economy," said Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India, delivering the Convocation Address at the Bombay University, on August 19.

"I would even go further," added Sir Maurice, "and say that, subject to all reasonable conditions, it may rightly be increased."

Sir Maurice referred to the excessive number of failures in examinations and the small proportion of those reading for the honours degree as compared to the pass degree. The failures, he added, were so large because numbers of students were found in most Universities who would never be able to derive any benefit from a University education.

Sir Maurice urged the institution of a "method of selection based upon manifest promise and proved merit" for admission of students into the Universities. This, he continued, would only be half a policy, for the problem still remained of opening up other opportunities for other students who were likely to be excluded. The other half of the policy would take the shape of a long overdue reform of secondary education. The time had come when at some suitable point in a school boy's career, he ought to be given the opportunity of selecting courses of instruction having a different bias than a mere University career. Vocational and technical training must in that event be given a much more prominent part in the secondary school system.

THE PROPER EDUCATION

"The high school ends too early and the system makes no provision for those who wish to continue their studies without entering a university. We need a great number of technical schools under Government management to round off the school course. . . . Above all, we need more agricultural and veterinary colleges," said the Rev. L. D. Murphy, S.J., Principal, Loyola College, addressing the graduates admitted to degrees at the 88rd convocation of the University of Madras last month.

Exhorting the graduates to advance the well-being of their fellow-men, the Rev. Father Murphy said: "It is not the well-being of your own comfortable social class that is recommended to your care. It is the ubiquitous poor who need your help. . . . If graduates will continue the good work of their undergraduate days, the combination of their authority with their zeal will enhance the very good they do."

TEXT-BOOKS IN SIND

Pir Illahi Bux, Education Minister, is directed by Director of Public Instruction in Sind to expunge from text-books anything savouring of communalism. He has also directed that such material from history books too must go.

The Education Minister has issued a circular that if any teacher indulged in any communal propaganda, he will be dismissed.

INDIAN ARMY TRAINING

Apart from doubling the output of Indian Commissioned Officers, the training scheme for the rapidly expanding Indian Army involves a great variety of other personnel including technicians and transport drivers, clerks and cooks and wireless operators.

SECURITY PRISONERS

A memorial signed by about 1,500 citizens of Lahore has been submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council by the Civil Liberties Union, demanding among other things trial of the security prisoners detained in various jails in British India. Amongst the signatories are leading lawyers, medical men and businessmen.

"Nearly 200 of His Majesty's subjects in British India", says the memorial, "are being detained in Deoli camps without any trial according to the ordinary law of the land. The orders for their detention appear to have been passed *inter alia* under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules framed under the Defence of India Act 1939, which Act is to remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter. The aforesaid detenus do not appear to have been given any opportunity of proving their innocence which normally speaking is to be presumed in their favour. It is equally important that none of His Majesty's subjects should be deprived of his liberty without there being in existence material sufficient to justify a judicial decision against him by the King's court."

The memorialists submit the following points for the consideration of the Governor-General:—(1) that the detenus should be tried according to the law of the land; (2) in the alternative at least a judicial enquiry by retired high judicial officer or officers be held into the allegations made by the Executive Government against these detenus; (3) an impartial enquiry be held into the conditions under which these detenus are being detained, including the consideration of the grievances incorporated in the memorandum said to have been submitted by these detenus; and (4) the rules framed by the Government for the detention of the detenus be made available to the public.

BENGAL COURT OF WARDS BILL

A Bill entitled "the Bengal Court of Wards (Amendment) Bill, 1941", to further amend the Court of Wards Act, 1879, has been published.

The statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill says that the High Court of Calcutta, at the hearing by a special bench of the case of Anath Nath Bose *vs.* Maharaja Srischandra Nandy, decided on March 4 last that Section 10-C of the Court of Wards Act, 1879, had no application to the High Court as the expression "civil court" appearing in the different sections of the Court of Wards Act, 1879, means a civil court other than the High Court. The effect of this decision has been to take away all protection from the wards' estates in respect of decrees or orders passed against them by the original or appellate side of the High Court—a position which will largely frustrate the object for which the Legislature enacted Section 10-C of the Court of Wards Act in 1936.

The object of this Bill is to make the provisions of Section 10-C of the Act applicable in respect of execution of decrees or orders passed by the High Court with retrospective effect in regard to all pending suits or proceedings including proceedings in execution.

HINDU WOMEN'S RIGHT

The Government of Madras have issued a Press *communiqué* stating that they have decided to postpone legislation regarding the applicability to agricultural lands in Madras Province of the principle involved in the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS

Satisfaction was expressed by Mr. J. C. Setalvad, presiding over the thirteenth Indian Insurance Companies' Association at Bombay last month, that the Indian insurance companies in general and the association in particular had received attention, active support and willing co-operation from the various interests that build up the economic structure of the society.

Mr. Setalvad referred to the many problems confronting the Indian insurance companies in regard to the attitude of the foreign exchange banks towards Indian companies, reduction in Indian insurance rates and urged that the Government of India should give life insurance companies in India wider scope in the matter of distribution of their assets and reduce the percentage of compulsory investments in Government and approved securities.

Mr. Setalvad concluded by appealing for increased co-operation amongst the members. Due to present war conditions, the reinsurance facilities which they were getting from foreign countries had been completely curtailed and each one of them had spare business which could be reinsured amongst the member companies.

INSURING FAT

Lloyds can reveal a hundred odd insurances but an insurance company in America wants some beating in its latest scheme, for it is doing good business in insuring fat or rather lack of it.

The insured pays his or her premium against putting on too much weight. It is incidentally a heavy premium. The insured must be regularly examined by the company's doctor. In addition, certain physical exercises are prescribed and must be religiously followed.

LIMITATIONS ON FIRE POLICIES REPEALED

According to announcement by the Attorney-General of Ontario, the Section 104 of the Ontario Insurance Act came into force on March 1, 1941. This Section repeals the one year limitation on the term of fire insurance policies covering mercantile and manufacturing risks and permits such policies to be written without restriction as to the term.

The removal of this restriction in Ontario is in keeping with the Government's policy to avoid the regulation of business and interference with the right to contract.

THIRD PARTY INSURANCE

The Motor Car (Third Party) Insurance Act of 1939 has been made operative in Victoria as from January 22nd. A feature of the new tariff is that it discriminates in favour of country cars, the premiums for which are 25 per cent. to 45 per cent. lower, according to class. The premium for private cars is £1 18s. for metropolitan and 18s. for country cars and includes a hospital tax of 1s. 9d. and a collection fee of 6d. It is believed, however, that the Act will not become fully operative for another year, as car owners are only required to comply with its provisions on renewal of their policies.

SCHEME FOR FIRE-WATCHERS

Coventy Corporation has negotiated a scheme of insurance with Lloyd's underwriters in respect of fire-watchers in street fire parties of business premises.

Under the scheme, which is not available to those engaged in whole-time fire-watching as regular employment or to persons under 18 years or over 60 years of age, fire-watchers can insure themselves for a premium of £1 against death or disablement resulting from enemy action while doing duty.

WAR SUPPLIES

Though Madras had contributed about Rs. 1½ crores to the war fund and had shown intelligent appreciation of the issues at stake, she had not been well treated in regard to distribution of orders for war supplies. During the first 20 months of the war, the total value of orders for war material placed in India was Rs. 80 crores, but Madras' share was only rupees four crores. That was not entirely the fault of Government; for Madras lacked the technical experience and the mechanical equipment necessary for the production of finished products. It was, however, the duty of Government to help the province in these directions, not only to enable her to produce finished material for the present war but to help her to develop her industries, to encourage the people to acquire technical experience and to provide them with facilities to establish necessary equipment for industrial development.

CAMOUFLAGE NETS

A beginning has been made in Madras Presidency in the manufacture of camouflage nets which are stated to be required in large numbers for military purposes. These nets are made of sisal-hemp. Neither coir nor jute is found to be suitable.

The Controller of Supplies, South India Circle, has already located supplies of hemp suitable for the purpose and a trial order for nets has also been placed. Twine made of a certain type of aloe has been found acceptable.

The manufacture of these nets will not only meet an essential war need, but also help growers of the fibre and provide remunerative employment to a large number of fishermen and others.

GOODS FROM INDIA

India's new position as supplier not only of war essentials for the Commonwealth forces but of certain classes of manufactured goods to meet civilian needs in the United Kingdom is emphasised in the report of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, London, for March 1941.

The report refers, for instance, to the present sale of Indian matches in the United Kingdom and says that further enquiries were received from importers. Owing to difficulty in obtaining certain classes of textile goods in England, a firm with oil-fields, refineries, etc., abroad enquired regarding the supply of certain textile and surgical goods needed at these installations overseas from India.

Among the goods mentioned were: cotton, wool, gauzes and gauze bandages, lint, elastic woven bandages, adhesive and otherwise, crepe bandages, adhesive plaster and dressings, etc., also towelling, sheeting, sail cloth, tarpaulins, cotton canvas, blankets, bolster and pillow cases, dust cloths, calico, damask furnishing fabric, etc.

MR. T. M. WILSON

President Roosevelt has nominated Mr. Thomas Murray Wilson as Commissioner to India with the rank of Minister.

According to the American *Who's Who*, Mr. Wilson, the new American Minister to India, was born at Memphis in Tennessee on July 29, 1881, and is unmarried. He was formerly engaged in cotton business, banking and farming. He was Consul at Madras in 1921-22 and at Bombay in 1922-23. He has been Consul-General at Sydney since June 1937. Mr. Wilson served in the World War.

WOMEN'S AIR FORCE

The substitution of airwomen for airmen has proved so successful that today there are 26 different trades open for the recruitment of women in the W. A. A. F. and the probability of an even larger number of trades is open in the near future.

There are now in this country two large W. A. A. F. training depots, where the new recruit is sent to be enrolled and to complete a fortnight's disciplinary training. Here she is taught what serving really means.

She learns about the Royal Air Force, the duties they perform, and how and where the W. A. A. F. co-operates with the service. She is given lectures on W. A. A. F. Administration, W. A. A. F. policy, W. A. A. F. discipline and, above all, she is given lectures on the history and organisation of the Royal Air Force; for the W. A. A. F. comes under the direct control of the Royal Air Force and of this we are very proud.

WOMEN'S TASK

"Women should assert themselves a little more in public life and perhaps a little less in private life," said Mr. J. B. Priestley to the Society of Women Journalists.

"My complaint is that you British women will leave public affairs to men.

Fifty per cent. of these affairs would be better done if the rhetoric and nonsense were taken out and there were more feminine participation.

British women in particular will have a big part to play in reconstruction after the war, and you must see that the adventure of life is shared not only in private but in public by men and women. Say to the men: 'It is our world as well as yours,' and stick to feminine values."

FUTURE OF INDIAN WOMEN

"Our future will be determined not by our capacity to revolt but by our training and equipping ourselves for what we aspire," said Begum Aiziz Rasul, Deputy Speaker, United Provinces Legislative Council, commenting on the future of Indian women in the post-war period in the course of an address to the Simla branch of the Delhi Rotary Club. The speaker said that the women's movement was the most striking example of this country's progress during the last two decades. The movement is spreading steadily amongst women of all ranks, rich and poor, educated and ignorant. All alike feel the dawning of an era of fresh usefulness for their sex.

Concluding, Begum Aiziz Rasul said that women of India looked forward to a considerable broadening of their activities and opportunities in all spheres. They hoped that the social laws would be re-adjusted and women would be given opportunities of self-development and self-realisation. They hoped that women would have greater share in the running of the administration of the country.

WOMEN'S HOMAGE TO THE POET

Calcutta's womenfolk offered their homage to the memory of Poet Rabindranath on Sunday the 24th August, at one of the most representative women's gatherings ever held in Calcutta.

The memorial meeting, which was held at the Senate Hall of the Calcutta University, was convened by thirty-seven different women's organisations: Hindus, Muslims and Christians—of all age, rank and nationality—sat side by side in the crowded Hall and expressed their love and respect for their beloved Poet. Maharani Sucharu Devi of Mayurbhanj presided.

LITERARY

SILVER JUBILEE OF "TRILINGA"

Pundits, patrons of learning and politicians of every school of thought assembled in large numbers recently at the Gokhale Hall, Madras, and paid handsome tributes to Mr. Vavilla Venkateswara Sastrulu for his services to Telugu and Sanskrit literature through the 'Vavilla Press' and for moulding the political opinion of the country through the medium of the "Federated India" and "Trilinga" conducted by him.

"The Vavilla Press has done a great service in the matter of the regeneration of the Telugu literature," observed Mr. N. C. Kelkar who presided over the function. "And the title of Bhashodharaka conferred upon Mr. Sastrulu is both appropriate and significant, whether from the point of view of the help given by his press to the cause of Sanskrit or the Telugu vernacular."

WORLD'S FIRST NEWSPAPER

When and where was the first newspaper published? A French authority gives the honour to Prague, with the date 1594; Belgium comes next (1610); and England takes eighth place with the "Weekly News" of 1622. The usual opinion is that the "English Mercurie," dated 1518, was the world's first newspaper, but the French authority says that the "Mercurie" was printed in eighteenth century types, and in addition, its terminology shows it to be a fraud. The Prague newspaper, on his testimony, began publication on January 24, 1594, and was followed three years later by a monthly review of events—"The Complete Journal for the Entire Month of September," as the title of the first issue proclaimed.

Mr. S. G. VAZE

A change in the editorship of "Dyana-prakasha", the Servants of India Society Marathi Daily, has been decided upon by the Society Council. Mr. K. G. Limaye, who has been the Editor of the paper for the last fifteen years, it is learnt, will make room for Mr. S. G. Vaze, editor of the now defunct weekly of the Servants of India Society.

SIR F. E. JAMES

Sir Frederick James, who is joining the Tatas, will be presumably taking on the



SIR FREDERICK JAMES

political side of the work, which hitherto was part of the portfolio of Sir Homi Mody.

When Sir Homi Mody was invited to join Tatas, he among his many other responsibilities served this purpose surpassingly well. With the all-essential part which the Tata Iron and Steel Company is playing in the matter of war supplies, the need for such contact is ever so much greater. Sir Frederick will prove a worthy successor to Sir Homi. Why not an Indian?—the carping critic may ask. The answer is simple: the policy of Tatas from the beginning has been to secure the best talents wherever they be found. Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Sir Homi Mody, Hon. Sushil Sinha, Mr. Mather, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Dr. John Matthai—these are the recruits secured by the Tatas on the criterion of the best available talents.

LORD WILLINGDON

Lord Willingdon is dead. He was aged 74 at the time of his death.

Lord Willingdon came out to India first in the year 1913 as the Governor of Bombay; he was appointed Governor of Madras in the year 1919. In 1926, he was appointed Governor-General of Canada and remained there till 1931; he was appointed the Viceroy of India in the same year and stayed in India till 1936.

PLASTIC SURGERY

Plastic surgery which consists in the restoration of congenital defects, said Lt.-Col. V. R. Mirajker in a Broadcast Talk, was practised in India in the good old days and even during Vedic times, and mention has been made in the ancient medical books, the *Charak* and *Shushruta*, that many of the cut noses were repaired by people practising surgery in those days. Even in our present-day standard surgical books on plastic surgery, mention is made of the Indian method of rhinoplasty, that is repair or making of a new nose. The real impetus for this type of surgery was given by the last Great War, when so many disfigured and mutilated faces and limbs resulted from bomb explosions. Some of the specialists in this branch of surgery have really done marvellous work and made the disfigured people presentable to the society and saved them from ending their life short by the misery of this disfigurement.

ART OF BRUSHING TEETH

Ninety per cent. of the people abuse their mouth with the tooth brush. They not only injure their gums but wear away their teeth. It should be done in the following way:—

Use a brush with long, medium-stiff bristles of even length on a brush head not more than an inch long. Brush the chewing surfaces of the back teeth first. This will soften the brush bristles sufficiently to prevent injury to the gums. Using a rotary stroke with as short a diameter as possible, brush the outside all the way around and then go to work on the inner side. Rub the gums lightly.

Most important of all—don't use too much force in the brushing motion. Apply to the brush only slightly more pressure than you would in stroking a cat's fur. One out of every 10 persons has a certain degree of gum recession caused mainly by a too strenuous technique in brushing.

ANDHRA M.B. B.S.

The Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, have recognised the M. B. B. S. Degree of Andhra University as a recognised medical qualification with retrospective effect,

IMPORTANCE OF VEGETABLES

"Rural medical practitioners and medical officers in Government, local fund and municipal medical institutions are requested to encourage the use of vegetables, especially leafy vegetables, by the villagers among whom they work," says a Government Order communicated to local bodies.

The Government, in the course of the order, state that the diet surveys carried out in various parts of India have shown that the intake of vegetables, particularly leafy vegetables, is everywhere far below the desirable level. The Government state that leafy vegetables are very valuable supplements to rice diets since they contain richer vitamins and mineral salts. While non-leafy vegetables such as roots and tubers have certain nutritive advantages over other vegetables, the daily consumption of leafy vegetables will add to the nutritive value of diets.

GOOSEBERRY AS TABLET FOOD

The Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, are now engaged in powdering Indian gooseberry (*Amia* or *Nellikai*) which is considered to be of high nutritive value and despatching the powder to another centre in India to be converted into tablets.

Gooseberry tablet is claimed to be a good substitute for fresh vegetables and is supplied in famine camps and desert areas where vegetables are either too dear or cannot be obtained at all. Large supplies of Indian gooseberries are arriving here from the surrounding districts and hundreds of coolies have been engaged to convert them into powder.

"GLOVES" FOR THE FEET

Wet or cold feet are avoided with "foot gloves" of transparent, flexible and water-proof material. Sold in packages of eight pairs, they may be put on before the shoes or worn between shoes and overshoes. The maker recommends them to fishermen, hunters, and participants in winter sports; to policemen, firemen and postmen; and to women who wear open toe shoes, or who wish to protect footwear.

MENAKA'S DANCE ACADEMY

Madame Menaka, who has done so much to put India on the dance map of the world, has started a dance academy. "Natyalayam" for the preservation and propagation of our traditional classical dance. Khandala, where the academy is situated, is an idyllic spot, an hour's journey from Poona and far from the madding crowd. Here she has proposed to teach, with the aid of accredited masters of the authentic traditional kind, the different variations of Indian classical dance technique, such as Kathakali, Manipuri, Dasi-attam (Bharata Natyam) and Kathak. Menaka's special contribution has been to give a new vigour and life to the magnificent technique of the Kathak by arranging it as the basic technique for a ballet. An institution of this type will be welcomed by all art lovers who are anxious to keep alive the traditional art of India, which is apt to disappear for want of encouragement.

BALINESE ART

Dr. Cousins observes in the *Travancore Information*:

A collection of 16 paintings of the life, scenery and belief of the Balinese people executed by paddy workers and fisher people form as part of a recent upsurge of creative enthusiasm. Under the remarkable strength and solidity of the paintings, which in some instances looked as if they were copies of reliefs carved in wood instead of painting on the flat, there could be seen a considerable affinity with the paintings of the 16th century and later in Northern India. In these and other features the collection, though small, was exceedingly rich in materials for enjoyment and comparative study.

BENGAL ART

The Bengal school of art compared with contemporary European art is traditional. It branches off in new directions, but all the time clings to the old roots. Modern European art represents a definite break-up in the historical development of the arts. The European artist's personality has been disintegrated under the stress of problems which elude solution. The Indian artist maintains the integrity of his personality.

CLUB HOUSE FOR INDIAN TROOPS

The Maharaja of Patiala has laid the foundation-stone of a new 15,000 dollars club house, which is being built at the Raffles Reclamation ground for Indian troops now stationed in Malaya.

The club house will provide Indian troops with opportunities, the Maharaja hoped, for social meetings which would further the cordial relations existing between the people of Malaya and the soldiers of India, who are unitedly guarding the shores of this very important land. The Maharaja announced a donation of 2,000 dollars.

It was proposed to make the new club house available to Malaya soldiers as well since they had none of their own.

THE INDIAN DERBY

The *Racing Calendar* of the Royal Western India Turf Club of July 8, has the following notice:—

The Indian Derby.—Winner Rs. 80,000; second Rs. 10,000; third Rs. 5,000; and 10 per cent. in addition of the advertised value of the winning stakes to the Breeder of the winner. For Indian Colts and Fillies 4 years' old. Distance.—1½ miles.

Ever since the licence to the Royal Western India Turf Club was renewed by the Congress Government in 1938, the stakes for Indian-Bred horses, which till then hardly formed 7½ per cent. of the total stakes, have steadily risen and by 1948 they will reach 45 per cent. of the total sum to be given away in a season.

AMERICAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Bobby Riggs, former American champion and last winner of Wimbledon singles, lost in quarter-final of the Eastern Grass Courts Tennis Championships to Wayne Sabin who won 8-6, 6-6, 6-3, while the other upset at this stage was Bryan Grant's 6-4, 6-2 win against Frankie Parker, the American Davis Cup player.

GUNDER HAEGG

The Swedish long-distance runner, Gunder Haegg, established a new record for 1,500 metres flat race of 8 minutes 47-8/10 seconds. The previous holder was the New Zealander Jack Lovelock, whose time was 8 minutes, 47-8/10 seconds.

SIR C. V. RAMAN'S NEW DISCOVERY

Lecturing to the South Indian Science Association last month on "Crystals and the Infra-Red Spectrum", Sir C. V. Raman announced that recent investigation by himself and collaborators on the newly discovered type of X-Ray reflection in crystals had resulted in a revolutionary output of new knowledge regarding the solid state of matter.

As an example of the impact of the new ideas, Sir C. V. Raman mentioned the generally accepted theory of the specific heat of metals due to Debye. According to his theory, the heat energy of a metal consists entirely of the mechanical energy of elastic vibrations in the solid having a continuous spectrum of frequencies from zero upwards to a certain assumed high limit. The X-ray investigations show this theory to be erroneous and indicate that the greater part of the thermal energy, three-fourths in many metals and half in some others, consists of a vibration of a sharply defined frequency, the existence of which is experimentally demonstrated. In diamond, instead of the whole thermal energy being of the nature suggested by Debye, only one-eighth of the energy or less appears as elastic vibrations, the rest being due to specific infra-red vibrations, the existence and frequency of which is demonstrable in a variety of ways. In the vast majority of actual substances, the Debye contribution to the thermal energy is even smaller and indeed quite negligible except at the very lowest temperatures.

MARVELLOUS NEW MICROSCOPE

A new electron microscope developed in the laboratories of the Radio Corporation of America, New Jersey, will magnify up to 100,000 diameters, 20 to 50 times more than ordinary microscopes.

The instrument may throw new light on causes of disease. With its aid more is expected to be learned about the structure and habits of bacteria. Already it has enabled photographs of biological specimens magnified up to 57,000 diameters to be taken.

One photograph of tuberculosis bacillus enlarged to 40,000 diameters, shows the tiny organism's "armour plate", a waxy coating which protects it from enemies.

THE GEMINI STUDIOS

The Movieland in Mount Road, Madras, where the Gemini studios are situate, was crowded with film producers, distributors, studio owners and their staff and artistes in response to Mr. S. S. Vasan's invitation to a recent tea-party. The function was intended to acquaint those connected with the film industry and the public generally with the facilities provided there for the production of pictures.

Mr. Vasan, it may be mentioned, came into the property in January and in three months, through an intensive effort at organisation and programme of construction and equipment, converted it into a veritable movieland studded with buildings equipped with the latest sound recording appliances, R. C. A. Selsyn driven re-recording mechanism and modern cameras. Three huge sound-proof stages stand out prominently to which are attached make-up apartments claimed to be as good, if not better, than the average make-up rooms in the Hollywood studios. The Gemini Studios have already to their credit some pictures, now in the editing room and awaiting release shortly. Several more pictures are stated to be with script writers, production arrangements therefor being well in hand.

FILM AS CAREER

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, speaking at the preview of the film "Sister" at Bombay last month, said that the art of the cinema was one of the greatest among the arts with an appeal that was universal in scope. The emotions depicted in a film were equally potent to move the human heart, whether the picture was shown in America or Europe, in Asia or Africa. The cinema was also one of the greatest educational forces of the modern world, the potentialities of which were being slowly exploited.

Mrs. Naidu appealed to young men and young women to take the cinema as a profession following the example of America and Europe, where members belonging to the highest families were freely taking up film careers.

SECOND-HAND CARS

There is no appreciable change in the general position as regards motoring in Great Britain, and it is estimated that at least 500,000 cars, many of which are almost new, have been permanently laid up by their owners. Naturally, of course, there is no object in paying heavy taxes upon a car which can hardly be used.

One of the minor sensations of motoring in Great Britain at the present time continues to be the very high prices being fetched for the second-hand car, in view of the fact that the manufacture of new cars for home use has been entirely suspended. Since, of course, a limited amount of motoring is absolutely vital and cars continue to wear out, there is a great demand for the second-hand car in good condition, and agents are scouring the country to find owners who will sell them. Already prices such as 10-15 per cent. above the original sale price are being paid, and according to some statements it is expected that eventually before the war is over, the price of a good second-hand car will actually reach double the figure of the value when it was purchased in 1933 or 1939.

PETROL SUPPLY TO U. S. A.

A joint plan for the construction of a 1,820-mile oil pipe-line system has been submitted to Mr. Harold Ickes, Petroleum Defence Administrator, by eleven large oil companies. The system would be capable of delivering a quarter-million barrels of oil daily into New York area from the south-west. The plans call for an immediate start and completion within nine months.

A formal agreement would become effective as soon as Mr. Ickes approves the plan and the President proclaims the line necessary for national defence. A proclamation to this effect from the President would clear the way for the creation of a jointly owned eighty-million dollar "National Defence Pipelines Inc.," the financing of which is being arranged through private placement of five-year notes. Field surveying by aerial photography is already under way. This will ensure the start of the initial project with minimum delay.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO R. A. F.

Three new Spitfire squadrons have been named after Indian Provinces and States which have sent money for the purchase of aircraft.

The second fighter squadron is named after the Punjab, which has already sent nearly £200,000 and is still sending.

Baroda and Bhopal have sent £104,000 and a new squadron of Spitfires now carries the name "the Baroda and Bhopal Squadron".

Mysore has sent a £100,000 and a fighter squadron which, while still under training, destroyed two enemy planes, has been named "Mysore".

With previous gifts from various provinces and states, India has now contributed nearly £3,000,000 for fighters.

FIRST INDIAN AIRCRAFT

The first aircraft assembled in India the "Harlow", is expected to do its test flights shortly at the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, states a Press Note.

The "Harlow", an aircraft designed in America, is a trainer. It is an up-to-date type of aircraft and has the same characteristics as modern fighters and bombers. It is a low-wing, single-engined monoplane, with constant speed propeller, flaps, and retractable under-carriage.

The building of "Harlow" trainers in India is a big step forward. Our pilots will be trained to fly the modern fighter and bomber which, thanks to American help, will soon be seen in the Indian skies.

NEW SUPER-BOMBER FOR U. S.

A new super-bomber, which is expected to render all others obsolete in the next two or three years, is in its initial construction stages for the United States' Army Air Corps, according to the New York *Herald Tribune*.

The plane which may not fly for two years, combines and surpasses the best features of the latest army bombers. It will have the approximate maximum range of the present day 200 miles per hour-machine but with a speed of 850 miles per hour.

IMPORT CONTROL

In view of the increasing necessity for conserving exchange in respect of countries outside the sterling area and also reducing adverse balance of trade with certain countries, particularly Japan, the Government of India have issued a further notification extending the existing system of import control to a number of other commodities; viz., cotton twist and yarn ribbons, artificial silk and staple fibre yarn cotton piece-goods and fents and artificial silk piece-goods, pure and mixed, and coral. The full list appears in the *Gazette of India*.

Imports from China will also be subjected to the same restrictions as those from other foreign countries outside the sterling area but imports of goods produced and manufactured in China that have been imported into Burma across the Burma-China land frontier will be allowed freely and an open general licence for this purpose is being published in the same *Gazette*.

In the same *Gazette* a notification is being published under Section 4 of the Indian Tariff Act, raising the alternative specific duties on artificial silk manufactures not of British manufacture, import-tariff schedule items 48 (1) (B), 48 (5) (B) (11), from five annas to seven annas per square yard and item 48 (5) (A) (11) from four annas to five and a half annas per square yard.

SAND IN GLASS MAKING

Bulletin of Indian Industrial Research No. 22 ("Purification of Indian Glass-Making Sands" by B. J. Hegde, M.Sc., B.Dc. Tech. published by the Government of India) explains a method of treating sand whereby the appearance of Indian-made glass can be improved and the transport of suitable sand from a long distance obviated. The treatment involves the use of sodium oxalate sulphuric acid and ferrous sulphate at an estimated net cost of Rs. 2-4-0 per ton of sand. Experiments have resulted in the reduction of the iron oxide content of sand from 0.49 per cent, to 0.037 per cent in one case. Other samples have also shown an appreciable reduction after treatment.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN THE N. W. FRONTIER

In the Malakand Agency, a thousand rupees were advanced in loans to cultivators in 1939-40 mostly for land improvement and also for the purchase of sugar-cane crushing mills. Twelve new private orchards have been laid down in the protected area and oranges, apricots, plums, mangoes and guavas planted. Two thousand fruit trees were pruned by the Agricultural Assistant and two hundred private orange trees were budded with stock of Red Blood Malta. Spraying demonstrations were also conducted. Experiments are being made with five varieties of wheat and four of maize.

A wide variety of crops are grown in the Kurram Agency—wheat, barley, rice, clover, cotton and pulses. The Kurram river runs through the valley and irrigation is general. The fruit grown includes apricots, apples, oranges, pomegranates, peaches, plums and pears. Of the vegetables tomatoes, potatoes, onions, peas, cabbages, turnips and cucumbers are the most important. Hailstorms are the main cause of poor crops, but the yields were above the average.

AGRICULTURE IN ASSAM

Reports in agriculture in Assam include details of much interest, says the *Statesman*. Vegetables are becoming more important. The cultivation of country and English vegetables is becoming popular. Many middle-class families near towns find it a means of livelihood. Gentlemen farmers grow in number. In Britain, the term often implies men of some substance who interest themselves in farming until the substance is gone and they are left with only experience. In Assam, educated men take to agriculture seriously, especially to vegetable and fruit growing. From the Assam Valley comes the report that the growing of English vegetables has spread to the remotest corners of the districts. Bee-keeping receives attention and arrangements are made for the supply of boxes and colonies. With all this a new industry is developing the nursery and seedman's, through which improvement of strains can be effected.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Below are the average number of workers employed daily in large-scale industries of India (pre-war):—

Cotton spinning and weaving	569,000
Jute Mills	309,000
Cotton ginning and baling	182,000
Rly. and Tramway works	111,000
Eng. workshops	111,000
Sugar factories	79,000
Tea factories	87,000
Rice mills	44,000
Printing and book-binding	41,000
Jute Presses	36,000
Ordnance factories	23,000
Dockyard shipbuilding engineering	19,000
Cement lime and potteries	17,000
Matches	16,000
Rope works	16,000
Bricks and tiles	16,000
Leather and shoes	13,000
Woollen mills	12,000
Tobacco	11,000
Dyeing, bleaching, etc.	10,000
Carpentry, cabinet making	8,000
Coffee works	8,000
Paper mills	8,000
Glass Works	8,000
Stone dressing	8,000
Rubber	8,000
Hosiery	8,000
Silk mills and filature	7,000
Coachbuilding, motor repairing	7,000
Flour mills	6,000

WORKERS IN WAR EFFORTS

The constitution of an anti-Fascist All-India Trade Union Council for assisting the world democratic alliance against Fascism and achieving effective and conscious participation of workers in war efforts in this country, was decided upon at a conference held in Bombay of representatives of thirty Trade Unions in the City.

Among the Unions represented were the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workers' Union, the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, the Dock Workers' Union, the Parsi Textile Union, the Mint Workers' Union and the Municipal Workers' Union.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Fifteen lakhs of rupees were paid during 1939 as compensation to workmen in India, under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The total number of cases admitted for compensation was 88,700 and the average sum paid per case was Rs. 89 as against Rs. 40.9 in 1938. The compensation paid on Railways fell from Rs. 8,90,000 in 1938 to Rs. 3,62,200 in 1939.

GENERAL

AIR RAID SHELTERS

The building of air-raid shelters is to begin at once in the towns classified as vulnerable. The numbers and types of shelter to be built will be decided by the Provincial Governments to suit local conditions. The Government of India have, however, provided the Provincial Governments with complete specifications of various types of shelter.

The minimum standard of protection, which is to be afforded, is protection against the blast and splinter effect of a 500 lb. high explosive bomb falling not less than 50 feet away, and protection against the fall of debris should the superstructure or any building close to the shelter collapse.

The Government of India, in a letter to Provincial Governments authorising them to begin the provision of shelters immediately, urge that full use be made of existing buildings by strengthening those which are suitable. If there is not a sufficient number of such buildings to meet the needs of the population, new shelters will be built.

ANCIENT ANDHRA TOWN

The site of an ancient Andhra town has been discovered in the course of excavations, which are being carried out by H. E. H. the Nizam's Archaeological Department since April last. It is situated at Kondapur about 41 miles N. W. from Hyderabad City.

The clearing operations have exposed to view a number of architectural remains, such as the bases of *Chaityas*, apsidal temples, *stupas* circular relic-chambers, *viharas* and monasteries.

The most notable among the finds is a large number of terracotta figurines representing gods and religious personages of the Hinayana School of Buddhist faith and also some worldly characters having a striking resemblance in a few cases to the European sculptures of the classical period in points of technique and general expression. No Brahminical relic has been found so far.

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.

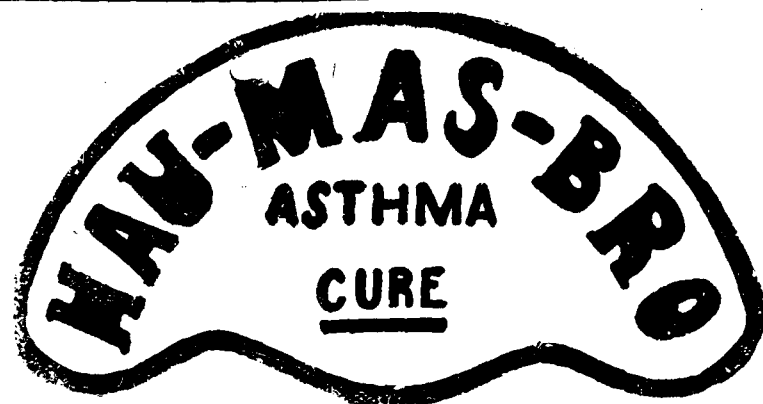
(ESTABLISHED IN 1906)

'United India Life Building', Esplanade, MADRAS.

Post Box No. 281.

Telegrams: "UNITED".

Branches and Agencies throughout India, Burma,
Ceylon and Malaya.



Doctors used to differ as to whether ASTHMA could be permanently removed or not. Those who prescribe HAU-MAS-BRO are in no doubt and their number is increasing rapidly.

HAU-MAS-BRO

is no longer a new untried remedy. Its efficacy is well established by the testimony of grateful patients who have been cured and stayed cured after years of suffering.

If you suffer from ASTHMA or kindred complaints ask your chemist for HAU-MAS-BRO.

In 2 oz, 4 oz and special hospital (16 oz) sizes.
A trial outfit sent on receipt of 6 annas in stamps.

LIVERTONE (Regd.)

(A Hau - Mas - Bro Laboratories' Product)

This popular digestive and liver tonic, revitaliser and blood enricher is another of the Quality Products issued from the Hau-Mas-Bro Laboratories.

There is no better remedy for Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Poor Blood, Brain Fag, Depression and lack of Vitality.

A course of LIVERTONE strengthens and tones up the nerve cells, removes poisonous waste matter from the system, purifies and enriches the blood and produces a healthy and active habit both in mind and body.

Ask your chemist for
LIVERTONE

(A Hau-Mas-Bro Laboratories' Product)

Sample sent on receipt of 4 annas in stamps.

All the above are Quality Products from the HAU-MAS-BRO LABORATORIES. In case of any difficulty in procuring please refer to

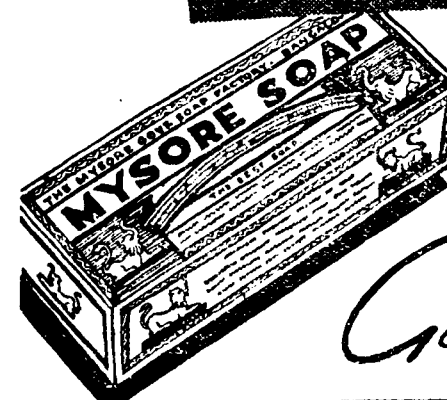


The **DHOBIS** FRIEND

EVERYWHERE



Is Mysore Soap. Mysore Soap saves time, labour and clothes. It washes in hot, cold or warm water. Try Mysore Soap and you will see for yourself that clothes get so much cleaner, when washed with this soap.



MYSORE SOAP

(WASHING)

Government Soap Factory, BANGALORE



MODERNISE

YOUR HOMES, OFFICES AND STORES
WITH

C A N E C
HARDBOARD
TEMPERED
& STANDARD

Smooth as Glass.
The Miracle Board for
all modern uses.
White-ant Proof.
Water and Fire resisting.

C A N E C
TERMITE-PROOF
INSULATION

For thermal insulation &
Acoustical correction.
Ensures cold weather com-
fort on Summer Days.
For COOL, QUIET In-
teriors.

BEAVER-BOARD

In modern colours.
For Ceilings, Panelling &
colourful Interior Deco-
ration.

SOLE AGENTS:

CURZON & CO.,

The Largest Furnishing House in Southern India.

MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

'Phone: 3830.

'Grams: "CURZONCO"

Branch at WEST MASI STREET, MADURA.

U. F.

Try



ORCHARD FRUITS AND HEALTH FRUITS

Finely flavoured, each sweet is
wrapped separately and hygienically

THE BEST FOR CHILDREN.

PARRY & CO., LTD.,
MADRAS.

Jan. '42.

BOOKS FOR ALL

STUDY THIS LIST MONTHLY

THE BOMBAY REVIVAL OF INDIAN ART

By W. E. GLADSTONE-SOLOMON,
Indian Educational Service, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay; Curator, Art Section, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

A descriptive account of the Indian Room constructed and decorated by the Staff and Students of the School of Art. With Notes on Indian Architecture, Pottery, Arts and Crafts and the Bombay Art Society, by well-known Experts. Illustrated by Students of the School of Art, Photographs by Messrs. Chaudhary and Shrivastava.

Published with the permission of the Government of Bombay.

Price Rs. 1.

By V. P. P. No. 1-4.

MASONIC POINTS

OR AUTHORISED CUES IN THE MASONIC RITUAL OF THE F.A., F.C. AND M.M. DEGREES AND THOSE OF THE HOLY ROYAL ARCH APPROVED BY THE LATE KING-EMPEROR.

A Perfect Ritual Memoriser but unintelligible to persons outside the Craft.

Price Rs. 1-8.

By V. P. P. No. 1-11.

LESSONS IN PRACTICAL BIOLOGY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

FIFTH EDITION.
By ARTHUR POWELL, B.A., M.D., M.Ch.,
AND
A. J. KORIYAR, B.A., M.B., B.S.

Price Rs. 2.

By V. P. P. No. 2-2.

COGITATA ET VISA

By B. G. STEINHOFF.

A Book of Verse charmingly written with an interesting foreword by the author. Compiled from reflections and observations as the title imports, it will appeal to observant people and students in no small degree.

Price Rs. 2.

By V. P. P. No. 2-4.

WILL FORMS

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS

1. Bequeathing all the Testator's Effects to one person absolutely. 2. Bequeathing the property to trustees to be divided equally or otherwise among two or more persons. 3. Bequeathing the property to Trustees for the benefit of the Testator's widow during her lifetime, and thereafter to be equally divided between the children. 4. Bequeathing the property to Trustees for the Benefit of Testator's Children. 5. General with full instructions regarding drawing up Notes, Will Forms, and other information.

Price Rs. 2.

By V. P. P. No. 10.

THE LAW RELATING TO ELECTIONS IN BRITISH INDIA

BEING A SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTORAL RULES.

By DANIEL CHAMBER, Bar-at-Law.

Commentaries on the Government of India Act, the new Chapter IXA. of the Penal Code, which deals with offences at elections: the Elected Bodies; Members and their qualifications; Electors and the Electoral Roll; Elections; the Ballot; Election Petitions; Forms; Practice; Corrupt Practices; Bribery; Undue Influence; Treating; Personation; The Candidate; Election Agents; Election Expenses.

Price Rs. 5.

By V. P. P. No. 5-6.

"SOME TENNIS DON'TS"

By MAJOR E. C. CHESNEY.

An admirable book for tennis enthusiasts. It deals with the numerous faults common with the average club player in this great game and explains in the most pleasing manner how these are to be met and overcome. The contents will prove as interesting to the player as to the novice.

Price Rs. 1-8.

By V. P. P. No. 1-12.

"THE TEMPLE OF DEVI AND OTHER POEMS."

By B. G. STEINHOFF.

Beautifully produced and containing an unusually good collection of modern poems possessing a charm which is sure to appeal to all lovers of verse. Well bound and finished in gold.

Price Rs. 3 each.

By V. P. P. No. 3-8.

AN ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION OF POEMS

By B. G. STEINHOFF.

Providing varied and delightful reading, many pleasant hours can be passed in company with this book. Well bound and finished in gold.

Price Rs. 3.

By V. P. P. No. 3-8.

POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM

By V. P. P. No. 10.

Price Rs. 2.

BILL OF EXCHANGE FORM

By V. P. P. No. 5.

Price Rs. 4.

THE "TIMES" REPORTER'S NOTE BOOK

PRICE Rs. 5 per dozen.

6 Dozen at Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

Special Prices for large quantities.

THE "TIMES" BRIDGE TABLETS

Ans. 10. each.

Rs. 7 per dozen.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS

Ans. 5 per pound.

Ruled Blocks Ans. 8 each.

Postage extra.

THE TIMES OF INDIA PRESS
BOMBAY

TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT CERAMIC INDUSTRIES,

KUNDARA, S. I. Ry.

HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

that their show room at Kundara where exquisite decorative China Ware for the modern drawing rooms, flower vases and statuettes in porcelain are on show, is open to public every day. All the exhibits are for sale. The concerns are situated on the Ashtamudi lake in a delightful locality and well worth a visit.

WE SPECIALISE IN

* CHINA CLAY

for

Textiles,

Paper,

Pottery, Etc.

* ELECTRICAL INSULATORS
of All Types.

* LABORATORY PORCELAIN.
Crucibles, Basins,
Spatulas, Etc.

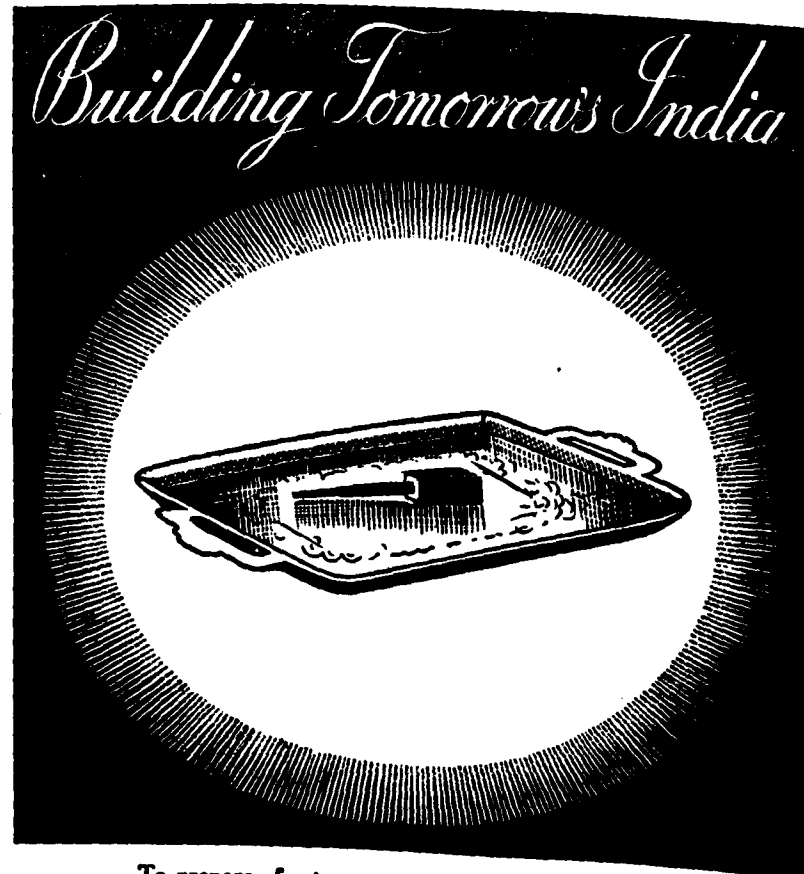
* CROCKERY and
STONEWARE

Acid Containers,

Pickle Jars, Etc.

* SANITARY WARES.
Drainage Pipes and
Refractories for
Iron and Steel
Works.

* FIREBRICKS, SILLIMANITE BRICKS, ZIRCON BRICKS.
FIRE CLAY AND FIRE CEMENT.



Building Tomorrow's India

To prepare for tomorrow the myriad tools of Industry beat and clang today.

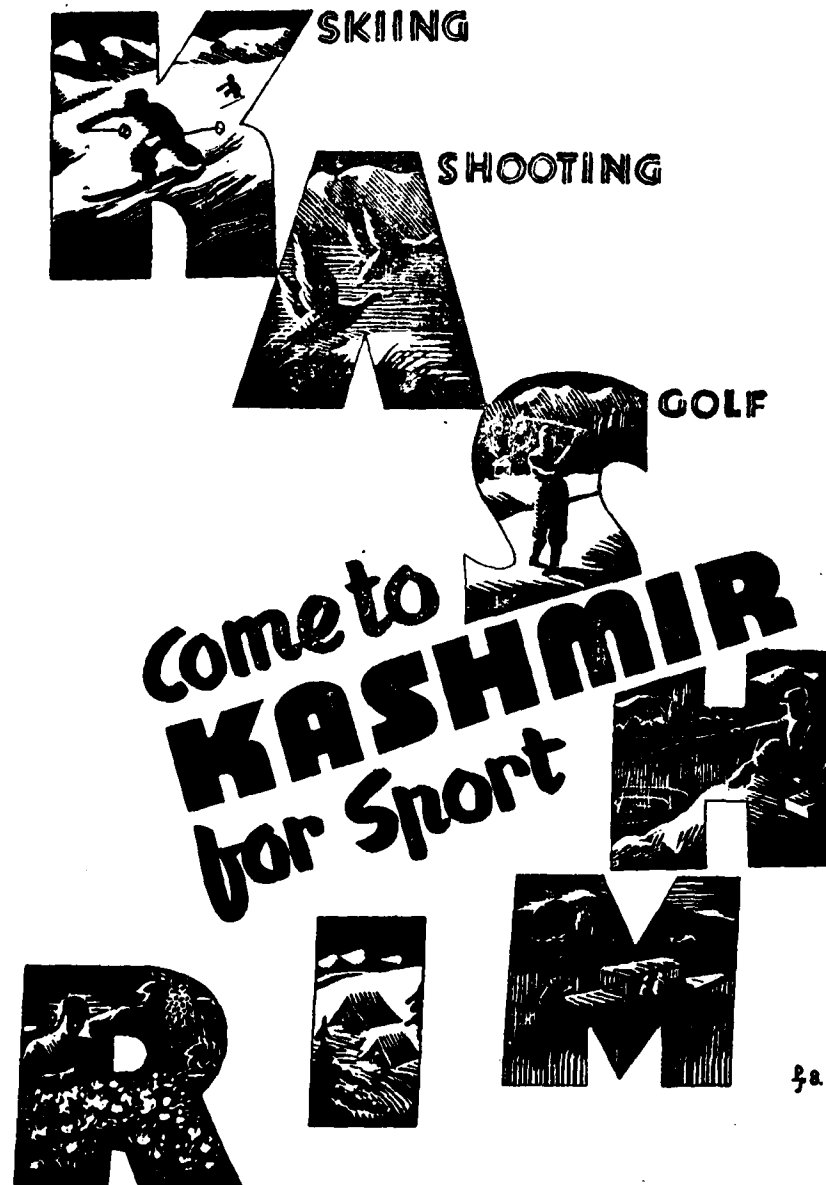
It is on the spanner, the screwdriver, the wrench, the hammer—that Industrial Progress depends.

In every tool and instrument rendering service in the cause of Progress—it is the strength of steel which gives them the dependability they must possess.

ALWAYS—EVERYWHERE—STEEL FOR STRENGTH

ISSUED BY THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD. HEAD SALES OFFICE, 102A, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

T. N. 1737



TRAVEL PARTICULARS FROM: DIRECTOR, VISITOR'S BUREAU, SRINAGAR, OR FROM TOURIST AGENCIES

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:**

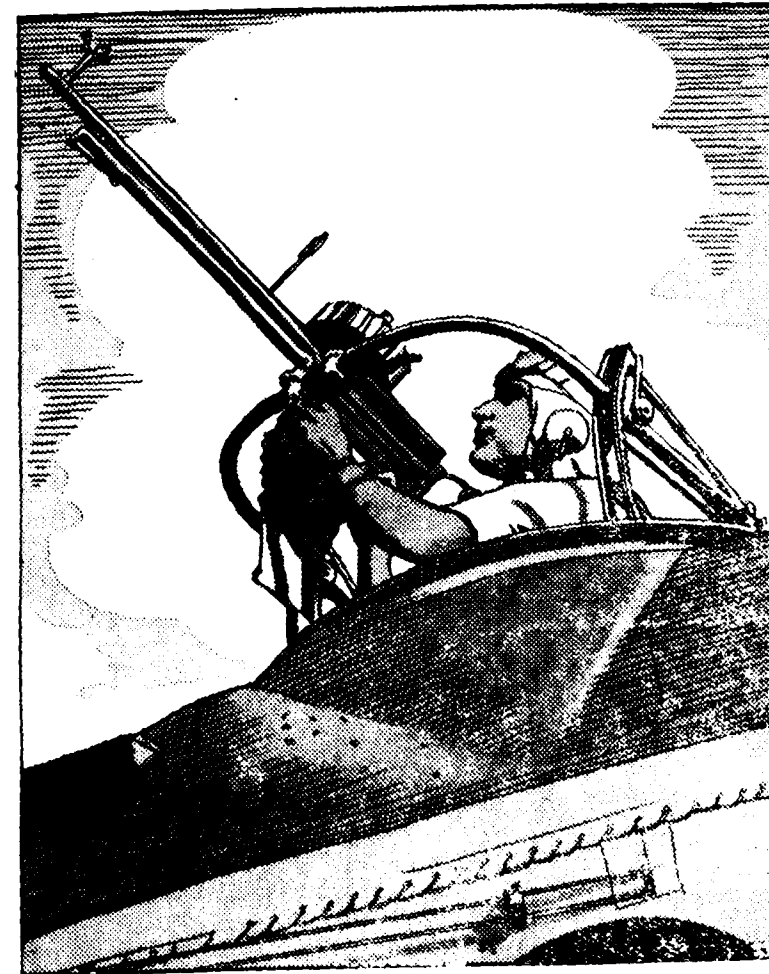
CALCUTTA—		Rs. A.		MOFUSSIL (WITH POSTAGE)—		Rs. A.	
Annual	...	...	22 0	Annual	...	...	27 0
Half-yearly	...	...	11 0	Half-yearly	...	...	14 0
Quarterly	...	...	6 0	Quarterly	...	...	7 8
Monthly	...	...	2 4	Monthly	...	...	2 12

FOR RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT AND OTHER PARTICULARS, ENQUIRE OF

Manager, **"HINDUSTHAN STANDARD",**

3-C, Burman Street, CALCUTTA.

Ex.

**INDIAN
AIR
FORCE**An I. A. F. Officer at
Machine-gun practice

NOW, India may yet have to be protected against Nazi bombers. Thousands of young men of all creeds and castes are therefore learning to engage in the tournament of the skies. Thousands more are becoming the engineers who will maintain ground services for the fighting machines.

All these new Indian officers and men now wear uniforms made in India. Buckingham & Carnatic Mills are wholly concentrated on equipping the Indian Air Force, the Indian Army and the Royal Indian Navy with their uniforms.



THEN, when victory has been secured, civilian life will reclaim most of these young men. They will need good clothes in which to celebrate the return of Peace, and durable clothes for the work of reconstruction.

Buckingham & Carnatic Mills will be ready to clothe them and you again in Fine Shirtings and Anti-crease Cotton Suitings designed for the Well Dressed Man.

BUCKINGHAM & CARNATIC MILLS

MADRAS

Managing Agents: **BINNY & CO. (MADRAS) LTD.**

May '42.

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 :

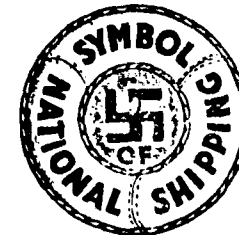
ANNUAL ... RS. 3-8
HALF YEARLY ... RS. 2-0

WANTED SALE AGENTS

Ex.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD

PIONEERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE



MANAGING AGENTS
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY

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, Moosaqazi, Vijiadurg, Devgad, Malwan, Vengurla, Panjim.
Harbour Line:--Rewas, Dharamtar, Uran, Elephanta, Nahava.

For Particulars, Phone 30075, 6 Lines, 25061, 25303, 21779, 30915.

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.

SCINDIA HOUSE,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

Sept. '41.

RAMAKRISHNA-VIVEKANANDA LITERATURE

LIFE OF SRI RAMAKRISHNA

A comprehensive, chronological account of the Master's wonderful life—the only authorised edition of its kind in English.
Pp. 617, Profusely Illustrated.

Price Rs. 4.

THE LIFE OF RAMAKRISHNA

By Romain Rolland. Translated into English from the original French.
Price Rs. 3-8.

TEACHINGS OF SRI RAMAKRISHNA

A classified collection of sayings, parables, etc.
Price Rs. 1-12.

THE LIFE OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

By Eastern and Western Disciples. Complete in Two Parts.
Demy 8vo. Pp. 600 each Volume.
Price Each Volume Rs. 4.

WORKS OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

Raja.Yoga, Rs. 1-4; Jnana.Yoga, Rs. 1-12.
Lectures from Colombo to Almora, Rs. 2-8.
Letters of Swami Vivekananda, Rs. 2-4.
Chicago Addresses, As. 4. Practical Vedanta, As. 10.
Essentials of Hinduism, As. 8. Etc. Etc.

For a detailed Catalogue, please apply to the Manager:—

ADVAITA ASHRAMA, 4, Wellington Lane, CALCUTTA.

Ex.

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 CONDITIONING, REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURES, ETC.

July '42.

**Reliable
REMEDY**

**Dr. W.C. ROY'S
Royapilla**

(Famous Since 1869)

FOR
INSANITY
EPILEPSY
HYSTERIA
NEURASTHENIA
INSOMNIA etc: etc:



I have been acquainted with Dr. W. C. Roy's specific for Insanity for a long time past and have known it to be efficacious.
—DR. RABINDRA NATH TAGORE.

I personally know of two cases cured by it.
—SIR RAMESH CHANDRA MITTER.

Ask for a copy of recent case reports. Price per phial of 50 pills Rs. 5. Postage extra.

S. C. ROY & CO., 167-3, CORNWALLIS ST., CALCUTTA.

Aug. '42. E.W.H.

HINDU ETHICS

By BABU GOVINDA DAS

It is a great satisfaction that this work has been completed under the immediate guidance of Sir Ganganatha Jha who has not only revised the copy and passed the proofs but also written an invaluable Foreword. Another striking feature



BABU GOVINDA DAS

of this important work is the introduction from the pen of Babu Bhagvan Das, the author's learned brother, who has written with exceptional knowledge and authority on the subject of Hindu Ethics. The book is invaluable to legislators and also to social and religious reformers.

A companion volume to the author's well known book on Hinduism, it is critical of current Hindu beliefs and lays down lines along which reform should proceed.



DR. GANGANATHA JHA

United India and Indian States:—'One of the most thought-provoking books on the subject.'
The Mahratta:—'Undoubtedly well worth being read by thinkers and social reformers.'

Price Rs. Two. To Subscribers of the *Indian Review*, Re. 1-8.

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

Specify

The present day demands on industry are increasingly heavy, production must be maintained at all costs. Iron and Steel therefore assume greater importance than ever.

SPECIFY Mysore Iron and Steel for your next job.

**The
MYSORE
IRON & STEEL
WORKS
BHADRAVATI**

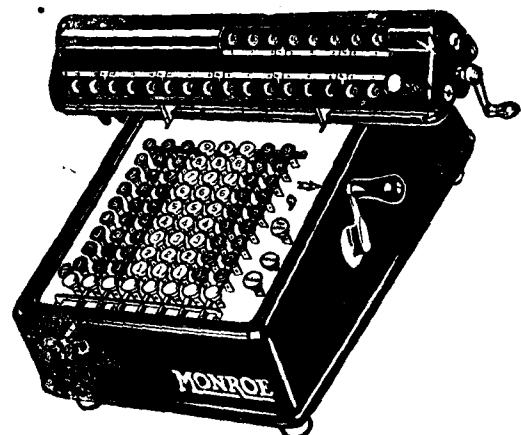
Branch Sales Offices:

111, Mount Road
MADRAS

Lakshmi Building
Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort
BOMBAY

Mahalaxmi Mansion
James Street
SECUNDERABAD

[September 1941



GET MECHANICAL ACCURACY BY USING THE MONROE

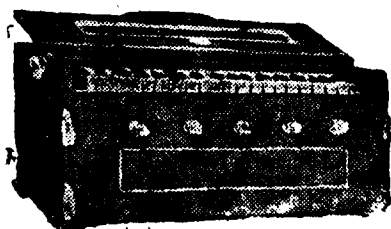
High Speed Adding Calculator.
It ADDS—SUBTRACTS—MULTIPLIES—DIVIDES
Needs no skilled operator. Can be learnt in
ten minutes.

For prices and particulars apply to :—
BLACKWOOD BRYSON & COMPANY LIMITED,
MOUNT ROAD, 'Phone 3645 MADRAS.
Also at :—Bangalore, Cochin, Colmbatore, Madras,
Trichinopoly and Bezwada.

Mar. '42.

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. SHAW LTD., | **C. C. SAHA Ltd.,**
5/1, Dharamtola Street, | 170, Dharamtola Street,
CALCUTTA.

Aug. '41.

Be Indian. Buy Indian.

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Use always KERALA SOAPS



Oct. '41.

SEXUAL SCIENCE BUREAU (REGD.)

Sole Agency (I.R.M.) Post Box No. 188, Anarkali, 66, Lahore.

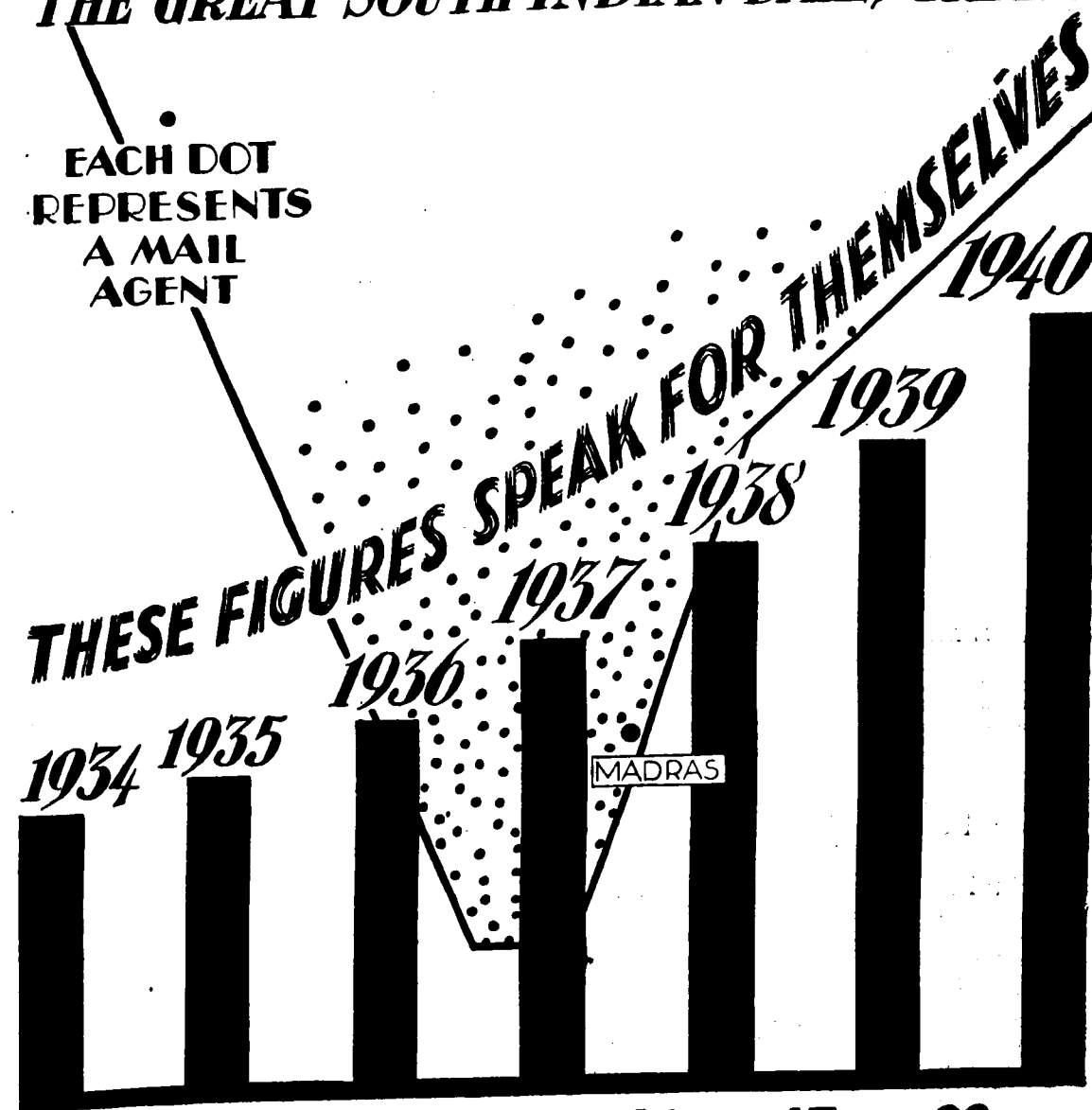
The only house in India dealing exclusively with sex matters, wants to know your
requirements concerning Sexual Science. Latest apparatuses for sexual debility,
Developer, etc., Birth Control, P. Rings, Retento, Excito, Art Photos, Cinema Star Photos
and books on Sex in stock. Avoid fraudulent remedies and makeshift devices widely
advertised in these days. Illustrated Catalogue free. Correspondence strictly confidential.

Sept. '41. I.A.B.

The Mail

THE GREAT SOUTH INDIAN DAILY PAPER

EACH DOT
REPRESENTS
A MAIL
AGENT



6000 8000 10000 12000 14000 17000 23000
THE GROWTH OF CIRCULATION

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 (Moffuel) 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.**

BIRTH CONTROL

EPOCH MAKING DISCOVERY. ORIENTAL HERBS EFFICACY.

Greatest men of the world are thinking of this problem. Educated men and women of progressive countries, eager to limit their family by effective Birth Control. After years' researches we have discovered such a herbal remedy which so long worn by a lady shall prevent conception. Harmless, Safe, Sure and Scientific. One amulet will run a whole life. Opinions from Far and Near. Free Literature on request.

BIRTH CONTROL, Rs. 8.

Other Renowned Herbal Remedies

Youth Diseases .. Rs. 5 (Nervous Debility, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea.)	Gout & Rheumatism Rs. 5
Female Diseases .. Rs. 4	Skin Diseases .. Rs. 4
Fever .. Rs. 3	Love Quarrel .. Rs. 6 (Between Husband and Wife, Man & Woman.)
Bad Liver & Bowel Complaints .. Rs. 2.	Hysteria .. Rs. 4
	Female Barrenness. Rs. 4

Wanted Agents for unrepresented areas outside India.

EASTERN WONDERS,

1-4, Prince Golan Md. Road,
Kalighat, CALCUTTA.

Sept. '41. C. P. C.

Prayers, Praises and Psalms

Text in Devanagari and English Translation.
SELECTIONS FROM

THE VEDAS, UPANISHADS, EPICS, GITA,
PURANAS, AGAMAS, TANTRAS, KAVYAS AND THE
WRITINGS OF THE GREAT ACHARYAS & OTHERS

FOREWORD BY

MAHATMA GANDHI

UNIFORM WITH ABOVE

Valmiki Ramayana The Mahabharata Srimad Bhagavata

In the condensed versions of these three handsome uniform volumes of the Great Triad, the thread of the main story is presented clearly together with the best portions of the dialogues and the essence of the discourses, unburdened by the big digressions.

FOUR UNIFORM VOLUMES. Price Rs. 1-4 each.
To Subs. of the Indian Review, Rs. One each.
Foreign 2sh. 6 ch. Postage 8d. each.

Foreign orders must be accompanied
with remittance.

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

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

Sankara's Select Works

Sanskrit Text and English Translation

By MR. S. VENKATARAMANAN, B.A.

CONTENTS: Hymn to Hari; The Ten-Versed Hymn; Hymn to Dakshinamurti; Direct Realisation; The Century of Verses; Knowledge of Self; Commentary on the Text; Definition of one's own Self.

"The whole of the national genius awoke once more in Sankaracharya * * * His own poems have something of their classical beauty and vigour and his books may almost be described as chains of quotations from the most piercing and comprehensive sentences of the Upanishads, to which he has contributed links and rivets * * * Poems whose grandeur makes them unmistakable, even to the foreign and unlearned ear."—*Sister Nivedita*.

"His (Sankara's) philosophy stands forth complete, needing neither a before nor an after. It has a self-justifying wholeness characteristic of works of art."—*Sir S. Radhakrishnan*.

Rs. Two. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 1-8 as.
Foreign Three Shillings. Postage 9d.

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

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.

Sept. '41.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES

1885

TWO HANDSOME UNIFORM VOLUMES

1934

FIRST SERIES FROM 1885 TO 1910 AND SECOND SERIES FROM 1911 TO 1934.

INDEXED AND CLOTH BOUND. Rs. 4 each.

The Hindustan Review:—"A perusal of the speeches serves to give a connected political history of the times and reveal the increasing complexities of the political problems. They form an interesting historical record of the politics of the country, with a good deal of creative criticism of the present-day problems."

The Servant of India:—"These * * * pages of choice and select reading would supply the necessary inspiration to Indian readers and the necessary instruction to European and American readers. It is a most valuable reference book."

The Official History of the Congress:—"The gratitude of the Public is due to this enterprising and patriotic firm—forerunners in the field of national literature—for this act of additional service to Indian Nationalism done in the 'Jubilee' year of the Congress."

The Madras Mail:—"These addresses deserve to be recorded and read for their historical value. The Congress has advanced very far from the ideals and methods advocated in these addresses. But as in the case of countries so with institutions, the historical background is necessary for the understanding of the present and for working intelligently for the future."

PRICE RUPEES FOUR each. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", Rs. 8-8 each.

Foreign 6sh. each. Postage 1sh. 6d. each.

All Foreign Orders must be accompanied with remittance.
Books will not be sent by the C. O. D. system.

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

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.)

Gandhi Literature

Gandhi: The Man and his Mission

This is an enlarged edition of Mr. Gandhi's life and teachings, with an account of his activities in South Africa and India, a sketch of the Non-Co-operation Movement, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the Rupture and the agreement with Lord Willingdon, down to his departure for London to attend the Second Round Table Conference.

Ninth Edition. Rupee One. To Subs. of "I. R." As. 12. Foreign 1sh. 6d.



Gandhi in South Africa

By the Rev. J. Doke. With an Introduction by Lord Ampthill. This is a cheap, popular edition of the inspiring book written by a great Christian friend and admirer of Mr. Gandhi and his work in South Africa.

Re. One. To Subs. of *Indian Review*, As. 12. Foreign 1sh. 6d.

Hind Swaraj: Indian Home Rule

In his introduction to this book, Mahatma Gandhi says:—"It is certainly my good fortune that this booklet of mine is receiving wide attention... In my opinion it is a book which can be put into the hands of a child. It teaches the gospel of love in the place of that of hate. It replaces violence with self-sacrifice. It puts soul force against brute force. It has gone through several editions and I commend it to those who would care to read it..."

As. 8. To Subs. of *Indian Review*, As. 6. Foreign 9d.

Gandhi's Speeches and Writings

This omnibus edition of Mahatma Gandhi's Speeches and Writings is revised and considerably enlarged with the addition of a number of important articles from *Young India* and *Navajivan* (rendered into English) on the Non-Co-operation Movement including select papers on the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs, the Congress Swadeshi, National Education and *Swaraj*. It also includes Mahatma Gandhi's famous letters to the three Viceroy—Lord Chelmsford, Lord Reading and Lord Irwin, his historic Statement before the Court at the great trial, his Congress Presidential Address and other public utterances, his Speeches and Messages during his great march to the Salt pans of Dandi, the full text of his agreement with Lord Irwin and the Speeches implementing the Pact. Then there are his Speeches at the second Round Table Conference followed by the Willingdon-Gandhi correspondence. Another Section contains his important studies on the Hindu-Muslim question, as also the Statements on the Problem of Untouchability following the historic letter to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the Epic Fast which resulted in changing the Premier's Award. Yet

another Section gives his reminiscences of great Indians like Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, C. R. Das, etc. Over 1100 pages. With numerous illustrations and an Index. Cloth Bound. Fourth Edition. Rs. 4. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 3-8. Foreign 6sh.

All Foreign orders must be accompanied by remittance.

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 "I. R." in advance. Foreign Subscriptions: Great Britain 12sh. (Twelve Shillings), U. S. A. 3 Dollars.

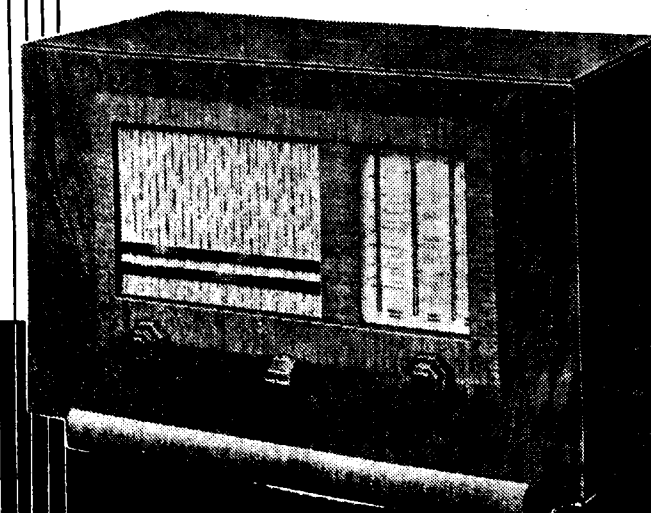
G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, MADRAS.

Keep in touch with the world
with this NEW 5 VALVE RADIO

G. Marconi

THRILLING... exciting radio entertainment from stations the world over is yours to hear and enjoy... on the new Marconiphone radio receivers! They are designed and built expressly for long-distance reception... with many new and advanced features that give you world-wide radio entertainment with a greater ease... brilliance... clarity, than you have known before! In the full Marconiphone range there are models to suit everybody... come in, see and hear them... and choose the model that is ideally suitable for you!

Illustrated is a five-valve superhet for A.C. mains. The AC/DC model is similar in appearance; there are also seven-valve A.C. and AC/DC models, and an eight-valve battery vibrator model.



MARCONIPHONE
1940-41 ALL WORLD RADIO

THE SUPER RADIO CO., LTD.,
17, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Principal Dealers for Madras and South India including States.

Sole Distributors for Madras Presidency and Indian States:

SRI RAMA VILAS SERVICE LTD.,

202, Mount Road, MADRAS.

PHONE 8387.

OR YOUR LOCAL RADIO DEALER.

PERFUMED CASTOR OIL

Prepared from highly refined pure
Castor Oil and Delicately Scented.



**PRESERVES, BEAUTIFIES
AND NOURISHES HAIR**

Dresses Unruly Hair
to Perfection.

Available in 4 oz. Phials

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY

Madras Agents :
N. DASAI GOWNDER & Co.,
41, Bunder Street.

U. F.



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.

Sept. '41.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

Latest, thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged edition of "A MANUAL OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND OFFICE COMPENDIUM" by B. Tripurari Saran of U. P. Secretariat, containing innumerable subjects on General Knowledge, Drafting Precis writing, Proof correcting, War affairs and questions of past examinations with answers and many new features is JUST OUT. HIGHLY SPOKEN OF. Purchase a copy and ensure success. Pages 800. Price Rs. 3-12, postage extra.

CAN BE HAD FROM ALL LENDING BOOKSELLERS OF INDIA

OR
UPPER INDIA PUBLISHING HOUSE, AMINUDDAULAH PARK, LUCKNOW.

Sept. '41.



REMEMBER that Marfak is different from ordinary chassis greases. Most cars are lubricated every 1,000 miles... but most greases won't stand up for that period—Marfak lasts twice as long as ordinary greases.

ASK YOUR NEAREST CALTEX DEALER



Freedom and Culture BY SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN

The contents are mainly from Sir S. Radhakrishnan's Convocation addresses to the Andhra, Mysore, Punjab, Lucknow, Nagpur and Allahabad Universities. Indeed, the addresses cover a wide field dealing with problems of individual and collective life such as Universities and National Life, Training for Leadership, The Spirit of Youth, Education and the New Democracy, Democracy and Dictatorship, A New Social Order and The Responsibility of the Intellectuals. In these addresses Sir S. Radhakrishnan stresses the need for real Freedom and true Culture.

Price Re. One. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", As. 12.

Foreign 1sh. 6d. Postage 8d.

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

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. Dewans 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.
Rs. 1. To Subs. of the "I.R." Rs. 12.
HIND SWARAJ OR INDIAN HOME RULE. By
Gandhi. 4th Edn. Rs. 8. To Subs. "I.R." Rs. 6.

ECONOMICS

ON KHADDAR. By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
Price Rs. 8. To Subs. of "Indian Review." Rs. 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.
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. Rs. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 12.

INDIAN TALES

INDIAN TALES OF FUN, FOLLY AND FOLKLORE.
This is a collection in one volume of 120 Tales.
Rs. 1-4. To Subs. of the "Indian Review", Rs. 1
TALES FROM THE SANSKRIT DRAMATISTS. Second
and Revised Edition. Rs. 2. To Subs. "I.R." Rs. 1-8.
THE IDIOT'S WIFE. By Dr. Nareesh Chunder Sen
Gupta, M.A., D.L. Rs. 8. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 6.
SAKUNTALA. By Kamala Satthianadhan. Rs. 6.
MAITREYI. By Pt. Sitanath Tattvabhushan. Rs. 4.

SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN'S WORKS

FREEDOM AND CULTURE. Rs. 1. To Subs. of
"I.R." Rs. 12.
THE HEART OF HINDUSTHAN. 3rd Edn. Rs. 1.
To Subs. "I.R." Rs. 12.

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.

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.
Rs. 1-4. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 1.

PRAYERS, PRAISES AND PSALMS. Text in Devana-
gari and English Translation. With a Foreword
by Mahatma Gandhi. Rs. 1-4. To Subs. of
"Indian Review", Rs. 1.

SANDHYA MEDITATIONS. By C. F. Andrews. Rs. 1.
To Subs. of the "Indian Review", Rs. 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. Rs. 2-8.

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

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

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

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

THE FIRST FOUR CALIFES. By Ahmed Shafi. Rs. 1.
To Subs. of the "Indian Review". Rs. 12.

WORLD TEACHERS

SANKARACHARYA: HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS. By
Dr. S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri. Price Rs. 12. To
Subs. of "Indian Review", Rs. 10.

SRI KRISHNA: His Life and Teachings. By
Mr. R. Sampatkumaran. Rs. 12. To Subs. of
"I.R." Rs. 10.

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

LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF BUDDHA. By D. Dharma-
pala. 4th Edn. Rs. 12. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 10.

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

SAINTS

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

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

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

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

THE GREAT TRIAD

(Condensed in Poets' 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." Rs. 1. each

GENERAL

SACRED SHRINES AND CITIES IN INDIA. 80 illustra-
tions. 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." Rs. 1-8.

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

SCRIBBLING PADS

6" x 10" ... 100 sheets @ Rs. 36 per gross net.
7" x 9" ... 100 " @ Rs. 32 per gross net.
8" x 5" ... 100 " @ Rs. 28 per gross net.

Available from:
HIGGINBOTHAMS—MADRAS
R. KRISHNASWAMI—MYSORE
GOPALAN & Co.,
KRISHNA BUILDING, BANGALORE CITY.

Manufactured by
THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS Co., Ltd.
CALCUTTA

ELEPHANT BRAND PAPERS ARE BEST

Dec. '41

STORE YOUR EVERYDAY NECESSITIES?

OTTO DILBAHAR (Regd.)

Perfume of Orient.
Few drops per-
vade an Enchant-
ing Fragrance.

Re. 1-4. for ¼ oz.
bottle.
V. P. Ch. extra.

KAMINIA OIL (Regd.)

It is not a mer-
est hair oil b
oil with 37 ingre-
dients benefici-
to hair and scal

Re. 1 per bottle
V. P. Ch. extra.



**KAMINIA HAIR
CREAM.** (Regd.)
The best hair dresser.
As. 14 per bot.
V. P. extra.

**ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE.** (Regd.)
removes all sorts of Pains.
Re. 1 per bot. V. P. charges extra.

DILBAHAR OIL
(Regd.)
A hair oil.
Re. 1 per bot.
V. P. extra.

"KAMINIA" TOILET SOAPS."

Kaminia Sandal Soap. Dilbahar Soap. Kaminia White Rose Soap.
Keep skin smooth and fresh throughout day.
As. 14 a box of 8 cakes. V. P. charges extra.

KAMINIA BRILLIANTINE.
As. 12 per bot.

KAMINIA POMADE.
As. 4 per bot.

KAMINIA SNOW. (Regd.)
removes pimples and sun scratches, etc. As. 12 per bot. V. P. charges extra.
Ask for catalogue and all above samples against As. 8 in stamps.

Sole Agents:—ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
285, JUMMA-MUSJID, BOMBAY 2.

எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 006.

உவனாத்தாள்.

சே எண் : 129/01 ப. எண் :

[illegible]