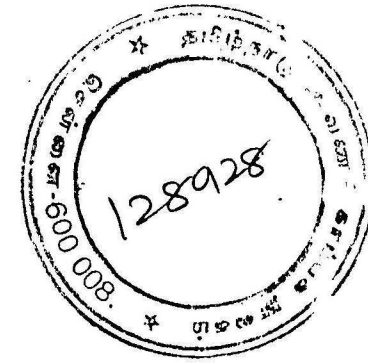




30/7/81

THE

INDIAN REVIEW

EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN.

Vol. 43.

MAY

No. 5.

CONTENTS

HERITAGE OF INDIAN LITERATURE

By Dr. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I.

WAR AND COMMERCE

By Colonel T. F. O'Donnell

EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY

By Principal P. Seshadri, M.A., M.B.E.

NEW WORLD ORDER

By Mr. S. K. George, M.A., B.D.

FINANCE IN OCCUPIED EUROPE

By Mr. Kanwar Jogendra Singh, M.A. LL.B.

CIVIL LIBERTY AND WAR

By Mr. V. R. Viramani, B.A. (Hons.) Lond.

FOOTPRINTS OF THE WAR

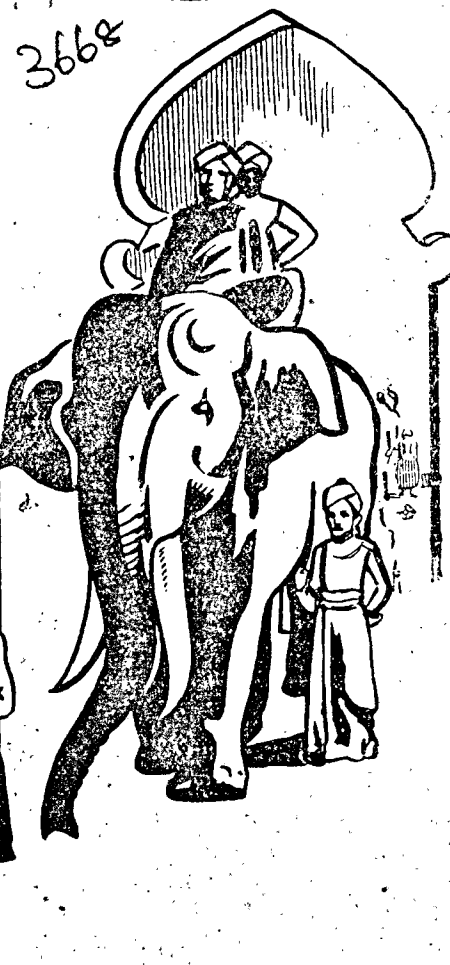
By Mr. P. R. Srinivasan, B.A. (Hons.)

THE LAND OF THE AMAZON

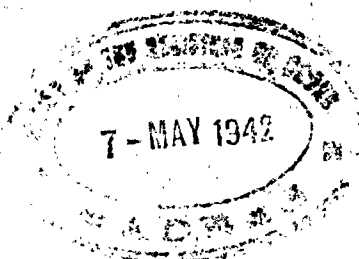
By Marcella Hardy

INDIAN HEROISM IN RANGOON

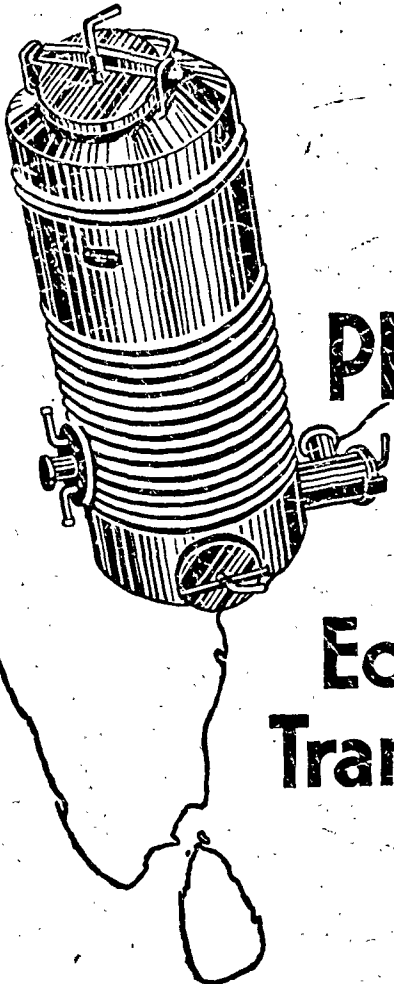
By Mr. C. V. Sarma, B.A., (Hons.)



3668



JL
 802 MADRAS
 11-12-43. 5



**GAS
PRODUCERS**

**FOR
Economical
Transportation
by**

SIMPSON & Co., Ltd.

MADRAS

Dec. '42.

NEW BOOK

JUST READY

UPAKHYANAMALA

A GARLAND OF STORIES

SELECTED FROM THE EPICS & THE PURANAS

WITH TEXT IN SANSKRIT DEVANAGARI AND ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Condensed by Pandit A. M. SRINIVASACHARIAR

Translated into English by Mr. V. NARAYANAN, M.A., M.L.

WITH A FOREWORD BY

Dr. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR, K.C.S.I.

CONTENTS :—Visvamisracharita, Sakuntala, Savitri, Yayati, Nala, Markandeya, Harischandra, Sukanya, Sibi, Karna's Liberality, Draupadi & Satyabhama, Sita & Anasuya, Parvati's Wedding.

"In producing this volume—the sixth of a notable series—Mr. Natesan has rendered a permanent service to the present generation of Indians who are only slowly awakening to the many-sided importance of their precious heritage," says Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar in his Foreword to this book.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE

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.

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 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, P.O., C.H., LL.D.

THE MAHABHARATA

Condensed in Vyasa's own words by Pandit A. M. Srinivasachariar. Translated by Dr. V. Raghavan, M.A., Ph.D. Foreword by Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

SRIMAD BHAGAVATA

Condensed in Vyasa'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 Aiyar.

Price Re. 1-4 each.

To Subs. of the "Indian Review". Rupee One each.

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

The Indian Review

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 43]

MAY 1942:— DETAILED CONTENTS

[No. 5.]

PAGE	PAGE
HERITAGE OF INDIAN LITERATURE	The Law of War & Peace in Islam. 257
By Dr. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR. 225	India: The Road to Self-Government 258
WAR AND COMMERCE	BOOKS RECEIVED 258
By Colonel T. F. O'DONNELL... 228	TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY	The Task before India ... 259
By Principal P. SESHADRI ... 231	India's Freedom: A World Issue ... 260
RELIGION AND THE NEW WORLD	Religion in Universities ... 260
ORDER. By Mr. S. K. GEORGE. 233	India's Defence ... 261
FINANCE IN OCCUPIED EUROPE	The Date of Kalidasa ... 262
By Mr. KANWAR JOGENDRA SINGH. 238	The Art of Printing ... 262
CIVIL LIBERTY AND WAR	The Study of Administration ... 263
By Mr. V. R. VIRAMANI, B.A. ... 240	Saint Tukaram ... 264
FOOTPRINTS OF THE WAR	The Hermit Life ... 264
By Mr. P. R. SRINIVASAN, B.A. ... 242	INDIA IN PERIODICALS ... 263
THE LAND OF THE AMAZON	INDIAN STATES
By MARCELLA HARDY ... 246	Dominion Status for Hyderabad ? 265
INDIAN HEROISM IN RANGOON	Cotton Research Centre ... 265
By Mr. C. V. SARMA, B.A. ... 249	Hyderabad Orphanage ... 265
INDIAN AFFAIRS	Mysore Labour Act ... 265
By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST" ... 251	A. R. P. Services in Mysore State 265
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	Mysore State Congress ... 265
By "CHRONICLER" ... 254	Baroda Dewan's Address ... 266
DIARY OF THE MONTH ... 256	Village Dispensaries ... 266
THE WORLD OF BOOKS	Kashmir Premier's Suggestion ... 266
Planning the War ... 257	Kashmir Budget ... 266
The Defence of India ... 257	The Dewan's Appeal ... 267
	Shortage of Rice ... 267
	Police Expert for States ... 267
	National War Front ... 267
	INDIANS OVERSEAS
	South African Indians ... 268
	Indians in Durban ... 268
	Evacuation of Indians ... 268
	Indian Nationals in U. S. ... 268
	Indians in Labour Camps ... 268

(Contd. on page 4)



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

Extending our Greetings

3668

JABAKUSUM HAIR OIL

C. K. SEN & CO., LD.

Jabakusum House, CALCUTTA.

Sole Agent for South India and Hyderabad:—

UNIVERSAL SERVICE AGENCY,

1, MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.

Stockists:—YOUNG INDIA AGENCIES LTD.,

164, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

CONTENTS

Contd. from page 2)

	PAGE		PAGE
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE		LITERARY	... 273
Cripps' Proposals Withdrawn ...	269	PERSONAL	... 273
Madras Congress Party's Resolution	269		
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY		MEDICAL	... 274
Gen. Wavell's Broadcast ...	269	HEALTH	... 274
Sir Tej's Counsel ...	269		
POLITICAL		CURRENCY AND BANKING	... 275
Mr. Jayakar's Call to Britain ...	270	RAILWAYS	... 275
C. R.'s Warning ...	270		
EDUCATIONAL		ART AND DRAMA	... 276
Advances to Malayan Students ...	270	SPORT	... 276
Gurukul Kangri Convocation ...	270		
LEGAL		SCIENCE	... 277
Section 144 ...	271	FILM WORLD	... 277
Defence of India Rules Amended ...	271		
INSURANCE		AUTOMOBILES	... 278
Indian Insurance Business ...	271	AVIATION	... 278
Now is the Time to Insure ...	271	INDUSTRY	... 279
TRADE AND FINANCE		AGRICULTURE	... 279
India Government Accounts ...	272	LABOUR	... 280
Chinese Transport Facilities ...	272	GENERAL	... 280
WOMEN'S PAGE		PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS	
Women's Rights ...	272	Many Nations: Common Purpose.	248
Girls for Military Service ...	272		

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

Sadhbella 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 (Allaha ad)
Benares
Sarnath
Bhitargaon
Khujarahao

Gwalior

Nepal

Gaya

Gauhati

Calcutta

Orissa

Bhuvaneshvar

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.

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. 4¾ 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.,

No. 184, LLOYDS ROAD, Gopalapuram, Cathedral, P. O. MADRAS.
or The Branch Secretary,

Oriental Life Office,

3, McDonald's Road, Cantt., TRICHINOPOLY.

Oriental Life Office,

West Masi Street, MADURA.

Oriental Life Office,

Ismael Rowther's Street, COIMBATORE.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Estd. in India, 1874.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS IN THE "INDIAN REVIEW"

—:o:—

PAGE	PAGE
Advaita Ashrama ... 10	Richardson & Cruddas INNER CONTENTS 15
Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co. 4TH COVER	Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. ... 18
Bangalore Mills. INNER CONTENTS ... 14	Sen & Co., C. K. INNER CONTENTS 3
Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works 15	Simpson & Co., Madras. 2ND COVER
Buckingham & Carnatic Mills ... 3	Spencer & Co. Ltd. INNER CONTENTS 11
Caltex (India) Ltd. ... 15	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. ... 14
Central Bank of India. READING MATTER 239	Times of India Press ... 16
Concrete Association of India INNER CONTENTS ... 9	Titaghur Paper Mills & Co., Ltd. 3RD COVER
Cook, Thos. & Son INNER CONTENTS 13	Travancore Government ... 9
Gannon, Dunkerley & Co. Ltd. ... 10	United India Life Assurance Co., Madras 1
Hindusthan Standard ... 11	Water Supply Specialists ... 12
Indian Bank. READING MATTER ... 237	
Indian Tea. FACING READING MATTER ... 16	
Kerala Soap Institute ... 13	
M. & S. M. Ry. INNER CONTENTS ... 7	
Madras Mail ... 4	
Mysore Government Soap Factory 2	
Mysore Sandalwood Oil Factory ... 7	
Narsu's Manufacturing Co. ... 8	
National Insurance Co. Ltd. INNER CONTENTS ... 12	
Oriental Life Assurance Co. Ltd. INNER CONTENTS ... 4	
Parry & Co. Ltd. ... 5	
Rama Vilas Service Ltd. (Radio) ... 6	
Rane Ltd., Madras ... 12	

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",
G. T., MADRAS.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY

The public are hereby advised that with immediate effect the following matters normally dealt with by the Chief Commercial Manager, Park Town, Madras, will be dealt with at the alternative Headquarters of the Commercial Department at Guntakal:

Rates etc. for goods and parcels traffic
Passenger fares and luggage charges
Charges etc. for Military traffic
Refunds of freight, wharfage and demurrage
Refunds of passenger fares and luggage charges
Season tickets
Concessions for students, Nurses etc.
Licenses for the sale of Newspapers etc., at Railway Stations
Tourist Agents.

All correspondence relating to the above should be addressed direct to the

Chief Commercial Manager,
M. & S. M. RAILWAY, GUNTAKAL.

Correspondence on all other commercial matters should be addressed as usual to the undersigned.

H. G. CARPENTER,
Ag. Chief Commercial Manager.

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. Naresh 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.

NATIONAL CLASSICS -

(Condensed in Poets' own words.)

UPAKHYANAMALA. (Garland of Stories.) Selected from the Epics and the Puranas. Text in Sanskrit Devanagari. Condensed by Pandit A. M. Srinivasa-chariar. Translated by Mr. V. Narayanan, M.A., M.L. With a Foreword by Dr. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar.
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.O., C.H.
Re. 1-4. each. To Subs. of the "I. R." Re. 1. each.

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 Devanagari 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. 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 Subscribers of the "Indian Review". As. 12.

WORLD TEACHERS

SANKARACHARYA. By S. S. S. Sastri. Price As. 12. To Subs. of "Indian Review", As. 10.
SRI KRISHNA. 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.

GENERAL

SACRED SHRINES AND CITIES IN INDIA. 86 illustrations. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I. R.", Rs. 2-8.
MALABAR AND ITS FOLK. By Mr. T. K. Gopala Panikkar, B.A. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.
EMINENT ORIENTALISTS: Indian, English, German, French, etc. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

[MAY 1942]

C.M.1. CEMENT

CONCRETE ROADS
CONCRETE STAIRS
CONCRETE WELLS
CONCRETE BRIDGES
CONCRETE PRODUCTS
CONCRETE ROAD SIGNS
CONCRETE BUILDINGS
CONCRETE PAVEMENTS
CONCRETE ARCHES
CONCRETE GARDEN ORNAMENTS
CONCRETE SWIMMING POOLS

Write for Particulars to:—
THE CONCRETE ASSOCIATION OF INDIA
2/18, Mount Road, MADRAS.

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.

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. Bhashyam 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.

PRICKLY HEAT CAN BE PREVENTED!



Use KARDYL Daily.

It's Certain!

The only sure way to prevent Prickly Heat is to use Kardyl Powder before the hot weather arrives and daily throughout the summer. Kardyl Powder has received public approbation for the past thirty years, and to-day—as then—it is still the most effective cure for Prickly Heat. Kardyl is now packed in a handy size tin container with a sprinkler top.

Large size tin, **Rs. 1-8**

Spencer's Prickly Heat Soap used in conjunction with Kardyl Powder will definitely prevent or cure Prickly Heat. It contains 2 per cent. Biniodide of Mercury, and is invaluable for all skin complaints.

Look for the well-known black and white carton, **As. 8**

SPENCER & CO., Ltd., Madras,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

National Insurance Co. Ltd.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

(HEAD OFFICE : CALCUTTA)

We have the pleasure to announce to our Policyholders that all Ordinary Life Policies issued by us to civilians cover War Risks and that no War Extra is payable by them as civilians. We further announce that we at present issue New Policies in acceptable cases to civilians and these cover War Risks without any extra charge.

Madras Branch :—

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

SUB-OFFICE :—

171, New Street, MADURA.

SUB-OFFICE :—

5, Kempe Gowda Road, BANGALORE.

Jan. '43.

"SEE INDIA"

"COME TO CEYLON"

"VISIT KASHMIR"

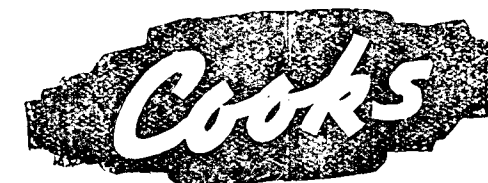
We shall be glad to advise you, reserve your train and hotel accommodation, hire you bedding, supply all rail tickets at no extra charge, handle your baggage and generally assist you.

Traveller's Cheques afford you a safe means of carrying your funds.

Do these phrases mean anything to you?

Can we help you to translate them into action?

Did you know we can sell rail tickets to residents for internal travel?



THOS. COOK & SON, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England)

FIRST LINE BEACH

Phone : 4411

MADRAS

CONNEMARA Sub-Office

Phone : 86194

Oct. '42.

To

G. A. NATESAN & Co.,
Publishers, "Indian Review",
ESPLANADE, MADRAS.

DEAR SIRs,

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,

CALENDAR 1942

THE INDIAN REVIEW

15

[MAY 1942

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

V

"THE ROAD TO VICTORY MAY NOT BE SO LONG"
"AS WE EXPECT, BUT WE HAVE NOT THE RIGHT"
"TO COUNT UPON THIS. BE IT LONG OR"
"SHORT, ROUGH OR SMOOTH WE MEAN TO REACH"
"OUR JOURNEY'S END."

CHURCHILL.

Until that day, these Mills are devoting the whole of their production to clothing the Indian Army and other Fighting Services. Afterwards, for Clothing of distinction, look for this trade mark:—



The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Co. Ltd.,

Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers,
Messrs. BINNY & Co. (Madras) Ltd., BANGALORE CITY.



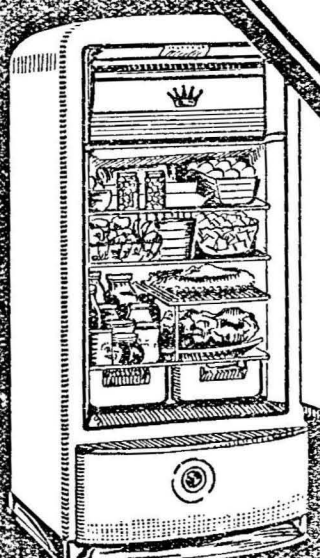
Frigidaire

IS THE

ARISTOCRAT

OF REFRIGERATORS

Every Frigidaire has these great quality construction features.



- * COLD SPEEDER CONDENSER-
- * REFRIGERANT CONTROL-
- * NEW ROLLER DOOR LATCH-
- * EFFICIENT INSULATION-
- * WELDED STEEL CONSTRUCTION-
- * ONE PIECE SUPER FREEZER-
- * SLIDING GLASS TOPPED HYDRATOR-
- * FROZEN STORAGE, Etc., Etc., Etc.

STEP IN AT OUR SHOW ROOM
SEE IT AND BUY IT

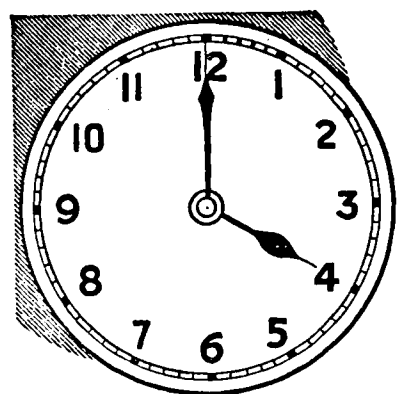
FRIGIDAIRE'S MOTTO
"QUALITY SELLS"

U.I. P.C/ R.I.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS

FIRST LINE BEACH MADRAS

Sept. '42.



another
happy worker

He is one of those happy workers who get their 4 o'clock tea regularly. He has no dread of that afternoon zero hour feeling, because he knows he can avoid it successfully with the aid of this great beverage which relieves mental strain and sustains his capacity for work. If you want your office workers to give their best, keep them happy on 4 o'clock tea.



FIGHT FATIGUE WITH

INDIAN



THE INDIAN REVIEW

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

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 43.]

MAY 1942

[No. 5.

THE HERITAGE OF INDIAN LITERATURE

BY DR. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR, K.C.S.I.

THE author of the Amara Kosa, after describing the main characteristics of Puranas as including the story of the original and secondary creation, the genealogies of Gods and Prajapatis, the chronicles of the different Manus and the histories of Royal dynasties, concludes his description by emphasising that apart from these specific topics, their value and importance consist in illustrating and amplifying the truths and injunctions of the ancient scriptures beginning with the Vedas. The commands of the Vedas are likened to those of a master, Prabhu Sammita. The teachings of the Puranas, on the other hand, are compared to the advice and counsel of friends, Suhrit Sammita. It is from such a point of view that the five Lakshanas of the Puranas are regarded.

It will thus be perceived that cosmology and a description of the evolutionary process lead on to those stories, epilogues, and parables which are not put together, primarily for the purpose of furnishing a chronologically and textually accurate history of the times but are designed to illustrate and enforce fundamental religious and ethical doctrines by means of apt examples. It is true that each Purana or Itihasa has certain preferences in regard to the object of its description or

adoration; but it is noticeable that the so-called sectarian and propagandist character of these works is intrinsically of little significance. Indeed, the personage to whom is attributed the authorship of all Puranas is also supposed to have arranged the Vedas and compiled the Brahmasutras. A superficial study of the Leelas or exploits of various deities may lead an observer to the conclusion that each Purana involves the exaltation of its favourite deity and a denial of Godhead to other deities. Solely for the purpose of intensifying devotion to some particular manifestation of the Divine, a special Avatar is often described as the Supreme. The innate catholicity and unity of our faith are, however, affirmed at every turn. Rama was a devotee of Siva; so was Arjuna, the companion of the Lord Sri Krishna, and he performed tapas to Maheswara to secure the Pasupatastra. The Vayu Purana asserts in so many words that he who affirms superiority and inferiority amongst Divine manifestations is a sinner. The purport of all the Puranas, says the Maha Bharata, is identical.

It has been a favourite diversion of some critics of the type of Macaulay to ridicule the geography of the Puranas or their historical authenticity and to accuse

them of gross exaggeration and distortion. It cannot be denied that historical and geographical accuracy is frequently sacrificed to poetic or rhetorical effect in this species of literature and that to point a particular moral there is very often an over-emphasis of a special virtue as in the cases of Sibi or Karna or Harischandra. This, however, is a frequent phenomenon and in arriving at final judgments on innate values, it would be foolish to lay stress on the patent difficulties, geographical, biological and historical, presented, let us say, by the Book of Genesis, or by the Egyptian Book of the Dead or by the Book of Revelation and many other works of ancient origin. A comparative study of the Four Gospels of the New Testament would disclose many contradictions both as to the genealogy and the actions and miracles of Jesus Christ and the history of the Lord Buddha as narrated in the various Jatakas may be subjected to the same criticisms. But to pursue this line of thought is to ignore that the Itihasas, the Puranas and the Jatakas and the Gospels are not meant to be a substitute for Baedeker or Murray and do not purport to be compendia of history for schools and colleges. They take certain great lives as illustrative of attributes or potentialities and all the historical, personal and geographical factors are regarded from this perspective and not in that of a Directory. Few also will agree with those students of the Puranas and the Gospels of the old world who adopt an esoteric interpretation in respect of every story or incident. Some there have been who assert that the seven Dvipas or islands referred to in the Puranas are the seven Prakrities, that the salt sea

surrounding the Jambudwepea is the ocean of worldly miseries, that Benares or Kasi is the Agnachakra, the spot between the eyebrows and that Ganga, Yamuna and Sarasvathi are the three Nadis. To pursue this path is to miss the essential human quality and appeal of this great literature.

A modern German scholar has appraised the leading characters of the Maha Bharata as the symbolical representations of conditions and events appertaining to the Aryan conquests. While such a treatment of the Puranas may have more substance than other theories, yet it is not a just evaluation of their import. The most reasonable and, with all humility, the most satisfying interpretation is to look at these works as the productions of gifted men who, availing themselves of certain pre-existing historical and religious traditions and the accounts of the exploits of historic and pre-historic characters, wove these traditions and stories into a connected web of narrative, anecdote, episode and homily, each Itihasa and Purana reflecting certain attitudes towards life and also reflecting perhaps the psychology of the authors themselves and their preferences and antipathies. The importance of the Puranas, therefore, to us does not inhere in their history or geography. They form a body of writings expository of the profound truths inherited by the race and originally enunciated in the Vedas and Upanishads their avowed purpose being to popularise those truths in a striking form so as to appeal to the hearts and souls of an essentially emotional and religious people. The Ramayana gives many-sided pictures of Kings who led a spiritual life and of ascetics who played a great part in the affairs of nations.

A series of difficult situations is delineated and the impact of evolved but nevertheless very human souls with those situations is skilfully pictured. Dharma which was regarded as the chief factor shaping and modifying man's life is the *leit-motiv* of the Ramayana and its many episodes. Valmiki, it will be noted, has not laid emphasis on rituals and external conformities; and although some ethical problems may be approached differently in this sophisticated age, the Epics nevertheless stand as the most conspicuous vindication of the Arya Dharma. The Maha Bharata is a treasure-house of secular and religious learning and anecdote. It has been rightly termed a Purana and Sambhita in addition to being a great Kavya. It is also a Sastra or a Manual on ethics, polity and morality. It delineates a glorious epoch of Indian civilisation when the caste system still remained fluid and had not become rigid. The Brahmanas were not only priests but fighters. The Kshatriyas were fighters and also great philosophers. The Ramayana and the Maha Bharata are today the foundation of Hindu ethics and in both are expounded and dramatised all those truths connected with Karma and rebirth and destiny and the essential uniformity and inflexible justice of the Divine law which form the psychological bedrock of Hindu life.

Itihasas and the Puranas are, when rightly analysed, neither mutually contradictory nor sectarian in outlook. They should be regarded as a whole, as a compendious portrayal of human rights and obligations and as an illustrative encyclopaedia of Hindu life not only as it has been but as it ought to be lived.

Mr. G. A. Natesan who has throughout his enterprising and successful career as

Editor and publisher concerned himself largely with the issue of biographies and topical sketches and compendia of up-to-date information, has recently devoted himself to the task of supplying our people with cheap and accessible editions containing summaries of some of our religious classics in the original Sanskrit accompanied by a translation. He has, in succession, placed before the public condensations of the Ramayana, the Maha Bharata, the Upanishads and the Bhagavata in the poets' own words and has further brought together some of the most notable prayers and hymns from a variety of sources beginning with the Vedas and coming down to the latest specimens of stotras.

He has now presented us with a collection* of episodes and stories scattered through the Itihasas and the Puranas exemplifying some of the outstanding ethical and moral qualities that have characterised the heroes and heroines of ancient India and the ideals of manhood and of womanhood as envisaged by our forefathers. As Sir Radhakrishnan has stated in his Foreword to Mr. Natesan's condensation of the Maha Bharata, these stories give a just and illuminating account of the Indian genius both in nobility and greatness and its weaknesses and insufficiencies. The play of great passions, and the results of infirmities and vices are all set out as well as epic heroisms, and great sacrifices and undaunted devotion to strongly-held ideals. The story of Viswamitra and Sakuntala, the loyalty of

* UPAKHYANAMALA. (A Garland of Stories.) Selected from the Epics and the Puranas. Text in Sanskrit Devanagari. Condensed by Pandit A. M. Srinivasachariar. Translated by Mr. V. Narayanan, M.A., M.L. With a Foreword by Dr. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar. Re. 1-4. To Subs. of the "Indian Review," Re. 1. G. A. Natesan & Co, Publishers, G. T., Madras.

Savitri victorious even over destiny and fate, the punishment that awaits pride, the extreme filial devotion of Puru to his father Yayati, the unforgettable life-history of Nala and Damayanti and the exhibition of stern rectitude and comprehensive kingly virtues by the epic figure of Harischandra, the immeasurable liberality of Karna, the play of the personalities of Sita and Anasuya and Droupadi and Satyabhama are among the gifts bestowed on the reader. What a glorious record of idealism and heroism and what a cluster of great characters, some great in evil and so many great in the pursuit of Dharma and all that it connotes!

Throughout this species of composition it must be conceded that some of the virtues and vices are over-emphasised. But one cannot forget that the Puranas must be judged from different artistic standards from those that are applied to a 19th century work of fiction. Like the bronzes and the temple architecture of South India, what matters to the Indian Seer and artist is the essential meaning and symbolism. He concentrates on the adequate translation of an idea

or an ideal into literary or artistic form so as to produce a certain ethical or religious effect. To those brought up in the modern European tradition associated with the science and the criticism of the Victorian Era, many parts of the Upakhyanas may suffer from the faults of distortion or over-stressing. This is a charge to which Homer and Dante and Milton and Goethe must plead guilty. Surely the test is, however, the totality of the effect produced. And judged by that test, the Itihasas and the Puranas satisfy the fundamental canons of all art and of literature, in that they serve the intended purpose, that purpose being, by admiration, by terror, by love and in fine by the sublimation of emotions, to make the mind and spirit apt to receive ethical and religious messages of high import designed to fit men and women to face the baffling problems of life and conduct.

In producing this volume—the sixth of a notable series—Mr. Natesan has rendered a permanent service to the present generation of Indians who are only slowly awakening to the many-sided importance of their precious heritage.

WAR AND COMMERCE

By COLONEL T. F. O'DONNELL

WAR and Commerce have been inextricably mixed up together from the earliest times. If we go back to primitive times we find that there was no protection for the lives and property of the weak. This led to a system of barter or commerce along peculiar lines, namely, the barter of protection. The weak not only in the case of individuals but also in the case of states bought protection. In England,

the invasions of the Picts and Scots were regularly bought off and the Danes constituted a tax known as 'Danegelt'. In India, the warring Maharattas exacted levies from their less powerful neighbours.

The logical consequence of the barter of protection was the barter of aggression. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the training of mercenary bands became a very profitable source of income to various states in Europe.

An essential characteristic of any kind of commerce is a token of exchange and eventually money came to be accepted as a universal standard. War is impossible without money. Three typical examples are:—

1. The Napoleonic Wars.
2. The Great War, 1914-1918.
8. The Present War.

Some few years back there happened to be released one of the most remarkable semi-historical pictures of modern times. This was "the House of Rothschild". It was the story of the dramatic rise of the Rothschilds to wealth, fame and power. They were the wealthiest banking firm in the world at the time of the Napoleonic Wars. Emissaries were sent to them both from England and from Napoleon for financial support. They decided to give their support to England, and this decision had a more direct effect on the downfall of Napoleon than his defeat at Waterloo.

Every one is familiar with the course of the Great War 1914-1918. For the first three years Germany was invincible. On the sea the U-Boat campaign had been disastrous for the Allies. The wastage in transport was not only appalling but irreplaceable. An ugly crisis had been reached in the spring of 1917, but the crisis was saved by the entry of America into the war. Not only did America avert the crisis on sea, but when the Germans smashed through the Allies in 1918 and drove them back almost to the coast, it was American resources that undoubtedly helped to turn the tide of fortune. The most valuable and essential part of the American resources was money.

The course of the present war is proceeding on similar line but on a vaster scale. Germany has been practically invincible on land. Her one definite setback so far has been Russia. The Battle of the Atlantic has been one long savage struggle with tremendous losses on both sides. It would have been impossible

for Britain alone and unaided to carry on a war which has ramifications in all parts of the world. The Lease and Lend Bill of America has been of the most invaluable assistance in the energetic prosecution of the war, and her recent entrance into the war will more than counterbalance the help that Japan can give to the Axis. Indeed, it is quite possible that eventually Japan like Italy may turn out to be a liability rather than an asset. So far it has invariably been the case that victory has always gone to the side which has control of the sea but more especially to the side which is in possession of the most money.

The commercial side of the war has been graphically depicted in a play called "Idiot's Delight" which had a popular and lengthy run in London a few years before the outbreak of the present war. A small group of unscrupulous financiers get together. They make a corner in munitions and war equipment by gaining control over all the most important factories. The next move in the game is to start a war which will bring to them untold wealth. The consequent sufferings of humanity had no place in their calculations. Fortunately the plot is discovered in time and war is averted. This play is not altogether imagination and the idea around which the plot was woven, can be supported by actual facts, where regardless of humanitarian and even patriotic reasons, munitions have been bartered for material wealth. Whilst Hitler was annexing Australia and Czechoslovakia, British munitions in British ships were being transported to Germany. A question was asked in the House of Commons, and Neville Chamberlain replied that the procedure was permissible under the British Mercantile Laws as then constituted. Up to a very short time ago scrap-iron and other war-like commodities were being freely shipped from Calcutta to Japan. The most amazing case on record happened in the beginning of the "Japan-China Incident". Japanese and Chinese munition magnates supplied both combatants impartially with their requirements, provided the requisite amount for

the purchase was deposited in cash beforehand. A rate war started between the Japanese and Chinese firms. This was disastrous to their erstwhile colossal profits. Finally, the leading directors of the rival firms met and agreed to a uniform rate for their war-like wares.

In the opening chapter of his famous book on 'Scouting', Baden-Powell remarks that Commerce follows the Flag. It would be just as true to state that the Flag follows Commerce. India is a typical case in point. The factories at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta preceded the British Empire in India. Whether Commerce follows the Flag or the Flag follows Commerce is about as unprofitable a discussion as the priority of the chicken and the egg. There is no doubt, however, of the definite connection between the Flag and Commerce. Perhaps a truer cycle would be, the Missionary, the Merchant, and the Soldier. The Missionary creates a demand which the Merchant supplies and the supplies of the Merchant are protected by the Soldier.

Not only does Commerce play a very important part in all wars but it is practically the cause of most modern wars. The Great War was ostensibly started because the Archduke of Austria was murdered at Sarajevo. The Serbians were prepared to go to the utmost limit in order to give satisfaction and compensation. The Austrians were adamant and declared war on the Serbians. The Russians, the allies of the Serbians, declared war on Austria. Germany declared war on Russia. France declared war on Germany and England sided with France. The murder of the Archduke was not the real cause of the war. Kings have been murdered before and since, and war has been avoided. Germany was the real cause of the war. The Kaiser had been persistently clamouring for his rightful place in the sun. He had shown his hand as early as the beginning of the century when he sent a congratulatory message to the Boers in the South African War. The Agadir incident was a piece of bluff that did not come off. The Sarajevo incident was simply the match that fired the train which set

Europe ablaze. Germany's place in the sun was nothing more or less than a larger share in the Commerce of the world.

The cause of the present war is still more obvious. At first the Faehrer cried out against the injustice of the Treaty of Versailles and demanded the return of the German colonies as well as the freedom of oppressed Germans in foreign states. It was the repetition of the Kaiser's demand for a place in the sun. Eventually this pretence was dropped. The cry now was 'Deutschland uber Alles.' Germany was to be first and the rest nowhere. The Germans were a race specially selected by God to rule the world. A new order was to be established. Germany was to be the sun round which minor orbs and satellites revolved in due obeisance. The moving force was ostensibly the universal wish and patriotic desire of the German nation to fulfil its pre-ordained destiny. The real force was the aggrandisement of the German nation through the monopolisation of the commerce of the world.

In another sense, War and Commerce are synonymous terms. Both are determined struggles for victory. If a General makes a serious mistake on the field of battle, he suffers the penalty of defeat and death. If a Commercial Magnate makes a serious mistake in the business of life, he suffers a business in the Bankruptcy Court. Again a victorious General leaves in his train thousands of human beings maimed or more mercifully killed, ruined homesteads, devastated lands, beautiful buildings and cities demolished and razed to the ground. Very frequently ruin and poverty, penury and starvation, untold misery and even suicides follow in the wake of the successful Commercial Magnate. Individual commercial disputes may be settled by arbitration and can be finally settled in a Court of Law. Serious international commercial disputes may also be settled by arbitration but are frequently decided on the bloody field of battle.

Commerce may follow the Flag or the Flag may follow Commerce, but Commerce and the Flag periodically meet in a *combat a l'outrance*.

EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY

BY PRINCIPAL P. SESHADRI, M.A., M.B.E.

A melancholy interest attaches to this article. Prof. Seshadri, who had sent this article only a few weeks ago, died at Ajmer on April 19. A scholar and teacher of ripe experience, he had won the affection and esteem of hosts of students and fellow-teachers in South India and in the North. His devotion to English literature and his deep interest in Indian education, coupled with his fine manners and cheerful temperament won him many friends both in the profession and outside. Prof. Seshadri was a frequent contributor to the *Indian Review*, and our readers will share our regret at the passing away of a scholar and educationist.—ED. "I.R."

ONE of the cardinal demands insisted upon in programmes of educational reconstruction after the war is that it should train people for Democracy. It is not enough that countries have democratic constitutions and have all the formalities of popular government: the citizens must be fitted for the enjoyment and maintenance of democracy. The facility with which all democratic ideals have been overthrown in such totalitarian countries as Germany and Italy and the pathetic subservience of their people to Nazi and Fascist Dictators has set people thinking. There is a good deal of earnest speculation as to the ways and means by which the recurrence of such tragedies may be prevented in the future, so that people may value Freedom above everything else and cherish it with an affection and pride worthy of the highest sacrifice. The present war would have been fought in vain by the Allies, if they are not able to ensure such a result in as many countries of the world as possible. Otherwise, we may again be plunged in another cataclysm similar to the one which is menacing us to-day.

As in most other matters of national well-being, a beginning has to be made in our educational institutions, to ensure the dominance of such ideals. It is a truism that for bending the next generation to the policies dear to our minds,

we must get hold of the children of the country, as Ignatius Loyola preached. It is no secret that before the triumph of totalitarian ideas in Germany and Italy, the way had been prepared over several years by the education of the young in the reactionary creed. Whatever the crimes of Hitler and Mussolini, they have demonstrated the value of imparting the particular type of education suited to the ideology one is anxious to evolve in the minds of the nation. As far as they are concerned, it was a deeply laid scheme for undermining the love of Freedom of the citizens of their respective countries and they have succeeded in a regimentation which can only be described as the negation of all Democracy.

The belligerent countries are too pre-occupied with war-effort to consider schemes of educational reconstruction after the war, though there has been a certain amount of planning already in evidence. The President of the Board of Education in England has actually been taking counsel with educational opinion, official and non-official, though no conclusions have been arrived at and no formal scheme of educational policy has been enunciated. It will be remembered that when Britain was in the throes of the last war and in the years immediately following, a good deal of educational reconstruction was rendered possible, thanks

to the wisdom of the Government of the day and the energy and enthusiasm of the late Rt. Hon. Mr. Fisher, who occupied with such distinction the Presidentship of the Board of Education during the period. The position of the teaching profession was substantially improved, as Mr. Fisher realised it was essential, not merely in the interests of the individuals concerned but even more, in the national interests and in the interests of educational efficiency. The classics were relegated to their proper place as elements of a gentleman's culture, and the facilities for scientific and technical education were increased beyond measure.

Educational opinion in America has, however, been quick at seizing this opportunity and examining the present system of education, to make sure that its foundations are sound to suggest such changes as may ensure the preservation of Democratic spirit. American education is already largely in advance of other countries in this matter as there is no snobbishness about the system and there is no attempt at idealising "the public-school tie" without any sense of proportion. But the National Educational Association of the United States, one of the largest and most efficient organisations in the world of education has evolved schemes of great value for the execution of the idea, whose wide acceptance is fraught with such great consequences for the cause of Freedom and Democracy. In a charter which has been issued by the Association, with the help of a large and influential committee of educationists, the ideal is sketched in outline, and attention may be invited to the document on the part of all interested in education in India,

The scheme postulates adherence to the principles of Democracy in all spheres of national life. There is in the first place, Political Democracy which is Government by and for the people. It is recognition of the principle that the Government of a country vests in the people and it is for them to have the work carried on by such representatives or authorities as they may choose. Economic Democracy guarantees freedom of enterprise for every man, encourages him to follow the calling of his choice, protects him in the possession and enjoyment of the results of his labour. Again, there is Social Democracy which recognizes no class distinctions and gives to every child fair and equal opportunity, which allows the individual to develop according to his own capacities. It may not be possible to effect complete realisation of this threefold ideal of Democracy immediately in many countries, but it is obvious it should be constantly present before people's minds.

Among the fundamental qualities responsible for ensuring the democratic spirit, a prominent place should be assigned to the consciousness of individual dignity. The abject surrender of one's judgment to totalitarian authority is a thing to be prevented, education always insisting on the right of the individual to think for himself in political as in other matters. One of the worst developments of Nazism is that the younger generation of Germany dare not even think in any way other than along the lines prescribed by Hitler and his associates. Free discussion and toleration for difference of opinion, with due respect and consideration for minorities is another thing to be insisted upon. This is not merely in the interests of the present but even more in the interests of the ultimate elucidation and establishment of Truth. The inculcation of the idea of universal brotherhood is another principle which must be an abiding faith with all concerned in educational work.

Religion and the New World Order

BY MR. S. K. GEORGE, M.A., B.D.

IN that very significant book, "Ends and Means", Mr. Aldous Huxley points out that there has existed for nearly thirty centuries a very general agreement in the best human thinking on the goal of human endeavour. From Isaiah to Karl Marx the prophets have spoken with almost one voice. In the golden age they looked forward to, there is to be liberty, peace, justice and brotherly love. "Nation shall no more lift up sword against nation"; "the free development of each will lead to the free development of all"; "the world shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea"; so run their predictions. Even the advocates of war present it as the means, no doubt to them the necessary means, to peace. That is why we hear slogans like "war to end war" echoed from the last war to this. Even Hitler would like to style himself the Peace-maker. The New Order he wants to establish in Europe is to ensure peace and security for a thousand years.

But as Huxley points out there has been no unanimity as to the means whereby this goal is to be achieved. That may be partly because the unanimity in the ends themselves is more apparent than real. For there is a world of difference between the peace that Hitler wants to establish and the peace that will really satisfy the world. There is all the difference in the world between the peace of the grave and the peace enjoyed by a free community of living men and women. Mahatma Gandhi once put it beautifully. He said: "I am a man of peace. I want peace; but I do not

want the peace you find in the stone and in the grave. I want the peace which is embedded in the human heart which, when exposed to the arrows of a whole world, will harbour no thought of anger or of retaliation." We see the difference when we examine the content of the New World Order proposed by the various dictators at the present time. The New Order contemplated by Hitler in Europe or Japan in Asia is one in which the world is dominated by a chosen nation, where the strong lords it over the weak; one in which the lion devours the lamb, and does not lie down beside it as pictured by the Hebrew prophet of old. The new world of the dictators is not a community of free nations, much less a world of free individuals. The latter is the only goal that will satisfy the growing, developing mind of man. It is the goal pictured for us in that great aspiration of our national poet:

Where the mind is without fear, and the head
is held high, where knowledge is free;
Where the world has not been broken up into
fragments by narrow domestic walls;
Where words come from the depth of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches its arms
towards perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost
its way into the dreary desert sand of
dead habit;
Where the mind is led forward by Thee into
ever-widening thought and action;
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my
country awake.

We can now understand why there is no unanimity in the means used to realise the world-goal. A peace imposed by dictatorship, the quietus of Death, can be achieved through force. Perhaps that is the only means, the only condition,

whereby that can be achieved. That is why a dictator like Mussolini glorifies war as the necessary condition of human existence. It is the order imposed by a strong man armed, guarding his treasure always threatened by the revolt of the oppressed and the possibility of a stronger brigand appearing on the scene. That way lies no peace.

But while we can dispose of the militarist as seeking an end and pursuing a means different from ours there is another end, using much the same means that appears more plausible. It is that wherein Justice is held to be more desirable than Freedom, where the two are held to be incompatible, and which is prepared to surrender Freedom for the sake of Justice. Justice, social and economic, is certainly a main element in the content of any satisfying order of things. The unjust exploitations of the present order must end. We all know something of the appalling injustices of the present world—appalling and unnecessary under modern conditions where there is potential plenty for all. We also know that those sufferings are due to the greed of the few and the ignorance and the indolence of the many, the misuse of, or the failure to use, the freedom that was available in a measure to the common man in recent times. For it is held by competent scholars that the injustices of the present industrial order are directly due to the misuse of individual liberty in the West. The Renaissance and the Reformation there were a break-through of the individual from authoritarianism to freedom. As a result there was freedom of trade and industry. But look at what man has made of the gift of freedom. He has used it to exploit

his fellow-man, to build up vast machines and vaster fortunes that well-nigh threaten to throttle him. Man has made a mess of the gift of freedom. A sensitive soul, able to feel for the sufferings of his fellow beings would seek to end these at any cost,—even at the cost of freedom. That is what the Communist would do. Like the Grand Inquisitor in Dostovsky's great novel, he would deny man the gift of freedom to ensure him justice. He would say that freedom can only exist on a basis of justice and therefore to secure the end of justice he would lay violent hands on freedom, hoping that it could be brought in and added later. That is the essence of the communist theory of the necessary dictatorship of the proletariat, of the all-powerful Communist State, towards its final withering away.

But in this they ignore the lessons of history and the teachings of the wisest among the children of men. They would use the easiest short-cut, that of violence, towards the realisation of their goal, forgetting that means inevitably colour and condition ends. Real religion is at one with the best secularist thought in demanding social justice. But unlike the secularist, the man of religion will insist that justice can only be realised through the way of love.

The way of violence is condemned both by the lessons of history and the insight of the great religious geniuses. As a matter of brute historical fact, violence has always tended to perpetuate itself and to provoke counter-violence. As a crucial instance, Huxley takes the judgment of Harold Laski on the French Revolution. Laski has said: "It is patent that without the iron dictatorship of the Jacobins, the French Republic would have been destroyed."

But Huxley points out that it was precisely the iron dictatorship of the Jacobins that was the prime cause of the destruction of the Republic. These are the undeniable facts of history. The dictatorship of the Jacobins led to the futile waste and slaughter of the Napoleonic wars, to the imposition in perpetuity of conscription in nearly all the European countries, to the rise of those nationalistic idolatries which has turned Europe today into shambles. In quite recent history we have seen how the violence, well-intentioned though it be, of the Communist has provoked the counter-violence of the Nazi. In Russia itself the dictatorship of the Proletariat, far from leading to a withering away of the State, has deteriorated into the iron dictatorship of an oligarchy or of a personal demi-god. Violence, as Huxley points out, has achieved good results only when it was of short duration, and when it was swiftly followed by compensatory acts of reparation, of non-violence; as in the case of the Roman conquest of Gaul or the British victory in the Boer War. But the good result in such cases was due to the swift abandonment of the way of violence and the practice of non-violence. But such reparation becomes difficult and almost impossible when violence is long continued. That is why the prolongation of this war makes the achievement of a just peace after it more and more difficult. If this war ends in the mood of the last, as the hatred being engendered will more and more tend it to end, then the peace that follows will settle nothing but the date of the next war. No violence has ever produced peace and goodwill. As Huxley significantly remarks, our earth may be

geographically round but history is flat. You cannot reach a peaceful end by walking however far in the opposite direction, along the way of violence. A peaceful goal must be directly worked for through peaceful means.

This is confirmed by, nay is the burden of, the teachings of the great religious geniuses of the race. To take only the two greatest, the Buddha and Jesus. Jesus said: "Satan cannot cast out Satan." Again: "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword." The Buddha is even more explicit. "Hatred does not cease by hatred. Hatred ceases only by love that is its nature." And the Parable of the Sower by which he impressed this eternal principle on his disciples is justly famous.

Further it has to be realised that the large-scale reforms, political and economic, on which the revolutionary pins his faith, are only in the nature of preventive ethics. They do not remove the root-causes of perversion in human relationships; but only remove opportunities for exploitation or merely change the expressions of it. Consider, *e.g.*, the varied expressions of the lust for power. In medieval times it manifested itself in military prowess and conquests. In modern times it is seen in an equally virulent form in financial control. Or again in Russia ambition has been effectively divorced from avarice only to find expression in the lust for political power, for strategic places in the ruling hierarchy. There is only one effective way of dealing with greed and selfishness, which are the root-causes of our ills, and that is not merely to deflect them but to strike at their roots and eradicate them. And that is the way of religion.

That is why the poet followed up the prayer for freedom with the petition to:

Strike, strike at the root of penury in my heart;
Give me the strength lightly to bear my joys and sorrows;
Give me the strength to make my love fruitful in service;
Give me the strength never to disown the poor or bend my knees before insolent might;
And give me the strength to surrender my strength to Thy will with love.

One of the things that has struck me in my recent reading is the striking similarity between the best modern thought and the teachings of the really great religious teachers. Aldous Huxley, in the latest phase of his development, is an outstanding instance. Another interesting similarity is that between the recent thinking of Wells and that of Jesus. Not only does Wells' vision of a possible new world resemble Jesus' ideal of the Kingdom of God, but his idea of how it is to be brought about strikingly recalls Christ's teaching and that of all religions. In one of his later fantasies, "Star Begotten", he imagines how the new world is to be brought in. He is an unbeliever in the ordinary methods of revolution. A revolution, he says, changes nothing essential; it is just a social turnover. There is an increasing disequilibrium of classes or groups, the centre of gravity shifts, the clumsy raft turns over and a different side of the old stuff comes uppermost. He puts his faith in the emergence of a new type of human being, a being more intelligent and more charitable than the present run of mankind. In the fantasy referred to, he pictures their emergence as due to the conscious intervention in human affairs by superior beings from Mars through cosmic rays. It is not that the resulting

generation of man is different in kind from us, but they are gifted with a greater capacity for thought and action, a capacity which men in the mass today seem to have lost. Wells is bitterly sarcastic about the herd-mentality that characterises the modern men. If mankind were meant to hang on to a leader, he says, they would have had hooks and not brains on top of them. And he sees the hope for the future in the emergence and the getting together of this new type of men and women, self-reliant, intelligent, aware of themselves and of the world around them, above all alive to their social responsibilities and to the bonds that link them to all humanity. Now religion has all along claimed and in the case of leaders like the Buddha and Jesus made good the claim, times without number, to produce this type of humanity, to give feeble man the strength never to disown the poor or bend the knee before insolent might, to make heroes of common clay. It has taught that human nature can be transformed and remoulded so as to make it love the good and to achieve the good. It has all along held that the battle for the new world, for any worth-while end, is to be won in the realm of the individual will.

But religion has had a fatal tendency to remain satisfied with individual change, to think that then it has changed the individual, it has done all it need to change the world. Therein lies a fallacy and I am afraid the much advertised Oxford Group has fallen a victim to it. The Groupers claim to change the world through changing the individual. But in these days of tremendous social complexity, when the individual is inextricably mixed up with

Society, you cannot change an individual without pitting yourself up against all kinds of social forces, most of them deeply entrenched. An industrial magnate, *e.g.*, cannot claim to be changed without finding himself in conflict with the whole system that has produced him. The change in him must go deep enough and far enough for him to demand and to work for the change in the social order of which he is an expression. To feel changed by merely giving a little more in wages or in charity and by following any technique of "listening in to God" or whatever its equivalents in other religions, is to be guilty of dangerous hypocrisy. Such people overlook the power of self-interest and collective egoism in all inter-group relationships, the brutal character of all human collectives, which render social conflict inevitable. That is why a keen student of social behaviour has said that it is sheer romancing to suppose that mere religious exhortation can do more than a very little towards the achievement of social and inter-national justice.

There is thus dire need for social and political action; but action inspired and controlled by love. For nothing else will help to realise the end desired. We have seen how the way of violence has consistently failed. No indictment can be more devastating than that of the present war, in which those who have trusted in armaments are trying their best to blow themselves out. It may be as some one has said: "When the strong have devoured each other, the meek shall inherit the earth." But there is the way of religion to be tried, the way of non-violence, the direct approach to the goal desired by all mankind. It has not so far

been resolutely applied on a scale or in a manner commensurate to the opportunities and the challenges of the modern days. It is Gandhiji's glory that he has evolved a technique whereby such application can be attempted. I believe that his Satyagraha is an attempt, unique in kind, to apply the teachings of the two greatest religious geniuses of the race, the Buddha and Jesus. That, I believe, is the genuine and effective religious way to bring in the new world order, the way of individual change going deep enough and far enough to change the whole fabric of society; recognising the forces of resistance; but resisting and overcoming them through love; avoiding self-destroying violence and conserving love throughout, both in the process and in the goal.

INDIAN BANK, LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED IN 1907)

Head Office: North Beach Road, MADRAS

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

BRANCHES:—Adoni, Alleppey, Bangalore City, Bangalore Cantt., Bezwada, Bombay, Calicut, Calcutta, Cannanore, Cochin, Coimbatore, Colombo, Devakottai, Davanagere, Erode, Guntur, Ipoh, Karaikudi, Kuala Lumpur, Kumbakonam, Madura, Mysore and Penang, Pudukottah, Quilon, Rangoon, Salem, Singapore, Sivaganga, Tirunelveli, Tiruppur, Tiruvarur, Trichur, Trichinopoly, Trivandrum, Tuticorin.

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

Authorised Capital	Rs. 60,00,000
Issued and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 48,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 12,80,000
Reserve, Contingent and other Funds	Rs. 19,18,000

Total Working Funds on 30-6-'41 Rs. 8,26,93,000

All kinds of Banking Business including Foreign Exchange done.

For particulars, please apply to any of the Offices.

N. GOPALA IYER,

Secretary.

U. F.

FINANCE IN OCCUPIED EUROPE

BY MR. KANWAR JOGENDRA SINGH, M.A., LL.B.

THE present war is not a political or a social war. If it were, it would be possible to patch up some sort of compromise. It is a war of beliefs and systems; it is a clash of economic ideals. The war against the old order began in 1933 when Germany came under Hitler and became the first field of experiment for Nazi Economics. The new economy was designed to create the greatest military machine of all time by subordinating the national production to the one purpose of creating the potentialities of war. Since September 1939, the "New Order" thus created has been enforced upon the Nazi-occupied Europe for fuelling Germany's war machine. Dr. Goebbels, speaking in Prague on November 11, 1940, declared: "Europe is already adopting the New Order" and the Hamburg Radio on November 8, 1940, frankly stated the basic principle of the "New Order": "German people have not started the war for the benefit of Europe. They had no intention of sacrificing themselves on the altar of a theoretical reconstruction of their continent." The facts of the ruthless exploitation of the conquered countries are now beyond dispute, and from the numerous and more or less uniform statements, official and semi-official, and from the occasional items of news compiled and transmitted by observers from Europe, it is possible to build up a clear idea of the economic order which Germany is trying to establish in the realm of finance.

The "New Order" propaganda campaign included in its programme a policy of 'monetary expansion without inflation'

to be applied in all German-controlled countries. The facts of monetary expansion are, however, otherwise. Never before in history had the financial exploitation of conquered countries combined such a high degree of ruthlessness with such a high degree of efficiency as is displayed by Nazi Germany. While all possible measures are in full operation for avoiding inflation in Germany, the currencies of occupied Europe are inflated by various methods of monetary expansion. Purchases in controlled countries are paid off with the aid of 'inquisition notes' or 'credit notes' and the Central Banks are compelled to settle the claims of sellers by expansion of their currencies. The Reichskredits Kasse notes have been made legal tender and exchangeable in terms of the country's own notes at the official rate. The occupied countries are compelled to over-export and accept payments through a clearing system that tends to produce a deflationary effect in Germany and inflationary effect in the occupied zone. While the supplies of goods are thus being depleted, the huge purchases cause rises in the level of prices and thus tend to accelerate the working of inflationary factors. The extent of inflation on account of payment of occupation costs is also very large. According to the information published in the eleventh annual report of the Bank for International Settlement, from 25th June 1940 to the end of the year, the Bank of France credited to German account the equivalent of R M 3,857 million, of which R M 1,787 had been effectively utilized. According to British Government figures calculated at

MAY 1942]

FINANCE IN OCCUPIED EUROPE

239

pre-occupation rates of exchange, the charges of occupation totalled £1,050 million a year compared with £125 million a year at the most imposed on Germany under the Young Plan. To the costs of occupation may be added exploitation by taxes, levies, forced loans and large scale confiscation of the property of Jews, refugees and political suspects. The seizure of gold and foreign exchange in occupied territory is another important item.

The deteriorated currencies dominated Government financing in all the occupied countries. Denmark and Norway were occupied in April; Belgium and Holland in May; and the North and West of France in June 1940. Denmark sustained a great loss from the cessation of her exports. The heavy cost of occupation seriously impaired the financial situation. Thus the budget for 1940-41 showed a deficit of 48,700,000 *kroner* compared with a surplus of 23,500,000 *kröner* in 1930-40. The estimates for 1941-42, as submitted to Parliament last October, disclose a deficit of 66,700,000 *kroner*. The situation in Norway is even less favourable. The notes in circulation have risen from K 600 to K 1 milliard, the increase being mainly due to the payment of the costs of occupation. In Holland, the Government expenditure is estimated on the basis of recent borrowing to be running at some Fl 1,500—1,700 million a year above ordinary revenue. In Belgium, a rapid rise in note circulation has taken place. It rose from 27'9 to 29'8 milliards between the beginning of 1940 and the invasion, to 33'5 milliards during the next six weeks and may be further 3 to 4 milliards since. The finances of France suffered most—the chief reason being the enormous cost of occupation. The Bank of France has lost

its gold and it is not surprising that Bank of France returns are no longer published. Excluding occupation costs, the budget for 1941 shows a deficit of Fr. Fcs. 28'8 milliard. The countries of South-Eastern Europe are, one and all, having unbalanced budgets due largely to military and extraordinary expenditure. In all these countries, the note circulation in 1940 and 1941 is well above 1929 figure.

It stands to reason that German attitude towards the subject races would change for the worse if Germany were successful in consolidating her rule over the occupied Europe. It is also evident that the German plans for the economic reorganization of the European continent, if actually carried out, would profoundly affect the economies of the world.

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. 1,36,42,000
Deposits as at (31-12-1941)	Rs. 41,31,90,000

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

DIRECTORS.

Haridas Madhavdas, Esquire, Chairman,
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.
H. F. Commissariat, Esquire.

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

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

H. C. CAPTAIN,
Managing Director.

Dec. '42.

CIVIL LIBERTY AND WAR

BY MR. V. R. VIRAMANI, B.A. (Hons.) Lond.

IN most parts of the world today, might appears to be triumphant over right. In many countries, the civil, religious and political rights of the individual are no longer recognised. When the whole world is torn by fierce and bloody war, it is necessary to emphasise the conviction that the history of civilization is the history of the stages by which man has become free from the shackles of autocratic power vested either in a single person or in the hands of an irresponsible oligarchy.

All democratic countries have placed before themselves the ideal of liberty as the basis of their government. "Liberty", according to Tom Paine, "consists in the right to do whatever is not contrary to the rights of others." Professor Laski emphasised the positive aspect of liberty when he wrote: "Liberty means being faithful to oneself, and it is maintained by the courage to resist." Liberal democracy thus assumes that the object of the State is to create those conditions under which all its members may lead good lives. The problem of democracy, however, is how to balance discipline with freedom, the good of the whole with the good of the parts. Liberty may be classified under four heads: Freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, and freedom of association.

Freedom of thought is fundamental to democracy. Milton said: "Give me the right to know, to utter and to argue freely according to conscience above all other liberties." But thought is free by its own nature. What is of infinitely greater importance is freedom to communicate one's own thoughts to others. It follows, therefore, that freedom of thought is of little value unless it is

coupled with freedom of speech. John Stuart Mill defended freedom of speech mostly on grounds of utility. He said: "If any opinion is compelled to silence, that opinion may, for aught we certainly know, be true. To deny this is to assume our own infallibility." As Laski says: "The heresies of today are the orthodoxies of tomorrow."

Freedom of the Press has been described as the ark of the covenant of democracy, because public criticism is essential for the efficient working of all democratic institutions. The most majestic plea for freedom of the Press was put forward by Milton. "Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so truth be in the field, we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting to misconduct her strength." The logical standpoint in this respect is that of Voltaire who said: "I do not agree with a word you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it." So far as Great Britain is concerned, the press is free by custom rather than by law. "The liberty of the press consists in printing without any previous licence, subject to the consequence of the law."

By custom again, the freedom of public meeting has become a civic right. Tub-thumping in Hyde Park is the most notable example of the degree to which this liberty is enjoyed in England. But according to Dicey, this right of public meeting is limited in two ways. The object of the meeting must not be to commit a crime. Secondly, the mode in which the meeting is held may threaten a breach of the peace and, therefore, may be prevented by the authorities as unlawful.

MAY 1942]

CIVIL LIBERTY AND WAR

241

Assuming that the maintenance of civil liberty is the sacred duty of every citizen, what is the scope of these liberties in a country in the throes of war? During the last Great War, governments were so imbued with the rightness of their own cause that opposition or criticism in any form was most intolerable to them. From suspicion and distrust it was an easy step to vigilant and violent activity. Civil authorities were carried away by a hysteria of fear. On many occasions the constitutional right of peaceful assembly was violated. Much of this was no doubt due to misdirected zeal rather than evil intent. But it is a picture that friends of democracy and advocates of civil liberties have good cause to be ashamed of. In the present war also, there are many in our country and in Great Britain who raise the cry that in times of national crisis such as the present, the choice is between the temporary suspension of civil rights and a weak and ineffective internal defence. They plead that a democracy must adopt undemocratic methods in order to protect vital national interests. These agents of despair and champions of authority fail to realise that the strength of the defence of any country rests not so much on the amount of ammunition, tanks and aeroplanes but upon the will of the citizens to safeguard their own important interests. England has proved beyond doubt that it is the willing and enthusiastic co-operation of her people that has enabled her to withstand the formidable Nazi onslaughts. Fifth column activity is reduced to a minimum only in those countries where the citizens themselves are a kind of vigilance association. Hence it is, it has been asserted that political liberty is

but the medium through which civil and religious liberties are secured. Mahatma Gandhi in insisting upon the freedom of speech and expression, I believe, has in mind merely the content of that political liberty without which civil liberties have neither force nor validity. In stressing the importance of maintaining national solidarity, it is unwise to omit to guarantee those rights and liberties without which a nation cannot exist. To destroy those rights would be to destroy those very democratic principles for which the present war, it is claimed, is being fought. It would be to imbibe that autocratic psychology which has been the monopoly of the totalitarian states.

All will, however admit, that in times of war it is the duty of responsible governments to take active steps to protect their respective countries. They should make themselves ready to resist attack not only from without as well; attack from sabotage and subversive activities. It must at the same time be understood that while the state will oppose firmly and vigorously any illegal activities, it will do so in a responsible manner and within the orbit of the constitution. Justice Holmes in one of his great judgments said: "Where men have realised that time has upset many fighting faiths, they may come to believe even more they believe the very foundation of their own conduct that the ultimate good desired is better reached by free trade in ideas. While that experiment is part of our system, I think that we should be extremely vigilant against attack to check the expression of opinions that we loathe—unless they so imminently threaten immediate interference with the lawful and pressing purposes of the laws that

an immediate check is required to save the country."

It is not enough to say that except in times of crisis the existence of civil liberties is pretty secure. It is precisely in times of crisis that the question becomes of acute importance. Though it may not be possible to lay down the precise limits of executive authority in times of war, I think it would be granted that conscientious objection to all forms of bloody conflicts should enable an individual to practise his faith. As Professor Laski justly points out, the opposition of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Philip Snowden to the war of 1914 was the fulfilment on their part of the highest civil obligation. Criticism is never more necessary than in times of war. It would be equally agreed that spreading of mutiny in the armed forces or the communication of secret military plans to the enemy should be rigorously punished.

So far as India is concerned, the problem of safeguarding civil liberty both in times of peace and war is extremely complicated by the existence of an executive not responsible to the popularly elected legislature, of a constitution which stresses authority at the expense of right and of a government whose main instruments of power are drawn not from the main body of citizens but from Whitehall. Great Britain has yet to realise that if, as she claims, she fights for democracy, for the maintenance of all species of freedom and for the progress of civilisation, not only for the progressive races of the world but for all humanity, she must make it possible for those countries under her tutelage to feel that they are fighting for the main content of democracy, *viz.*, civil liberty as a legacy that would come to them as a result of victory in this fell conflict. "It is in such a spirit and such a spirit alone that peace is won, justice achieved, and the sons of men made free."

FOOTPRINTS OF THE WAR

By MR. P. R. SRINIVASAN, B.A. (HONS.)

(Lecturer in English, Hindu College, Guntur)

GREAT events leave their footprints on the sands of time. In the stress and storm of a great political or social cataclysm, new words are born, old words are endowed with new life, fresh phrases are invented and dead phrases are revived. Flowers of rhetoric blossom forth under the influence and inspiration of strong emotions; passages of beauty and power spring in perfect splendour from the brain, as Pallas Athene is said to have sprung from the brain of Zeus. All these remain as relics

of the event. It may not be uninteresting to consider what traces the War of today will leave behind on the English language.

The first place among *what* may be called 'War-words' must be given to 'blitz'. It is not only a new word, but also a 'bringer of new things', the very mention of which will, to use the phrase of the Fat Boy in Pick-Wick Papers, make one's flesh creep. Derived from the German, Blitzkrieg (lightning War), this word has been used by journalists and War

Correspondents in the sense of an aerial attack lasting for hours. Purists and Patriots there are who have raised their voices against this word, condemned it for its harshness and clumsiness, forgetting those are the very qualities which make it suggestive of something terrible. Champions there are of the native expression, air-raid, driven into the background by this 'vile, rasping misnomer', but they all appear to be fighting losing battles, and their protests seem to be cries in the wilderness. The word 'blitz' has already consolidated its position and begun to extend its sphere of influence. It has acquired colloquial meanings and come to be used in the sense of receiving a crushing blow.

New wine has been poured into old bottles. The words Siren and Warden have undergone what we call a heightening of sense. The Sirens of Greek mythology were sea-nymphs who, by their sweet singing, hired men to their doom; the sirens of to-day are instruments electrically driven, giving warnings of an air-raid with their warbling sounds. Used for the hooting-instrument used on steamers, etc., for giving sound signals, the word has now come to stand for the voice announcing the approach of the devil, of the bombers 'raining death and destruction'. Pleasing fiction has become grim reality and such fearful associations have gathered around the word that it has come to mean something much more definite and strong. The word 'Warden' has come into its own. The Lords Warden of medieval times were powerful nobles who guarded the English borders, and the Warden of the Cinque ports was in charge of the defence of the British shores. The word fell from its high

estate and came to denote such offices as the head of a university settlement or of a hostel. It had to change 'sword for ledger'. In one of his essays, G. K. Chesterton complains that words are perpetually falling below themselves, beginning to mean something much less definite and strong. The word 'warden' affords an illustration of it. The war has, however, restored to it something of its ancient glory. The A. R. P. Warden is an officer, 'doomed to go in company with pain, fear and bloodshed, and the word is now of great credit and antiquity.

Black-outs have become familiar features of life in many of the countries of to-day. In its origin the black-out was connected with the theatre. In the early years of the present century, the device of putting out all the stage-lights and raising the curtain in darkness began to be used for the purpose of creating an atmosphere of mystery. Black-out was the stage-direction for complete darkness. The black-outs on the stage were the precursors of the modern black-outs. The word has become so 'familiar that it is being used metaphysically. A writer speaks of 'poetry in the black-out'.

The word 'Axis' has now become more closely associated with 'the bosoms and businesses of men'. During the days of the Abyssinian War, Mussolini spoke of the Italo-German alliance as the Berlin-Rome Axis round which the other countries of Central Europe might rotate. Since then the two countries of Germany and Italy have been known as the Axis Powers. The word has come to connote diplomatic friendship between the two unscrupulous powers. The word will come in handy when one wants to refer sarcastically to an unholy alliance between two persons.

The word 'column' conveys more than one idea, holds more than one portfolio. It has now a new feather in its cap. In combination with "fifth" it has come to mean traitors who prepare the ground for the success of the enemy from within, who, to take a more charitable view, may be

Mistaken men and patriots in their hearts,
Not wicked, but seduced by impious arts.

The phrase 'Fifth Column' came into use during the days of the Spanish Civil War. General Molta, one of the Generals of France, declared soon after the commencement of the war that the four columns fighting in the field could be sure of the assistance of a fifth column in the city of Madrid itself.

The use of an individual name to designate a whole class is quite common. It enjoys the status of a figure of speech. An example of this is provided by the War. Major Quisling of Norway and his associates formed the Fifth Column in that country. It may be recalled that before embarking on the Norwegian campaign, Hitler demanded the formation of a new Government with Quisling as Prime Minister. Quisling has now, as it were, risen above himself, and become a symbol of political adventurers, traitor-hearted, who intrigue with the enemy in the hope of carving out careers for themselves, or who, fishing in troubled waters, become heads of puppet governments. Quisling is suggestive of an underling, a vassal and is likely to remain, in the language as a term of contempt, by the side of Judas.

Sabotage is not a new word. It has, however, secured wide currency during these years of the war and deserves the passing tribute of a peep into its origin. In the early years of labour disputes in

France, the labourers used to remove the shoes that held the Railway lines in place on the sleepers, called sabots. Thus arose the word 'sabotage' now meaning all kinds of subversive activities, intended to wreck the smooth working of anything. P. G. Woodehouse has the origin of this word in mind when he uses the phrase, 'to bung a spanner in the Works'.

The War has enriched the language with fine phrases and sayings. Garibaldi, retreating from Rome in 1849, said to the people assembled there: "Let those who wish to continue the war against the stranger come forth. I offer neither pay, nor quarters, nor provision. I offer hunger, thirst, forced marches, battles and death." History repeats itself, and Mr. Churchill, addressing the House at a time of grave danger and crisis, said: "I have nothing to offer but *blood, toil, tears, and sweat*"—words so truly descriptive of this war—a war in which men are falling like autumn leaves, and the earth is being soaked in the blood of soldiers and civilians, a war which has laid upon non-combatants, the aged and helpless, women and children, burdens and sufferings almost unparalleled in history, a war which is being decided not in the battle-fields but in the factories where millions of workmen are sweating themselves to death. There are 'many other flowers in the garden of Churchill's effective and flamboyant rhetoric'. Addressing the nation in a fateful hour, the Prime Minister raised the spur of fame to make it scorn delights and live laborious days by saying: Let us so bear ourselves that if the British Commonwealth and Empire lasts for a thousand years, men will still say: "This was *their greatest hour*." The phrase, their greatest hour is a world in a grain of sand, reminding us of Rupert

Brooke's sonnet, beginning with the line: 'Now God be thanked who has matched us with this hour.' The power of the artist 'to reveal infinity with a line,' 'to shake the soul with a significant word' is well illustrated by some of the statements of Mr. Churchill: 'We are fighting by ourselves alone, but not for ourselves alone,' 'This is a war of the unknown warrior,' 'Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few', a tribute to the airmen: 'Never did so mocking a fantasy obsess the mind of mortal man,' said in reference to Hitler's insane ambition—all these are examples of 'what oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed'.

The War has also given us phrases which bring us down to a lower plane and appeal to our sense of humour: Cash and Carry, Lease and Lend, are phrases with something business-like and matter-of-fact about them. They would commend themselves very much to Forsytes and Gradgrinds. The expressions used to describe the enemy show the originality of vituperation: The blood-thirsty gutter-snipe, the Nazi Gangster, the Nazi Ogre, The mechanised Attila, the Justice of the Juggernaut, The Nazi War-machine with its clanking hell-clicking dandified Prussian Officers, the dull-drilled docile British masses of Hun soldiery plodding on like a swarm of crawling locusts—here is a collection where the past and present, fiction and reality, history and nature have come together. Speaking about Hitler's 'New Order', President Roosevelt said: "It is not new. It is not order"—consciously or unconsciously modelled on what Bryce said about the Holy Roman Empire: 'It was neither holy, nor Roman, nor empire.'

Some time-honoured sayings have undergone modifications and transformations which are rather amusing: 'Truth is stranger than fiction' has been changed by the Director-General of the Ministry of Information into 'Truth is slower than fiction'—an emendation worthy of any of the editors of Shakespeare. 'The pen is mightier than the sword' but the War has discovered: 'The Plough is mightier than the U-Boat.' Lying has now become a fine art and so it is only proper that 'tissue of lies' should become refined into 'arabesque of lies'. 'Make hay while the sun shines' but now it is making hell while the sun shines—as Germany did and as Japan is doing. Even the Bible is not left untouched. 'The wages of sin is death' has become 'the wages of cynicism is death.'

The War has provided us with many passages of power and beauty—passages which rise to the level of great literature. In an open letter to Hitler, a Greek editor thus expressed the determination of his nation to confront destiny in a manner worthy of her past. "Small or Great, the free army of Greece will stand in Thrace. It will die there too. In Thrace, it will await the return of that runner from Berlin who came five years ago and received the light of Olympia and has changed it into a bonfire to bring death and destruction to a country small in size but now made great, and which after teaching the world how to live, must now teach the world how to die. Here is a passage so expressive of the idealism inspired by war. "In the hour of extreme danger men's minds penetrate to the heart of things. In the flash of bursting bombs they see a vision of the eternally precious things of life." Mr. Churchill is a master of the art of working up a fine climax. Here is one from one of his speeches: "In the past we had a light which flickered; in the present we have a light which flames; and in the future there will be a light which shines over all land and sea."

THE LAND OF THE AMAZON

BY MARCELLA HARDY

LIKE a main artery the immense river Amazon, for two thousand miles and more, flows across the body of South America; its main tributaries rise in the Andes Range on the western coast of the continent; the Amazon proper covers at least one thousand miles before reaching the East coast and the Atlantic, where its estuary is crossed by the equator.

The equatorial regions are hostile to intruders and the dice are heavily loaded in favour of death by any one of the innumerable agents at Nature's command: intermittent rain and sun, constant steaming heat, unbelievable myriads of noxious insects, strange animals that creep and crawl and stalk their prey from tree to tree, from shrub to shrub. Small primitive types of men live in these dense Amazonian forests and, like the animals around them, exist by the sixth sense of instinctive self-protection. Strange tales are told of their customs and how they deal with the unwanted intruder; they, too, can fade back into the decayed undergrowth to shoot their poisoned darts, unseen and unheard. Such is the world that the explorer disturbs when he navigates the Amazonian water-courses. In this riot of fertility, each type of life belongs to an eternal cycle in which the one that preys becomes, in turn, the prey.

To the South of the Amazon where Nature gradually becomes exuberant, stretches the famous plateau of the Matto Grosso, still largely unexplored. Innumerable rivers, most of them flowing northward into the tributaries of the Amazon, irrigate this vast Matto Grosso—great forest, in old Portuguese—which has for many years attracted explorers in quest of its wealth of mineral resources.

Brazil occupies the largest area of South America and is amongst its richest territories. It is also something of a paradise for the Naturalist with its vast plantations of coffee and its variety of plant and animal life: pumas, jaguars, tapirs, alligators, to say nothing of some of the most venomous snakes in the world; Brazil offers, too, beautiful birds with melodious throats, luscious fruits, marvellous butterflies, and exquisite flowers. All this and more is Brazil.

Below the regions of the Matto Grosso, a magnificent port on the Atlantic is brilliant—Rio de Janeiro. A capital city, it is with its wide avenues, parks, and spacious mansions; and with its white, pink, or pale blue villas clinging to the steep hill-side in nests of trees and flowers. Fantastically shaped rocks jutting out of the sea, guard the bay; at sunset the whole scene is bathed in a fairy world of colours that turn the dark grey rocks for a moment into bright gems.

Past Rio de Janeiro and past Santos, the chief centre of a vast coffee-growing area, southwards across the green plains of Uruguay is the capital Montevideo. The legend runs that in the days when the first ships came towards these shores, the sailor in the crow's nest cried out: "I see wooded slopes."—Montivideo means just that. The fertile plains of this mild country feed large herds of cattle, sheep, and horses, and produce quantities of grain and flax.

As in all other habitable regions of South America, Roman Catholic and Jesuit missionaries settled here during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They built churches and garden estates, some

MAY 1942]

THE LAND OF THE AMAZON

247

of which still thrive; and as far back as 1551, they founded Universities and Colleges in which the languages of the country formed part of the curriculum. They introduced, too, amongst other things of varying advantage to the people, the orange trees of Southern Spain and the simple architecture so characteristic of Jesuit occupation.

From Montevideo across the immense estuary of Rio de la Plata lies Buenos Aires, another brilliant capital that rose to its present proportions from a mere huddle of mud-huts and sheds along the river bank. Buenos Aires belongs to this age of geometrical planning and to all the material comforts and amusements invented in the twentieth century. The once romantic *portenas*, the celebrated beauties of the port town, are today the most fashionably-dressed women, though they retain something of the old world seclusion of their Spanish tradition.

The wealth of the Argentine comes from its packing-houses, hides, wools, and grain. In the interior are vast estates whose areas are reckoned in leagues and the heads of cattle in thousands. Tucuman is famous for its sugar-cane, and Sante Fe for its coffee. Some 60 years ago, at the confluence of the rivers Parana and Paraguay, the town of Corrientes—literally, currents—was notorious for brawls and murders. It was the resort of adventurers and desperadoes from the five continents, and of wild gauchos, those hardened beak-nosed horse-men of the Pampas who could lay down the chunk of meat they were eating to stab any one they disliked, then turn once more to their meal. They spent most of their lives on the backs of their hardy little piebald ponies that could

canter tirelessly, hour after hour, across the flat monotonous Pampas.

Northwards now, across the length of Entre Rios—the land between rivers—flat and grey-green for mile upon mile, then over the ferry at Posada, the train reaches Encarnacion, the border town of Paraguay. Lying in the fork of the rivers Parana and Paraguay, the country is fair indeed. Deep forests, park lands, clear springs, beautiful wild flowers and colourful birds, enhance the charm of secluded estates that still dream of a world long since vanished, and of mysterious gold and silver treasures, hidden by some conqueror of the past.

The terminus of the "International", the railway line from the South, is Asuncion. From this capital cargo boats go down the river Paraguay to Buenos Aires. In picturesque Asuncion can be seen gaily-dressed women with flower-studded hair, and dandily attired men in large felt hats, gay kerchiefs, and jingling spurs on bare heels.

On the other side of the river stretches the Gran Chaco, as it were a forgotten chunk of Amazonian regions. Many lives have been uselessly sacrificed in disputing the ownership of this vast expanse of swamp and pest-infested territory; glamour used to surround the man who crossed the Chaco and lived to tell the tale.

Lengua, Guaranis, and Inca blood mixed with Spanish and Portuguese runs in the veins of most South Americans east of the Andes. For a long time the mixture was an unhappy one that produced little to recommend it, but with passing generations a balance was achieved and the result is now manifest in a distinct race with its characteristic traits.

The story of the subjugation of the South American continent by the spiritual and

temporal forces of the Conquistadores constitutes one more blot on Europe's record sheet. Neither humane legislation in the home countries, nor reformers in the colonies themselves could lighten sufficiently the lot of the subject races. The gradual loss by Spain of her empire was the outcome of the abuses perpetrated by the bulk of her colonisers. The shaking off of the European yoke took many a decade during which time revolutions and rebellions led by blood-thirsty dictators and petty tyrants wrought havoc and desolation to these unhappy lands.

It seems particularly apposite to reproduce here the words of Dr. Ley, the Nazi

Labour Chief, at the International Labour Conference in Paris, in 1933:

It must be strongly stigmatised that such idiot States should here (South America) have the same rights and the same voting powers as Germany and Italy. Just imagine it—Cuba, Uruguay, Bolivia—how should I know all their names? These idiots of South Americans—what sort of species of humanity have these fellows got, compared with cultured peoples like Germans and Italians? And that creatures like that should have equal rights!

Such abusive contempt along with growing Nazi propaganda during the past decade are probably the principal factors that contributed to the recent open declaration by the South American Republics of their anti-Axis policy.



MANY NATIONS: COMMON PURPOSE

Representatives of the younger generations of all the nations engaged in the Battle for Freedom attended the great International Youth Rally at the Albert Hall, London, when they adopted as their rousing slogan: "Work, train, serve, fight for victory." This photograph shows a few members of the vast audience leaving the Albert Hall after the rally.

Indian Heroism under Rangoon Raids

By MR. C. V. SARMA, B.A. (Hons.)

ALTHOUGH Indian soldiers have fought bravely and resolutely upheld the Indian traditions from the Middle East to Malaya, the belief is commonly held, owing to interested foreign propaganda, that the ordinary mass of Indian people cannot stand the strain caused either by physical hardships or mental agony resulting from such terrible events like air raids. In support of this baseless belief, the propagandist points to the large scale evacuation that took place in Rangoon after the first air raid and the gradual but considerable amount of evacuation that took place and is still continuing in Indian coastal towns. The psychology behind these measures of evacuation is not due to fear of physical injury but more for avoiding places where public protection is either weak or non-existent.

In Rangoon, for example, although the non-essential population left the city after the first air raid, there were large numbers of people still in the city to carry on life in the midst of crashing bombs in as normal a manner as possible. The frequent wailing note of the warning of the coming raids did not deter them from following their avocations. The deafening explosion of bombs steeled their nerves instead of breaking their morale.

To one who was in Burma's capital during the early raids, a few examples of magnificent courage and high sense of duty strike the mind. It is a well known fact that the crew of all naval craft of all kinds in Rangoon river and even in other places consists of Indian seamen who are noted for their sea-faring traditions from

very early ages. In the first raid on Rangoon, the Japanese, as is usual with them in other places, selected the docks as targets for their bombing attacks. If not much damage was done to them at the first instance, the credit goes to the Imperial forces which engaged the enemy planes successfully. When the bombs were being dropped pell-mell in the dock area, the Indian seamen employed on the ships stuck to their posts even as an English or American seaman would have done under identical conditions. It is not easy to visualise the mental picture of calm and brave hearts which refused to budge an inch when they knew that any moment they may be blown to pieces by enemy bombs. These deeds of heroism not of a mean type require to be given publicity, but in Burma such deeds by Indians are, with rare exceptions, unsung and unhonoured.

The second example of calm courage and determination in the face of the most trying conditions is provided by the behaviour of the workers of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission in Rangoon. For nearly a quarter of a century the Ramakrishna Mission in Rangoon had been carrying on a Sevashram, a charitable hospital, solely meant for the poor and the needy, and earned by sheer selfless service encomiums from all quarters, official as well as non-official. The Mission maintained the second biggest hospital in the whole of Burma. A few days before the first air raid in Rangoon, the hospital was removed to what was considered a safe distance and was converted into an emergency hospital. Most of the workers including doctors

were honorary, and the monks and Brahmacharis of the Mission shouldered the heavy responsibility of its actual management. In the first raid the hospital escaped unhurt, although its permanent home (which was unoccupied at the time) suffered most. But in the second raid, the area around the emergency hospital conducted by the Ramakrishna Mission was heavily bombed, the building in which the hospital was housed providentially escaped a direct hit. Again, Indian heroism was prominently in evidence and although a few nurses and workers left for safety, the bulk of the staff including doctors, monks and brahmacharis, undeterred by the might of the explosive bombs, were at their duty ministering to the needs and comforts of the patients under their charge. Any other institution would have received a blaze of publicity for the rare type of courage and high sense of duty exhibited under such terrible conditions, but the Ramakrishna mission, true to the ideals and traditions for which they work and serve, avoided the limelight in the belief that selfless service is an end in itself.

Among those Indians who stuck to their avocations in spite of the most depressing conditions, honourable mention must be made of an Indian journalist who made heroic attempts to uphold the traditions of journalism. Any other man in his position and circumstances would have succumbed to the prevailing gloom and depression. Yusuf D. Motala was made of different stuff. The *Rangoon Daily News*, the only Indian owned and Indian edited English daily newspaper in the whole of Burma, was a child of his creation, having been nursed by him almost from its infancy about

25 years ago. A true Muslim and a nationalist to the core, Mr. Motala was free from bias of any kind and used his powerful pen in championship of all causes which sought his assistance. After the first bombing on the 23rd of December, it was almost a deserted town and the problem of running a daily newspaper, extremely onerous even in normal times, presented fresh and insuperable obstacles. City life was paralysed to an extent unexpected and unprecedented and probably unknown in any other city under similar conditions.

Undaunted by surrounding gloom, Mr. Motala rallied the few workers whom he could persuade to stay on and set an example to them by sharing their food and living with them in the premises of the newspaper itself, paying only occasional visits to his family and children. Lack of workers was the greatest problem. In fact, an Anglo-Indian paper older in age and in better financial condition completely broke down and made its appearance a week after the bombing. But Mr. Motala was not the man to allow his paper to close even for a day. His sense of duty was so high that he risked even his life in gathering news and presenting them for the public. He himself handled all copies, sub-edited, read proofs, helped the workers in the process of printing and on several occasions went out in the streets hawking his paper. And he did all that to demonstrate to the world the stuff of which an Indian journalist is made.

These are only a few out of the many deeds of heroism, courage, sense of duty and responsibility by Indians, who kept aloft the glorious traditions of India, bringing credit to themselves and honour to their motherland. These instances are worth writing in letters of gold as examples to men and women of the present generation and for the delectation and instruction of the future generations yet unborn. If unfortunately Air Raids take place on Indian towns, which God forbid, we, in India, should not be found wanting in those qualities of high value, which have sustained our nationals in foreign lands.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

Failure of the Cripps Talks

THE sudden termination of the Cripps-Congress negotiations in resolving the dead-lock and the British Government's withdrawal of the offer have caused deep regret and disappointment, not only in India but in England, America and China as well. The reason for the break-down has been made clear in a series of public documents, including Sir Stafford Cripps' letter and broadcast, the Congress and League resolutions, Maulana Azad's letter and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Press Conference.

The essential features of the offer were:

1. After the war, India to have full Dominion Status, with the right to secede;
2. Individual recognition of the right of self-determination for every province in British India and for every Indian State;
3. Provision for the formation of one or more Indian Unions;
4. Details of the constitution-making body for the proposed Union or Unions.

(Note:—The foregoing pertain strictly to the post-war part of the offer;

5. For the duration of the war, the defence of India to remain as sole responsibility of His Majesty's Government;
6. Complete Indianisation of the Viceroy's Executive Council, excepting that the Defence Portfolio will continue to be held by the Commander-in-Chief.

No Indian can contemplate with equanimity the vivisection of India into three or more Unions. And yet the negotiations did not break down on the post-war arrangement. The tragedy of it was that the talks broke down on the interim arrangement and the question of defence, on which India no less than England is keen.

The essential background for this was to make it a people's defence by mobilising millions, trusting them, making them

feel that India was free and that they were fighting for freedom. The British outlook was entirely different, deplores Pandit Nehru, who took a leading part in the Cripps-Congress negotiations.

It was distrustful and afraid of the Indian people and opposed to the growth of a citizen army and of handing over essential power to the people's representatives. The lessons of Malaya and Burma were entirely lost and some inefficient reactionary governmental machinery was functioning isolated from the people.

Efficient defence is only possible by the closest co-operation between the State apparatus and the masses, which can take place only if the State is under popular control. Hence our desire for a real National Popular Government controlling Defence but leaving full authority to the Commander-in-Chief for all war purposes.

Resist the Aggressor

The break-down of the Cripps' negotiations has in no way lessened the leaders' anxiety to stand as one against any aggressor. Dr. Sapru, Pandit Nehru, Dr. Prasad, C. R. and the Maulana, indeed, every one of them, Congressmen or Liberals, is convinced that the only way of security as of honour is to resist the aggressor to the last. "I would rather lay down my life against the aggressors than run away from my town in panic like a coward," says Dr. Sapru. "If we have to die we should die with honour and I would never bow down before the Japanese. I certainly do not want a change of masters," says Rajendra Babu. Pandit Nehru has made any number of speeches and statements calling on his countrymen to brace themselves for defence not counting the cost. In a rousing call to the nation, he says:

We almost forgot everything for the moment (during Cripps-Congress negotiations) except the peril to India and our immediate duty to defend our Motherland. But we can only defend her shoulder to shoulder with our own people, with millions of hearts stirred to action, with millions of stout arms raised in her defence, with millions,

it may be, of our dead offered at the altar of her freedom.

Rajaji is definite. "India is too big a monster. If the Japanese invade India, it would not be possible for them to completely settle down—a task which took the British a hundred years and more." And then "whether defence is in the hands of the National leaders or not, it is the duty of every one in the country to remain in his post and defend himself." Only a slavish mind could imagine that Japan would give us freedom, said Maulana Azad, the Congress President. "We will not tolerate any aggressor though he says he is coming to give us freedom." Gandhiji himself is no less emphatic: "It is folly to suppose that aggressors can ever be benefactors. The Japanese may free India from the British yoke, but only to put in their own instead." Hence, he will resist in his own way—non-violent way.

The spirit of resistance is thus inspiring the people, who are one with the Government in their desire to repel the enemy.

War Comes to India

India has had her first baptism of fire, and Colombo, Vizagapatam and Cocanada have had a taste of enemy shells and bombs. The toll taken by the defences of Colombo, 27 Japanese planes shot down, another five probably destroyed and a further 25 probably damaged, drives home the lesson that where the defences are on the alert, the Japanese cannot repeat their Pearl Harbour performance.

The enemy is operating from air-craft carriers and it is obvious they have been in the Bay for some weeks past without encountering any opposition. They have now been emboldened into attacking Indian towns. Our coastal towns are thus in the front line. It is up to them not to be caught napping but be ever ready to meet an attack, however sudden it may be.

The Case for a National Government

Commenting on the Indian defence position in the light of the break-down of the Cripps' negotiations, the *New Statesman* says that the only hopeful tactics would be such as the Chinese adopted and this could be done only if a National Government trusted by the people "could light in their hearts the flame of patriotic enthusiasm".

Indians are bound to reflect, the *New Statesman* adds,

that if we really mean after the war to make India in full legal form a Dominion with the right of secession, we should be ready today to entrust their leaders in effect with practical powers of Dominion Status.

The case for doing so is not merely that good faith demands it: an overwhelming and unswearable case is that only when they see an Indian National Government exercising reality of power in Delhi will the masses throw themselves into a struggle for their own freedom.

It is at this time, more than ever, that the people need to be guided by their own natural leaders. Only a popular government, quickly responsive to public feeling, can function smoothly and effectively at such a crisis. It is unfortunate that a new lease of life has been given to the Advisory regimes in the Provinces. No such regime, however efficient or well intentioned, can be a substitute for a truly national government. No wonder that the whole Indian press, including the Anglo-Indian press, is insistent on the immediate need for democratising the machinery of Government by the introduction of popular representatives. Says the *Mail*:

The machinery of the Central Government moves exceedingly slowly. It is wholly out of keeping with times which call for rapid decisions and the speediest implementation thereof. Nearly three years of war have done little to change the methods of the Central Government, and it is one of the tragedies of India that "live wires" sent out from Great Britain to speed things up are quickly broken against the inertia of New Delhi.

The Madras Resolution

Quite as might be expected the resolution adopted by the Madras Legislature Congress Party has been the subject of a good deal of criticism. The Resolution in the main invites the All-India Committee "to acknowledge the Muslim League's claim to separation should the same be persisted in when the time comes for framing a constitution for India and thereby remove all doubts and fears". That claim is defined as "the recognition of the right of separation of certain areas as a condition precedent for united national action at this moment of grave national danger". It will be noticed that the resolution is carefully worded. Mr. Rajagopalachari, as a tried patriot and veteran politician of ripe experience, must certainly be aware of the great opposition that such a move will create in the country. If he and his friends should still have thought it advisable to make such a move, it must be evidently under the compelling sense of duty that at a time of crisis like the present, no effort should be spared on behalf of the Congress to come to some working arrangement with the League, so as to ensure united front. Incidentally it shows the Madras Congress Party's anxiety to accommodate the League to the extreme limit, if only a National Government could be established at this time of emergency. As we go to Press, the A. I. C. C. is meeting at Allahabad and this important question is being discussed threadbare. It is announced that Mr. Rajagopalachari's move, not having secured the support of the Working Committee as a whole, he is resigning from the Committee and that the President has allowed him to move the resolution in the open Session of the

A. I. C. C. The country awaits with interest the decision of the A. I. C. C. and expects that in the larger and supreme interest of the nation, threatened with the danger of invasion, some satisfactory solution of this vexed question will be arrived at.

The States and British India

On return from Delhi after his talks with Sir Stafford Cripps, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, made an important statement in the Travancore State Assembly, that he, as Dewan of that State, is a believer in the unity of India and that most States would be willing to join an Indian Union. "No native state," he said, "would be unwilling to have complete transfer of power and influence to Indian hands." It is heartening to see that Indian States, no less than other British Provinces, are alive to the importance of upholding the integrity of India. Only the other day, His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir put in a powerful plea for a common ground between States and British India, and his Prime Minister, Sir Gopalaswami Iyengar declared on behalf of Kashmir that his State would assist in the creation of an Indian Union. It is a most welcome feature of the change that is coming over Princely India and one may hope that spokesmen of other States, though reticent for the moment, will express themselves no less unequivocally in favour of an Indian one and indivisible. That way lies their security and strength in the troublous years that lie ahead of us. Kashmir and Travancore from the two ends of India have made a timely gesture, the significance of which can hardly be lost on the rest of India.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

By "CHRONICLER"

The Return of Laval

GERMAN pressure has in the end triumphed in Vichy. Marshal Petain has given in and Laval has come to power.

The return of M. Laval to power in the Vichy Government means the tightening of Nazi hold on France. In his first public statement since assuming office, M. Laval has made quite clear his intention of pursuing agreement and reconciliation with Germany without limit. "My return to power has a meaning—the rapprochement of France and Germany for which I have always stood and which alone can ensure peace." M. Laval was one of those who were responsible for the surrender of France. In 1940, he was asked by Marshal Petain to draft a new constitution. In September 1940, a rift occurred between Marshal Petain and M. Laval and a few months later, the latter was dropped from the Government and interned. The Nazis intervened on his behalf and secured his release, but Marshal Petain did not restore him to his former high office. With M. Laval as the head of the French Government and Admiral Darlan as the head of the fighting forces, the Nazification of France may be taken as will-nigh completed.

Franco-German Agreement

The immediate result of M. Laval's return to power in Vichy France is evident in the Franco-German agreement, which has been concluded. The agreement, says a report, provides for turning over to the German Naval Command three French battleships, six ships of various classes, one aircraft carrier and nine flotilla leaders. It includes destroyers and a certain number of damaged ships which are to be repaired in docks at Toulon and Marseilles.

The Allied Offensive

The report of withdrawals and the destruction of oil-fields in Burma has led many people to ask: "When will the tale of withdrawals and destruction end?" Mr. Henry Stimson, United States Secretary for War, told a Press Conference:

We are getting pretty near to the stage of an offensive, however difficult it may be. Things are beginning to move in the right direction. . . . I am more convinced than ever that we are going to get on the offensive and at the first practicable moment.

That was cheerful reading. This was quickly followed by the Domei Agency report that Tokyo and Yokohama have been heavily bombed. The news lacks official confirmation from Allied quarters. Possibly they are chary of publishing news that might reveal the base of operations for the offensive. And it is right it should be so. But the Japanese are not given to publishing adverse news and the Domei is the official Japanese news agency. So, with good news still coming from Russia, and the R. A. F. battering the enemy far and wide, smashing into the very neighbourhood of Hitler's own private eyrie, we may surely have confidence that the tide is on the turn.

The War in the Far East

"Having completed the first stage of the war, the Japanese Command apparently does not intend to fall back on to strategic defensive," writes Colonel M. Tolchenov, reviewing the war in the Far East in the *Red Star*.

Losses suffered by the Japanese are rather large but not so great as to prevent maintenance of offensive activity. It is necessary to bear in mind that in the conditions which have arisen, a further movement of Japanese troops is bound up with the solution of more complicated problems and the struggle for India and Australia will demand from Japan far greater efforts than those expended so far.

MAY 1942]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

255

Hitler's address to Reichstag

Herr Hitler sought, and was granted, unqualified powers for the conduct of war by the Reichstag, which met in Berlin on Sunday the 26th April.

These powers include the right to intervene and "compel every one to fulfil his duty or if, in my opinion and in accordance with my conscience, he does not carry out his duties, to cashier him or dismiss him from his post or office without consideration as to who he is or what acquired rights he may possess". He also warned that judges who did not recognise the commands of the hour would be removed from office.

The Fuehrer said he was not in a position for some months to come, to grant leave to those at the front. The hour was coming when the front would be released from winter's inaction and victory would be decided.

The rest of the speech comprised invectives against Jews in general, a tirade against Mr. Churchill and boastful references to past achievements and future prospects. He also announced that the war against Russia would continue till she was crushed.

Collective Responsibility

One of the first acts of the German occupying powers in Poland was to proclaim the principle of 'collective responsibility' for every offence of any individual.

Collective responsibility is applied in increased measure now when sabotage on a large scale is in progress all over Poland, especially on the railways and the roads carrying men and munitions eastwards to the Russian front.

A few weeks ago a railway bridge was blown up near Bialystok, the great junction in North-Eastern Poland. The whole traffic on the vital Warsaw-Moscow line was stopped for 10 days.

Three hundred people were immediately arrested in the vicinity as hostages. Fifteen were shot on the spot and their bodies exhibited in the marketplace for two days. The others are still kept in prison.

American Mission in India

"The sending of the American Technical Mission is further evidence of the realisation in the United States and in the United Nations that this is one war, a world-wide war, and not a European war with an Asiatic side-show," declared Col. Louis Johnson, President, Roosevelt's envoy, at his first Press Conference in New Delhi on April 23.

"I want to put on record today," he emphasised, "that it is not the strategic purpose of the Allied nations to accept defeat on one front so as to assure victory on another. It is the purpose of the United States and the United Nations to bring every possible resource to bear to win victory on all fronts."

Wherever the enemy attacks, it is the determination of my country to resist him, wherever he is vulnerable, to attack him. In that definition, the defence of India is the concern of the United States.

If India is attacked by our common enemy, her defence is properly the concern of the Allied nations, whose united resources I pledge will be used as far as possible to throw back the attacker:

It is for this reason, it is from this point of view, that the United States' troops are already in India; and the technical skill of the United States will, to the extent that you will accept it, be applied to the problem here."

Fighting in Burma

Allied forces in Burma are fighting very hard, it is stated in authoritative quarters in London. They are having a very stiff time. The Chinese on the east front are heavily engaged north of Toungoo. They continue to fight hard inflicting heavy losses on the Japanese.

Aircraft of the American Volunteer Group of the Chinese air force have been successfully attacking Japanese positions in the forward areas of the Burma front. A Chungking message states that Chinese troops are moving to counter the Japanese threat to Lashio, the terminus of the Burma Road, along which help must come from China for the Allied forces now holding the Burmese fighting fronts.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

- April 1. Hindu Maha Sabha and the Sikhs reject Cripps' proposals.
—Nazi ultimatum to Turkey.
- (April 2. Cripps announces postponement of departure.
—Congress advises the country not to accept the proposals.)
- April 3. Cripps-Wavell conference.
—Muslim League meets at Allahabad, Mr. Jinnah presiding.
- April 4. Azad and Nehru meet Commander-in-Chief.
—Roosevelt's envoy arrives in New Delhi.
- April 5. Colombo raided by Jap planes.
—American bombers attack Rangoon dock area and Port Blair.
- April 6. Vizag harbour and Coconada bombed.
—Roosevelt's envoy sees Jawaharlal.
- April 7. Sir Zafrullah Khan appointed Agent-General for China.
—Alert in Madras City.
—Lord Halifax's speech on India at New York.
- April 8. Congress Executive examines new Defence formula.
- April 9. Japs raid Trincomalee.
—Bataan defences overcome by enemy.
—Congress-Cripps agreement reported.
- April 10. Break-down of Cripps-Congress negotiations.
—British air-craft carrier sunk in the Bay, 10 miles off the coast of Ceylon.
- April 11. Cripps' parting message to Indians.
- April 12. Jawaharlal explains at a Press Conference, Delhi, Congress' stand re: Cripps' proposals.
- April 13. Chiang visits Burma.
—Enemy fleet sighted in the Bay.
- April 14. M. Laval becomes Chief of Government.
—Riom trial is suspended.
- April 15. Sir Shanmukham Chetty returns to India.
—Vichy protests against American Note as being drafted in insulting terms.
- April 16. Americans are asked by U. S. Government to leave unoccupied France.
- April 17. Admiral Darlan to command French fighting forces.
—Jap troops land in Panay in the Philippines.
- April 18. American technical mission arrives in Delhi.
—American planes over Japanese cities.
- April 19. Fierce fighting in Leningrad section.
- April 20. Petain's broadcast.
—Laval forms new Cabinet.
- April 21. Bombing of Tokyo and Yokahama.
—Gen. Wavell broadcasts on Defence measures.
- April 22. Col. Johnson addresses Delhi Press Conference.
- (April 23. Congress Legislature party in Madras concedes separation claim.)
—South Africa breaks with Vichy.
- April 24. Lord Beaverbrook advocates a second front.
- (April 25. Congress President condemns Madras resolution.)
- April 26. Defence of India Rules amended.
- April 27. Hitler addresses the Reichstag.
—Congress Working Committee meets at Allahabad.
- April 28. Government of India prohibit publication of Congress Working Committee resolution re: events in Rangoon.
- April 29. Cripps explains his India mission in the Commons.
- April 30. A. I. C. C. discusses C. R.'s Resolutions.



The WORLD of BOOKS



(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)

PLANNING THE WAR. By Lt.-Col. Clive Garsia. Penguin Special. Penguin Books Limited. Price 6d.

No total war can be conducted without total planning. And this highly interesting and thought-provoking book is well worth close study. Its main thesis is that in planning for the war, every item which might lead to victory should be taken into account. Few will doubt this eminently sensible view though it is extremely difficult to provide the necessary apparatus for the gigantic task without much friction and many disadvantages. The author suggests that it should not be in the hands of any one man and points out that the Prime Minister has taken into his own hands the whole of the higher planning of this war. His criticism against this system is that the chief of staffs committee is consulted only when the Prime Minister's team of experts have reported on certain problems.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA. (Recent Speeches by 'C. R.' Edited by Sri A. Kaleswara Rao, M.L.A. Rochouse & Sons. Price Re. One. Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

This is a collection of speeches delivered by Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier of Madras, in the course of a lecture tour in South India. C. R., as he is affectionately known to the public, gave a new turn to Congress politics by his famous address to the Lucknow University Convocation, with which the collection appropriately opens. The other speeches emphasise different phases of that

propaganda for active public support for Congress work for which C. R. pleads with convincing ardour. The collection closes with the full texts of all the resolutions of the Working Committee of the Congress from Delhi to Bardoli.

It is a brilliant tract for the times pleading for a realistic approach to the problems facing the country at this grave crisis in her history. C. R. is prepared to make modifications in the creed of non-violence, and he unequivocally calls upon the British Government to concede freedom to India, so that the necessary psychology in favour of defence may be created.

THE LAW OF WAR AND PEACE IN ISLAM.

By Majidkhattuci. Luzac & Co., London.

This book is described in its title page as "A study in Muslim International Law"; but the term is not used in the sense of rules of conduct which independent and sovereign States regard as binding upon themselves in their relations to one another. It claims to be nothing more than an attempt to study the theory and practice of Muslim law during the first four centuries of the Islamic Era with regard to the treatment of the non-Muslim communities. According to the author, the world was divided into Dar-ul-Islam (the Abode of Islam) and Dar-ul-Harb (the Abode of War) and the believers were in theory always at war (Jihad) with the unbelievers (page 20). From the illustrations he gives, however, it is difficult to resist the feeling that he has exaggerated the importance of the religious element in the tribal wars of the early years of Islam,

INDIA: THE ROAD TO SELF-GOVERNMENT.

By John Coatman. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.

Mr. Coatman is well known as an experienced propagandist and in this little book he seeks to justify the ways of England in India. He knows the Indian political problems quite thoroughly, selects his facts carefully from his point of view and writes with brevity and clearness. He sets forth in detail the development of the Indian constitutional problem from the year 1908 when the Minto-Morley reforms were adumbrated and the movement towards an Indian democratic government began in the midst of many asseverations to the contrary. In an introductory chapter, Mr. Coatman makes a laboured attempt to trace the beginnings of this development in Pitt's India Act of 1784—an offshoot of a reforming movement in Great Britain

which gained its greatest impetus from the feelings aroused by the revolt of our American colonies'. To an Indian reader this appears true, but only in the sense that Britain sought in India compensation for losses incurred elsewhere. Equally hollow is the plea that the Councils Act of 1861 marks an instinctive step taken on the high road of democracy after the occurrences of 1857. The account of the events after 1908 is throughout given to stressing difficulties and differences, running down Congress and exalting its enemies.

We commend this book to our readers, for they must know what ideas even now rule in the minds of conservative 'Anglo-Indians' (old-style) who are busy educating their countrymen on the realities of the Indian problem of which they claim to know more than any one else; for did they not serve in India for the best part of their lives?

BOOKS RECEIVED

— : O : —

THE ONE-PARTY STATE. By Bool Chand, M.A., Ph.D. Minerva Book Shop, Lahore.

INDUSTRIALIZING INDIA: A Discouraging Outlook. Industrial Assurance Building, Bombay.

SCIENCE, CAUSE AND GOD. By J. B. Freeman. Ave Maria Press, Chingleput.

PERVRSITIES. By G. L. Mehta, 100, Clive St., Calcutta. (G. A. Natesan & Co., Rs. Two.)

YOGA FOR ALL. By Swami Dharma Theertha. Hindu Missionary Society, Lahore. Re. 1-8.

PARATATVARASAYANA. By Iswara Phanibhatta. Edited by K. Ramakrishniah and S. Lakshmi-pathi Sastri, Madras University.

AN APPROACH TO THE RAMAYANA. By C. Narayana Menon. Hindu University Press, Benares.

PRACTICAL NATURO-THERAPY. By Dr. Sardar Jaswant Singh, Lucknow. Rs. 15.

CONSERVATIVE INDIA. By J. B. Durkal, M.A. Taraporewala & Sons, Bombay.

THE LAW FROM MT. SINAI APPLIED TO CHRISTIAN LIFE (in Tamil). By Rev. C. D. Gnanamani. St. Mary's Church, Kuala Lumpur.

CHRISTIAN TEACHING ON MARRIAGE (in Tamil). By Rev. C. D. Gnanamani, Kuala Lumpur.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MONETARY THEORY AND PRACTICE. By Dr. Prafulla Chandra Basu. University of Delhi, Delhi.

THESE HIMALAYAS: A sojourn in the Pindasi Glacier. By Dr. K. B. Gose. Baroda State Press, Baroda.

THE NUTRITIVE VALUE OF INDIAN FOODS. Health Bulletin, Manager of Publications, Delhi.

THE LOIN CLOTH LAID BARE. By Prof. T. K. Dutt, M.A. Dutt & Sons, Lahore.

ECONOMICS OF KHADI. By M. K. Gandhi. Navajivan Press, Ahmedabad.

GURUVAYUR TEMPLE. By C. K. Raja. Guruvayur. As. 10.

NATURE CURE (Bulletin No. 4). By Dr. Sardar Jaswant Singh. All-India Nature Cure Association, Lucknow.

A TALE OF MRS. GOOSE. By Robbie Barcroft. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM. By Bakar Ali Mirza, B.A. (Oxon). Thacker & Co. Ltd., Bombay.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



THE TASK BEFORE INDIA

Writing in the Annual Number of the *Hindustan Times*, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari explains the position in India *vis-a-vis* the war and England's relations with this country in the present emergency. The position in India is anomalous.

A Foreign Power is in possession already. Suddenly a second Power at war with Britain is invading India. The problems of the past are replaced by a new and more complicated problem of defending India—a task that cannot be efficiently performed by a Government without the backing of the people, nor by the people without the organization of the State united in purpose and plan with them.

Those who are engaged in the national struggle ask themselves: are we to suspend our conflict with Britain and take her assistance to repel Japanese invasion?

This may amount to assisting Britain to retain her hold over India. May we stand aside, therefore, helping neither the one nor the other? This again is impossible; for, in the conditions that will be created by an invasion, neutrality means helping the aggressor. Or shall we take the risk of an unknown quantity and help the new-comer to oust Britain. This is impossible; for it certainly means a fresh and worse term of bondage. Japan did not come to the assistance of India any time before during our long struggle, even by offering moral support. She has no claim for trust on this occasion when her action indicates that she comes with the intention of adding to her territories and resources in alliance with the forces of darkness.

The situation permitted a kind of national neutrality or non-belligerency so long as the Japanese menace was not an actual invasion. But this is no longer tenable.

The Working Committee of the Congress came to the conclusion that in this world conflict India's place must be with those opposed to the Axis. Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory nature of Britain's relationship with India, she must gather all her power and resources and repel Japanese aggression. This view led to the corollary that the quarrel with Britain should be composed for the time and the people of India should be advised and led to oppose the aggressor

in co-operation with Britain and her Allies. The question was no longer whether we should help Britain in her war effort. It became now a question whether we should or should not take Britain's help in our war effort. And this was answered in the affirmative. Hostility must be changed into *camaraderie*. Achievement would depend on the successful transformation of national psychology. Congress felt—and so also informed opinion throughout the world—that Britain must take steps to make India feel that she is fighting the battle of her own freedom. Public opinion in Britain also moved in this direction and it culminated in Sir Stafford Cripps's mission.

After discussing the terms of the Cripps' declaration and the very cordial nature of the negotiations between Sir Stafford and the Congress leaders, Sjt. Rajagopalachari says:

We were proceeding all along under an impression that the National Government to be set up would be a Cabinet functioning as in a constitutional government, that is to say that the Governor-General would accept the advice of Ministers and that the only reservation was the authority of the Commander-in-Chief and of the British War Cabinet, but we were told that all the new Members of Government would only function like the present Executive Council Members and not as Ministers in a constitutional government. When we protested, we were told that we could threaten to resign and otherwise use our strength against the Governor-General and the Secretary of State for India, but there was to be no agreed understanding on the subject to prevent such conflicts. On this single issue the negotiations finally broke and Sir Stafford Cripps returns home.

If this issue as to the Viceroy's non-interference on matters not falling within the field of war had been decided as it should and easily could have been, the Congress would have accepted responsibility and undertaken the task of organizing an all-out defence of India.

The Congress, says the ex-Premier of Madras, was willing to take up responsibility, but Sir Stafford Cripps claims that his concern for the rights of minorities prevents this being allowed. The Cripps tragedy, however, does not end our dilemma.

British non-co-operation with the Congress cannot take away our responsibility to the motherland. On the leaders of the nation now devolves the heavy task of finding other ways and means for saving the country.

INDIA'S FREEDOM: A WORLD ISSUE

The rapid developments in the Far East will inevitably exercise the most profound influence upon the course of events in our own country. Japan's growing menace to India should serve as an eye-opener to the British authorities that our claim for freedom can no longer be safely trifled with, observes Srivatsa in the *Modern Review* for April.

Whatever may be the type of constitution that will suit India, it is too late in the day for the British to play Providence to the Indian people.

Our freedom is no longer a domestic issue; for enlightened public opinion all over the world is carefully watching British reactions to the insistent demands of the nationalist. It is not enough to say that great ideologies are involved in the present conflict; they must be applied to India.

We are assured by competent observers that a new era is in the making and that under the new dispensation inequalities will be swept away. Listen to what Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, the well known American writer, says about the present war:

It is a battle not merely for a new and a federal world, but for the re-establishment of the equality of individuals without regard to race or creed or colour, without regard to whether they belong to minorities or majorities.

The truth of the matter is that the new order which thinkers all over the world so ardently visualise cannot be established by denying freedom to a majority of the human population.

The post-war settlement cannot either ignore or shelve India's claim to freedom; for the injustice of doing so would be enormous. Moreover, it is in the nature of things that any foreign power which gains control over the political and economic life of a vast and fertile country like ours is bound to dominate the world, thus inevitably provoking the jealousy and hostility of "have-not" powers. The stricken world that will emerge from the war will undoubtedly need the ministrations of India—not the propagandist's land of a benighted and a mutually warring people, nor even the dependency of the British Empire, but the home of Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest living apostle of peace and non-violence.

RELIGION IN UNIVERSITIES

Prof. Clarence Prouty Shedd of Yale, after an inspection tour of 30 State Colleges and Universities, records:

State universities are more concerned to-day about religion than they have been at any other time during the present century.

Commenting on this observation *Time*, the well known American Journal, says:

At free-thinking Thomas Jefferson's University of Virginia, undergraduate church attendance has nearly doubled in five years. Most significant religious development at Virginia is a series of Sunday-night lectures on Theology which this autumn began its seventh successful year.

Started by the University Christian Association and Virginia's faculty, who conceived the idea of pursuing theology 'as an intellectual discipline', the lectures so stirred Virginia that similar courses were started at Yale, St. John's College, Drake University (Iowa). Virginia has had as lecturers Philosophers: Jacques Maritain and Mortimer J. Adler; Dr. Henry St. George Tucker, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church; a cross section of Virginia's faculty, from philosophers to biologists.

Theme of this year's lectures: 'God's Relation to Man and Human History'. One of their purposes: 'To point out that our immediate human problems, of which the present crisis continues to make us painfully aware... can be solved only when seen in the light of their theological significance....'

Although even at Virginia formal religion still appeals to only a sixth of the student body, undergraduates have decided that theology is again intellectually respectable.

At the University of Chicago there has been an undergraduate swing to Catholicism during the last two years, credited to lectures by Professor Mortimer Adler and President Robert M. Hutchins on St. Thomas Aquinas. The University has a full-time Catholic chaplain, the first in its history.

Barnard College (for women) has recently launched a new course called 'Religion and Life'. At Ohio State, students took a poll on chapel, voted to have religious services. At University of Iowa the *Daily Iowan* this year startled the faculty with an editorial appeal to 'Take Us Back to Solid Ground' (i.e., a spiritual faith).

INDIA'S DEFENCE

After the fall of Java, speculation was rife as to Japan's next move. The sporadic raids on Ceylon and the coastal towns of the East Coast of India give a clue to the possible lines of Japanese offensive. An advance on India cannot be ruled out *a priori*, says the *New Review*.

But its difficulties should prevent anything like the lightning conquest of Malaya and Java. Nothing could justify the apprehension of an early and rapid invasion of this country. The Japanese cannot repeat their surprise aggression of December which gave them the benefit of a treacherous stroke. They must first of all complete their conquest of Burma, protect their flank on the North or at least straddle the Burma Road and hold it against the numberless Chinese troops. Moreover, as they advance, their lines of communication become longer and longer as well as more and more difficult. In Upper and Western Burma, they should meet Allied troops, more numerous, better trained and equipped than those they fought in Malaya; the fact that so few reinforcements reached the N. E. I. leads one to surmise that these made for the Burma front on which the Allies were to fall back. The Japanese tactics and striking power are no more a matter of guess and the Allied officers, who have taken their full measure must have, by now devised measures to checkmate them effectively. Finally, the strategic lines of defence provided by the rivers and mountainous ranges of the Western border of Burma are naturally strong and would be welcome by any general thrown on the defensive.

A landing on the coast of India, says the writer, may be admitted as a possibility; the coast is 2,000 miles long and is lined with good landing spots. But the difficulties make such an operation a very risky venture.

The landing of a somewhat large army supposes relative local mastery of the air which far away bases could not maintain; it also supposes a huge convoy which would need heavy protection from warships and flying squadrons and could hardly escape detection. Finally, a landing would have to be kept regularly supplied with all war requisites through a well defended sea-lane; now the Indian coast is over 4,000 miles away from the nearest naval base on which the Japanese could rely for all supplies and large scale repairs. With the American navy on the alert and in striking position, the risk would be beyond Japan's actual power.

Small raiding parties and parachute troops could, however, attempt serious damage and are more likely. But a large scale landing is a very different proposition. Hence there is no need for premature nervousness, but a determined effort to prepare ourselves to resist the attempt. That could be done only by concentrating on the construction of factories and equip ourselves with the tools necessary for adequate defence.

To-day more than ever one must regret that India's industrialization is relatively so little developed. Vested interests—they are not all of one nation—have neglected or opposed the making of tools and machinery in this country; some lacked the necessary vision, others focussed their attention on the after-war trade competition; it is now late in the day to turn India into a full-fledged war arsenal; all the Allied countries: Australia, South-Africa, China, Russia clamour for tools and machines to increase their war production; as matters stand at present, only those who know what is needed can apportion what is available.



"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.

May '42.

JL
812, 1002R
1142 102.5

THE DATE OF KALIDASA

Mr. T. J. Kedar, writing in the *Nagpur University Journal* on this subject, rejects the theory of the fifth century A.D. as the date of the poet, and deems it highly improbable that Kalidasa got his inspiration for the description of the conquests of Raghu from the conquests of Samudragupta. The *Raghuvamsa* must have been composed some time between 73 B.C. which marks the end of the rule of the dissolute king Devabhuti, and 57 B.C. the date of the victory of Vikramaditya. The inference of the date of the poet must be in favour of the first century B.C. Kalidasa had contemporary history and facts before his mind, when he composed the epic. The plot of *Vikramorvasiyam* seems to commemorate the liberation of Ujjain from the grip of the Saka Satraps who ruled between 64 B.C. and 57 B.C. *Sakuntalam* is deemed to be evidently an elaboration of this play and thus he would summarise his conclusions:

1. The Huns referred to by Kalidasa in the *Raghuvamsa* were a nation which existed on the banks of the Oxus in the first century B.C.

2. The White Huns had not settled down on the banks of the Oxus before 455 A.D., and consequently Kalidasa could not have referred to them if we assume that he was a contemporary of Chandragupta II.

3. It is incorrect to say that the description of the conquests of Raghu was influenced by the conquests of Samudragupta.

4. The description of the kings of Avanti, Mathura and Uragapura (Pandyas) fits in with the state of things obtaining in the first century B.C. and not in the fourth or fifth century A.D.

THE ART OF PRINTING

The art of printing was in olden days known only in the Orient. In Europe, six hundred years ago, every copy of a book or document was written by hand, says Satisaguba in the *Journal of the Benares Hindu University*. It is only in 1440 that type were first cut by Johann Gutenberg in Strasburg (in Germany). In fact, Europe rediscovered the art five hundred years back. But it is also true that Europe has made rapid progress in the methods of printing.

This rediscovery of the printing process has revolutionized civilization. Its social and cultural influence is immense. Formerly all composition or writing was generally done in poetry, for the reason that verse was then a better vehicle of ideas to travel, more suited for memorising as also for oral delivery than prose in those days. The printing press is daily driving illiteracy and has made the number of lecture-listeners (except in the case of the radio of the recent time) comparatively smaller, increased that of the readers by millions. Printing is a permanent uplift to the prose that has so enriched the literature of all countries for half a millennium at least. The democratizing force of printing again is no less.

With all the elevating qualities, however, printing, like all machinery, is not an unmixed good. Just as it has the power to preserve and improve civilization, it has in itself the germ of destruction.

Look at science today—how has it been lately used for the destruction of humanity rather than accelerating its evolution. Let us listen to Oliver Schreiner, when he says that 'a train is better than an ox-waggon only when it carries better men; rapid movement is an advantage only when we move towards beauty and truth; all motion is not advance, all change not development'.

In this connection, the writer reminds us of the principle enunciated by the Buddha 2000 years before the advent of the printing press of the modern age:

Though a poem consists of a thousand couplets if these be lacking in sense, better a single couplet full of meaning, on hearing which one is at peace.

THE STUDY OF ADMINISTRATION

The views of President Woodrow Wilson on the Science of Administration which is the latest fruit of the twenty-two centuries-old Science of Politics are given in the *Political Science Quarterly*. This science straightens the path of government, strengthens and purifies its organisation and crowns its duties with dutifulness. It was on the Continent of Europe that this science first received attention and was developed by French and German professors. It was in Prussia and France that the administrative system was adapted to absolute rule and at the same time to subserve the general weal. It is harder for popular sovereignty to organise administration than for monarchy. Civil service reform is a prelude to fuller administrative reform. But such reforms should filter through our constitutions and should be distilled away from foreign gases and must be made indigenous for the country to which those reforms should apply. Thus Wilson would give the following caution to guard against mistakes in the development of administrative practice: "Our own politics must be the touchstone for all theories. The principles on which to base a science of administration for America must be principles which have democratic policy very much at heart. And, to suit American habit, all general theories must, as theories, keep modestly in the background, not in open argument only, but even in our own minds, lest opinions satisfactory only to the standards of the library should be dogmatically used, as if they must be quite as satisfactory to the standards of practical politics as well. *Doctrinaire* devices must be postponed to tested practices. Arrangements not only

sanctioned by conclusive experience elsewhere but also congenial to American habit must be preferred without hesitation to theoretical perfection. In a word, steady, practical statesmanship must come first, close doctrine second. The cosmopolitan what-to-do must always be commanded by the American how-to-do-it."

"Our duty is, to supply the best possible life to a federal organization, to systems within systems; to make town, city, country, state, and federal governments live with a like strength and an equally assured healthfulness, keeping each unquestionably its own master and yet making all inter-dependent and co-operative, combining independence with mutual helpfulness. The task is great and important enough to attract the best minds."

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

THE TRENDS OF PRICES IN INDIA DURING THE WAR. By Dr. K. S. Venkataraman, M.A., Ph.D. [*Journal of the Indian Merchants' Chamber*, February 1942.]

GANDHIJI'S POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY. By Dr. V. S. Ram. [*The Hindustan Review*, January 1942.]

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS' MISSION AND BRITAIN'S DUTY TO INDIA. By K. K. Bhattacharya. (*The Modern Review*, April 1942.)

JAMMU AND KASHMIR TO-DAY. By S. L. Kaul. [*The Twentieth Century*, April 1942.]

CENTRAL BANKING BY THE PRESIDENCY BANKS OF BENGAL, BOMBAY AND MADRAS. By P. C. Thomas. [*The New Review*, April 1942.]

LOVE IN MODERN TELUGU POETRY. By K. Lakshmi Ranjanam, M.A. [*The Triveni*, March 1942.]

SOME FEATURES OF LORD AUCLAND'S STATESMANSHIP. By Nirmal Chandra Sinha, M.A. [*The Calcutta Review*, February 1942.]

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AND INDIA. By P. Kodanda Rao. [*The Hindustan Review*, March 1942.]

SAINT TUKARAM

The whole teaching of Tukaram, observes Mr. H. Shrinivas in the *Vedanta Kesari* for February, may be summed up in the words: "To realise God and to live in God." He made current the Vaishnavite faith whose key-note is: love and brotherhood.

The merciful and protective aspects of the Divine appealed to him most. He did not wish to be merged in the unconsciousness of Brahman like the dew drop in the silent sea, but preferred to live on earth and have the joy of serving and praising his divine Master. To him the relation of the human soul to God is one of union-in-separateness. As Kabir put it: 'Brahma and the creatures are ever distinct and yet ever united' and 'not in the monism of Sankaracharya, not in the dualism that is quite satisfied to remain two, but in a spiritual experience that transcends and includes both in peace to be found'.

It is this view that Tukaram brings home in his Abhangas by means of various metaphors. He describes the soul's union with God, as a 'love-union, a mutual inhabitation'.

To him, the worship of God who is all Love, is a worship of the heart in love and in faith, which is accessible to all without distinction. According to Tukaram saintly life did not imply the renunciation of those duties which man owes to the world. In other words, renunciation did not mean to him a negative attitude, but the courage to do the right in spite of consequences, and Saintliness is the supplanting of the lower self by the higher, a moral life illumined by the spirit. Unless the heart is purified and it reflects God as in a mirror, mere book learning does not regenerate the soul, but leads to self-conceit.

Tukaram never asked people to renounce the world and family ties, but to think of God ever and anon, to remember Him in all things, and to do the duties trusting Him fully. There is no doubt, says the writer, that what the world needs to-day is the message of Saint Tukaram, which he has sung in a simple way.

THE HERMIT LIFE

The *Prabuddha Bharata* has completed forty-six years and the forty-seventh year is marked by the publication of a Number replete with articles of striking interest. To uphold the hermit's life in times like the present, so full of turmoil and collective effort for good or evil, is something of an anomaly. But Mr. Wolfram H. Koch, writing from his quiet retreat in Switzerland, is full of praise for the hermit life the lack of which seems to spell disaster.

Modern life, by no longer taking account of the necessary ripening period of the soul's higher awareness through the life of contemplation and prolonged spiritual disciplines, has fallen into the blindness of lower impulses and lower intuitions and betrayed itself into beliefs which belong to the level of the savage and the brute. It thus shows a retrogression, not a progress in humanity. Group, class, or race idols are worse than the stone or wooden fetishes of the so-called savage at which institutional Christianity shoulders, and they are infinitely more harmful.

To-day, more than ever, is needed the life contemplative to regain true insight and balance and come back to a truer realisation of life.

In spiritual life, renunciation and dispassion are the two most important factors without which nothing can be achieved. And in the beginning these are very tender plants which should be hedged round and protected from all strong gusts of wind and frost, otherwise they can never grow into sturdy trees which no storm can shake. And insight comes only to man to the same extent to which he himself becomes freer and freer from all personal relations, reactions and attachments.

'Every one that hath forsaken houses, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my name's sake, shall receive a hundredfold, and shall inherit everlasting life,' says Christ (St. Matthew xix, 29).

UPAKHYANAMALA. (A Garland of Stories.) Selected from the Epics and the Puranas. Text in Sanskrit Devanagari. Condensed by Pandit A. M. Srinivasachariar. Translated by Mr. V. Narayanan, M.A., M.L. With a Foreword by Dr. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar. Re. 1-4. To Subs. of the "Indian Review," Re. 1.

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

INDIAN STATES

Hyderabad

DOMINION STATUS FOR HYDERABAD?

Replying to Dr. Syed Abdul Latiff's query to Sir Stafford Cripps whether "if one Dominion for the whole of India is not agreed to by all parties and the need for more than one Dominion arises ultimately, could Hyderabad, if she so desires, stand under any possible arrangement by herself as a Dominion member of the British Commonwealth, enjoying equal status with other Dominions in India?", Sir Stafford Cripps' Secretary says:

"Sir Stafford Cripps desires me to inform you that he made clear in his conversations with representatives of the Chamber of Princes and Hyderabad that His Majesty's Government do not contemplate that Indian States, which desire not to adhere to the new Indian Union, should be in a position to form an Indian Union by themselves which would have the same status as the main Union. If any province in British India should desire not to adhere to the main Indian Union, it would be open to Indian States to join a new Union with that province by agreement, provided this were geographically feasible."

COTTON RESEARCH CENTRE

A Cotton Research Centre is to be established in Hyderabad with an annual grant of Rs. 10,000. The Government will contribute Rs. 5,000 and the local textile mill will contribute the other half.

HYDERABAD ORPHANAGE

It is understood that H. E. H. the Nizam has given his approval for the construction of a building for the Anees-ul-Gurba Orphanage at a cost of Rs. 25,000.

Mysore

MYSORE LABOUR ACT

The Government of Mysore have appointed a Committee to consider the suggestions and objections that may be received in regard to the draft rules under the Mysore Labour Act, 1942, and to make recommendations to the Government.

Mr. M. Venkatesa Iyengar, Registrar of Labour Associations in Mysore, will be the Chairman of the Committee and the Assistant Secretary to the Government Development Department will be the Secretary.

A. R. P. SERVICES IN MYSORE STATE

About 1,300 volunteers, including 75 ladies, have so far enrolled themselves in A. R. P. services in the Mysore State. Two batches of 200 each have been given training in A. R. P. work. Arrangements are being made for the provision of about 1,000 stirrup pumps and also a fairly good number of trailer pumps for use in principal cities in the State. The manufacture of three thousand helmets to be supplied to wardens and fire watchers is also being proceeded with briskly.

MYSORE STATE CONGRESS

Concluding the Fifth Session of the Mysore State Congress, Bangalore, on April 15, at Nehru Nagar, Mr. T. Subramaniam, the President, said that it was essential to keep in view always their objective, which was the attainment of responsible government although, owing to the emergency created by the War, this demand had to be postponed for the time being.

Baroda

BARODA DEWAN'S ADDRESS

The Baroda State Legislative Assembly commenced its summer session in the Assembly Hall in the Secretariat at Baroda; 45 out of 59 were present.

Addressing the Assembly, the Dewan President, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari referred to the failure of the talks of Sir Stafford Cripps with the Indian leaders and said that His Highness' Government gave their whole-hearted support to the British War Cabinet proposals for the "creation of a new Indian Union, which shall constitute a Dominion associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown, but equal to them in every respect." They also accorded a sincere welcome to Sir Stafford Cripps and wished him success in a mission fraught with momentous issues to the country and to the future world order. They had hoped that leaders of Indian opinion would accept the proposals and that it would be possible to take steps for setting up a National Government at the Centre and similar Governments in the Provinces, so that a United India might make an even more notable contribution than in the past to the victory against the aggressor. This, however, had not been found possible. He felt, therefore, nothing more could be profitably said on the subject at the present time.

VILLAGE DISPENSARIES

The Government of Baroda have now permitted village dispensaries established to provide medical aid to remote villages of the State to purchase Ayurvedic medicines required for their use from any pharmacy recognised as good by the State Medical Department.

Kashmir

KASHMIR PREMIER'S SUGGESTION

Sir N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Prime Minister of Kashmir, speaking in the State Assembly on the interim arrangements under the Cripps' scheme, said:

The post-war solution contained in the (British Cabinet's) declaration contemplates the accession of Indian States to the Indian Union and such accession must inevitably revolutionise the relations which now subsist between Indian States on the one hand and the Government of India and the Crown Representative on the other, especially in matters which will be within the jurisdiction of the Union Government of the future. The war-time Government of British India will presumably be remodelled so as to pave the way for this development. It is equally necessary that the relations of the Indian States with the Centre to-day should also, if possible, be suitably modified with the same object in view. One of the measures that should be thought of in this connection would be to raise the status of the Political Adviser to the Crown Representative to that of a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

KASHMIR BUDGET

The Kashmir Government's budget for 1942-43 presented to the State Assembly by Sir N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Prime Minister, on March 31, shows a surplus in spite of the heavy expenditure on the army, etc., on account of the present war. The war has, however, given a stimulus to the forest and silk industry in the State, and it is hoped that 1942-43 will be a record year so far as the total receipts of the State are concerned.

Travancore

THE DEWAN'S APPEAL

Addressing a meeting of the citizens of Trivandrum at the Council Chamber on April 9, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the Dewan, referred to the Cripps' proposals and said:

"Speaking at this time and probably when the die has been or will shortly be cast, it is permissible to say that, like many other people, I feel the intolerable ignominy of a divided, bisected and trisected India and feel that the essential unity of the country is a priceless heritage, improved by the settled policy of England in the past, namely, 'Keep India United'. I am sure India will continue to be united.

At the same time I feel this is an occasion when our eyes should not be cast too far afield. I myself think and I make the statement publicly that the idea of Pakistan would be found so impracticable when it actually comes to be worked out that it would be given up by the very sponsors and that they themselves would jettison it. I also feel that this is an occasion when power, influence and all chances of self-government should be seized and that power should not be rejected at this juncture of world affairs. The decision is in the lap of the Gods, but I may say without breach of confidence that the attitude of the most Indian States, including Travancore, has been that no State would be unwilling to have whole-hearted transfer of power and dominion and influence to Indian hands. Every step necessary for an Indian State, every act of co-operation that will be needed will be available to those who are now fashioning the future of this country, and that has been and will be the policy of Indian States generally and certainly of Travancore."

Cochin

SHORTAGE OF RICE

The Cochin Government in a Press Note explain their position with regard to the likely shortage of rice. The Government state that steps are under consideration to deal with the rice situation. Schemes are being worked out to ensure that the cultivation of food crops is increased to the utmost possible extent, the aim being that every square inch of cultivable land should be made use of, compulsion being used, if necessary.

Bundelkhand and Malwa

POLICE EXPERT FOR STATES

It is understood that Mr. S. T. Hollins, former Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad State, has been appointed Police Expert for Bundelkhand and Malwa States. This post was created two years ago when, with a view to improving the tone of administration, the Rulers of Bundelkhand States decided to establish a common High Court and appoint a Police Expert. Bikaner

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

At a public meeting held at Bikaner under the presidency of Maharaj Mandhata Singhji, Prime Minister, the national war front in the State was inaugurated. Alluding to the war effort of the State, the Prime Minister stated that during the last 2½ years the State's war expenditure had, apart from its normal expenditure of about 8½ lakhs a year, amounted to over 17 lakhs while during the current year 15 lakhs additional expenditure for war purposes has been provided, bringing the total military expenditure of the State to about Rs. 23 lakhs practically three times the normal military budget.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

South Africa

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS

Changes in India will inevitably bring repercussions in South Africa, says the *Natal Mercury*, commenting on Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to India. South Africa should prepare for that.

"If India is given Dominion Status," says the paper, "and it will eventually be given it, South Africans will have to recast their entire attitude towards the Indians. The time has come when the South African Indian should be granted some form of political representation. It may not be possible at the moment to give him full franchise, but he should certainly be given some type of communal representation, not only in Parliament, but in Provincial Municipal Councils."

INDIANS IN DURBAN

The Indian High Commissioner, Sir Shafat Ahmed Khan, speaking at the Sastri College, said that it was the first duty of every Indian to show loyalty to his country of adoption, but it was also important to maintain cultural relations with the motherland. A silent revolution was taking place in India where a new era was dawning which might bring complete freedom. He urged the community to wage a vigorous campaign for better educational facilities which were at present inadequate to Indian needs.

Burma

EVACUATION OF INDIANS

The evacuation of 40,000 Indians from the Burma ports has now been completed. During the past four weeks those Indian refugees have been safely transported from Burma to India.

U. S. A.

INDIAN NATIONALS IN U. S.

The India League of America has sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:—

"We nationals of India residing in the United States of America express our profound indignation at the unprovoked attack on America by Japan. We who have enjoyed many privileges and courtesies in this land of our adoption fully identify ourselves with America in her effort to uphold freedom and democracy, and we offer our services in this crisis. We are confident that whatever trials and tribulations may confront America at this stage, she will emerge triumphantly to play her great part in the free world to come."

Canada

INDIANS IN LABOUR CAMPS

The gradual elimination of all racial discrimination in conditions of employment has encouraged the Indians employed in the lumber camps on Vancour Island in their support of the national war effort. It is now reported that most of the Indians working in these camps have purchased Victory Bonds and are also acquiring War Savings Certificates.

The lead in the removal of racial discrimination was taken by the International Woodworkers of America, a labour union affiliated with the Canadian branch of the Committee of Industrial Organisation. Thanks largely to the activities of the Union, the Indian workers (most of them Sikhs) now enjoy the same terms of employment as other Canadians and will share in any further benefits secured.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE

'CRIPPS' PROPOSALS WITHDRAWN

The Congress Working Committee in the resolution communicated to Sir Stafford Cripps, convey their conclusion not to accept the War Cabinet's proposals because they are convinced that a genuine National Government is not offered.

The Muslim League Working Committee also declared that the Cripps' proposals, in their present form, are not acceptable.

Sir Stafford Cripps at a press conference in Delhi announced that His Majesty's Government's offer to India had been withdrawn. Sir Stafford said that as the result of the replies received from the parties,

I have had most regretfully to advise His Majesty's Government that there is not such a measure of acceptance of their proposals as to justify their making a declaration in the form of the draft. The draft, therefore, has been withdrawn and we revert to the position as it was before I came out here.

MADRAS CONGRESS PARTY'S RESOLUTION

The Madras Legislature Congress Party, which met on April 23, adopted a resolution recommending to the All-India Congress Committee that the All-India Muslim League's "claim to separation from a United India" may be "acknowledged should the same be persisted in when the time comes for framing a constitution", so that what the Muslim League has been insisting "as a condition precedent to United National Action" may be conceded and the League may be invited for consultation with a view to arriving at an agreement and securing the installation of a National Government to meet the present national emergency.

The resolution also emphasises the peculiar situation in the Madras Province and seeks permission from the A. I. C. C. for the Congress Party to invite the League to participate in the formation of a popular Government in this province.

UTTERANCES OF THE DAY

GEN. WAVELL'S BROADCAST

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in a broadcast from Delhi Station, All-India Radio, said:

We have a difficult and dangerous period ahead and my responsibility to you is heavy. I can assure you of these things, of the realisation by the Allied nations of the danger to India and of the importance of India to the general war effort; of their resolution to send aid to the Indian people and to defend India to the utmost; and of their unshakable will to fight on to the end. Nothing can stop us winning the war; but defeatism or unreasoning panic may hinder and delay victory.

Some of India's most prominent leaders have lately given a stirring call towards resistance and against defeatism. If all in India of every class and creed, British and Indian, official and non-official, will face the danger, calmly stay at their posts in office or factory or village and will work wholeheartedly for India at this crisis, we have nothing to fear; and a heavy portion of the responsibility I bear will be lifted from my shoulders.

SIR TEJ'S COUNSEL

"I would rather lay down my life against the aggressors than run away from my town in panic like a coward," said Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, presiding over a meeting in Allahabad.

If we have to die, we should die with honour, and I would never bow down before the Japanese, or leave my house.

Sir Tej strongly condemned all talk of the Japanese being Asiatics and, therefore, of their coming to India to liberate Indians. He said:

The deeds of Nadir Shah and Mahmud Ghazni would pale into insignificance, and they would appear gentlemen, compared to Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese war-mongers.

Indians had differences with the British and the British had, no doubt, made mistakes where India was concerned, but all this was irrelevant to the issue before them, namely, facing the aggressor resolutely and unitedly.

MR. JAYAKAR'S CALL TO BRITAIN

In the course of a message to the *Daily Herald* (London), the Right Hon'ble Dr. M. R. Jayakar says:

I am not inclined to regard the failure of the Cripps' Mission as the last word in the matter. India is pulsating with the desire to fight aggression and this has to be made effective by transferring power to Indian hands. England and America will have before long to discover a fresh formula for this purpose and thus mobilise this nation-wide longing. Many mistakes were made, causing the failure of the Cripps' Mission. These need not be detailed here. It will be wise to avoid them when a fresh attempt at reconciliation is made.

There is every reason to hope that these differences will be bridged by His Majesty's Government parting with real power so as to create a nation-wide feeling in India that the war is for India's own freedom and not to help the British to retain a conquered possession. A vast storehouse of fighting strength remains untapped in India's indomitable youth. Only an Indian Defence Member can tap it. Will England allow a National Government to do this and thereby achieve victory?

C. R.'S WARNING

A warning against exaggeration of the danger of a Japanese invasion was uttered by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in a spirited address to a Conference convened by the Mayor of Madras in the Ripon Buildings.

Mr. Rajagopalachari stressed the difficulties involved in an invasion attempt and said that if the people were determined and courageous, they could resist any invader.

Adverting to Japanese professions of goodwill towards India, Mr. Rajagopalachari asked why Japan had shown no such feelings earlier during the past 50 years and asserted that it was a "tragic waste" to imagine that we could earn the goodwill of the Japanese by succumbing to them.

THE MINORITIES' QUESTION

It is entirely wrong and disingenuous on the part of Sir Stafford Cripps to proclaim to the world that he could not agree to the minorities being placed at the mercy of the majority, says Dr. Rajendra Prasad in an interview to the Press. Dr. Prasad continues:

This attempt at encouraging and perpetuating distrust among different groups in the country is in keeping with the traditional British policy which has been reiterated by Mr. Amery, and leads one to think that, after all, although the tongue was Sir Stafford's, the language spoken was still that of Mr. Amery.

ADVANCES TO MALAYAN STUDENTS

In February last, the Government sanctioned the payment of advances to such of the students in schools and colleges in the Presidency as were depending for remittances towards their fees and maintenance on their parents from Malaya or Burma, but who could not get such remittance due to present war conditions. The Government have now directed the payment of advances to those students also who are dependent for remittance on their brothers or other relations in Burma or Malaya. The students concerned should produce evidence of having received remittances from Malaya or Burma previously.

GURUKUL KANGRI CONVOCATION

If tragic defeats of our way of life were to be redeemed, ideals of truth and love must become a living reality, said Sir S. Radhakrishnan, addressing the Convocation of the Gurukul University, Kangri, on April 6. Latterly, he said, militaristic patriotism had been pursued as an ideal in some countries with educational institutions there. In India, however, continued Sir S. Radhakrishnan, different ideals prevailed and he exhorted the students to conform to the ideals of service and love which alone could save them in times of catastrophe and tyranny.

HINDUSTANI TO REPLACE ENGLISH

All who want one All-India speech should today learn both the forms—Hindi and Urdu. Those who do will ultimately give us a common language. That form which is more popular and more understood by the masses, whether Hindu or Muslim, will surely be the All-India speech. But if my proposal finds general acceptance, the language question will cease to be a political issue or a bone of contention, writes Mahatma Gandhi in the *Harijan* in reply to a correspondent.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD

Professor A. B. A. Haleem, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, has been elected Chairman of the Inter-University Board of India for the year 1942-43. Mysore has been selected the venue for the next annual meeting of the Board.

SECTION 144

The full text of the judgment of the Full Bench of the Lahore High Court, which set aside the order of the District Magistrate of Lahore prohibiting, under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the publication of news concerning the traders' *hartal* and the incidents connected therewith, unless such news were first submitted for approval to the Press Adviser, will be read with wide interest. The High Court has finally settled the law that orders of District Magistrates under Section 144 are liable to be set aside under its revisional powers. The powers conferred by this Section on District Magistrates are very wide, and if the orders passed under it were not subject to judicial review, the liberty of the Press and of the people would remain in constant danger of being jeopardised by arbitrary action. The plea of the Advocate-General, who appeared on behalf of the Crown in the petition filed by the *Tribune* against the order, that the District Magistrate's opinion about the urgency of taking action under the Section was absolute was rightly rejected by their Lordships.

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES AMENDED

By an amendment of the Defence of India Rules, it is announced that if in the opinion of the Central Government or the Provincial Government, it is necessary or expedient so to do to secure the defence of British India, public safety, the maintenance of public order, or the efficient prosecution of the war, or to maintain supplies and services essential to the life of the community, that Government may, by order in writing, requisition any property, movable or immovable, and may make such further orders as appear to that Government to be necessary or expedient in connexion with the requisitioning:

Provided that no property used for the purpose of religious worship and no such property as is referred to in Rule 66 or in Rule 72 shall be requisitioned under this rule.

SIR ROBERT BROOKFIELD

Sir Robert Brookfield was sworn in as Acting Chief Justice at the Secretariat, Bombay, before the Governor, on April 11, consequent on the departure of Sir John Beaumont for Delhi to take up office as Judge of the Federal Court.

INDIAN INSURANCE BUSINESS

A number of new insurance concerns have been started in recent years. While some of them are striving, not without success, to establish themselves, "it is regrettably true that others are being forced gradually to realise that they had not given sufficient heed to the Year Book warnings in previous years. They must take stock of the situation and decide for themselves whether they have the resources of finance and managerial skill to justify them in calling up shareholders and policyholders to continue their support through the difficult times that must precede the emergence into more tranquil conditions." This warning is sounded by the Superintendent of Insurance in his report on the business carried on during 1939.

In the case of those insurance companies who do not possess adequate resources, the report suggests that the position can best be met by an extensive process of amalgamation or transfers.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INSURE

The results of the past year show unmistakably that today the assuring public does appreciate to a greater extent the value of the assurance in war-time, says the *Insurance Herald*. But a far wider support to this noblest institution is desired.

A life policy is the one thing above all others that in a crumbling world a man or woman can safely acquire with the firm assurance that it will stand him or her in good stead in the greatest of adversities. It has the sound unalterable guarantee that its value and security will never be undermined whatever the prevailing conditions may happen to be.

The present is none too rosy and the future is definitely charged with dark forebodings. In this darkness, life assurance is the torch to guide you safely to the haven of financial stability. There is not a moment to lose. Transfer your responsibilities immediately to the strong shoulders of a life office and face the future with confidence.

INDIA GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

The latest statement of the Central Government's monthly account shows that excluding periodical adjustments and the transactions of Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs Department expenditure in February exceeded Revenue by Rs. 3 crores. The total excess of expenditure over revenue during the first eleven months ending February 1942 was Rs. 50½ crores as compared with Rs. 43 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. Revenue in 1941-42 is better by Rs. 24½ crores but Defence Expenditure has increased by Rs. 29½ crores.

Net receipts from Railways during these eleven months are Rs. 11½ crores, but although available to the Central Government for ways and means purposes, these do not affect the revenue position to their full extent since a substantial portion will be utilised at the end of the year for the repayment of loans taken from the Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund.

Defence loan receipts from April to February (excluding conversions of the 3 per cent. Bonds 1941 which amounted to Rs. 5½ crores) totalled Rs. 50½ crores but owing mainly to the conversions and cancellations of the rupee counterparts of sterling loans, the permanent debt shows only a net addition of about Re. one crore on the whole.

CHINESE TRANSPORT FACILITIES

Chinese transport authorities are studying every possible new route to ensure the continued arrival of supplies from abroad. They are surveying a new road to Russia from Chengtu to Szechuan province through Kokonor to the Soviet border.

Though the road through Mandalay is the best and quickest route between China and India, it is not the only route. General Kung Hsueh-shin, Chinese military transport director, states there is another route in the mountains further north which will be difficult for the Japanese to reach even if the situation turns unfavourably for the Allies in Central Burma. Air transport service between China and India is also expected to open shortly.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

"It seems to me inevitable that if India is, as I believe she desires, to have full and independent Self-Government, the recognition given to the rights of women must be a recognition based on the force of Indian opinion and not on the requirements imposed by His Majesty's Government," writes Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, replying to a letter addressed to him by Mrs. Hassma Murshed, Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Mrs. Murshed, in her letter to the Lord Privy Seal, wrote about the position of women as envisaged in the proposals of His Majesty's Government for the future of India which Sir Stafford had been discussing with leaders of this country. Sir Stafford observes: "I am, of course, myself most anxious to see rapid improvements in the position of women in India, but it seems to me inconsistent with the recognition of the right of Indians to frame their own Constitution that the British Government should endeavour to impose particular requirements in a matter of this kind. Women, having some representation in the Provincial Legislative Assemblies will have a voice in the selection of the constituent body, and I should hope that any Constitution framed by it would provide generous recognition of the due rights of women in political and social matters."

GIRLS FOR MILITARY SERVICE

The Axis is preparing to draft twelve-year old girls for compulsory military service. This was revealed by the Office of Facts and Figures citing the official Hungarian Broadcast Agency. This said: "All girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen will be organised and given special training."

Girls aged fifteen to nineteen will have to pass additional courses lasting five weeks.

WOMEN AND THE AUXILIARY CORPS

The response to the appeal to join the Women's Auxiliary Corps to relieve more men for active service is satisfactory. For about 80 vacancies as clerks, stenographers, etc., in the Madras area, nearly 170 women have applied.

IQBAL'S POETRY

"Poetry was falling into an abysmal depth when Iqbal rejuvenated it and infused a peculiar life and spirit into it," observed Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung presiding over an "Iqbal Day" meeting at Lucknow. It was a mistake to take Iqbal merely as a poet, he added. Through his writings, he gave a message for the uplift of humanity.

Iqbal's greatest service to Islam had been his banishing the idea of inferiority complex from the minds of Mussalmans, and his message was for the formation of a brotherhood of the Mussalmans of the world without distinction.

URDU EDITION OF HARIJAN

The "Urdu" edition of Mahatma Gandhi's weekly *Harijan* will henceforth be simultaneously published in Lahore under the editorship of Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, former leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Legislative Assembly. All arrangements for the publication of *Urdu Harijan* have been completed and the first issue is expected to be out very shortly.

THE DAILY MIRROR

The Executive Council of the Indian Journalists' Association at its last meeting adopted a resolution congratulating the British Press "on its bold defence of the *Daily Mirror* which had been warned by the Home Secretary, and its condemnation of the desire of the Government to encroach upon the liberty of the Press on the plea of the war situation."

MR. FIELDEN, EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER

Mr. Lionel Fielden, former Controller of Broadcasting in India, has been appointed Editor of the *Observer*. Mr. Fielden takes the place of Mr. J. L. Garvin who has joined the *Sunday Express*.

BOMBAY SENTINEL

Suspension of the publication of the *Bombay Sentinel* for thirty days from April 22 has been ordered by the Bombay Government. This action follows the publication of an offending article.

THE POET AND THE JAPS

Mrs. Dodwell, according to *Reuter's* report from London, dated April 12, said that some time before the Poet's death, the Japanese approached Dr. Tagore and other Indian leaders whom they had selected as possible puppets. He was asked to try to persuade Indians to adopt a plan for an Empire consisting of India, China and Ceylon with the Japanese as leaders. Dr. Tagore refused to have anything to do with the Japanese.

Mr. Rathindranath Tagore, the poet's son, has issued a statement to the press contradicting the report as baseless and mischievous.

It is surprising that such an entirely imaginary and mischievous statement should have been made before any responsible audience. We cannot guess what motives might lie behind such public manifestations of unscrupulousness. Nobody could possibly have dared to approach my father with proposals of that sort and he was not approached by any Government or agency as mentioned in the statement. The whole thing is fabrication from start to finish and indicates a peculiar political and moral degeneration of mind which obtains in irresponsible circles.

SIR M. ZAFRULLAH

It is officially announced that the Governor-General has appointed Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, K.C.S.I., lately a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council and now a Puisne Judge of the Federal Court of India, to be the first representative of India in China. Sir Muhammad Zafrullah will be styled Agent-General for India in China, and is expected to leave for China shortly.

It has already been announced that Mr. Shen Shih Hua has been appointed by the Government of China as Chinese Representative in India with the title of Commissioner.

SIR JAMES GRIGG

Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War, was elected member of Parliament in the East Cardiff by-election, whose result was declared recently. Sir James Grigg polled 10,080 votes, while his Independent Labour party opponent, Mr. Fenner Brockway, polled 3,811 votes. Sir James Grigg stood without any label as a National Government candidate.

IN DEFENCE OF HOMOEOPATHY

"The Homoeopathic method has proved itself by active small-pox contact to be 180 per cent. more effective than vaccination has proved itself theoretically. The very best prevention known is constitutional treatment; for it builds up the patient's resistance in general and makes him not only immune to one disease, but nearly to all, and makes lighter all the rest," observed Dr. S. C. Sarkar, Ph.D. (London), F.H.S., in his presidential address at the Punjab Homoeopathic Medical Conference at Lahore.

Allopaths have always made fun of Homoeopathic remedies calling them 'moonshine delusions'. Even to this day there is no modern doctor who knows exactly what drug is. Every Homoeopathic drug looks, tastes, and smells alike. Why? Simply because that which constitutes the real drug is a fixed energy or power that can never be changed. Homoeopathy alone through its method of potentialization has access to drug, no other method of healing has.

WAR-TIME RESEARCH

The Central Research Institute at Kasauli is well known for its research on the major epidemics and also on the endemic diseases from which India suffers. Now in war-time, research has for the time being been compelled to give priority to the practical work of producing on a vast scale the sera and vaccines used in combating these diseases.

The production of anti-cholera vaccine by the C. R. I., for instance, is now calculated in millions of doses annually. The Institute is staffed and equipped to produce two hundred thousand doses a week and in addition to this, there is an enormous production of other vaccines, especially of T. A. B. for the Army and also for civil use.

INDIAN MEDICAL STORES

The value of medical stores supplied up to June 1941 is 20 times the normal supply to military hospitals. India has been able to accept responsibility for supplying all kinds of medical stores to all forces in the Far East and all kinds produced in India to the Middle East.

NATURE'S SCAVENGERS

Snakes help to uphold the balance of Nature by killing large numbers of rats, mice and other vermin and thereby keeping those noxious creatures in check in our villages.

Cats and owls are also useful in this respect. Pigs normally, so far as their food is concerned, exhibit a desire to be clean but a putrifying carcass full of maggots is usually too good to be missed. The same may be said of bears. Whilst they normally feed on fruit, they enjoy an occasional feast of high meat.

Finally, we must mention the pi-dog as a valuable scavenger. We may not enjoy his nightly barking and howling, but he is kept as a watch-dog and certainly warns his master of the approach of anything dangerous or otherwise. But in his spare moments he is busy foraging in the garbage round the house and reducing to some extent the accumulations of decaying matter.

EAT LESS

An "eat less" appeal has been made by Ceylon's Food Controller, Mr. R. S. V. Poulter, to the well-to-do classes whom he exhorts to cut out luxury foods and share in the common sacrifice with the poorer class. "This is not the time to tickle the palate," he told the Press. Declaring that there was no cause for alarm as several schemes were in progress to augment the Island's food supply, Mr. Poulter emphasised that, however every saving effected would be a source of additional confidence. He appealed to those whose staple food was rice to adopt a mixed diet.

MILK CURE FOR LEPROSY

Leprosy can be cured by cow's milk, or at least it will reduce its virulence, that is the opinion of Dr. Santra.

Dr. Santra, writes Gandhiji in the *Harijan*, is an authority on Leprosy. What he says should carry weight. Apart from my views on the cow, the medical profession owes a duty to the country to discover the relative values of different milks.

Dr. Muir, the father of anti-leprosy campaign in India, advised that lepers should take two seers of milk a day.

INCREASE IN COUNTERFEIT COINS IN INDIA

The number of counterfeit rupee coins received in treasuries, railway stations and produced in law courts in the year 1940-41, all over India is 2,53,155 showing a considerable increase over the figures for the previous year. The number of such coins in the year 1939-40 was 1,51,262. Except in the provinces of Assam, Burma, Orissa, the North Western Frontier Province and in the Punjab and Sind, there was increase in the number of counterfeit coins in all other parts of India. The most remarkable contribution towards this increase in 1940-41 was from the province of Bombay, where the number of such coins went up as much as four times of the number obtained in the previous year. There has been, it is reported, a general decrease in the number of nickel counterfeit coins (two-anna and four-anna bits), but the number of silver coins (half rupee and quarter-rupee coins) is on the increase.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S FINANCES

The latest statement of the Central Government's monthly account shows that excluding periodical adjustments and transactions of railways, and the Posts and Telegraphs Department, expenditure in February exceeded revenue by Rs. 3 crores. The total excess of expenditure over revenue during the first eleven months ending February 1942, was Rs. 50.5 crores as compared with Rs. 48 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. Revenue in 1941-42 is better by 24.5 crores of rupees, but defence expenditure has increased by Rs. 29.1/3 crores.

DEARTH OF SMALL CHANGE

Although coins of small denomination to the value of Rs. 75,000 have been put into circulation in the City of Madras, difficulty is still experienced in securing them. This is stated to be due to the fact that people leaving the city take away the coins with them.

Enquiries go to show that the Reserve Bank is trying its best to meet the demand.

RAILWAY WORKERS' RESOLUTION

The All-India Railwaymen's Federation at a meeting adopted the following resolution:—Having considered the situation which confronts the country to-day and the invasion threat to India, the Federation undertakes to call upon the workers on the Railways to stick to their posts at all cost and do their very best to enable the railways to run as closely to normal as possible in the circumstances.

RAILWAYS IN CEYLON

Military units are to run the railway in Ceylon. For this purpose, railwaymen are being organised into three units, each of 18 officers and 1,063 men in command of the general manager.

There will be construction, operating and workshop companies and on enlistment, members will be subject to military discipline and treated as members of the Ceylon engineers and receive military pay and training.

FREIGHT RATE FOR WHEAT

The Bombay Baroda and Central India and Jodhpur State Railway had announced that freight rate for transport of wheat from Sind to Bombay would be doubled from April 1, 1942. Several representations having been received against the increase of the freight rate, the *Associated Press* understands that the two railways concerned have decided not to give effect to the proposal for increase but to maintain the existing rate.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

The Capital and Depreciation Fund expenditure for 1942-43 amounts to Rs. 32.45 lakhs, all of which is for open Line Works. The remodelling of Coimbatore (Stage II) and Podanur which will be completed next year takes up Rs. 4.41 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 2.07 lakhs is also being made for signalling arrangements in connection with Coimbatore remodelling Stages I and II, and Coimbatore-Singanallur link.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY

The general offices of the M. & S. M. Railway are working as usual in the same building with the heads of departments at their posts. In accordance with Railway Board's orders alternative headquarters with a nucleus staff have been arranged elsewhere.

PAMBA PATA

Many must have enjoyed the recital of Pamba Pata broadcast from the Madras Radio Station sometime ago. What is this Pamba and how is it played? A note on this remarkable instrument is given in the *Indian Listener*.

The Pamba, in spite of its peculiar tone is not a wind instrument and has nothing to do with snakes or snake-charming. It is made of a wide cylinder of wood or metal with raw hide shaved to thinness and fixed over one end. A length of slender wire or gut stretches from the centre of this disc of parchment through the cylinder and out at the open end, while a cross-piece of wood is attached to its free end.

The Pamba player tucks the cylinder under his left arm, pulls the wire or gut taut with the left hand and plucks it with his right hand. The result is a series of resonant, throbbing notes. A limited scale of notes is achieved by varying the tension on the leather.

The Pamba player sings homely ballads and folk-songs to the accompaniment of his instrument. The Northern Circars, Vizagapatam in particular, is the home of the Pamba player.

TRAINING IN ART

Art, education, music, song, painting, sculpture, aesthetic dancing and monumental architecture should be encouraged in all institutions, said Prof. Ameranath Jha in his presidential address to the Educational Conference at Srinagar. There should be art galleries and art museums attached to every university and if possible every municipal hall. There should also be art schools working in close collaboration with industry. Infant and nursery schools were also needed. It was there that the foundations of education could be well and truly laid.

BENGALI DRAMA

The evolution of the Bengali drama presents an interesting study. Its growth from the simple and crude to the highly finished stage of today is due to various influences. Religious beliefs and social ideas, for instance, have found expression in *Yatras*, a very old type of popular community drama.

INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

The rules and constitution of the Indian Olympic Association are about to be changed. Recent experience has shown that the rules by which all the actual work is done by the Executive Committee are not suited to present-day conditions. The Council of the Association, according to the rules, meets once in two years to elect new office-bearers and fix the date and venue of the next Olympic Games.

The Maharaja of Patiala, as President of the Association and of the Council, has pressed for a revision of the rules so as to give the Council the executive power at present held by the Executive Committee. A recent meeting at Delhi appointed a sub-Committee made up of Mr. G. D. Sondhi (Punjab), Mr. Nawab Hossain (U. P.), Mr. S. K. Mukerjee (Bombay), Mr. M. N. Ahmed (Bengal), Mr. Kirpa Narain (Patiala), and Dr. A. C. Chatterjee (Indian Hockey Federation), to consider the re-casting of the rules.

The unsuitability of the rules became apparent, according to the Maharaja of Patiala, when a decision made by the Council to grant affiliation to the Central Provinces was questioned by certain members of the Executive Committee.

INTER-PROVINCIAL TOURNAMENT

Doubt has been expressed as to whether it will be possible, or advisable, to play the inter-provincial football tournament this year. In any case it is certain that Calcutta will not be the venue. Bombay and Madras are both against the holding of the tournament, and both those venues are therefore ruled out.

There is, however, a strong feeling in certain quarters that as the Ranji trophy competition, the All-India Olympic Games, the All-India lawn tennis championships and the inter-provincial hockey tournament were all successfully staged in the last few months, a serious effort should be made to play the inter-provincial football tournament as well.

Lucknow and Delhi are the two venues suggested and it is likely that a decision will be made in the next few weeks.

SCIENCE AND SECURITY

The gifts of science, says Sir C. V. Raman, can be and have been misused: scientific destruction is a dark fact in human history. But did not people fight and destroy one another long before the scientific wonders of the present day had even been imagined? Rome had none of our scientific instruments of warfare; yet the Romans destroyed Carthage, killed nine-tenths of her half-million inhabitants, sold the remainder into slavery, and ploughed the ruins of the city out of sight. Indeed, belligerency is a state of mind, not of matter.

The troubled state of the world today presents a challenge to clear thinking. The scientists have accepted this challenge, and mankind would benefit from their vision and courage.

DONATIONS TO INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

The Sir Dorabji Jamsetjee Tata Trust has sanctioned an annual donation of Rs. 20,000 for three years for cosmic ray investigation in the Indian institute of Science at Bangalore.

The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6,500 for industrial investigation by the Institute on problems of interest to the Supply Department, Government of India.

INCENDIARY BOMBS

Incendiary bombs used by Japs over Singapore and Burma weigh about a maund and a half each. These are fitted with an instantaneous fuse and burst on impact, scattering incendiary pellets up to at least 50 yards from the point of impact. The pellets are made of rubber, impregnated with phosphorus, and are a little over an inch in length and an inch in diameter. On igniting, they give a flame from four to six inches high.

ADMIRAL FISKE

Admiral Bradley Allen Fiske, inventor of the torpedo plane and the naval telescopic sight, which have been adopted by all the navies of the world, has died.

Admiral Fiske, whose many other inventions included the electro-magnetic system to explode torpedoes under ships was mentioned by Admiral Dewey for heroic conduct at the battle of Manila Bay in 1899.

DR. JAYAKAR'S PLEA FOR REALISTIC FILMS

Dr. Jayakar, in the course of an interview with *Filmindia* special representative, expresses himself strongly against mythological films.

"The miracles our saints perform on celluloid," he observes, "are a horrible torture to me. Personally, I would prefer these saints and mythological figures to be left severely alone. Supernatural powers attributed to them need not be immortalised on celluloid. What we need for popular education is the spread of rationalism, a faith in human endeavour to rise to its highest.

I am not against bringing them to the screen if their virtues are so depicted as to be within the reach of our serious endeavour. They must inspire us with the confidence that we can resemble them and reach their moral and spiritual height. What is the use of making them fly in an aeroplane, as Tukaram does, or to move a stone wall which Dnyaneshwar not only moves but sends into thin air?

These pictures may be popular, because our people are emotionally superstitious but film producers must carefully guard against excessively pandering to popular taste by producing such abnormalities. An emotional people need realistic pictures as a corrective of national bias. Films must take up their share to root out superstition and promote a rational outlook on life's affairs."

THE FILM IN EDUCATION

Writing in *Free India*, Dr. P. V. Pathy pleads for what he calls the instructional "shorts". Our films are resplendent with "Stars" and overflowing with "Song-hits".

Though it is true that one can easily pick out quite a number of such productions that have been popular, no amount of research will reveal any one-reel educational production that has been produced or exploited. No doubt the entertainment film keeps the film industry going, but it is high time that we realized that the instructional "short" is as important, if not more so, than the entertainment or the propaganda film.

INDIAN-MADE MOTORS

Having launched their shipbuilding and aircraft industries, Mr. Walchand Hirachand and his associates return vigorously to the campaign for an automobile industry. Another memorandum sent to the Government of India emphasizes the importance of official recognition of the scheme essentially as a war effort. That has been the fundamental argument advanced by the scheme's promoters in the past two years. They consider that Government orders for cars and trucks would be on such a scale as to ensure the sound commercial running of the industry. The latest memorandum goes so far as to suggest that after the war, Indian-made automobiles would meet foreign competition without protection.

THE ELECTRIFIED DOOR HANDLE

Car-park attendants will not be over-pleased with the invention of John L. Osgood, of Buffalo. He has devised a locking attachment which electrifies the body of the car, providing a severe shock for anybody who touches it. The owner of the car is protected by an insulated key. The invention would seem to involve a heavy drain on the batteries.

Edward Dardain, of Southport, Conn., offers a speedometer with a plurality of pointers which become locked to indicate the speed of a car at the time of an accident, and whether the driver attempted to slow down or not.

MOTOR DRIVERS' SERVICES

The services of motor drivers throughout the Province under the age of 45 may be requisitioned by the C. P. Government by Rules gazetted on April 17. This power is taken under Section 8 of the Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Ordinance of 1942. The Government will pay such drivers at the rate of Rs. 2 per day.

COOLER BRAKES

Cooler brakes are promised as the result of the invention of a brake lining made from glass fabric, the subject of a patent awarded to Olaf Rasmussen. The proposed lining is said to be heat insulating. It acts as a buffer, preventing the transfer of the heat generated by friction to the brake shoe.

BAMBOOS FOR AIRCRAFT

The annual report of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, for the year 1940-41, reveals that testing of bamboos for aircraft work was done on an inquiry from the Royal Aircraft Establishment. The object of undertaking these tests was to find out if it would be possible to replace Japanese bamboo poles by Indian bamboos for use in aircraft. Bamboos for this work must be light, thin and strong, and had to pass strict specifications. Bamboos fulfilling the conditions of the specifications were obtained from Bombay, Madras and Assam. The Bombay bamboos passed all these specifications. Arrangements were, therefore, made to send a sample consignment of 5,000 bamboos from Bombay to the Royal Aircraft Establishment for actual service tests.

GLASS CLOTH FOR AEROPLANE COVERING

Flameproof, rotproof, and weather-resistant coverings for aeroplane wings and fuselages may soon be made of glass cloth, replacing the linen and cotton that have been used since the Wright Brothers made their first flights at Kitty Hawk. Wings covered with Fiberglas, a fabric woven of glass fibres, have been tested in flight and proved successful. It is claimed that the fabric is lighter and stronger and absorbs less moisture than the cotton customarily used in light-plane construction and is unaffected by the sun or temperature changes. When treated with an incombustible "dope", the flame of a blow-torch only scorches it.

RECRUITMENT TO AIR FORCE

For establishing cordial relations between the educational institutions in the country and the Indian Air Force, a special Travelling Recruiting Board has been formed by the Government of India.

The members of the Board will visit the Universities and other educational institutions in India, where they will deliver lectures and show cinematograph films and, in addition, answer queries from intending candidates for the Force among students.

AMERICAN WAR EFFORT

The picture of a tremendous flow of planes, tanks and arms from Detroit factories, working twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week, was given by Mr. Donald Nelson, the War Production Board Chief, in a report published in the *Mill and Factory Magazine*.

The report says that "the largest armament programme the world has ever seen has been geared up to fast action here and now. It dwarfs anything done by America in the past. By mid-summer military aeroplane and engine production will be so vast that the problem will be where to find rail and transport to handle the load.

Men work from 7-0 in the morning until 12 in the night if necessary to finish the work. Orders for tools, materials and parts permit war plants to work twenty-four hours a day. The time required to make rifle and machine-gun barrels has been reduced by 80 per cent. The armour-plate is flame cut instead of machined in order to speed the production of tank parts. Detroit is smashing banging, clanging, welding, demolishing, building and producing—doing overnight a job which defeatist wiseacres said could not be done in a year.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

The Government of Bombay has decided to participate in the scheme formulated by the Government of India for the organisation of small scale industries for the production of war supplies. The Director of Industries is being entrusted with the organisation of the scheme in this province. Funds amounting nearly to Rs. 4,20,000 are being placed at his disposal for the purchase of raw material and accessories and for providing loans to craftsmen for the purchase of tools and equipment.

PAPER MANUFACTURE

Cancelled currency notes can be utilised for the manufacture of white papers according to experiments at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Similarly, rags can be used to produce blotting, filter, drawing or album paper, fancy stationery, boxes containing letter papers and envelopes to match.

FOOD DRIVE CONFERENCE

'Grow more food' was the key-note of the address of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Education Member, Government of India, in opening the Food Drive Conference at Delhi last month.

He said that the problem was of supreme importance to the maintenance of peace and contentment of the civil population in the fateful days that lay ahead. The food situation with which India was confronted today was unprecedented.

India had now to depend on her own resources with the result that there was shortage of supply.

Mr. Sarkar made a comprehensive survey of the position of all food-grains which bristled with difficulties and specially dwelt on important crops. The position, he said, had been aggravated by the fact that a very heavy strain had been placed upon the transport system of the country.

Although the food production drive was primarily the responsibility of the Provincial and State Governments, yet in view of the present abnormal conditions and in order to ensure co-ordinated action, the Government of India considered that they might render some assistance in this matter.

The Viceroy, in the course of a message to the Conference, said:

"The problems before you are urgent, and their solution will be a vital contribution to this country's war effort; today the war is at our gates and it is imperative that we should aim not only at self-sufficiency, national as well as regional in food-stuffs and animal fodder, but also at increased production all round to meet our growing commitments. The best results can only be achieved by planning on an All-India basis."

PUNJAB REMISSIONS

Total figures are now available of remissions allowed by the Punjab Government in Abiana and Land Revenue in respect of the Rabi crop of 1940-41. The total amounts to Rs. 17,82,002. Remissions under ordinary Kharaba rules amounted to about Rs. 12,75,501 and special remissions to about Rs. 5,06,501.

RELIEF TO TATA EMPLOYEES

'Produce not only for your own benefit or for the benefit of the company but for the defence of your motherland and for providing arms to your countrymen, who are risking their lives in the field to defend your hearths and homes. So by our united efforts shall we beat our enemies and pass through this black and bitter night of storm and struggle to the dawn of a happier age,' thus declared Sir Ardesbir Dalal, Director-in-Charge the Tata Iron and Steel Company, in a broadcast talk in Hindustani from the Jamshedpur Radio relay transmission stations recently. The talk dealt with matters of serious concern to the employees.

After referring to the various relief schemes for the employees, Sir Ardesbir announced the decision to grant to workers, drawing upto Rs. 500 per month, a further concession in the shape of an emergency bonus equal to 10 per cent. of their substantive wages. He also assured his listeners that every possible precaution has been taken to the defence of Jamshedpur.

COMPENSATION TO WORKMEN

There were in all 3,861 cases of injuries by accidents, in respect of which compensation paid by the employees of labour amounted to Rs. 2,79,010 as against 2,852 cases of accidents involving Rs. 1,10,404 in the previous year, according to annual returns submitted by the Committee of Labour to the Mysore Government under the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act, for the year 1940-41. Of these, 2,864 occurred in the Kolar Gold Field Mining Companies involving payment of compensation of Rs. 2,68,394.

The total number of fatal accidents during the year was 42. The total number of workers disabled permanently by accidents increased to 676 during the year as against 135 in the previous year.

The average amount of compensation paid during the year in respect of each fatal accident was Rs. 800'4, Rs. 327'9 in the case of each permanent disablement, and Rs. 8'9 in the case of temporary disablement.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Some idea of the magnitude of business transacted by the Posts and Telegraphs Department can be formed from the fact that as many as 1,215 million postal articles were handled by the Department during the year 1940-41, according to its Annual Report for that year just published.

The strength of the staff was about 121,000 employees, and there were 25,338 Post Offices. The total monetary transactions of the Department amounted to nearly Rs. 298 crores as in the previous year. Over 39 million registered articles including 2.6 million insured articles were posted. Forty-three million money orders, valued at Rs. 80'4 crores were issued. Nineteen million telegrams and 2'8 million effective out-going trunk calls were handled. Rs. 16 crores were collected on behalf of tenders of value payable articles and the Savings Bank balance amounted to over Rs. 59 crores. The number of post offices open at the close of the year was 323 more than the number at the close of the previous year.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

Governments, employers and trade unionists of fourteen countries are represented at what is in effect a world congress on post-war reconstruction in London.

Welcoming the delegates on behalf of the British War Cabinet, the Labour Minister, Mr. Bevin, declared: "This is not a rich man's war but a peoples' war and the peace must be a peoples' peace." He appealed for the strongest post-war co-operation based on clear principles for the suppression of want and misery. The Conference has been convened by the emergency committee of the International Labour Office.

INDIA'S POPULATION

The All-India population discovered that the 1941 census was 388'8 millions as on March 1, 1941, as against 388'1 millions in 1931, representing an increase of 15 per cent. The level of increase in British India is 15'2 per cent. and in the States and Agencies 14'8 per cent. Increases were marked in cities, varying from 11 to 100 per cent. (in Cawnpore).

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.

WHEN TWO WOMEN MEET!

They talk on what soap they use, what perfume they like, men and many other things.

Talking of this soap, try this amazing **MYSORE SANDAL SOAP**; the cost is little, but the delight is great. You feel fresh the moment the rich foamy lather of Mysore Sandal Soap touches your skin, making it lovelier, softer, smoother than before.

Let all in the family use

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP



**MYSORE
SANDAL SOAP**

GSF/1

**Govt. Soap Factory,
BANGALORE.**



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.**

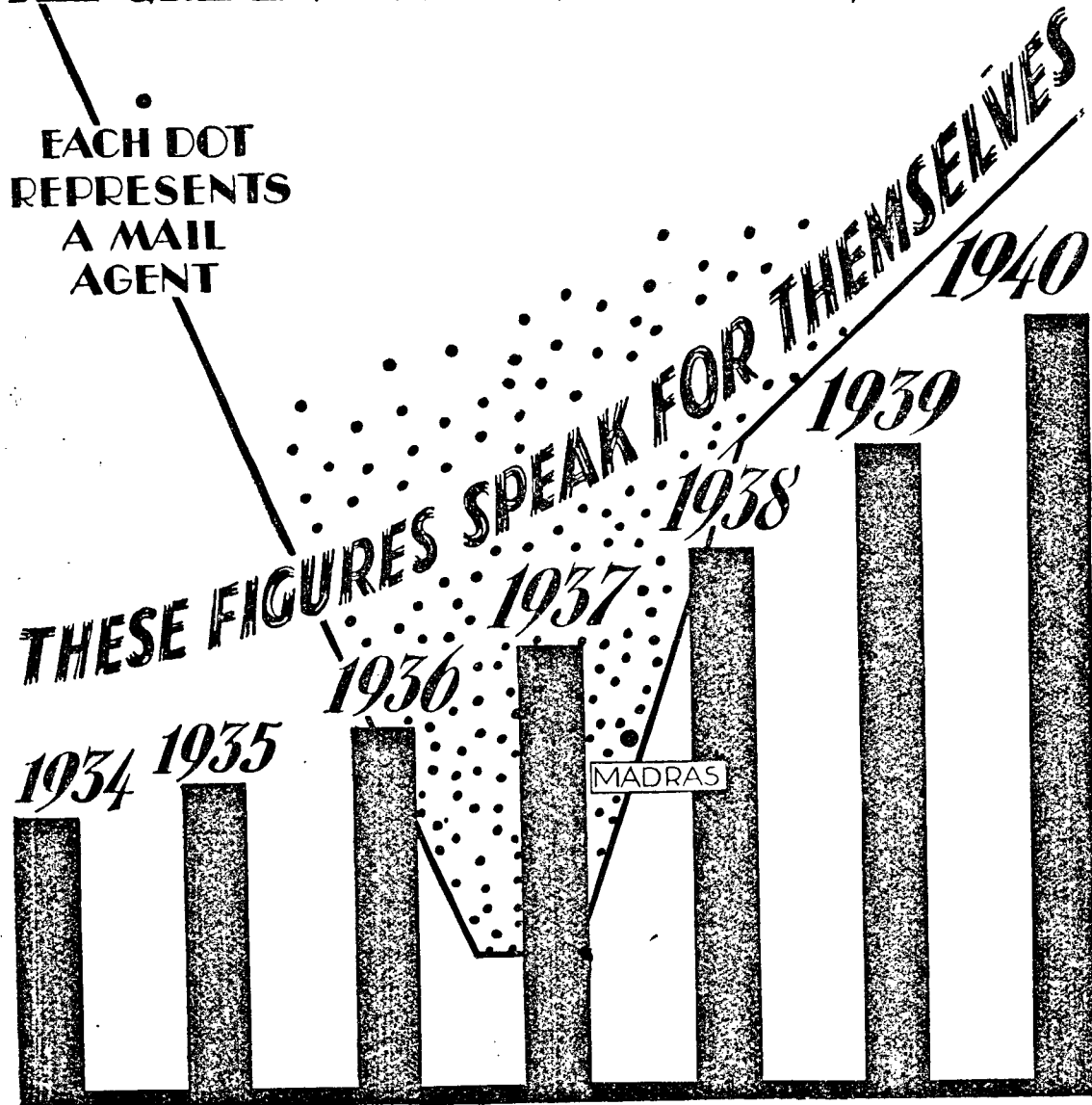


The Mail

Established 1867 Madras

THE GREAT SOUTH INDIAN DAILY PAPER

EACH DOT
REPRESENTS
A MAIL
AGENT



6000 8000 10000 12000 14000 17000 23000

THE GROWTH OF CIRCULATION

Try



ORCHARD FRUITS AND HEALTH FRUITS

Finely flavoured, each sweet is wrapped separately and hygienically

THE BEST FOR CHILDREN.

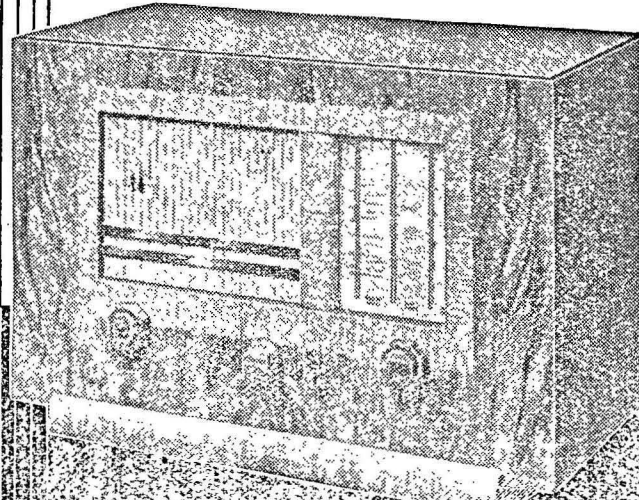
PARRY & CO., LTD.,
MADRAS.

*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.

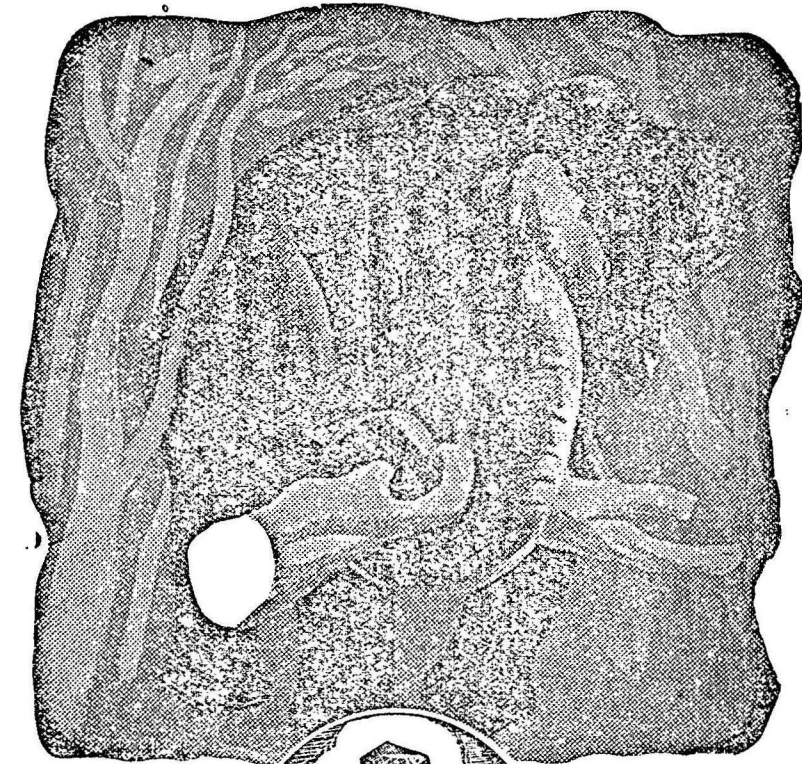
Sole Distributors for Madras Presidency and Indian States:

SRI RAMA VILAS SERVICE LTD.,

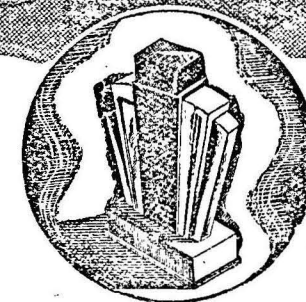
202, Mount Road, MADRAS.

PHONE 8387.

OR YOUR LOCAL RADIO DEALER.



The
World's



Finest
Perfumes

USE

Mysore Sandalwood Oil

This State of Mysore contains the finest specimens of the East Indian Sandalwood Tree (SANTALUM ALBUM). The oil distilled from this conforms to all Pharmacopœias of the world. Its aroma is unexcelled.

**GOVERNMENT SANDALWOOD OIL FACTORY,
MYSORE.**



**I CAN TELL ITS NAME
BY ITS SMELL—IT'S
NARASU'S
COFFEE**

Any quantity in any quality can be despatched to any part of India, Burma and Ceylon.

For further particulars please apply to:—

NARASU'S MANUFACTURING CO.

Head Office: SALEM.

MNK-8

Jan. '43. D. J. K.

An appeal to COMMONSENSE

India must be strong to resist
aggression . . . every man must protect *..his* life



..his family



..his money

..his job



..his house



..his land



Act Now!

Think for yourself
and help yourself to protect yourself

BUY

DEFENCE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES



Every anna we invest makes India strong to resist aggression
by building up the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force.

43-A

FULL DETAILS FROM POST OFFICE

THE WORLD TEACHERS SANKARACHARYA

HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS

BY

S. S. SURYANARAYANA SASTRI, M.A.

Yet another very valuable addition to Natesan's "World Teachers" Series. The crown of Hindu Philosophy is considered to be Advaita Vedanta, the promulgation and consolidation of which is associated with the name of Sri Sankaracharya. In the opinion of competent critics the whole of the national genius find its expression in the Great Acharya. His Philosophy stands forth complete, needing neither a before nor an after. A study of the life and of the philosophy of such a great teacher will be welcome not only to the student of philosophy but to the lay reader as well. In this monograph, Prof. Suryanarayana Sastri has tried his best to present in a very attractive manner the leading incidents in the life of Sankara—a criticism of his works and a lucid exposition of his philosophy.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE

Sri Krishna: His Life and Teachings

By Mr. M. R. SAMPATHKUMARAN, M.A.

Life and Teachings of Buddha

By DEVAMITTA DHARMAPALA

Life and Teachings of Zoroaster

By PROF. A. R. WADIA, M.A.

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.

Send an M. O. for Rs. Five, a year's subscription and enrol yourself as an annual subscriber. A large number of books on political, religious, industrial, economic and agricultural subjects besides biographies of Eminent persons are given away at concession rates to subscribers of the "Indian Review".

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

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 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.

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.

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.

"EXPRESS SERVICE" between Trivandrum and Kottayam.

"EXPRESS SERVICE" between Trivandrum and Nagercoil.

PROPOSED EXTENSIONS

Kottayam—Alwaye	Alwaye—Devicolum
Kottayam—Devicolum	Alwaye—Parur
Kottayam—Kumili	Quilon—Alleppy

Alleppy—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.

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.

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.

INDIA'S MOST UP-TO-DATE ENGLISH DAILY

HINDUSTHAN STANDARD

ORGAN OF

Nationalist Public Opinion

DEDICATED

To the Cause of India's Freedom

SUBSCRIBE TO IT

To Maintain the National Front

AGAINST THE BUREAUCRACY.

IT SETS THE

STANDARD IN NEWS AND IN VIEWS.

BEST MEDIUM OF PUBLICITY AT MODERATE COST.

PUBLISHED BY

The Organisers of

THE "ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA"

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

CALCUTTA—				MOFUSSIL (WITH POSTAGE)—			
		Rs.	A.			Rs.	A.
Annual	...	22	0	Annual	...	27	0
Half-yearly	...	11	0	Half-yearly	...	14	0
Quarterly	...	6	0	Quarterly	...	7	8
Monthly	...	2	4	Monthly	...	2	12

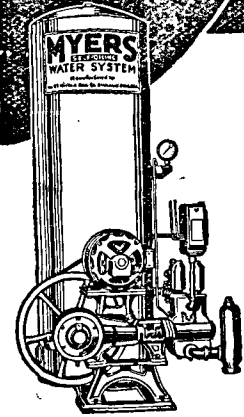
FOR RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT AND OTHER PARTICULARS, ENQUIRE OF

Manager, "HINDUSTHAN STANDARD",

3-C, Burman Street, CALCUTTA.



RUNNING WATER *costs less* with a **MYERS** WATER SYSTEM



because it is so efficient and durable that expenses for operating and repairs are reduced to a minimum.

Styles and Sizes to suit all needs ;for operation by Hand, Wind Mill. or Electricity ; for Deep or Shallow wells :—

Water Supply Specialists, Ltd.,

1/173, Broadway, P. B. 202, Madras.

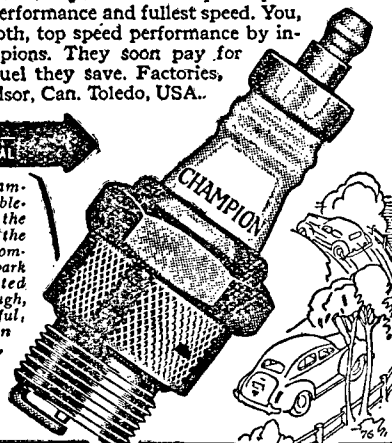
Sept. '42.

Has your car lost the speed it used to have?

Racing champions will tell you that Champion Spark Plugs provide top performance and fullest speed. You, too, can enjoy smooth, top speed performance by installing new Champions. They soon pay for themselves in the fuel they save. Factories, Feltham, Eng. Windsor, Can. Toledo, USA.

CONTAINS SILLMENT —
THE MIRACLE MINERAL

Sillment seals Champions against troublesome leakage, at the shoulder and past the center electrode, common to ordinary spark plugs. This patented feature corrects rough, uneven and wasteful engine operation caused by leaky, overheated spark plugs.



Install new Champion Spark Plugs!

Distributors :—

RANE (MADRAS), LTD.,
GENERAL PATTERS ROAD,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

Dec '42.

KERALA SHAVING SOAP IS

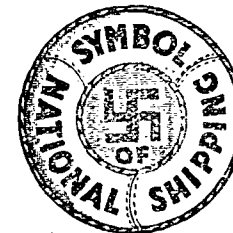


BETTER THAN BREAKFAST

KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALICUT

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.
" INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAV. & T. Co. Ltd.
" RATNAGAR STEAM NAVIGATION Co. Ltd.
" HAJ LINE, LIMITED
" BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION Co. Ltd.

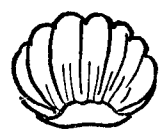
COMBINED CARGO & PASSENGER SERVICES

Rangoon—Bombay, Karachi *via* Malabar.
Rangoon—Madras, Colombo.
Calcutta—Karachi *via* Coast Ports.
Rangoon—Calcutta, according to demand.
Bombay—Bhavnagar-Gulf of Cutch.
Bombay—Karachi *via* Cutch Mandvi.
Bombay—Marmugao-Mangalore.
Rangoon—Coconada *via* Coromandal Ports.
Rangoon—Chittagong, Chittagong Cox's Bazar.
Calcutta—Bombay, Karachi, to Jeddah.
Konkan Lines :—Janjira, Shrivardan, Harnai, Dabhol.
Jaygad, Ratnagiri, Moosakazi, Vijiadurg, Devgad, Malwan, Vengurla.
Harbour Line :—Rewas, Dharamtar, Uran, Elephanta, Nahava.

For Particulars, Phone 30075, 6 Lines.

SCINDIA HOUSE,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

U. F.



SEA-SHELLS DON'T NEED STEEL BUT
SHELL ROUNDS  DO!
WE ARE SUPPLYING



~~WE~~ SHELL ROUNDS A WEEK FOR EAGER HANDS
TO FILL FOR DEFENCE PURPOSES.

SO-IF YOU RUN OUT OF RAZOR BLADES 
PLEASE GROW A BEARD  OR IF YOU NEED A
NEW ROOF ON YOUR HOUSE  COVER IT WITH
MATTING; SOON THE TIME WILL COME WHEN YOU
CAN SHAVE THREE TIMES A DAY  AND WE CAN
GIVE YOU ALL THE CORRUGATED STEEL SHEETS YOU
NEED  -IN FACT YOU WILL BE ABLE TO BUILD
YOUR HOUSE OF STEEL   - WHEN PEACE
HAS BEEN EARNED.

TATA STEEL

ISSUED BY THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD. HEAD SALES OFFICE: 102 A, CLIVE ST., CAL.

T.N. 2441.



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**

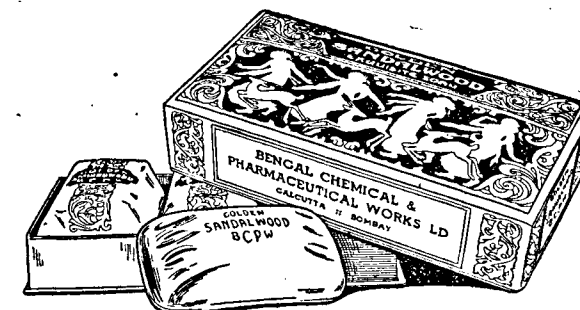


GOLDEN SANDALWOOD

—EXQUISITE TOILET SOAP—

Made by a Special Process with Special Ingredients and Oil of best White Sandalwood

Entirely New Soap
with unique shape
and odour.



BENGAL CHEMICAL—CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY

Madras Agents :—N. DASAI GOWNDER & Co., 41, Bunder Street.

U. F.

BOOKS FOR ALL

THE INDIAN YEAR BOOK AND WHO'S WHO, 1941-42

Founded by SIR STANLEY REED, K.B.E., LL.D. M.P.

Edited by FRANCIS LOW

Revised and brought completely up-to-date yearly. Over 1,400 pages—100 books in one—the only complete reference book on the Indian Empire—the indispensable aid to politicians, bankers, commercial and professional men alike. This compact and comprehensive volume gives up-to-date, accurate information on every topic relating to the Indian Empire.

Price in Half Leather, Rs. 10.

By V.P.P., Rs. 10-15.

Price in Paper, Rs. 7-8. By V.P.P., Rs. 8-7.

GUTTA PERCHA'S ADVENTURES IN MOONLAND

By C. M. SHAW

The amazing adventures of the cheerful little elephant Gutta Percha and his two pals Husain and Johnnie. Eighty pages of exciting situations and fresh scenes with two bright pictures to every page. Attractively bound in full colours with frontispiece.

Re. 1-8 a Copy. By V.P.P., Re. 1-14.

"BIG GAME ENCOUNTERS"

By S. JEPSON

Something new in Wild Life books, "Big Game Encounters" presents not only true, thrilling incidents in the lives of many famous Shikaris but also several explanatory chapters on the Wild. Received with enthusiasm at home, it is of particular interest to India.

Price Rs. 5-8. By V.P.P., Rs. 6-2.

CRICKET AND HOW TO PLAY IT

By E. H. D. SEWELL, M.C.C.

A book of sound advice by a man who has played first class cricket at Lord's, made 87 centuries and taken over 1,500 wickets. Contents include: The Drive—The Cut—The Leg Glance—Placing to Leg—Bowling—The Googlie—Wicket-keeping—Captaincy—Umpiring—Fielding—Training and Practice Hints.

Price Re. 1-8. By V.P.P., Re. 1-13.

INCOME TAX MADE EASY

Explains to the layman: The New 'Slab' System—Allowances—Leave Pay—"Residence" of Individuals and Companies—Tax on Foreign Income received in the Country—Appeals and Appellate Tribunals—Compulsory Returns and Penalties—"Written Down Value" of Assets—Allowances—Division of Profits among Partners—Dispositions for Wife and Minors.

Price Re. 1 only. By V.P.P., Re. 1-5.

BOOK-KEEPING SELF TAUGHT

A practical and simple book by one of the foremost authorities in India.

By FRAMROZ R. MERCHANT, F.S.A.A.

(Incorporated Accountant).

Easily understood, this book is invaluable not only to students but to small traders, and includes every aspect necessary to a comprehensive grasp of the subject.

Price Rs. 2-8. By V. P. P., Rs. 2-14.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913-1936

By SOLOMON JUDAH,

Advocate, Bombay.

"Mr. Judah's book on the Indian Companies Act is a very valuable edition to the works on this interesting and difficult branch of civil law"—K. M. MUNSHI, Late Minister for Home and Legal Affairs, Bombay.

Price Rs. 15. By V. P. P., Rs. 16-3.

COLOURED PICTURES FROM THE LIFE OF BUDDHA

By NANDLAL BOSE

Full colour reproductions on art paper after beautiful originals by one of India's foremost modern artists.

Sets of 6 pictures, Rs. 2. By V.P.P., Rs. 2-7.

WAR SPEECHES

of the

Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of England.

First Series.

Second Series.

Third Series.

Fourth Series.

Price As. 3 each.

Postage extra.

SPEECHES OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

November 11th 1940 to March 15th 1941.

Price As. 3.

Postage extra

BOOKS OF TOPICAL INTEREST

CONGRESS AND THE WAR

Price As. 2.

Postage extra.

BLACK RECORD—GERMANS PAST AND PRESENT

By SIR ROBERT VANSITTART

As. 8 per copy.

Postage extra.

THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS, 1940

By IAN HAY.

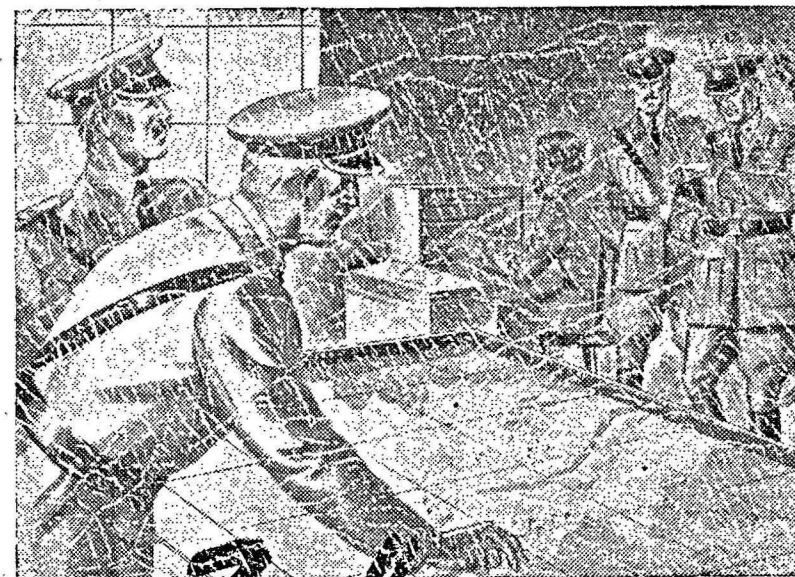
Price As. 8.

Postage extra.

WHY WE ARE FIGHTING JAPAN

Price As. 3.

Postage extra.



Zero Hour

Empire and Allied troops have once again taken the offensive in Libya, against the Germans and Italians, to remove further the threat to India.

Before undertaking this gigantic offensive, months of careful preparation and attention to the minutest details were necessary.

Maps play a vital part in the preparations and the Army requires thousands of these.

Our Mills are working ceaselessly, day and night, to produce paper on which these Maps are printed.

In meeting the gigantic demands of the Army, which is of vital national importance, we cannot always fill the needs of business houses with our usual promptitude.

At this time of national stress, it is essential that every effort is made to conserve the supplies of paper at our disposal. We urge all business houses to see that the strictest economy is observed in the use of paper. So often one page could be made to do the work of two. Everywhere that must be done. We must save paper.

ISSUED BY THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS CO., LTD.

**THE TIMES OF INDIA PRESS
BOMBAY**

TN 2257.

STORE YOUR EVERYDAY NECESSITIES?

OTTO DILBAHAR (Regd.)

Perfume of Orient.
Few drops per-
vade an Enchant-
ing Fragrance.

Re. 1-4, for $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
bottle.
V. P. Ch. extra.

KAMINIA OIL (Regd.)

It is not a mere
best hair oil but
oil with 37 ingre-
dients beneficial
to hair and scalp.

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 3 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.

