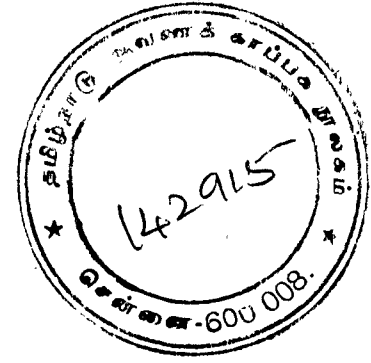




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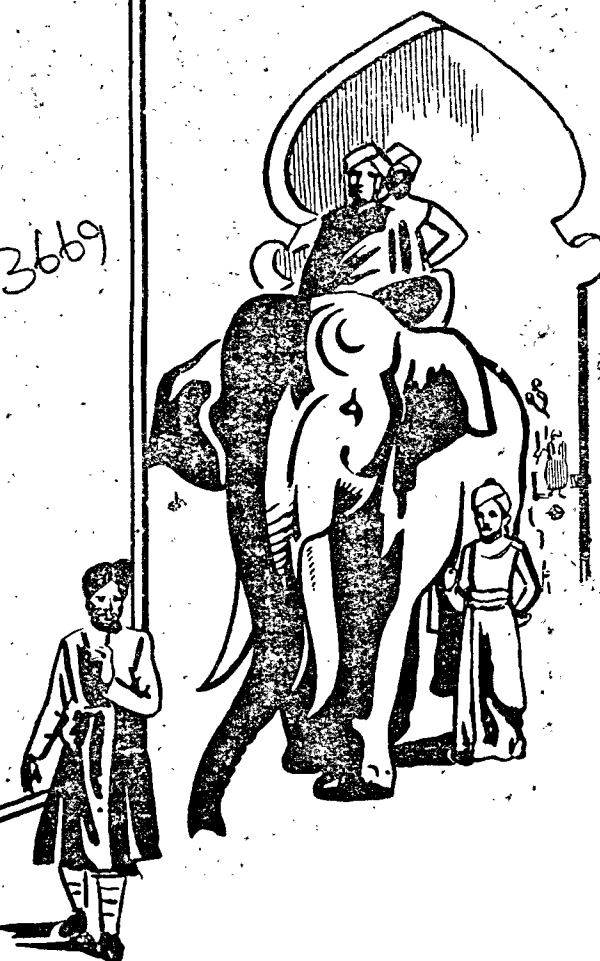
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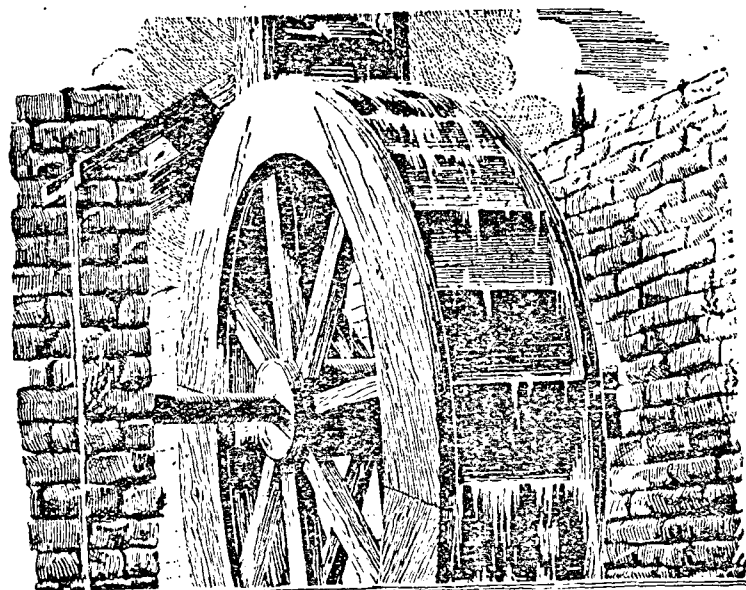
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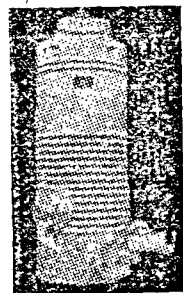
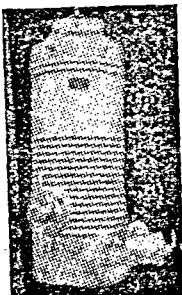


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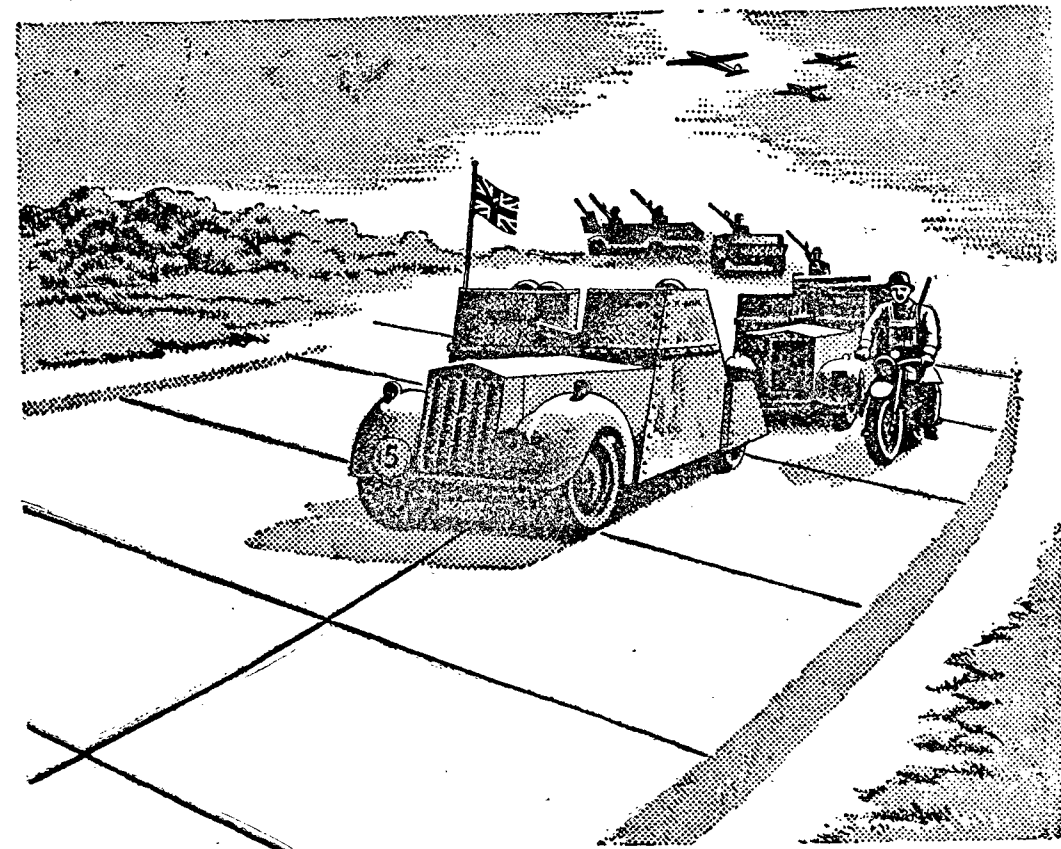
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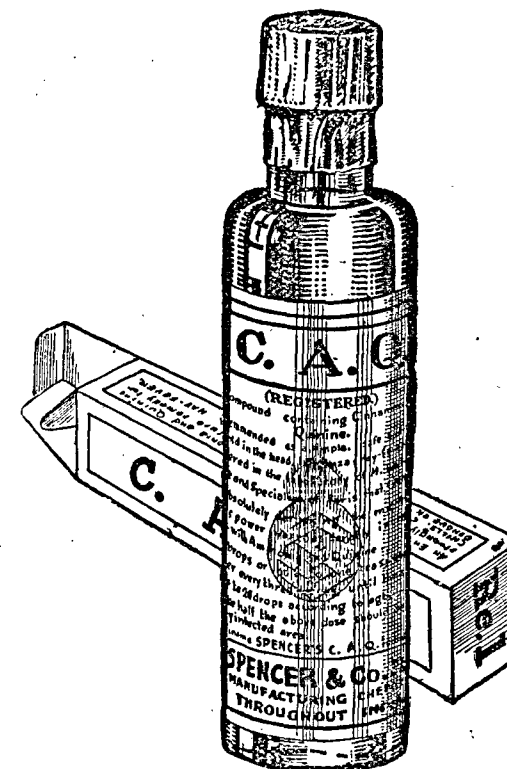
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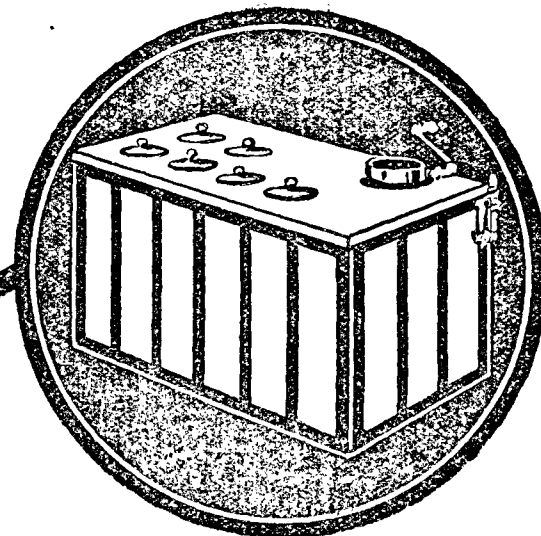
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THE THREE WORLD WARS

BY SIR JEHANGIR C. COYAJEE

It is a fascinating task to compare the main features, trends and course of the three Great World Wars. These are, it need scarcely be said, the Napoleonic War, the Great War of 1914-1918, and the present war. Some day, no doubt, an eminent master of history will give the world a great work that will be worthy of the subject. But that anticipation need not prevent even humble students of history from putting together a few notes and observations on the great topic. History requires the services of all classes of workers, provided only that they do not stand and wait.

The three wars referred to above are world wars in more than one sense. They were waged in more than one continent and they decided the political fate of countries, scattered over the various continents. The parallel trends and features shown by these giant conflicts are due not to the action of similar ideologies or personalities but to the basic geographical, racial and strategic factors. The characters and capacities of no two men can differ more than those of Hitler and Napoleon; and yet Hitler's ambitious efforts and adventures are running the same course as those of Napoleon. Both found in England the great fortress of freedom which they vainly attempted to invade. Both massed

their forces near Boulogne and threatened England. In the course of their struggle against England, both had to occupy the greater part of the Continent, and finally to invade Russia with consequences disastrous to themselves. The force of basic conditions led very different personalities to follow the same chain of military adventures and the same lines of policy. In this sense, indeed, we can speak of something like historical and political determinism.

Nor can difference of ideologies matter a great deal in the face of those basic conditions which dominate world history. What systems can differ more than French Republicanism of the eighteenth century and Fascism of our age? So far as ideals go, the systems stand poles apart and are as mutual antitheses. This was well brought out when the Fascist triumph in 1940 led the Vichy rulers to make an attempt openly and avowedly to break away from the principles of the French Revolution. Yet this opposition of principles has had little effect on programmes of conquest and annexation—on the application of the policy of *divide et impera* in territories from the Balkans to Scandinavia. In the East, too, the Japanese slogan of "co-prosperity sphere for Asia" sounds like an echo of the war-cry "Liberty, Equality, and

Fraternity". Japan professes like Republican France of the eighteenth century to liberate nations and to break their chains. In both cases the actual consequence has been to load the "liberated" lands with the heaviest and most galling of chains—new records in the long and unhappy history of political servitude.

In our brief study of common war trends clarity of exposition will be promoted by considering separately the record of each country involved in the great struggles. Obviously, the case of England deserves to be considered first. That land of freedom has been true to her role as the champion of freedom against the most powerful aggressors for over three centuries. She has defied threats of invasion by Louis XIV, Napoleon, Kaiser Wilhelm and Hitler. She has been the armoury of liberty for centuries and has supplied arms to and financed the various lands which held out against these mighty aggressors. In two important respects, however, the position of England has changed for the better. In the first place, America has been standing by the side of England in shining armour—sharing the honours, as well as the dangers and toils, of championing liberty. In the second place, England has been worthily supported by the great Dominions, who have shown themselves noble daughters of the Motherland. Canada and Australia, South Africa and New Zealand could have easily secured their immediate safety by a policy of isolation; but they scorned to do so and have preferred to be exposed to invasion. Their troops have fought for the British Commonwealth in every continent.

As regards India, the aggressive powers aimed at its conquest in each of the three world wars. It was the special object of Napoleon's ambition when he was in Egypt. In the second world war, it was also the aim of the Kaiser in his *Drang nach Ost*. In the course of the present war, Germany and Japan are carrying on a great pincer movement. What is equally interesting is that in each of the three wars, India has in its turn hit back the aggressor very hard. It was a force from India which landed in Egypt and secured the surrender of the French army of Napoleon in Egypt. The same role was played by Indian troops both in Mesopotamia, and in Egypt and Syria against the Turkish and German forces in 1918. In the course of the present war, Indian forces have shown their valour in every country from Libya in the West to Java in the East, and have added three great chapters of glory to her military annals. The role of Egypt in each of the wars has been subsidiary and supplementary to that of India. India is ever the goal and the aim, while the subjugation of Egypt has been sought only as the means to attain that object. The German general, Rommel, is attempting in our days to reach Egypt as a half-way house to India; in this he is only following in the footsteps of General Bonaparte.

Russia is like India, inasmuch as she has also played the same part in the three great wars. In each of the three great wars, she has had the honour of accounting for the flower of the army of the aggressive powers. It was in Russia that Napoleon lost his Grand Army—that instrument with which he dominated the Continent. In the course

of the second war, Russia gave plenty of occupation to the finest German armies commanded by the best German generals—Hindenburg and Ludendorff. It was the advance of the Russian troops which prevented the battle of the Marne from being decided in favour of the Germans. In the course of the present giant struggle, Russia has already accounted for over two million of the best German troops. The legend of Hitler's invincibility, like that of Napoleon, has been shattered in Russia—and by the same methods of defensive strategy with tactical offensive on the one hand, and of the scorched earth policy on the other.

The political manoeuvres of Stalin, too, remind us of those employed by Czar Alexander against Napoleon. As is well known, there was a time when that Czar was a great friend and admirer of Napoleon with whom he made a treaty of alliance at Tilsit. That event corresponds to the treaty concluded between Ribbentrop and Molotov, by which Poland was divided between Russia and Germany. When Napoleon failed in all other efforts to overcome the resistance of England, he turned to the idea of subjugating Russia thus closing the whole of Europe to British trade. Hitler, too, has had his Russian campaign under very similar circumstances and with the same disastrous results. No one in Napoleon's days expected that Russia would be able to find a general to face Napoleon in battle; yet in the battle outside Moscow, Kutusoff could claim that he had fought a great drawn battle against the French Emperor. So in our days, the Russian generals Timoshenko and Voroshilov have unexpectedly proved their superiority over the great German Generals—von Leeb,

von Bock, von Milch and von Runstedt, Hitler's Marshals have lost their great reputations in Russia as surely as those of Napoleon. Hitler himself has the same consolation as Napoleon had—that of accounting for his defeats by pointing to the unusual severity of the Russian winter. But the parallel will not stop there. For after the Russian campaign, the Czar became the deadly enemy of Napoleon and never stayed his hand until he had entered Paris and helped to send Napoleon to Elba. A similar spirit of embittered indignation has seized Stalin and the Russians who are resolved to finish this great war in Berlin. In the case of Russia, we note how national spirit can soar above the ideologies of the day. That country has manifested the same noble and brave national spirit whether under Czars, or under the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat".

A sad contrast to the Russian spirit is to be noted in the case of France. That land of the highest national traditions—not only military, but patriotic—has shown a spirit of disunion and a subservience to the German conqueror, of which no one could have believed her capable. Under men like Laval, she has reached the nadir not only of her political fortunes but of her spiritual life. Only the gallant little band that follows General De Gaulle continues to harbour the old traditions of France and to act in her old spirit. It is noteworthy also that France has acted a very different part in the three world wars. In the first world war, she assumed a brilliant offensive for two decades until she dropped from sheer exhaustion. In the course of the world-war of 1914-18, she showed her capacity for a brilliant and sustained defensive over four

exhausting years. And now, after a brief military effort, "Gaul does champ the bit and foam in fetters"—as Byron put it, over a century ago.

A synoptic study of the three World Wars is useful not only for emphasizing the basic factors of history but also, to some extent, as a guide to policy. Thus when some publicists advocate the rash and premature opening of a second Front on the Continent, they are best confuted by the lessons of the earlier world wars. Thus, it was Napoleon himself who gave the British the great chance of opening a second front in the Iberian peninsula. His unwise policy in attempting to annex Spain and Portugal gave the British their real opportunity. But earlier efforts to open up a second front were signal failures, as in the case of the Walcheren expedition. The best parallel to Napoleon's disastrous invasion of Spain, in the course of the present war, is the invasion of China by Japan. The fanatic opposition of the Spaniards to Napoleon is admirably matched by the patriotic spirit

of the Chinese, which no defeats can quench. In spite of their victories in the field, the legions of Napoleon melted away in Spain; and at St. Helena, the French Emperor ascribed his downfall in great measure to "the Spanish ulcer". Similarly, General Tojo may have to complain, in the not distant future, of "the Chinese ulcer".

The study of the older World Wars might be particularly instructive at the conclusion of the present one. The lessons of the Congress of Vienna and of the treaty of Versailles may well be taken to heart by the Allies when they are dictating terms to the Axis Powers. The pursuit of immediate individual advantage should not be permitted to deflect nations from the path that leads to permanent peace for the whole world. Fortunately the dicta of the leading British statesmen as well as those of Mr. Roosevelt show that they are fully determined to close the temple of Janus once and for all, and to inaugurate an era of even handed justice and world-wide peace.

WELFARE WORK

BY PROF. S. K. RUDRA

(University, Allahabad)

IT is not easy to define Welfare Work. It covers a very wide range of activities. The motives which inspire it are equally diverse. Yet, it may be summed up as being an attitude of mind that attempts to look upon the individual worker as a human personality on the part of his employer. The worker is treated as something more than a hand. He is no longer regarded as a

mere cog in the wheel. It also expresses, in another aspect the sense of obligation acknowledged by the employer to the community in general and to the working classes in particular. In a word, it is the humanisation of industry.

In one sense, Welfare Work has as old a history as the inception of modern industry itself. For it was no less a person than Robert Owen himself, who

laid the foundation of Welfare Work in his famous Mills at New Lanark in Scotland. Robert Owen was one of the giant personalities of the industrial revolution era in Great Britain. No student of the labour problem, and especially of welfare, can neglect to study him. He was the seventh son out of a family of eleven children of very poor cobbler parents. In those ruthless days of severe individualism and uncontrolled competition, everybody had to shift for himself early in life. So at about the age of seven, this young lad launched forth into life's struggles. He started life with his parents' blessings and nothing else. He rose to be one of the most prosperous and successful cotton textiles manufacturers of Great Britain of his day. But all through his phenomenal success, he never forgot the fact that he had risen from the lowest ranks of the industrial ladder. The penury and the bitterness of his early days, the terrible strain on his parents to keep the wolf away from the door, he never forgot. And so he launched forward his Welfare Scheme. His partners rebelled and revolted and they deserted him. But he had faith in what he did. He persisted in his good work. Even when business was dull, due to the American War, he did not discharge his men, but retained them. He thus laid down the basis of the solution of the terrible scourge of unemployment. His Welfare activities were many-sided. Lords and Nobles, social reform workers, business men and manufacturers, educationists, princes and ruling monarchs visited his place, so renowned were his works.

But Welfare Work in the strict sense is a more recent movement. It may be said to have gained recognition during the last

War. There was great need for munitions as in this war. Work had to be carried out ceaselessly, night and day. Regulation of hours and other restrictions imposed by factory legislations had to be relaxed. The momentum of output was accelerated. The strain on the workers was tremendous. Break-down was imminent. There was danger that both the quantity of output and quality of munitions and armaments produced would suffer. This, of course, could not be permitted. It was a life and death struggle for the nation. The exact precision and high potency of materials of war could not be lowered. Another factor that intervened was that the labour force itself was very heavily diluted. Much of the man-power had been drafted into the fighting forces. New men in very great numbers took the place of the old and well trained hands. As the war proceeded, the situation in all industries worsened including the munition factories. Woman labour in ever increasing numbers had to be enlisted to replace the men. Women being the weaker vessel, could not be expected to endure the strain imposed by war conditions. Also, when women enter into any industry in sufficiently large numbers, their very presence creates certain situations that demand different handling. Hence arose the modern Welfare Movement in its main trends. It would, of course, be historically incorrect as well as ungracious not to acknowledge and mention that there were several firms and houses and families that had for decades before carried on Welfare Work for their people. These families were the honoured pioneers of this modern movement. The Cadburys of England, for instance, are a classic example.

Besides, however, these historical factors, there were other causes also that led to the recognition and expansion of Welfare Work in industry.

By the second decade of the present century, the rigors of the doctrines of the classical school of economics had greatly weakened. People's belief in the rationality and efficacy of the *laissez-faires* philosophy had been seriously slackened. 'Each one for himself and the devil for the rest' principle of conduct was no longer holding its sway with its unchallenged completeness even in the field of economic endeavour. A spirit of *noblesse oblige* was invading the realm of business and industry. The money nexus was not looked upon as the only link between employers and workers. The old idea of social obligations, may be of the paternal type, arose. Employers, some of them at any rate, felt it on their consciences to do more for their men than merely to treat them as so many parts of the machine, to be employed so long as they were of use and then to be discarded upon the scrap heap mercilessly. They desired to humanise industry. This is undoubtedly one of the important causes of Welfare Work. Credit should be given where credit is due.

Another important cause was a scientific one. Probably this cause has not yet had its full impact on the courses of industrial operation. Men at the Universities and elsewhere began to study and examine the multifarious causes that produced fatigue. Industrial psychology thus arose as one branch of the great Science of Psychology. Laboratory tests and experiments in actual works in Switzerland, Germany, United States and

Great Britain proved that ruthless exploitation of labour without requisite control was unsound and uneconomical even from the strictly monetary point of view. Employers began to see light. It was established beyond doubt that apart from sentimental considerations, human treatment of labour under given conditions was productive of beneficial results. This factor is one of the securest bases of modern Welfare undertaking.

There was also another factor that had its due influence. With the growing class consciousness of the workers due to socialist, and communist teaching and enthusiasm, tensions developed between men and masters. Strikes and lock-outs interfered with the rhythm of production operations. With the development and growth of the Trade Union Movement, the isolated individual workers began to be welded into strong and effective power. Employers could no longer have it their own way unquestioned. In order to obtain harmony in their own respective works, many employers embarked upon Welfare activities. In this way they desired to buy off their workers' discontent. This basis of Welfare Work has its due weight. It is, therefore, that Trade Union people are frequently hostile to employers' Welfare activities. They have a belief that the employers are really not so interested in their welfare as they are to break up the solidarity of labour.

These then briefly are some of the principal causes that have given birth to the Welfare Movement at large.

The next question that arises is the agency through which Welfare work should be conducted. The problem is

intricate and many-sided. The main issues alone can be examined in this brief article.

First, there is the employer or the management itself. It is increasingly felt that the employers have greater obligations towards their workers than merely the wage contract that binds them to each other. As mentioned above, employers are increasingly appreciating this aspect of the question. Indeed there is no agency that can succeed so well in welfare work as the employer. The complications of dual control or the presence of outside associations is eliminated within the premises. There is much to be said for this. Within the factory, especially in our country, under present circumstances it is not desirable that outside agencies should conduct these activities. On the other hand, if Welfare work is carried on exclusively by the employers, it cannot and does not achieve equal salutary results. As we have noticed above, workers are highly suspicious of all such activities carried on by the employers. There are psychological reasons for this. Of course, this does not apply with equal degree to all the various types of Welfare activities. In regard to some of these activities, however, it is felt more obviously. For instance, canteen and dining hall arrangements and the like workers wish to feel absolutely free. They desire to seek relief from the management's control and the master's eye. Company management can, however, be modified. A great measure of autonomy can be granted to the workers in running Welfare activities. Where this is being done genuinely, results are satisfactory. Happily in India, we have instances of such co-operative

associations between the employers and the workers. This is undoubtedly the best solution of the question, particularly for inter-mural work.

The other agency may be the several associations and organisations that are working for the social and spiritual betterment of the people as a whole. In India, several such organisations exist and have rendered creditable service. The Y. M. C. A. and the Bombay Social Service Leagues and others have done pioneer work. Their services are acknowledged on all hands. A third party between labour and management is often a very beneficial intervention. It must, however, be admitted that with growing cleavage between the employers' group and the workers, the position of such bodies is becoming increasingly difficult and delicate. Yet I do not think that it is open to question that in several ways they have a large field of useful work for several decades to come. Practically in all extra mural work educational, recreational, social they can achieve much.

It is frequently felt that workers should not depend either upon the employers nor upon outside agencies for welfare activities for their own benefit. It may have a tendency to demoralise the workers. Their sturdy independence and self-respect may be lost. There is much matter in this contention. Paternalism of the employers may lead to parasitism in the workers. Many labour bodies themselves are apprehensive of this tendency. The supreme difficulty in India is the general poverty of the workers, their chronic indebtedness, and more or less migratory nature of their stay in any industrial centre. Trade Unions in Japan, in spite of their serious

handicap, are very manfully fighting to meet this particular situation. In Great Britain, the friendly benefit activities of the Trade Unions are an outstanding example in self-help, which reflects greatly to the intrinsic worth of the British Trade Union Movement. In India, some beginnings have been made in this direction, particularly in Ahmedabad. It is certain to increase in range of activities and in strength of service as workers get better organised.

The other agencies that can render valuable service are: Public bodies and Government, Municipalities, Corporations, Improvement Trust, Port Trust, State Railways and other public utilities and Government Labour Departments. In many ways this is very desirable. In such work the question of charity or paternalism or loss of self-respect cannot intervene. The worker, as far as the semi-State bodies is concerned, is not to be regarded as an employee but as a citizen. He desires recognition in this capacity. He is right. When general conditions are so low and disorganised, it is but the duty of the State to do all in its power and within its means to improve the conditions of life for the working class population. For instance, the basic problem of housing. Investigations have shown how absolutely deplorable are the housing conditions in our principal industrial centres. Parenthetically it may be mentioned that they are not much better in our rural areas. Or take the question of the supply of essentials of life. Pure water, milk, or other food articles, sanitary conveniences and the like. It is the duty of the State to see that the under-paid and disorganised and illiterate workers are not left merely to the tender mercies of the laws of

demand and supply of the market place. Then there is the whole gamut of services of medical relief, maternity benefit and social insurance schemes of various types that cannot, under Indian conditions, be handled except through the initiative assistance of the State. Of course, it will be rash to suggest that all these activities could be undertaken by the Government straightaway. This is clearly impossible, especially under present war conditions. But that the State has these civic duties to discharge, none can seriously gainsay.

One great argument against the State taking up such work is the fear of political complications and party pressure. Much damage can be inflicted. However, with due safeguards and caution, the Government and public bodies can become very potent and powerful forces of Welfare Work.

REFUGE

BY

OWEN SNELL

There is no refuge from this tangled mesh
Of folly and uncertain sympathy,
No refuge from this shipwreck of the soul,
This earth unfeeling in its destiny.

Enveloped in a gross metallic creed,
Their vision's dimmed of any higher meed,
Than units in a democratic fold,
Suppliants at the feet of traitor gold.

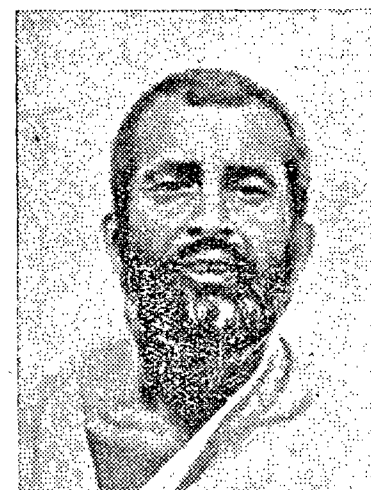
THE MESSAGE OF SRI RAMAKRISHNA

BY

MR. K. BALASUBRAMANIA AIYER

—:O:—

RIGHTLY has Swami Nirvedananda in his extraordinarily well-written book* visualised the personality of Bhagavan Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa as the father of the Spiritual Renaissance of India. He truly observes that 'Ramakrishna appeared in the world at a psychological moment in the history of mankind'. Ramakrishna was a mystic or in the language of Vedanta a Jeevanmuktha. Born and bred in the old world traditions of Hinduism, he stood the test of Rationalism of the modern scientific and free thinking mind. More than that even he successfully dispelled the doubts and fears of the sceptic and the atheist and instilled in the minds of all his hearers the truth of the fundamental values of the Hindu religion as verified by his intuitional, spiritual experiences. To all appearances an illiterate priest believing in image



SRI RAMAKRISHNA

worship, he proved in his life the truth of the oft-repeated saying of our scripture, 'not by intellect or by wide learning or by verbal instruction but only by the wisdom of spiritual intuition can the Self be attained'. He belonged to the illustrious

* SRI RAMAKRISHNA AND SPIRITUAL RENAISSANCE by Swami Nirvedananda. The Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta.

galaxy of the Saints and Seers of India who, appearing at critical periods in her religious history, kept bright the shining light of her true spirituality amidst the dark shades of superstition and sectarianism, and dogma and dialectics which threatened to extinguish it. The message of Sri Ramakrishna is needed more than ever at the present juncture in the world's history when the civilisation of the western world is about to collapse entirely under the weight of its materialism and heartless competition, and the European nations wading through the blood of brothers are trying to readjust their domestic or foreign affairs. As Swami Nirvedananda says: 'Ramakrishna's benedictions shall vibrate over a distressed world and give it the much needed peace and harmony.' Many books have been written on Ramakrishna and his message including the famous one by Romain Rolland. All of them are of value to the seeker after truth and one can have no doubt that Swami Nirvedananda's book will hold a prominent place in the list of such works.

MEANS AND ENDS

BY PROF. R. N. SANYAL, M.A.

“IT is said in the Upanishads that 'wealth is dear to us, not because we desire the fact of the wealth itself, but because we desire ourselves'. This means that we feel ourselves in our wealth and therefore we love it.” Never before in human history has the contradiction between wealth and welfare been so apparent as in the present age. While science and technological progress has made it possible to create in unlimited measure the material means of our happiness, it has also released forces of discord and disruption, which has almost created a chaotic condition throughout the world. The greatest epoch-making discoveries in this world, which have later on changed the whole aspect of this earth, have been inspired by non-material aims and ideals; we may even go further and say that most of these have been made possible by the sufferings and sacrifices of generations of scientists and researchers of all grades. It would be a complete travesty of truth to say that it was the desire for material wants that led on to these discoveries.

It is this class of persons who should serve as an ideal for all the rest of society. They should rightly be the leaders of society. But unfortunately the present-day arrangements of society have placed a different class of men at the helm of affairs. It is a class which has made the pursuit and amassment of wealth the main objects of their existence. They are men of giant intellect who have organised the production of wealth on a gigantic scale. But the difference between these men and the men of science lies in the motive which

inspires them. The one is the salt of the earth—they are radiating a real happiness all round them. But what about the others? We cannot ignore the immense services of the latter class. But for these pioneers, the world would not have been so rich as it is now. But real welfare of society depends not merely on the wealth that there is in the world but on three things: (1) How is the wealth distributed? (2) How are the owners of wealth using that wealth? (3) How is that wealth produced?

It is notorious that even in the richest countries of England and America, a handful of persons command a greater amount of wealth than the rest of the entire population.

There is, perhaps, no age in human history when hunger, want and pain were altogether absent from the world. But there is also no age in human history when the contrasts between the wealth of the few and the poverty of the many were so great as now; nor is there any other period when there was such a wealth of human energy and intelligence being wasted for want of a suitable opportunity for employment. Indeed, we have reached the peculiar stage when with all the wonderful paraphernalia of the means of wealth-production ready to hand, those who control it are hesitating whether to continue the production of wealth or not. When the means of higher scientific, technical and literary education are present before us, as they never were in the past, sceptic parents are hesitating whether it would be worth while to give this education to their wards at all. We are thus living in a world of chronic poverty

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in the midst of plenty, and we stand perplexed and amazed at our seeming helplessness to control the vast machinery of production which science has brought within our reach.

The fact of the matter is that technical and scientific advance have outrun man's ability to control it and harness it to socially useful purposes.

There was a time when physical strength made it possible for a man to enslave his fellows and use them for his own selfish comfort and happiness. But the awakening of social conscience and the development of a suitable social organization suppressed this anti-social instinct and protected the weak by the combined strength of all. Their justice and not physical might became the ruling factor of society.

To-day the same problem has re-appeared in the modern world in another form. It is not physical might but intellectual power which is to-day enslaving his fellow-men and exploiting him for his own selfish advantage in a way which is worse than slavery. The means of becoming rich, which scientific and technical progress have brought within the means of a clever and intelligent person, have exceeded the dreams of the avarice of kings and emperors of olden times. These steel kings, and oil kings, and great and small kings of all descriptions have created a standard of high living which it is the desire of all other classes to imitate. There would have been no harm in all this if the modern industrial system were so efficient as to produce not only sufficient wealth to satisfy the ordinary wants of all, but also a surplus for the favoured few. Ingenious and specious arguments have been advanced in justification of this high "standard of living".

But a closer analysis will show that this fetish is responsible for a great deal of vice, misery and suffering. In the mad race of increasing standards of living, the true object of human happiness recedes ever in the background and the means become an end in itself.

The results of these two evils of the modern age, namely, an exaggerated and artificial standard of high living and the growing pauperisation and insecurity of employment for the masses are undermining the whole fabric of society and civilisation.

Let us take family life for instance. There is a tendency for postponing marriage more and more until enough money has been saved to assure a "proper" standard of living for the married couple. What is 'proper' however is left to be determined more by imitation than by any calculation of what is necessary for life or happiness. But the physical needs of man do not wait; and the consequence is either various kinds of nervous ailments or worse still vice in its myriads of forms.

Take again the question of the advancement of knowledge. The only standard by which the worth of education is judged, is the capacity of earning which it imparts. But any one who thinks can judge, there is no necessary connection between good education and earning.

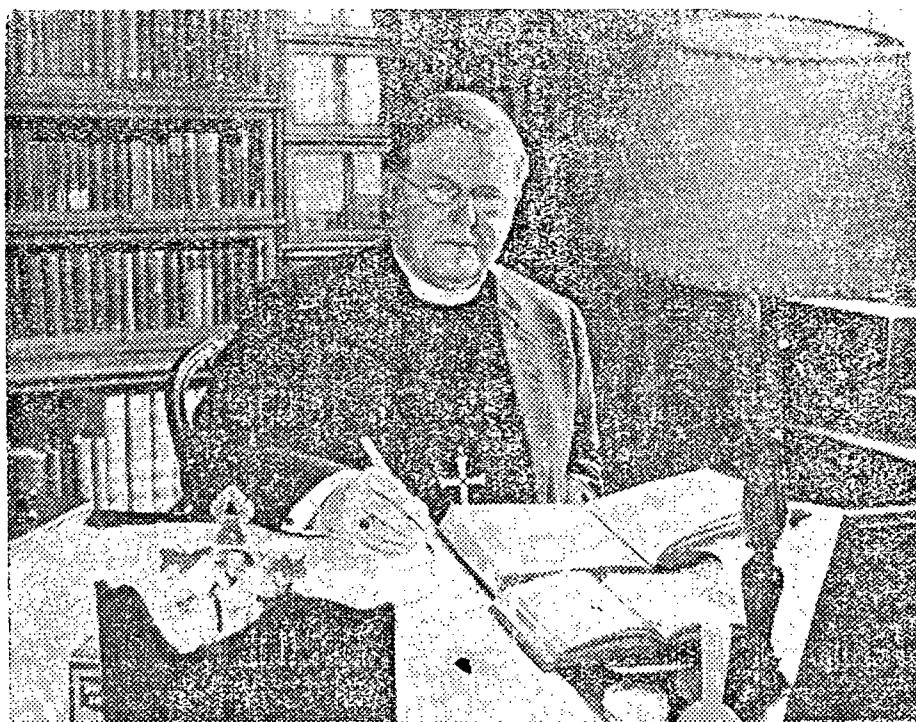
A general feeling of scepticism seems to prevail that higher education is of no worth, and all that matters is a "job". An educated man who is not earning, is looked down with contempt.

We seem to have lost all sense of perspective and proportion. Life is subordinated to money and its joys pass by us without giving us pleasure. The

root of the whole problem lies in the anarchy which prevails in our social relations. We have not been able to keep the primitive tiger instincts, which ever seeks to prey upon the weak, in check. We have yet to discover that a new social order can be created only when greed and private profit will no longer be considered the main incentive to production of wealth.

In power over nature, *i.e.*, in mastery of the means of life, we have enormously outstripped our predecessors. In knowledge of how to live as individuals, of how to live together in communities, we are no further forward than the primitive savage.

Man's control over himself has diminished *paripassu* with the increase of his control over matter. H. G. Wells has diagnosed in the inability of our civilisation to find adequate outlets for the energy, adequate scope for the talents, and adequate aspirations of its young men and women, at once its greatest defect and its greatest danger. Gerald Heard in his extremely interesting book, "Pain, Sex and Time", accepts the diagnosis of the disease of our times that is suggested above. He agrees that ours is a civilisation which, having mastered means, has forgotten ends. It follows that the basic problem of our civilisation is to obtain a new set of ends.



DR. WILLIAM TEMPLE—THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

A characteristic study of Dr. William Temple, who has been appointed to the Primacy of Canterbury in place of Dr. Cosmo Lang. Dr. Temple, who is 60 years of age, has been Archbishop of York since 1928 and is a son of a former Archbishop of Canterbury.

HUMOURS OF THE CLASS-ROOM

By "OMEGA"

—:o:—

THAT class-room must indeed be a dull place which is not enlivened by frequent peals of laughter. For one with a sense of humour there is no dearth of material. The innocent answers of ignorant boys or the ingenious and waggish replies of students with a propensity for mischief and the remarks made by teachers in a state of absent-mindedness provide ample scope for a merry laugh. And, I believe, it is a good thing for all concerned. We want more fun in the drab atmosphere of the class-room, which is generally surcharged with high seriousness and sepulchral gravity. I do not belong to the category of those who consider the egregious blunders committed by boys as tragedies 'too deep for tears'. For me they are just so many comic episodes fit to be enjoyed and laughed at. I invite my readers to share with me some of these jokes.

While teaching sonnets I remember to have told my boys that Petrarch was the father of sonnet-writing. Imagine my consternation when I read in one of the answers to the question: 'What is a sonnet—"A sonnet is the son of Petrarch and was born in Italy." Why was sonnet described a son and not a daughter is more than I can say unless the reason is that the boy took his clue from the first three letters.

Here is a whole list of howlers collected from many sources:

Book-keeping is the art of not returning books borrowed.

The liver is an infernal organ.

Algebra is the wife of Euclid.

An epistle is the wife of an apostle.

Socrates died from an overdose of wedlock.

A constitutional monarchy is one in which the king never falls ill.

A pacifist is one who has crossed the Pacific Ocean.

Catarrh is a musical instrument especially in Spain.

Nasturtium is also a musical instrument bearing close resemblance to harmonium.

The office of the gastric juice is in the stomach.

A pessimist is a man who is never happy unless he is miserable. Even then he is not happy.

A triangle is three straight lines bent at an angle so that the two ends meet.

To the left of the Speaker sit the Opposition, to the right are the cabinet-makers.

Reichstag is the name of a stag found in Germany.

A Black-out is a kind of out in Cricket.

In answer to a question asking the paraphrase of a simple sentence: "If love of money is removed, barbarism will take the place of human civilization;" more than one student wrote: "If love of money is gone, human beings will become barbers." A boy who was asked to write what he knew of Shakespeare gave the following illuminating answer: "Shakespeare lived at Windsor with his merry wives. He wrote tragedies, comedies and errors."

The most unpopular are questions on formal grammar, which are hurled by the teacher on weak students unsparingly. But some of the answers are refreshingly original. A boy was asked to parse the sentence: 'Mary milks the Cow.' When

he reached the last word, he said: "Cow is a pronoun, feminine gender, singular number, third person and stands for Mary." "Stands for Mary," said the teacher, "how do you make that out." "Because," replied the youth, "if the cow didn't stand for Mary, how could she milk it." With this I am tempted to give the original researches of a small boy who was asked to parse the sentence: "Tom married Jane. Tom was all right—a noun, being the name of something. 'Married' was a conjunction because it joined Tom and Jane. 'Jane' was a verb because she governed the noun Tom. You can't say this boy was wanting in imagination even if he didn't know parsing. But there is nothing to beat the next example—a capital joke at the expense of his teacher. The word 'teacher' occurring in a sentence, its parsing was asked. The boy answered: "Teacher, Sir, is an immaterial noun, hopeless case, in apposition with the Headmaster, subject to the whims of the Inspector and governed by the proposition D.P.I." Did not this genius deserve an A plus?

A Glasgow teacher was once examining a class in Scripture. "Now, boys," he said, "I was coming to school this morning when I saw a man beating a donkey with his stick and stopped him. What virtue did my action show?" "Brotherly love, Sir," a bright pupil replied. Add to this another in which the schoolmaster was taken completely aback. It was a revision lesson. By the help of neat illustrations, the teacher was refreshing the memory of his boys on English proverbs. Said he: "Now, boys, supposing I lie down on this table. One boy comes and tries to lift me up but he cannot. Another comes and fails. Yet another tries without

success. Then three or four boys come simultaneously and are able to lift me up. What proverb does it illustrate? Obviously he had in his mind "Unity is strength." Yes, tell me boys, what proverb does it illustrate?" A hand shot up. "That's it. Tom is the hope of his class. Speak out, Tom." "Let sleeping dogs lie," came the reply from a face beaming with satisfaction.

And this reminds me of another. The teacher was talking on kindness to animals and telling his pupils to be kind to them always. "I once saw a little boy cut the tail off a cat. Can anybody tell me a passage in the Scripture where such a thing is forbidden?" A promising chap gave the reply: "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." The science lesson was in progress. "What is the greatest change that takes place when the water becomes ice?" "The price, Sir," replied a bright scholar and confounded his teacher. In a secondary school, a teacher was telling a junior class about the conquests of Alexander the Great. "When Alexander conquered India," he said, "what do you think he did? Do you think he gave a great feast to celebrate his triumph? No, he sat down and wept." The pupils seemed disappointed at the childish display on the part of the hero, so the teacher hastened to explain. "Now why do you think Alexander wept," he asked. Up shot a hand. "Please, Sir, said the boy, "perhaps he didn't know the way back."

The teacher of History who was fond of setting questions in a puzzling manner once got the surprise of his life. He had asked: "If Alfred were living now, what would he say of the present condition of

England?" The answer was: "If Alfred were living now, he would be too old to utter a word." We are told this teacher was after this very cautious about the language of his questions.

But let me now take you to the poetry class. The boys were given the task of writing four lines of dramatic poetry. One boy wrote:

A boy was walking down the track,
The train was coming fast,
The boy stepped off the railway track
To let the train go past.

The teacher said: "It lacks the dramatic." So the boy submitted the following:

A boy was walking down the track,
The train was coming fast,
The train jumped off the railway track
To let the boy go past.

Needless to say the teacher raised no objections. He had met more than his match. In another class the teacher was discoursing on the human nervous system. The point of his talk was that human limbs which seem to work automatically don't really do so. They receive invariably a message from the brain which controls and guides the whole system. The hand will not move, the leg will not stretch, the face will not smile, if there is no communication from the brain. One of the boys yawned. The teacher thought he had been dozing. Angrily he asked him to stretch his hand to receive a stroke of his much-dreaded rod. The boy didn't obey. Further infuriated, the teacher said: "Well, John, why don't you stretch your hand?" "Please, Sir," I am expecting a message from the brain?" Who can say he was not attentive.

The university professor was giving an informal lecture on "Physiology" to a class of mixed students. "Er—it has recently been found," he droned on, "that the human body contains considerable

quantities of sulphur. "Sulphur," exclaimed one of the young ladies of the class. "How much sulphur is there in a girl's body?" "That varies with different cases," explained the Professor. "Some girls have more than others." The fair students smiled. "Oh, professor," one of them demanded, "is that why some of us make better matches than others?"

I have more than a sneaking sympathy with little Selina who gave an immortal reply to the remonstrance of her teacher. "Really, Selina, your handwriting is terrible. You must learn to write better." "Well, if I did, you would be finding fault with my spelling," came the reply.

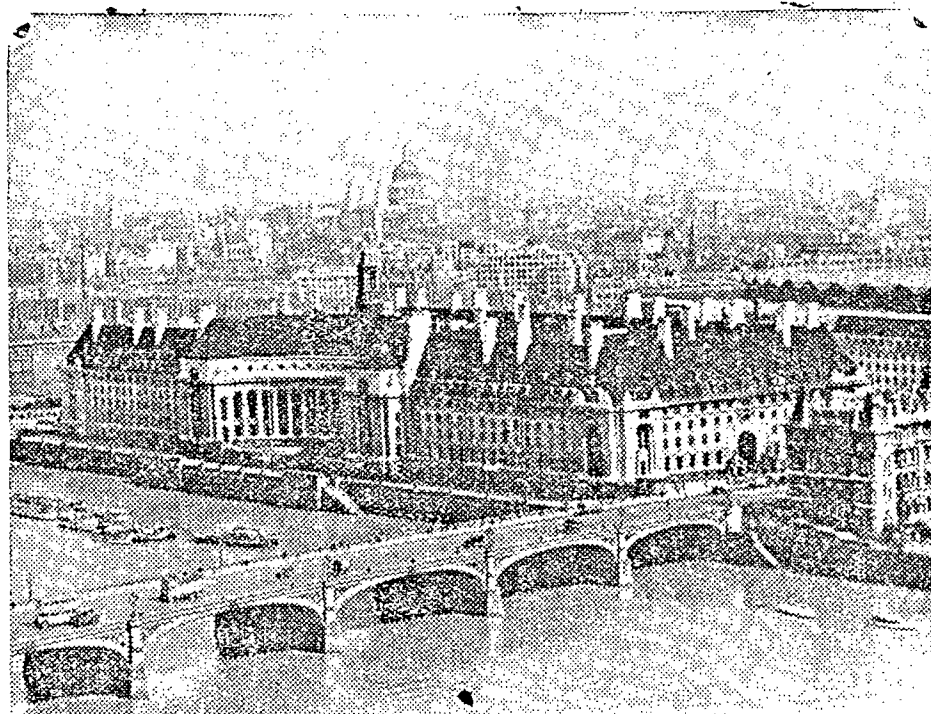
And what do you think of the mental capacity of Charles, who threw the whole class in a roar of laughter by giving a neat illustration of a desert. With great ability the teacher explained the meaning of the word by saying that desert was the name of a place where no rain fell and no vegetation grew. And at the end of his long-winded talk, he confidently put the usual question to the class: "Do you understand what I mean?" Little Charles rose with the air of a man who had made a discovery and said: "Yes, Sir, it is the bald head of my father."

But say what you will, for pure innocence you must give the palm to the schoolboy who in reply to a question of the Inspector—"Who signed the Magna Charta?" stammered out nervously, "Sir, it was not me." The same Inspector asked in another class: "What is a pilgrim?" "A man," said a boy. "I am a man. Am I a pilgrim?" Oh, no, Sir, a pilgrim is a good man, Sir." Really this boy was no respecter of persons. He put his teacher in a tight corner. A certain professor whose name was Mr. Bird, found

one day written on the blackboard in the class the famous line: "Bird thou never wert." To an angry question addressed to the class as to who had written it, a little boy at once replied: "Pray, Sir, it was Shelley."

Another teacher raised a boisterous laugh against himself when he prefaced his remarks on the rhinoceros with this pompous introduction. "I must ask you to give me your undivided attention. It is absolutely impossible that you can form a true idea of this hideous animal unless you keep your eyes fixed on *me*." When the whole class was convulsed with laughter, the teacher looked unduly serious and aghast.

While boys generally triumph in this battle of wit, some teachers have a knack for turning tables on their wily opponents. A professor had been lecturing, and as he left the room, he found that one of the students had dropped into his hat a picture of a donkey with long ears. He said nothing, but the next day when he stood before the class, he prefaced his lecture with the remark: "Gentlemen, I have to thank one of you for placing his card in my hat yesterday. He was too modest to leave his name, but the portrait is excellent." Complete silence prevailed. The boys had caught a Tartar.



THE SEAT OF LONDON'S GOVERNMENT

On the banks of the River Thames, opposite the House of Parliament, stands County Hall, Administrative centre of London's eight millions. From this great range of offices and council chambers, galleries and committee rooms, the health, housing and education of London are controlled. From here too the provision of its civilian defence forces is surveyed. Its air raid rescue service, fire-fighters and ambulance drivers receive their instructions and its citizens are provided for when the enemy's bombs have wrecked their homes.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF IN INDIA

BY DR. P. KALLU KARAN

THE working of the protective tariff in India was the theme of the lectures delivered by Prof. L. C. Jain* at Delhi in 1939. After a careful survey of the working of the protective tariff in India during the last 15 years, he concludes on page 114 "that the people of the country on the whole are richer, happier and more efficient". It is a very useful brief account of the operation of the protective tariff, packed with relevant information. He emphasizes the great potential increase in output of the large scale industries. One would have liked to see an equally thorough appraisal of the possibilities and probabilities of full-fledged protection of the unrestricted or non-discriminatory variety. Similarly, we would have liked to know how the fiscal system can cope with the task of diverting purchasing power from the private producer to the public purse. But confining himself to a narrow field, the author has made the commendable discovery that long-windedness is not the hall-mark of learning.

Professor Jain gives the reader in 10 pages all that one needs to know of the conditions under which this country began to adopt a policy of discriminating protection. He proceeds to examine the effects of protective tariff on the basic industry of India, *viz.*, agriculture. Incidentally he refers to the defects of a lack of planned economy in India and how such defects could be removed by industrialisation.

Dealing with direct effects of tariffs on agriculture, he observes that the various agricultural commodities have improved

both in quantity and quality, and the several protected industries have afforded them a ready and large market at home. This is particularly the case with sugar-cane and cotton. In the case of sugar, the main ground for the protection to the industry was based on the need for strengthening Indian agriculture. It was feared that as a result of protection the agriculturist would suffer to the benefit of the industrialist and that the money of the villages would be spent in towns. "But as a matter of fact," says Prof. Jain, "in the case of sugar industry there has been a considerable rise in the price of sugar." In so far as a large part of sugar is consumed by townsmen, the townfolk are paying for the benefit of their fellow-villagers (page 18).

Likewise, in the case of cotton, with the progress of cotton industry, cultivation of raw cotton has improved both in quantity and quality. Occasionally one discerns slight inaccuracies of calculation. On page 49, he writes that "expenses of cotton manufacture in India are higher by at least 7 per cent. on account of *this item* of extra cost of machinery alone and this should be deducted from the 20 per cent. duty on British goods in order to arrive at the effective protection which is at present enjoyed by the Indian cotton industry". The particular item he has in mind is the difference in the cost of machinery in England and in India which he puts down as Rs. 100 and Rs. 160 respectively. From these valuations it is difficult to arrive at the 7 per cent. difference in working cost.

Regarding the familiar criticism against protection that it may throw additional

*THE WORKING OF THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF IN INDIA. (Sir Kikabhai Premchand Readership Lectures) by L. C. Jain. Delhi University Publication, 1941.

burdens on the consumer by way of higher prices, Prof. Jain refers to the existence of a higher revenue tariff in India even before the inauguration of the policy of protection and, therefore, contends that protective policy which only alters the nature of the duties means no change in prices. Besides he shows on page 79 by a reference to price indices that instead of rise in prices there was a decline in prices in several instances.

Dealing with the effects of protective tariff on large scale industries like iron and steel, cotton and sugar, he conclusively proves by means of figures relating to the imports of such commodities, that protective tariff has led to rapid growth and establishment of such industries in India. In the case of iron and steel industry, its past stability and inherent soundness are particularly noteworthy. It can easily thrive without protection. Similarly in the case of cotton, he argues that even a reduction of the duties of 5 or 7½ per cent. is not going to adversely affect its progress.

With regard to recent tendencies in the protective tariff the author, to my mind, feels unnecessarily apprehensive about new companies clamouring for direct

financial assistance from local governments. On page 58, he observes: "In a capitalist state it is best to let the principles of capitalism work out to their logical conclusion. Finally, there is the doubtful propriety of using the taxpayers' money to compete against taxpayers' business." Reading these lines, one's ears are full of the whisperings of past ages.

The financial implications of the new fiscal policy, especially in the manner in which it affects the finances of the Government of India, have been dealt with in Lecture IX "Protection and the State". The problem is tackled in a very terse, effective and direct manner; the main conclusions being supported everywhere by reliable statistics.

Prof. Jain's book, despite its narrow range and the absence of an index, has the great merit of asking the significant questions and providing the data with which to answer them. It affords a real addition to the facts gathered by professors Kale, Adarkar and others as well as a great assistance in interpreting them. The only doubt that is left in one's mind after a close perusal of the Premchand Lectures is whether the learned lecturer has tried to prove too much.

A GARLAND OF SONGS

WOMAN POETS OF INDIA

BY PADMINI SATTHIANADHAN

WHEN most of the western world had not yet come into existence, Indian poets, thrilling to the glory of the dawn, revelling in the silver light of the moon, worshipping the power of the sun, and wondering at the mysteries of creation, poured forth their songs in

poetic abundance. Among them, Vedic women, who even in so remote an age were considered equal partners of men both socially and spiritually, philosophised on the mystic phenomena of life and death and the after life, and sang their songs of praise to the gods they

worshipped. Some of the hymns of the Rig Veda, those "impassioned utterances of primitive but poetic souls, which seek some refuge from the obstinate questionings of sense and outward things", as Radhakrishnan calls them, were actually written by women. The 179th hymn of the first book is by Lopamudra and the 126th of the same book by Romesha. Aditi, we are told, instructed Lord Indra in the knowledge of Brahman, and the other well known women were Visvavara, Shashvati, Gargi, Maitreyi, Apala and Gosha. All these early poetesses were called Brahnavadinis, or revealers of Brahman, the universal spirit. Gosha is said to be the first woman scholar. A story goes that she suffered from the dread disease of leprosy, and therefore, though the daughter of King Rishi Kakshivan, was forced to remain an old maid. The twin gods, the Asvins, however, were said to have cured her, and Mrs. Macnicol, in her admirable little book, *Poems by Indian Women*, publishes a translation of Gosha's prayer to the Asvins which begins as follows:

Your car, the swiftly rolling, circumambient,
To be saluted day and night by worshippers.
Asvins, that car of yours we here invoke,
Just as the name of father, easy to entreat.
Arouse the lovely hymns and make our thoughts
[to swell,
Stir up abundant riches—that is our desire;
Make glorious our heritage, ye Asvin pair;
Yea, make us for our princes like the Soma dear.

Among philosophers, Maitreyi was said to have discussed profound problems with the great sage Yagnavalka. These women wrote in Vedic Sanskrit; but there is also a woman, Gangadevi who used classical Sanskrit as her medium, and having been blessed with a sense of humour, perorised on the unreliability of her own sex thus: "Shady places where all evil blossoms; snares that trap as

a deer is trapped: mind blended with passion; weapons wielded with the deceiving emissaries of Desire, how can the wise have confidence in women?"

Knowledge in days of yore was the birthright of women, and since the earliest dawn of Indian society, they have proved themselves masters of high learning and culture. Truly did they live up to the standard set by Manu when he said that "women destitute of the knowledge of Vedic texts is falsehood itself". Every woman strove to avoid this accusation by being well-versed in the Vedas.

After the Vedic age, the next great impetus towards literature evidenced by women are the "Psalms of the Sisters", now available as such in a book by Mrs. Rhys Davids, who says that the verses are "attributed, in the tradition of the Pali Canon, to certain eminent Sisters (Theri-Bhik-Khums) of the Bhuddist Order". The Editor goes on to say: "In this dream-pageant of Sisters of the antique world conjured up for us by the chronicler, the reiterated testimony to high quest, to devoted heart, and to indomitable resolve," are evident. These women had devoted their lives to the attainment of Nirvana and eternal freedom. "So sit I here," writes one of them, "upon the rock. And o'er my spirit sweeps the breath of liberty." The Sister who, upon the loss of her child sought for and obtained profound understanding of creation and destruction, can best be described in her own words. She turned "light-headed, crazed with grief", and "mourning her child wandered up and down" until she found the "Great Tamer of untamed hearts, yes Him, the very Buddha, Banisher of Fear", and all her sorrows were "hewn down, cast out, up-rooted,

brought to utter end, in that I now can grasp and understand the base on which my miseries were built".

Despite serious, meditative subjects, humour and simplicity run through the chants as when a poetess praises God for setting her free "from my crook-backed lord". Mrs. Rhys Davids writes of the Sisters: "To gain this free mobility, pace the deeper liberty, they, like their later Christian sisters, had laid down all social position, all domestic success; they had lost their world. But in exchange they had won the status of an individual in place of being adjuncts, however much admired, fostered and sheltered they might, as such, have been."

A Nun sings: "O Patachala, to one passing to another world, no child or other kin is able to be a shelter or a hiding-place or a refuge. Therefore, let whoso is wise purify his own conduct and accomplish the path leading even to Nibhana."

Poetesses flourished in plenty in the middle ages. The various Indian languages each had its songstress. Mira Bai wrote both in Hindi and in Gujarati. It was she who popularised the great love songs of Krishna-Radha, for she was a devotee of the former, and lived for her Lord alone. Mira Bai was a princess of Rajputana, and the wife of Bhojraj of Merwar, who, however, died before he ascended the *Gadi*, which was finally wrested away from Mira's family. The forlorn princess, who had already displeased her people by worshipping Krishna, was persecuted greatly when the usurper ascended the throne, until she finally had to flee to Chitor, where she followed Raidas, one of Ramananda's disciples. Mrs. Macnicol says: "Of the six Hindi

poetesses, Mira Bai is by far the best known. She is famed for compositions both in Hindi and Gujarati, and her songs are still widely sung by the women of Gujarat." Her simple devotion and fervent longing to be a servant of Krishna are everywhere evident in her songs. "I paid in full, weighed to the utmost small grain, my love, my life, my self, my soul, my all."

There are many Mahrati poetesses of the Bhakti school belonging to the middle ages. Mukta Bai, a Brahmin girl who died quite young, wrote some brilliant verses. Janna Bai, who was the servant of a poet, followed her master's example and became herself a well known songstress. Chokka Mela's wife was another writer of the same period. The surrender of the self to higher spiritual life was the aim of all these poetesses. Mukta Bai sang:

Where never darkness comes my home I made;
There my delightful lodging ever found.
The perfect shelter cannot fail our need;
Going and coming trouble us no more.
Beyond all vision and above all spheres,
He, our delight, our inmost soul indwells.
He, Mukta says, is our heart's only home.

Two Tamil mediæval poetesses have earned eternal fame for themselves. Avvai or Avvaiar as she is known, was the child of wandering pilgrims, who left her destitute in a town called Trichinopoly in South India. She was looked after by the people of the neighbourhood where she had been abandoned, and finally became a poetic wanderer herself. She was known as the "Singer who sings for a cup of porridge". Andal, the other immortal Tamil writer lived about 1000 A.D. She became a bride of Krishna in the temple of Srivilliputhur, and wrote two famous books *Tirupavi* and *Tirumoli*.

"O Cuckoo who singest merrily, playing with thy beak in the Shenbaka flowers, laden with honey," she sang,

"The god, who holds a white conch in his left hand, has not shown his form to me, but has entered into my heart and has made me suffer sorely.

Wilt thou sing, but not too loudly, so that he may come to me?"

There are a few Telugu poetesses worthy of mention. Kuppamamba belonged to the thirteenth century, and coming to more modern times, "Kummari" Molla of the sixteenth century is the famous translator of the *Ramayana*, which is even today so widely read. Two other great Telugu poetesses are Muddu Palani and Venkamamba. Nor are Canarese, Malayali and the various other Vernaculars lacking in poetic talent among women. Bengali has many singers. Madhabi was the disciple of Chaitanya. In more recent times we have Nirupama Devi, the author of *Dhup*, and Mrs. Kamani Roy who published a volume of poems entitled *Alo o Chaya*, a few lines of which reveal her simple philosophy: "We are indeed children of light. What an endless mart goes on in the light. In the light is our sleeping and waking, the play of our life and death. Beneath one great canopy, in the ray of one great sun, slowly, very slowly, burn the unnumbered lamps of life. In this boundless ocean of life, if a tiny lamp goes out, let it go; who can say that it will not burn again?" Persian songs have two great women exponents, Sultan Raziyya Begum, the daughter of one of the Slave Kings of Delhi, who herself later became empress, and Nur Jehan, Emperor Jehangir's wife. Aurangzib's two daughters are also poetesses.

One of them wrote a well-famed verse:
When from my cheek I lift my veil,
The roses turn with envy pale,
And from their pierced hearts rich with pain,
Send forth their fragrance like a wail.

Urdu has, of course, innumerable writers of verse, and finally we come to our very modern poetesses, who using a foreign language as their medium, have surpassed many a poet of the English language itself. Who has not heard of Turu Dutt and read of the sad story of her young and fruitful life? Her many books, especially, "A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields", and "Ballads and Legends of Hindustan" have earned for herself an undying name. As a critic has said: "This child of the Ganges has by sheer force of native genius earned for herself the right to be enrolled in the great fellowship of English poets." Another Indian poetess who expressed herself in English was Ellen Goreh, whose hymns are quite well known, and finally there is Mrs. Sarojini Naidu whose immortal lyrics are read and recited through the length and breadth of India.

Through the ages, therefore, women have kept alight the torch of poetry, by which they have shown the path to mortals floundering in the darkness to some other realm of pure delight and beauty. Speaking of women poets, a writer has said in the *Triveni*: "In India especially, it seems as though by some transcendent miracle of divine ordination, the banner of song has been handed down through the centuries, beginning with the noble dames of the Vedic era, then the silent sisters of the Buddhistic age, then the ardent votaries of the Bhakti school, then again the Muslim and Mughal Begums, and finally the women of our own times." Modern India has many poetesses hidden away in the secret recesses of her homes, who, like the women of the past, will one day exhibit their talent when time so wills, thus creating for themselves an eternal reputation, and for their country world renown.

JAPAN'S NEW ORDER FOR ASIA

ITS REAL IMPLICATIONS

BY PROF. J. S. PONNIAH, M.A.

(*American College, Madura*)

THE economic implications of the New Order for Asia proclaimed by Japan are so profound and are of such far-reaching significances that the subject is well worth a careful analysis and critical exposition.

AN ECONOMIC COMMONWEALTH

The central idea of the New Order is the constitution of the whole continent of Asia (or at least such of the portions of East Asia which have already been conquered by her or are on the programme of her further conquests) into a single "economic block". This is an ingeniously novel and a daringly original scheme inasmuch as the economic unity of Asia is to be organised within the existing framework of political sovereignties. For, Japan proposes to guarantee the integrity of the existing political boundaries and the independence of every people of Asia. In other words, there would be no empire to be ruled over by Japan or even a confederacy controlled by her. There is not to be even a "commonwealth" in which the component parts are at least morally bound to owe their allegiance to a common head despite their autonomous sovereignty and the right of secession. The Japanese New Order is to be a simple Economic Commonwealth in Asia without any corresponding structure on the political side. This is the novelty and the originality of the scheme.

This commonwealth, we are told, would enjoy full political independence and economic autonomy having its own separate currency standards and central banking organisations. But in regard to two respects—industrial

organisation and external trade between the component entities, there is to be a 'commonwealth policy'; the policy being planned industrial development so as to avoid the evils of the extremely wasteful systems of competitive national industries of the present 'old order' and free trade between the different states which is the only remedy against the chaos of tariff walls, quotas, exchange restrictions and barter agreements.

On the face of it, the system sounds pretty good as it seems to solve at one stroke the many baffling problems in modern politics and economics. But a closer examination reveals many serious defects of which the following are the most important:—

PLANNED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

First, in regard to planned industrial development. Planned economy has, indeed, come to stay and is an indispensable desideratum in any part of the world both now and in the future post-war world. A co-ordinated plan for such a vast continent as that of Asia ought to offer many unprecedented difficulties in regard to design and details, and yet is to be welcomed despite the many mistakes that might be committed. But the question of questions in regard to planning in the New Order is the constitution and the character of the planning authority. The spokesmen of Japan are silent on this point, but we may confidently assert that planning will be decided primarily by the Japanese and that in their own interests. Doubtless, all armament industries and key-industries

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such as iron and steel, chemicals, ship-building and aircraft will be concentrated in Japan or effectively controlled by her nationals. Even industries which are of the nature of the second line of defence such as textiles, sugar and cement are bound to be allocated to Japan. A corollary of this scheme would be the demobilisation of such of these industries in the countries of the satellite powers as are competitive. The Nazis have already liquidated many 'hot house industries' and de-industrialised many regions as an aid to their recruitment policy. No doubt this should also be the policy of Japan as there are many competitive industries such as the textiles in China and India, to mention only the most important countries of Asia. What then would be left to these countries in planned industry? Of course, secondary and small-scale industries as well as agriculture.

MANCHUKUO AND NORTH CHINA

This is not phantasy, but is a fact. In her toy state of Manchukuo, Japan has already introduced planned economy in which we see abundant illustrations of the working out of her New Order policy in the East. The one important product of that state, namely, oil, has already been declared a monopoly of the Japanese Government. All public utility undertakings have been placed in the hands of powerful Japanese Trusts. North China, which has been taken recently, has also been "co-ordinated" with this "Japan-Manchukuo block". Two huge Holdings have been promoted with a large amount of Japanese state capital, known as the North China Development Company and the Central China Promotion Company for the purpose of managing the public utility enterprises

of this area. Tobacco and wool have been assigned to a few favoured Japanese groups. Moreover, all the power industries are under Japanese control. The Japanese Electric Power Federation, the Coal Mining Association and the Iron Manufacturing Company are now in full control of the entire economic life of North China. The nationals have been left with the task of the supply of raw materials and the production of food-stuffs. What a mockery of planned industrialisation for countries which are still officially called "allies" and "independent".

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

Needless to say that the application of the methods of planned industrialisation sketched above would yield enormous advantages to Japan, now that she had acquired so many valuable regions in the Pacific which she has proudly proclaimed as her own 'back yard'. The tin, oil and rubber resources of the erstwhile Dutch East Indies and British Burma and the enormous rice resources of Thailand and Burma would make Japan easily the greatest power in Asia, yea even in the whole world; at least in the industrial sphere. Asia would be her natural market for her finished goods as well as her raw material requirements—the goal of her New Order policy.

JAPANESE INDUSTRIALISM

This is as it would be. In fact, it cannot be otherwise because of the fundamental character of Japan's national economy. With but about 160,000 square miles of inhabitable area scattered over her 4,000 islands which make up Japan, she is the most densely populated country in the world, indeed, denser than even China. The total population exceeds 80 millions and the annual next increase

alone is of the order of a million; with the result that new jobs are to be found each year for over 250,000. Literally, the struggle for living space as well as existence is most acute in Japan. All methods having failed—birth-control, emigration, agricultural development—Japan was thrown on the only alternative available to her until recently, namely, industrialisation. Her extremity was her opportunity. A 'hermit nation' as she was till 1853, she transformed herself as an industrial country almost overnight by a series of economic upheavals. By 1932, she outdistanced both Britain and the U. S. A. in the matter of textiles scoring the first place in this vital industry. Her advance in the manufactures of other lines was also at a geometric progression with the result that the nations of the world are obliged to protect themselves behind the strong barricades of high tariff walls against the 'invasion' of cheap Japanese goods. But the domestic situation of Japan was perilous. 'Export or die' became the slogan of her nationals. Why? Full 25 per cent. of her population were industrial workers and more than three-fourths of her products had to be exported to outside markets. Not only had she to export so heavily in order to live, but she had also to import so heavily in order to feed her industries which supplied her with the wherewithal to live. Before the present war, she imported 40 per cent. of timber, 55 per cent. of spelter, 70 per cent. of petroleum, 80 per cent. of iron, 90 per cent. of cotton, to mention the principal items. In short, more than two-thirds of the raw materials used in the production of Japanese export goods came from foreign countries

and Japan paid 95 per cent. of the value realised by her exports on the purchase of these raw materials. In view of these inexorable facts of her national economy, is it anything unusual to conclude that in the New Order, Japan should be the dominant manufacturing power and her satellites merely the suppliers of raw materials? The truth is that the New Order is the child of her own industrialisation and a cloak for her ruthless exploitation of the Asiatics. Her much advertised slogan "Asia for Asiatics" would be nearer the truth if it is reconstructed as "Asia for Japan".

This is not the end of this brave New Order. If the creation of Quisling governments in the conquered countries is for the purpose of giving the semblance of self-government to the nationals, the organisation of separate currency systems in these countries constitutes a new economic trick for the intensification of economic exploitation. This is the second major defect of the proposed New Order.

SEPARATE NATIONAL CURRENCIES

Currency manipulation is a well known device for export and the Japanese are, indeed, past masters in this art. It may be argued that there would be hardly any need for the use of this weapon as Japan would have appropriated all the major industries for herself and that there will be free trade in the whole Commonwealth. Quite true. But it is just possible that Japan would not attempt at the liquidation of rival industries all at once, lest she should evoke the opposition of the nationals. Under such circumstances currency manipulation comes in as a convenient and effective instrument. That such a policy is already

at work is evidenced by the establishment of the Japanese Federal Reserve Bank at Peiping in North China, which conducts all exchange operations between Japan and North China as the currency of the latter is merely linked to that of the former. The same is, perhaps, the case in all the recently conquered countries.

Independent currency standards, and separate central banks, afford another means of exploitation. The method is simple, and it is illustrated by the work of the German Ministry of Economics in all the Nazi-occupied countries of Europe. According to Mr. Paul Enzig, who has culled these facts from German periodicals, Germany is paying for her purchases in Europe not by the transfer of her *Reichsmark* but by the issue of *Reichskreditkassen* (Reich credit notes) redeemable after the war. The central banks of the occupied countries are obliged to hold these 'securities' and issue their own national currencies against them. In this way, to give but one instance, the note issue of the Netherlands Central Bank has risen from 1,166 million *guilders* to 1,552 million *guilders* between April and December 1940. Moreover, as a general rule, Germany pays in the form of Treasury Bills for the war material delivered by industrial firms in occupied countries. These bills have to be discounted by the Central Banks and their amount is simply added to the growing total of their claims against Germany.—" *Economic Journal*, April 1941. It is by such means that Germany is financing her war expenditure and escaping the crisis of inflation at home.

Who can deny that Japan, Germany's own disciple in economics, will not adopt such methods of exploitation in regard

to the purchase of raw materials and food from all the recently conquered countries? In fact, if the war is protracted, there is every reason to believe that Japan will rely more and more on such expedients for financing the war against the allied nations.

REQUISITES OF A GENUINE NEW ORDER

Three principles stand out prominently in the foregoing analysis, which offer guidance for the construction of a genuinely New Order in the post-war world. The first is the organisation of a unified corporate political structure whether in Asia or Europe in order to do away with the multitude of state systems and competitive national sovereignties. A democratic federation of the Asiatic countries is the only safeguard against capitalistic imperialisms on the one hand and competitive nationalisms on the other.

The second principal is planned industrial development for the whole federation viewed as a single economic unit. For the issue is no longer Plan or No Plan, but the constitution of the appropriate authority for planning, and it is needless to point out that there should be a central federal planning commission for the whole unit composed of the representatives of the component parts.

The third requisite is a uniform currency standard and a single central bank for currency and credit control. We venture to suggest in this connection that in the post-war period, the British Commonwealth at least should have a single standard of currency: the Indian rupee and the Canadian dollar being merged with the sterling. Of course, it goes without saying that there should be a single central bank on the governing body of which will be representatives of all the self-governing units. Such a step will go a long way towards the solution of the currency problems of the world.

GANDHI'S NEW MOVE

By DR. SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD

Gandhiji's recent pronouncements calling for an immediate termination of the British rule as a preliminary to the overthrow of Japanese aggression by dint of non-violence is the most puzzling of all. "The time has come," he says, "during the war and not after it, for the British and Indians to be reconciled to complete separation from each other. That way, and that way alone, lies the safety of both. I have pointed out the remedy: complete and orderly withdrawal of the British from India." How this "complete withdrawal" of the British at a time when the enemy is at the gates and can have an easy walk over in the absence of armed resistance can contribute either to the safety or the freedom of India passes one's understanding. It is extraordinary that Gandhiji, who has so often protested his anxiety not to embarrass the Government at such a crisis, should now confront the country with so suicidal a proposal. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's statement is illustrative of the country's reaction to the attitude taken up by Gandhiji.—ED. I. R.

It is amazing how people of great intelligence and patriotism like Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Nehru shut their eyes to realities and practice self-deception. They want immediate withdrawal of the British bag and baggage from India. They say that the first requisite is independence of India and when that is attained by the withdrawal of the British, India will deal with the Japanese menace. All Indians, of whatever political shade of opinion, desire independence of India. But the question is whether India will gain independence and will be able to keep it under present war conditions by the mere withdrawal of the British. The very first result of such a withdrawal, if it took place, would be complete anarchy in the country. But Mr. Gandhi, the apostle of non-violence, is prepared to let India be plunged into anarchy. If the British withdraw, India will not be able to defend herself against Japanese aggression, because of the short-sighted policy of the British Government in not trusting India and making her self-sufficient for defence . . . The inevitable result of the British withdrawal at this stage would be that Japan would easily conquer India. India will thus pass from one slavery to another. The sanest course for India is for the moment to join whole-heartedly in the war effort and keep off aggression. When the menace is gone, there will be time enough to adjust our relations with England and decide either to be an equal partner in the British Commonwealth or to be independent altogether. The immediate

danger of Japanese conquest of India must be removed and then we can fight, if need be, with the British for our independence.

In order to be able to do this, the first essential is complete unity between the different sections of the Indian population. Mr. Gandhi says that such unity can only come about when the British power is entirely withdrawn and the Japanese menace has abated. He forgets that in order to bring about the withdrawal of the British there must be unity first. He further forgets that if the British power is entirely withdrawn at this stage, the Japanese menace will not abate but would become real. Mr. Gandhi further says that when the British power is withdrawn, Indians would come to an amicable decision about 'Pakistan' or fight. He further says that the Muslims will take 'Pakistan' by the vote or the sword. Thus Mr. Gandhi does not mind the Hindus and the Muslims fighting against each other, but does not like the Hindus and Muslims fighting together against the Japanese. Mr. Gandhi says that till the British Government are in India, there is neither 'Pakistan' nor 'Hindustan' or any other 'state,' but it is 'Englishtan' and may be to-morrow 'Japanistan'. The real position is that unless all India pulls together and makes a tremendous war effort, there is sure to be 'Japanistan' and there will then be 'Kabrastan' (graveyard) of all Indian hopes of independence.

THE TRAP OF WORDS

By "A REALIST"

IN a little book bearing the above title, Mr. K. Santanam has pleaded for a re-examination of well-known Congress shibboleths. Mr. Santanam is a gifted thinker and writer. He is entitled to be heard on the subjects he deals with.

The object of this thought provoking book is to analyse the content and limitations of the words round which Congress propaganda mainly revolves, namely, Unity, Independence, Non-violence and Constructive Programme. Says Santanam:

Human life and thought are impossible without words. But, often, words get divorced from their meanings and lose their relation to reality and become, through senseless repetition, malignant spells which paralyse all thought and action. Some of the words which have been the corner-stones of Indian political life have reached this stage and it is an indispensable task to dispel their evil charm before they can be made again the vehicles of genuine thought and dynamic action.

Political unity and freedom have become, Mr. Santanam thinks, rivals of which we may have at first to choose one or the other. There is force in what Mr. Santanam says that if Griffiths and Michael Collins had refused the partition of Ireland, the Irish Free State may not have been in existence today. Similarly, reference is made to the dismemberment of Russia at the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which if Lenin had refused to accept, it may be that the Soviet Republic may not have been born. Assuming, argues Mr. Santanam, that we cannot agree to dismemberment or painful limitations imposed by the British Government, the only other way is the way of force in which case also no one could forecast freedom and unity being achieved together if at all.

Dealing with the phrase and ideology of independence, Mr. Santanam says that the mere wish for independence does not take us anywhere near it. International developments may help or hinder our attempts, but it is suicidal to indulge in a belief that this country will achieve her independence by the mere procession of world events. If the drafting of a constitution, says Mr. Santanam, through a Constituent Assembly is to be transferred from the world of slogans to the plane of reality, "many unpleasant compromises will be necessary".

Mr. Santanam is of opinion that the method of non-violence has its limitations. All the experiments in Satyagraha have been conducted within an ordered State as Mr. Santanam has pointed out.

Satyagraha requires an atmosphere of peace and security to make its intellectual and emotional appeal and the idea, of non-violent non-co-operation to an invading army, or to bands of looters and dacoits who may ravage the country when the civil government breaks down, is fantastic and wholly impracticable. There is also no doubt that Satyagraha against a fascist government like that of Japan or Germany will be immensely more difficult than towards the British Government which is responsible to an elected Parliament. The theory that Satyagraha is a substitute for the police and the army is attractive, but illusory. It is only when the army and the police are functioning properly, Satyagraha can have a real chance of bringing about social and economic changes.

Discussing the constructive programme, Mr. Santanam objects to such a programme being put forward as a substitute for political power. While the removal of untouchability, promotion of cottage industry and other such items of the political programme are bound to be among the major pre-occupations of a free independent Indian Government, such work unofficially done cannot be a substitute for a programme to attain political power.

Dealing with the present dilemma between British imperialism and Japanese militarism, Mr. Santanam points out that it would be folly to be blinded by past wrongs and forget that Russia and America are the liberating forces of the world. In the plane of realities and the field of action, we have to choose the lesser evil if we are not to retire from all positive participation in making the history of our own country.

It is a fatal illusion to imagine that political unity or the Indian National Congress can survive a Japanese conquest of India. Mr. Santanam is right when he says this and adds that the Japanese militarists are bound to split up India as they split up China and they will never allow any peaceful and political struggle. Mr. Santanam pleads that we have to make up with the Mussalmans and obtain the nearest possible approach to a national responsible Central Government.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

The Lesson of Burma

WITHIN the last few days, more than one Military Commander has spoken on the Burmese campaign and the lessons to be learnt from our failure to hold our own in that terrain. Mistakes are frankly admitted and it seems such a pity that discoveries vitally affecting the campaign are so belated. However better late than never, and if we could only profit by the lessons of Burma, the loss and sufferings and anguish would not have been borne in vain.

It is heartening to be assured by Gen. Alexander that "every part of the British Empire will be taken back". This cannot be done without active local help. Obviously the men born and bred in the soil know more about the effective methods of defence than academic students of military strategy. These latter discovered too late that jungle warfare was different from desert warfare and that mechanization could not meet the needs of the terrain. And then the Japs knew how to use the native talent for labour and transport, and the human factor told in the end. In a pregnant passage, Gen. Alexander tells us how the 10 per cent. of pro-Japs who were organised for effective service made all the difference in the campaign. Likewise in India, it is the Indian troops, acclimatised to local conditions that can stand the heat and burden of war better than foreign troops; and how much more efficient could the defence be if the whole nation were mobilised for service behind the fighting lines? What a magnificent defence could be put up by a truly national front in the event of aggression from outside!

The Hurs of Sind

At last a determined attempt is to be made to free the people of Sind from the menace of the Hurs, who for years have made decent existence impossible in the province. Their depredations have cost the province dearly in property, honour and life. A series of crimes varying from theft to dacoity and murder has been perpetrated in the face of a Government, which has proved helpless to check them. Premier Allah Bux had no alternative but to hand over charge of the situation to the military authorities. The bloody deeds of the Hurs can only be compared to the tribal raids in the Frontier. In each case it is the dominating personality of a single individual behind the scene that has wrought havoc—the Faquir of Ipi in Waziristan and Pir Pagaro in Sind. It is time that this unwholesome sore in the state is lanced for good. In their *communiqué* declaring martial law, the Government of India explained:

Over a period covering more than six months, the Hurs have by wholesale murder, sabotage and dacoity terrorised whole districts. The means available to the civil authorities have failed to cope with the situation, because of the fanaticism of these followers of the Pir Pagaro and the terror they inspire in their victims who are too cowed to bear witness against them.

The wonder is that the forces of law and order had not been brought into action more effectively all these years. It is to be hoped that the quick and decisive steps taken to arrest this menace will prove effectual. Suspension of civil Government and the continuance of martial law are doubtless irksome features of the situation. But we trust it would not be long before the outlaws are overwhelmed and the Province is restored to that peace and security which it has missed so long and the absence of which have made life so intolerable to the Sindhis.

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Gandhi and Rajaji

"There is no doubt that Rajaji is handling a cause which has isolated him from his colleagues, but his worst enemy will not accuse him of any selfish motive behind the extraordinary energy with which he has thrown himself into the controversy of which he is author," writes Mahatma Gandhi in the *Harijan*. Gandhiji is pained by the report of disturbances at the meetings addressed by C. R. "Hooliganism is no answer to his argument," continues Mr. Gandhi. He is entitled to a respectful hearing. His motive is lofty."

The disturbances at his meetings are a sign of great intolerance. Evolution of democracy is not possible if we are not prepared to hear the other side. We shut the doors of reason when we refuse to listen to our opponents or having listened make fun of them. If intolerance becomes a habit, we run the risk of missing the truth. Whilst with the limits that nature has put upon our understanding, we must act fearlessly according to the light vouchsafed to us, we must always keep an open mind and be ever ready to find that what we believed to be truth was after all untruth. This openness of mind strengthens the truth in us and removes the dross from it if there is any. I plead, therefore, with all who are disturbing Rajaji's meetings not to do so but to give him a patient and respectful hearing to which he is entitled.

The American Mission's Report

It is believed that important recommendations of the American Technical Mission are under consideration of the Government of India. The text of the report has unfortunately been kept confidential though an official summary of it has been made public. Dr. Grady himself made the country understand that his recommendations would be of a far-reaching character, while spokesmen of the Government seem to be content with measures meant to speed up war production. What the country desired was that the occasion should be availed of so to transform the war plants as to serve the

permanent requirements of the future of Indian industries. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has gone to the length of saying: "With due deference to the Government of India, I refuse to go according to the summary issued. From the impression formed by Indian industrialists when Dr. Grady's mission went round India, it is most unlikely that they would have put out any half-hearted recommendations or suggestions."

It is natural that the public should desire to be taken into confidence by the Government before any decisions are arrived at, and this is obviously not possible unless the text of the full report is made available to them.

Sir Mirza Ismail

After a brief spell of retirement from Mysore, Sir Mirza Ismail has accepted the office of the Prime Minister of the historic Rajput State of Jaipur. Sir Mirza was a successful administrator for over a decade and his rich experience and great reputation must prove of especial value in this north Indian State. It is significant that the New Prime Minister is welcomed in Praja Mandal circles, as is evident from a recent statement of one of its leaders, who describes Sir Mirza as "a man of progressive views to whose efforts the prosperity of Mysore is due". There is great work, constitutional and administrative, that awaits Sir Mirza's handling, and with the spontaneous welcome offered by the people's organisation, his task is bound to be easier.

Jaipur incidentally is the fourth largest State in Rajputana, a typical Hindu State like Mysore, with a history that goes back to the days of the Epics. Tradition tells us that it was known to the ancients as Matsya Desh and was the kingdom of king Virata, mentioned in the Mahabharata in whose court, the five Pandava brothers resided during their last period of exile.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who died last month, after a protracted period of illness in old age, was a great figure not only in the public life of Bombay but in all India as well. Beginning life as a businessman, he started his public career twelve years later by entering the Bombay Municipal Corporation of which he became president. Thereafter for over three decades he held responsible positions in various public bodies, Provincial and Imperial. He was for a term President of the Bombay Legislative Council and for two years elected President of the Central Legislative Assembly. As Chairman of the Fiscal Commission, he settled the fiscal policy of India as one of "discriminating protection". Almost the last of his public services was his spirited rejoinder to Mr. Amery, countering the canard about the so-called prosperity of India.

Veer Savarkar

The 61st birthday of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, which fell on May 28 last, was the occasion of enthusiastic celebrations in different centres of Hindustan. Savarkar has already become a legendary figure in India. Twenty-seven years of his life were passed under detention, including fourteen years in the Andamans. Naturally this unique record of suffering and sacrifice, at the call of what he conceived his duty to the Motherland, has endeared him to many. Savarkar is to the Hindu Maha Sabha what Jinnah is to the Muslim League. His conception of Hindustan would admit of no division, and for the last six years his dynamic leadership has infused a new life and vigour into the Hindu Maha Sabha. Savarkar

has something of the fighting Mahratta in him and has seldom failed to cross swords with leaders in other camps. It might be said that the Maha Sabha gained in strength in proportion to the intransigence of the League and Savarkar's leadership has made it as aggressively Hindu as Jinnah's has made the League aggressively Muslim.

The "National Herald"

The *National Herald* of Lucknow has been hit hard by the recent action of the U. P. Government which has forfeited its security of Rs. 6,000 and demanded a fresh deposit of Rs. 12,000. This is all the more deplorable in view of the fact that the action was taken against the express opinion of the Provincial Press Advisory Committee. Already on two former occasions, the Committee could find nothing to support the U. P. Government's action in respect of certain articles appearing in the *Herald*. In persisting in their attitude to the *Herald*, the U. P. Government cannot be said to have acted in the spirit of the Delhi argument which envisaged an approach totally in variance to the method adopted by the Government. Surely at a time like this, this is not the way to rally the public to the cause of war work. This action, says the *Hindu*, whose Editor Mr. K. Srinivasan, is the President of the All-India Editors' Conference, "is at variance with the spirit of the Delhi Agreement to which the Government of India expressed its adherence recently". If, as the *Hindu* says, "the Government had felt that the charge of sedition must be pressed home, the proper course for it to adopt would have been to launch a regular prosecution".

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

BY "CHRONICLER"

The Second Front

SO far the Russians have put up magnificent resistance to German advance. British contribution to the main European struggle has been for the time being confined to the doings of the R. A. F. in the occupied territories. The colossal attack on the Ruhr and Rhineland must have diverted the Luftwaffe from the Russian objective and to a certain extent helped the Soviet resistance. But that is not enough. Stalin and Molotov have been pleading for a second front in Europe. The Anglo-Russian Pact seems to envisage an immediate possibility of such a front. Speaking on the Pact, Mr. Eden announced in the Commons that full understanding was reached between the two parties with regard to the urgent task of creating a Second Front in Europe in 1942. A similar announcement was made from Washington. America and Britain now feel confident that they are in a position to undertake an offensive in Europe. The Allies are evidently planning something big.

Fall of Tobruk

The fall of Tobruk was officially confirmed on June 22. The explanation why Tobruk fell so quickly after once holding out for 7 months can only lie in the fact that the Afrika Korps assembled and applied an overwhelming weight of armour with terrific impetus, says *Reuter's* correspondent.

The burden of defence fell on the Eighth Army, which suffered a shattering blow. Despite its losses, the Eighth Army is still a force capable of staging a reverse movement of the Libyan seesaw. In capturing Tobruk, Rommel has made the task of the Allies more difficult but far from impossible.

The Late Mr. Spender

J. A. Spender, whose death at the age of 80 was reported the other day, represented a type of journalism which is becoming rare in these days. Like Garvin, he gave distinction to the paper he edited, for Spender was a man with opinions of his own to which he stuck with fervour. If Garvin of the *Observer* was the journalistic mentor of the conservatives, Spender was no less distinguished by his trenchant advocacy of liberalism in the *Westminster Gazette*. Spender counted among his friends many distinguished leaders of the Liberal Party, of whom he wrote with discriminating appreciation. Campbell Bannerman and Asquith received their due meed of praise and helpful criticism at his hands. True to the old Liberal tradition, he evinced a sympathetic interest in the freedom movement in India. Spender acquired a name for himself not only as a writer but also as the possessor of a fair and balanced mind.

Anglo-Russian Treaty

A new Anglo-Russian Treaty of Alliance has been concluded and a *communiqué* announces that Britain and Russia have reached full understanding. According to the terms of the Treaty, Britain and Russia agree that they will not accept any peace without mutual agreement and they seek no territorial gains. The 20-year pact, to run from the termination of the war, provides mutual assistance against attack and would be incorporated in the permanent European peace settlement.

It will be noticed that Russian commitments are confined to Europe. This shows that she deems it wise to honour her neutrality pact with Japan. For her part she will not violate it. Her decision to be neutral in the Far East may also be the reason for America not signing a formal treaty with her.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

June 1. Report of over 1,000 R. A. F. planes raiding Rhineland.
—Death of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah.



SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLAH

June 2. Martial Law declared in the area affected by Hurs' menace in Sind.
—Mexico declares war on Germany.

June 3. R. A. F. raid Essen.
—Churchill's statement on Libyan campaign.

June 4. Japanese bombers and fighters attack Dutch harbour in Alaska.
—Sir Mirza Ismail is appointed Prime Minister of Jaipur State.

June 5. Heydrich, Protector of Bohemia, is reported dead.

—Roosevelt warns Japan against use of poison gas.

June 6. Violent air battles over Sebastopol.
—Axis forces flung back in Libya.

June 7. Jap attack in Chekiang repulsed.
—Japs withdraw from midway.

—British bombers resume offensive on Germany.

June 8. 20,000 U. S. troops arrive in Basra.
—Bombs dropped in S. W. England.

June 9. Life of Central Legislature extended.

—Fierce German assault on Sebastopol.

June 10. War Resources Committee for Viceroy's Council is announced.

—Azad-Nehru-Gandhi talks at Sevagram.

June 11. Duke of Gloucester arrives in India.

—Soviet-American understanding re: Second front in Europe.

June 12. Nazi landing in Caucasus.

—Chinese evacuate Chuhsien.

June 13. Fierce fighting in Libya.

—Viceroy constitutes new Fund for medical relief to Indian soldiers.

June 14. President Roosevelt's stirring call on United Nations Day, New York, for peace based on four freedoms.

June 15. Hon. Dr. E. R. Rao, Member, Viceroy's Council, is dead.

June 16. "We are not going to walk out of India," says Sir Stafford Cripps in an interview.

June 17. Pandit Nehru, replying to Cripps, supports Gandhi's plea.

June 18. Representatives of Provinces meet at Delhi to discuss Evacuees' problems.

June 19. Churchill-Roosevelt conference in Washington.

June 20. Huq challenges Jinnah's leadership.

June 21. Tobruk falls.

—J. A. Spender is dead.

June 22. All-India Forward Block is declared unlawful.

—Gandhiji replies to *Times*' criticism.

June 23. Joint Churchill-Roosevelt statement is issued.

June 24. Sri C. Rajagopalachari meets Mr. Jinnah at Bombay.

—Mr. Alexander, Member of the Friends of India Society, London, sees Mr. Gandhi at Wardha.

June 25. Egyptian Premier re-affirms neutrality.

—Enemy forces march deep into Egypt.



The WORLD of BOOKS



(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)

THE TIGER STRIKES. India's Fight in the Middle East. Foreword by Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell. Published by the Director of Public Relations, Delhi.

Under this picturesque title we have a stirring tale of heroism and endurance displayed by the allied forces, particularly those from India, which played a gallant part in the epic struggle, which sealed the fate of the Italian empire in Africa. From the great victory of Sidi Barrani to the capture of Damascus, it was one long and continuous series of triumphs and adventures. "They fought in the dusty wastes of the western deserts," says Sir Archibald in his Foreword, "in the bush of the Abyssinian border, on the dry scorching plains of the Sudan, in the towering rocky mountains of Eritrea and Abyssinia, and amid the softer and greener hills of Syria." With their comrades from all over the Empire, "the Indians utterly defeated two great Italian armies; they helped to hold Tobruk and to stem the German counter-offensive in Cyrenaica and to save Iraq and Syria from enemy domination. This is no mean achievement. How the Indian tiger struck in the first phases of the war is told in picturesque detail in these pages of proud memories of courage and comradeship in arms.

THE CENTURIES POETRY. Pope to Keats. Edited by D. K. Roberts. Penguin Ltd.

The two previous volumes in the series *Hood to Hardy* and *Bridges to the Present Day* covered the period from the accession of Queen Victoria to the present day.

This anthology is a similar representative survey of English poetry from the accession of Anne to that of Victoria—a period probably the most fruitful in the history of English literature. Apart from select pieces of such master-poets as Burns, Blake, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley and Keats, room has been found for several resurrections which certainly deserve to be rescued from utter oblivion. Poems bearing on the Napoleonic wars have a topical appropriateness in view of Hitler's challenging role in contemporary history. Readers will thus discover something that they have not already come across in earlier anthologies. The Biographical notes and the Index to first lines at the end of the book are welcome features of this edition.

CHINA. By P. M. Roxby. Oxford Pamphlet, Oxford University Press.

Prof. Roxby of the Liverpool University, who has travelled extensively in the Far East and has first-hand knowledge of Chinese affairs, gives a running and brief account of China, past and present. China is as large as Europe, excluding Russia and an attempt is made in these pages to describe her ancient civilization and the results of her recent impact with the West. The closing pages deal with her clash with Japan after five years' strenuous achievement under the Nanking Government. "China, no less than the Western democracies," says the Professor, "is fighting to preserve the essential features of her civilization."

POEMS. By Rabindranath Tagore. Visva-Bharati, Calcutta.

The poems collected in this volume and arranged in four sections are translated by the poet himself from his own original Bengali compositions. They are presented in book form for the first time and contain the poet's maturest thoughts. Many of these have appeared in various journals while some are quite new. Tagore's verses have a lilt of their own and the arrangement of the lines has been kept more or less as found in the manuscript. There is an undisputable felicity in these autumnal lines and no student of contemporary verse can ignore the fruits of the poet's last years. The facsimile of the poet's handwriting, and the notes at the end, add to the attractiveness of a volume printed and got up in fine style.

EXCAVATIONS AT RAIRH. By Dr. K. N. Puri, B.Sc., D.Litt. (Paris), Superintendent of Archaeology, Jaipur State.

The excavations have brought to light numerous pieces of antiquities, among which ring-wells and parallel-walls call for mention. The monograph is interesting and is equipped with 36 well-prepared plates of the objects discovered.

BOOKS RECEIVED

OXFORD PAMPHLETS: BELGIUM AND THE WAR. By G. N. Clark.

JAPAN AND THE MODERN WORLD. By Sir John Pratt. Oxford University Press.

THE SILK STOCKING MURDERS. By Anthony Berkeley. Penguin Books Ltd., England.

THE PENGUIN NEW WRITING 10. Edited by John Lehmann. Penguin Books, England.

REFLECTIONS ON THE PRESENT WORLD WAR. By Nawab of Hoti. The London Book Co., (India), 40, Peshawar.

CONSERVATIVE INDIA. By J. B. Durkal. Published by Taraporewala & Sons, Bombay.

The volume under review is a miscellaneous collection of essays, speeches, reflections and *obiter dicta* on the principles and practices of orthodox and conservative Hinduism. The Introductory essay to the volume is from the pen of the Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Puri, the great Primate of orthodox Hinduism. The central defect of the arguments put forward against social reform and progressive views is based on scriptural texts. Exponents of liberal Hinduism are never tired of repeating that any social custom, however sacred it might be, must be set aside if it goes against the deliverances of average human feeling and common sense. They regard Hinduism as a progressive movement with sufficient elasticity to adjust itself to new needs.

LIFE NEGATION. By A. McG. Coomaraswamy Tampoe. Luzac, London.

This slim attractive volume presents to the world the mature reflections of a retired civilian. It gives evidence of width of culture and sincerity of thought informed by the light of Christian teaching, not unaided by that of the Craft.

AUTHOR CATALOGUE OF PRINTED BOOKS IN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Vol. I and II. Rs. 6 each. Government of India Press, Calcutta.

THE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHIES SINCE 1905, Vol. II. By Benoy Kumar Sarkar. Motilal Banarsidass, Lahore.

CALCUTTA YARN MERCHANTS' ASSN. ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1941. Published by H. K. Jhajharia, Hon. Secretary, Calcutta.

ASTRONOMICAL EPHEMERIS of the Planets' Places for 1942 calculated for mean noon at Bombay. By M. V. Nawathe, New Book, Bombay.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



A PLAN TO SAVE INDIA

Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, observed on December 16 last that if once Singapore fell into Japanese hands the way to the Indian Ocean would be open unmolested to enemy aiders, and all the territories round its shores would be exposed in isolation to Japanese attack. "We may take it, therefore," observes Lord Wedgwood in *Picture Post*, "that the Government is fully aware of the danger in which India stands, now that Singapore is in Japanese hands." What then can we do now?

If I were Viceroy of India, I would issue a Proclamation, countersigned by Chiang Kai-shek, telling India the truth—that India was, or soon might be, cut off, and must defend itself or be overrun by alien conquerors as ruthless as the Mongols.

That is the first step. We must learn the lesson of Malaya, where, according to the American broadcaster, Cecil Brown, the population was never told the truth until the Japanese came to tell it to them. We are still suffering, unfortunately, from the military mind which thinks of war as something practised by an elite and in which ordinary people have no right to interfere. The Axis has shown that the fortunes of war depend on the morale of the so-called "civilians". I would show the Indian masses what has happened in China; how the Chinese, in even greater straits, have resisted Japan for five years, because the people as a whole were inspired by the will to win, whether they had weapons or not. I would call upon Indians, Hindu and Moslem, to do the same. But I could not expect them to follow the Chinese example if they were not told the truth, if the urgency of the situation was kept from them, or if there were influences left in the country against transforming it into a "people's war".

Lord Wedgwood goes on to add that the British Government must break through the political barriers which prevents the Indian masses from fighting against Japan.

We must carry to them a message which will convince them that they have something to fight for. We must cut through all the abortive negotiations and the deadlocks which stultify India's war effort. I would promise the Indians, *i.e.*, that we would remove all British troops just as soon as each and any Province asked Britain to withdraw. This is the biggest offer that we could make, but it is also the simplest. There are no conditions attached, nothing on which to negotiate. Our moral claim to stay in India in the past has been founded on the military claim that India could not defend herself without us. Now we know that we need Indian people to defend India. With such an offer from us, we can claim the full support of all parties and peoples to co-operate in a common task.

CONCRETE IN A. R. P.

The Indian Concrete Journal has provided for its readers a special A. R. P. issue containing a sumptuous instalment of articles and photographs dealing with A. R. P. An attempt is made to present the most interesting features of A. R. P. work in this country, in England and America. The degree of protection from raids depends on many factors the most potent of which is the money available. Many articles in the journal are devoted to the discussion of what makes for efficiency in air raid protection, consistent with the output of money and material available. It is justly contended that reinforced concrete is one of the best and the most economical forms of construction in war and peace. It is necessary, however, to remember that steel is now reserved for more urgent war work and, in consequence, we must design shelters in such a way that the minimum amount of steel is required, such things as concrete blocks and arch construction being invaluable for getting over this steel shortage.

There is also a very definite need for increasing efficiency in the construction of A. R. P. shelters. Much interesting matter is collected in these pages regarding air raid shelters and their construction, which are of paramount importance at the present time.

INDIAN ART

Writing on the Problems of Art Education in India, Mr. H. Goetz observes in the *New Review* for June that the whole question whether modern Indian artists should follow their old national traditions or modern western methods is quite as sterile and as little to the point as the discussions of the art historians whether ancient Indian art was an unadulterated indigenous growth or a derivative from foreign sources.

As art is creation, it is always a step towards the future and not towards the past, and as it is self-expression, it must be an expression of the spirit of its time, not of the past. As little as a genuine, healthy art can express itself in the language of foreign civilizations, it can do so through the medium of the past. Or, to be more correct, it can be so only in a very limited measure, in so far as an artist is not living in his own age and country, but has turned his mind towards dreams of exotic worlds or of the glories of past times. These dreams are a part of every art, the expression of its cultural links with the past from whose breasts it has been nourished and of the still unformulated ideals towards which it is drifting. In every healthy art, however, such like dream worlds may occupy only such room as is their due portion in a responsible life, they are driving forces and intensifying cosmic background, but not substitutes of life. Where they dominate an art, it is the sign of a crisis, of a defensive reaction against the threat of exterior destructive forces. Western Romantic art has in this crisis of industrial materialism saved itself into the simplicity, the 'idealism' and the mystic exaltation of the Gothic Middle Ages; the Romanticism of the Bengal School has sought a similar port of refuge in the simplicity of village life, the spiritualism of its glorious classic tradition and the mystic experience of its old *rishis* and *sufis*. But the more the impact of modern life becomes inevitable, the more its problems are attacked, the more also must art turn from the past to the future.

Thus the more India is setting about the solution of her many economic, social, political and cultural problems, the more she will turn from a defensive to a constructive attitude, the more must her art also turn from the past to the future, from imitation to new creation. In fact, the meaning of the last modernistic tendencies in Indian art is nothing but the initial turn towards the future.

BRITISH BANKS IN THE EAST

In a leading article on the banks in the East, *The Economist* envisages lean times for the shareholders following the enemy's capture of varying proportions of their branches but adds that these banks retain their potential financial strength and earning power unimpaired. More fundamentally the banks face problems arising from a growing national consciousness in the eastern countries, a trend towards self-sufficiency and war time industrialisation and the disappearance of free exchange markets. Thus the Chartered Bank may well have been far-sighted when it indirectly acquired an interest in the Allahabad Bank which is essentially a domestic Indian bank; and political foresight has been shown by those banks which recruited an increasing proportion of their eastern staffs locally.

This policy has been applied with considerable success in India, principally by the Imperial Bank, which is largely concerned with domestic Indian banking and also by the Chartered Bank. All the eastern banks will have to identify themselves far more with domestic banking developments in the countries where they operate. This group of British banks should be able to adapt themselves successfully since they have acquired local knowledge which no competing banks, local or foreign, can challenge. They have abundant reserves against any war losses and despite problems and difficulties they will have an important role as long as Britain continues to trade with, and invest in, the rich areas wherein they have grown such deep roots.

C. R. AND PAKISTAN

Mr. K. Natarajan, writing in the *Indian Social Reformer*, discusses the position of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in regard to his plea for Pakistan. Rajagopalachari, he admits, is not a man to be intimidated by abuse or threat of violence or even expulsion from the Congress from pursuing a course which he has convinced himself is the right course in the public interests. Mr. Natarajan gives instances of Rajagopalachari's daring in espousing opinions not shared by the top men in the Congress. He had evinced political courage to the point of audacity. His plea for Pakistan is one such but, adds Mr. Natarajan, "South Indian Muslims will to a man resist any attempt to expatriate them to the Punjab or the Frontier Province, which is implicit in the Pakistan idea. The Muslims of South India, he holds, have from early times been marked by a distinctive nationalistic mentality from the northerner."

In offering to agree to Pakistan, Mr. Rajagopalachari is offering something which does not affect his province. It is like Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, offering Dravidistan to Periyar Ramaswami Naicker, leader of the Self-Respect Movement now merged in the Justice or non-Brahmin party, who attended one of Mr. Rajagopalachari's meetings and was greeted by the ex-Premier as a long-lost friend. Mr. Rajagopalachari is being generous at the expense of others.

Mr. Natarajan, however, points out with satisfaction that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has moved away from the Gandhian ideology. The ideology of the Gandhian Congress, he says, "has few points of appeal and many of repulsion to the South Indian mind."

As a revolter from the barren creed of non-co-operation, Mr. Rajagopalachari has my wholehearted sympathy and appreciation. But his offer of Pakistan as the price for Hindu-Muslim unity, shocks and saddens me. The unity of India is not a political issue. It is woven in the deepest fibres of my being. If there can be no Hindu-Muslim unity without sacrificing it, I prefer to do without Hindu-Muslim unity.

As a matter of fact, the very idea of Pakistan is a downright denial not only of Hindu-Muslim

unity but of the existence of any common ground on which a *modus vivendi* can be established between the two communities. A thousand years of Indian history cries out against the basic principle of Pakistan. There has been and still is much greater community of ideas and modes of life between Hindus and Muslims than, for instance, between French and British Canadians. If Quebec, nevertheless, is content to remain a province of Canada, it is absurd to declare that Indian Muslims cannot constitute a single nationality with Hindus. The great majority of Indian Muslims are racially identical with Hindus. The Canadian French and the Canadian British are not. Hindus and Muslims speak the same vernaculars, eat and dress in the same way over the greater part of the country. Mr. Jinnah has made a great point of the dhoti and pyjamas as the frontier line between Hindus and Muslims. If he will go into the villages, he will find Muslims wearing dhoti as their daily wear. I agree with Gandhiji that, if, nevertheless, the Muslims of India regard themselves as a separate nation, no human power can prevent their doing so. But I do not at all see that it follows that they are entitled to claim any part of India as their exclusive homeland. In no part of India have Muslims dwelt for a longer period than Hindus. By conversion and migration some parts of the country have come to have more Muslims than Hindus. But there are still Hindus, and in no inconsiderable numbers, in those areas.



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SOCIAL LIFE OF MARATHAS

It is said that the literature of a particular period contains a reflection of the social, political and economic conditions of that period. Of the Marathi Bardic literature, this can be said with ample justification. This Marathi Bardic literature, says Prof. Vasant Dinanath Rao in the *Modern Review*, has two main branches: (1) Historical Lays or Ballads (*Powadas*) and (2) Light Poetry consisting mainly of love lyrics (*Lavanis*).

Of these the first give descriptions of the historical episodes of the time (the 17th and 18th centuries) and give a picture of the political conditions in Maharashtra and the patriotic sentiment of the Marathas. It is in the second branch of this literature that we find a realistic reflection of the social conditions in Maharashtra. These *Lavanis* depict Maratha life in its true colours, with their glories and failures, with their strength and weaknesses. They were composed by *Shahirs* or bards, who had no pretensions to any learning, for an audience (for these poems were meant to be sung at the musical concerts known as *Tamashas*—a very popular type of pastime indulged in by the Maratha gentry and peasantry of the time) which comprised the simple soldiers and peasants with little or no education. Naturally enough the themes of these songs had to be of such a nature as to appeal to the simple unrefined mind of the hearer. Episodes from ordinary life, passions and sentiments governing the lives of ordinary people, offered the best themes of universal appeal.

A favourite topic of the *Shahirs* is the delineation of the mode of life, passions, etc., of the Maratha ladies, especially the wives of the soldiers. They had to spend the major portion of the year in separation from their husbands engaged in military campaigns far off from home. It was natural that they spent a very anxious time and languished and eagerly waited for the time of reunion. Their feelings and sentiments are picturesquely depicted in a number of *Lavanis*. Again,

this *Lavani* literature is replete with descriptions of various Hindu festivals, which were celebrated by the Marathas of the time with great devotion and ceremony.

Nagpanchmī or the Festival of the Cobra Deity.—This was a very popular festival amongst the Marathas and the *Shahir Prabhakar* in one of his *Lavanis* gives a picturesque description of the worship of the image of Cobra and the feast in honour of the deity.

Navaratra (Nine Nights) Festival.—This was also one of the most popular and important of the Maratha festivals; for it was at the end of this festival, on the tenth day (*Vijayadashami*) that the Marathas used to set out for the new year's campaign. *Prabhakar* gives a picturesque description of the festival.

Shimga and Rang Panchami Festivals.—These festivals were also celebrated with great enthusiasm and mirth by the Marathas. We find beautiful descriptions of these festivals in the Bardic literature. The *Ranga Panchami* Festival was also a court festival and *Prabhakar* gives a picturesque description of the celebration of the feast at the *Peshwa Durbar*.

All these descriptions of the Maratha festivals bring out the religious fervour and devotion of the people and keenness to enjoy life. They give us an insight into the brighter aspect of the home-life of the Marathas.

Then we come across picturesque descriptions of the dress, ornaments, accoutrement and equipage of the typical Maratha soldier of the time. From these we can see that the early Maratha soldier marching into the field dressed in his loin cloth and with his scythe or spear in the hand had, in course of time developed into a well-dressed and well-equipped soldier.

There are a number of other aspects of the life of the Marathas of the time depicted and described in these *Lavanis* and a systematic study of this literature is sure to cast an illuminating light on the social life of the time. It may be noted that the sensuous and pleasurable aspect of human life is not the only theme favoured by these Maratha bards, but moral preaching, presenting the typical moral ideology of the Marathas very often is made the theme of these *Lavanis*. The ephemeral character of worldly pleasures and enjoyments is tried to be impressed on the minds of the people and they are exhorted to strive after something that would do them lasting good. Thus the Maratha society was not without its code of morality; religious and spiritual solace was sought after by the Maratha soldier after he had his fill of worldly pleasure or happiness.

INDIAN COLONIES ABROAD

It is scarcely realized, says the Editor of the *Prabuddha Bharata*, what a bold and adventurous nation the Indians were.

We have to remember that a world-conqueror like Alexander had to turn away from the very gate of India; that the irresistible Sakes and Huns were held at bay for long centuries till they slowly infiltrated into the country in doses small enough to be absorbed for ever; that the Muhammadans before whom kingdoms fell like ninepins, had to wait beyond the Indus for hundreds of years till Indian philosophy was sufficiently divorced from activism to rob her of her independence for ever. In 'olden days, in addition to a vast and well-organized army, India had her navy protecting a seaboard studded with innumerable ports from the mouths of the Indus to those of the Ganges, from which parties after parties sallied forth to people distant islands and continents. This spirit of naval adventure can be traced even in the Vedas, and later Sanskrit and Pali works are replete with references to such voyages, while ethnology, archaeology, numismatics, and foreign histories are throwing fresh light on the subject.

Indian kings sailed abroad to Burma and Ceylon and Java and founded kingdoms abroad. Prince Vijaya of Bengal sallied to Ceylon with a large retinue about 548 B.C. Kaundinya is believed to have acquired a kingdom in Cambodia. At home the Hindus were noted for their spirit of assimilation and absorption and in the colonies also, these national characteristics never left them.

In the *Dashakumaracharita* we are told that Ratnodbhava went to an island called Kalayavana and married a girl there. In the *Ratnavati* one reads of a shipwrecked princess of Lanka who was brought to Kaushambi. Lower Burma or Pegu was colonized by emigrants from the Telugu kingdom; but they got merged in the Burmese population. Java, Sumatra and Bali were colonized by people from Gujarat, Sind, Kalinga, and Bengal; but now there are only the Javanese, the Malayas, and the Balinese with their distinctive cultures. The same process went on in all other theatres. In Khotan have been found traces of extensive Hindu colonization, but

there was no Indianization. Kabul was for centuries a part of India, and yet, Afghanistan is so different from the latter! Tharakhhetra near Prome in Burma and many parts of Malaya, Siam, and Indo-China may yield evidence of Hindu influence and colonization.

The writer goes on to add that there were colonies of Indian merchants not only all along the shores of the Arabian Sea and the Red Sea

and that the westward thrust reached not only as far as Egypt, Phoenicia, and Rome, but also that the eastward pacific penetration passed through Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Melanesia, Micronesia, China, Korea, Japan, and Polynesia; and the advance guards of these colonizers reached the distant shores of America, giving shape to newer expressions of life through a veritably fertilizing influence.

But India has no "white man's burden" or "brown man's burden" to save the souls of other nations by bringing them round forcibly to her way of thinking.

Like the gentle morning dew that falls imperceptibly and yet brings to blossom the fairest roses, was the influence of India on the world around. She gave out of the fullness of her heart without any thought of recompense. It was not for nothing that Arrian wrote that the "sense of justice prevented any Indian king from attempting conquest beyond the limits of India", and even within her limits the *Digvijaya* of a mighty emperor was but a fitful act, *laissez-faire* being the dominant policy in inter-territorial dealings. All the same, the cultural influence was the mightiest possible even without the support of big guns and navies.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

FUNCTIONAL REPRESENTATION AND ITS POSSIBILITIES IN INDIA. By Mr. P. N. Masaldan, M.A. [The Hindustan Review, April 1942.]

A SCHEME FOR THE PROMOTION OF COMMERCIAL HARMONY IN BENGAL. By Amrita Lal Mondal, M.L.A. [The Modern Review, June 1942.]

THE INDIAN STATES. By Prof. Shri Ram Sharma. [The New Review, June 1942.]

FORMER ANTI-INDIAN ART CRITICISM. By Dr. Hermann Goetz. [The Aryan Path, June 1942.]

DRAFT PROPOSALS OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN INDIA. By Sachin Sen. [Current Thought, April-June 1942.]

ECONOMIC DISTRESS AND THE ALIENATION OF THE MASSES. By Dr. H. C. Mookerjee. [The Calcutta Review, April 1942.]

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING IN INDIA. By M. Vaugh. [Indian Farming, May 1942.]

THE NEW DESPOTISM

"When Justice Hewert condemned the emergence of 'the New Despotism' in England in the thirties, he could have little dreamt that another type of New Despotism could emerge under the sheltering wings of the British Judicial institutions in another part of the British Commonwealth. Yet such, undoubtedly, seems to have been the result of the administration of justice in certain aspects in British India during recent years," observes Prof. Shri Ram Sharma in the *XX Century* for June.

The power to commit for contempt is certainly an arbitrary power and a well known judge once warned his colleagues against using it without caution.

As several High Courts have exercised this power during the last decade, it does not seem to have been exercised with the proper caution. Nor has the dictum of Lord Atkin given in 1936 been much kept in mind when a High Court issued a writ for contempt because a newspaper had declared that the latest addition to the high court bench did not represent the best available legal talent in the provincial bar. This did not allow the public the right to exercise that criticism in good faith which Lord Atkin said it should enjoy. Nor can it be held that the editors, printers and publishers of the *Hindustan Times* and the *Roy's Weekly* were allowed to exercise genuinely a right of criticism of the public act done in the seat of Justice, when one was prosecuted for contempt for reporting an alleged remark of a Subordinate Judge about the alleged war activities of the Chief Justice and the other for commenting on the speed for the disposal of the case a High Court has acquired. It rather illustrated the complaint of an eminent Judge that justice has too often been treated as 'a cloistered virtue' without being allowed 'to suffer the scrutiny and respectful, though outspoken, comments of ordinary men'. As it was declared in a recent Lahore case, to

suggest in public that there is anything wrong anywhere with those who administer justice is equal to libelling the king and contaminating the fountain-head of justice. Another peculiarity of these trials for contempt has been the fact that usually the courts have not allowed evidence to be led in order to prove that the criticism was in good faith.

The old dictum is still hearkened to, that motive is immaterial in a contempt case. That law does not hinder the production of evidence was proved the other day in the *Hindustan Times* case where the Allahabad Court gave the accused—or shall one say the contemner?—the right to call evidence and prove their good faith. To laymen there seems to be no reason why other courts should not follow the Allahabad precedent and thus allow the public to learn from available evidence that allegations made against a particular court were untrue. The present practice does more harm than good to the courts that refuse to allow evidence. The public cannot always be expected to accept entirely the personal explanation of the judges given from the bench.

Public criticism might be suppressed but this would not always restore public confidence were it to be shaken once.

CENSORSHIP

Two enemies helped France to its downfall. Hitler was only one. The other was censorship, observes *Worldover News*. "Most people connected with journalism were aware, when in France just prior to the war, and later during war time, of the scandals that had infested even the Cabinet itself. But nothing could be got out. When one Frenchman asked another, so a satirical cartoon had it, whether he had heard anything about 'the scandals', the reply was: 'No, of course not; I can't read English.' Only the papers outside France could tell the truth. But against the stupidities and the venality of censorship in those days no voice was wiser, clearer, more courageous than that of Blum."

INDIAN STATES

Hyderabad

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE

Hyderabad Information, the official Publicity journal of the Nizam's Government publishes an article by Rani Saheba of Bhoom Samasthan on "Religious Tolerance under the Asaf Jahs". Three items in her long list of instances are conspicuous. Cows are not killed on Bakr-Id in the Nizam's Dominions. This is the law and it is also the sentiment of Muslim population. Many Muslim religious endowments have been placed in perpetuity under the control of Hindus who administer them through Muslim Naibs appointed by themselves. Hindu employees of the State are allowed six months' leave with full pay in advance if they wish to undertake a pilgrimage to their holy places.

COMMUNAL AMITY IN HYDERABAD

"The Government of His Exalted Highness knows no difference between one community and another. All communities are treated equally and no community is preferred to another," said Mahomed Amirali Khan, Subedar, Gulbarga, presiding over the Osmanabad District Conference. Adverting to the question of constitutional reforms announced by the Government in 1939, he observed that the world was changing rapidly and every country and nation had to adapt itself to the changing times. It was for this reason that the Government of His Exalted Highness had taken steps for constitutional advancement.

HYDERABAD REFORMS

The Nizam's Government has now, according to a contemporary, completed its preparations for inaugurating its scheme of constitutional reforms throughout the State. These preparations have taken well over two years and a half,

Mysore

MYSORE BUDGET

The cost of A. R. P. measures taken by the several departments of the Mysore Government has already exceeded Rs. 5 lakhs, stated Mr. N. Madhava Rau, Dewan, in his address to the Mysore Representative Assembly at its budget session on June 1.

The Budget revealed that the total receipts for the year 1940-41 were Rs. 475 lakhs, while the total expenditure charged to revenue was Rs. 473 lakhs. In the current year the receipts are expected to reach a record figure of Rs. 507 lakhs, while the expenditure including contributions aggregating Rs. 58.43 lakhs to various Funds, is expected to amount to Rs. 506 lakhs. The Budget for 1942-43 anticipates receipts from all heads amounting to Rs. 474.50 lakhs, while the total expenditure charged to revenue is Rs. 473 lakhs, leaving a small surplus of Rs. 1½ lakhs. It may be noted in this connection that the extra revenue from unstable sources is being allocated to various Funds which will be available for expenditure of a non-recurring character. The contributions thus made to the various Funds during the three years under consideration will amount in all to Rs. 165.9 lakhs, while the expenditure met from them will be Rs. 128.70 lakhs.

The total amount sanctioned for expenditure on Civil Defence comes to about Rs. 20 lakhs.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES

The Mysore Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 77,000 for anti-malarial measures to be taken in the Irwin Canal area in Mandya district,

Baroda

A. R. P. MEASURES

In furtherance of the A. R. P. scheme sanctioned for Baroda, the President of the Baroda Municipality has been appointed the Chief Warden and the Municipal Commissioner the Deputy Chief Warden for the city. Several prominent citizens have been appointed as head wardens for groups of city wards.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

The Government sanctioned grant of dearness allowance to all permanent Government servants drawing a salary below Rs. 30 with effect from 1st February, 1942. The proposals affect more than 18,000 individuals involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,80,500 for five months of the current year.

SOCIAL REFORM LEGISLATION

His Highness the Maharaja has given his assent to a bill for amending the Hindu code passed by the State Legislative Assembly, declaring invalid all polygamous or polyandrous marriages subject to certain exceptions.

He has been also pleased to order repeal of the Act relating to obtaining possession of a married woman by her husband.

AYURVEDIC MEDICINES

Village dispensaries established in remote village of the State are now permitted by the Government to purchase from approved pharmacies ayurvedic medicines required for their use subject to local preference.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

The Baroda Medical Act was passed in 1933; permitting only qualified and registered practitioners to carry on the profession. The Act applied to Baroda city and all places where there are A class municipalities. Its application is now extended to areas within B class municipalities also.

Travancore

BUDGET SESSION

The budget session of the Travancore Legislature commences on July 17 and concludes on August 8. The Legislative Assembly and Council will meet in joint session on July 17 for the presentation of the budget for the Malayalam year 1118.

The Assembly will meet on July 20, when the official legislative business will be conducted and the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation Report for 1115 will be presented. July 21 and July 22 have been allotted for general discussion on the budget and July 23 to 30 for voting on the demands. On July 31 the Assembly will conduct non-official business.

The Council will meet on the next day and transact official business and, on August 8, will discuss the budget in general. The demands will be voted from August 4 to 7, and the next day has been allotted for non-official business, after which the Council will conclude business.

GLASS INDUSTRY FOR TRAVANCORE

To Travancore's many industrial enterprises will soon be added a new one in the shape of a glass factory. All the preliminaries in this connection have been completed, the factory will soon start work. Travancore with its abundance of pure white sands and other raw materials required for glass manufacture and its cheap means of transport affords excellent facilities for this industry to thrive.

The factory is sponsored by well-known pioneers in the field of glass-making in India.

Cochin

POLICE STRIKE IN COCHIN

Police constables of Ernakulam and Mattancheri in Cochin State went on a stay in strike on May 2. The Cochin Government *communique* says that no representation had been received by the authorities from the strikers regarding their grievances. "The strike was organised most secretly and carefully and the higher authorities had no inkling beforehand of any such move." Troops overtook the police station, sub-jails and other important points. The strikers placed under arrest are being dealt with according to law.

BAN ON PROCESSIONS

The Cochin Government has issued an order recently stating that for a period of six months no procession shall be held or taken out in any part of Cochin, Kanayanur Taluk or within Trichur Municipal limits, except with the previous permission of the Commissioner of Police.

Kashmir

FOOD CONTROL

The Kashmir Government have sanctioned the constitution of a Board of Food Control under the chairmanship of the Minister-in-charge of the Food Control Department, to advise the Government regarding restrictions on exports and imports of different food-stuffs and fixation of prices.

KASHMIR PRAJA SABHA

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir has extended the life of the existing Praja Sabha for a period of one year from 7th September 1942, when its present term is due to expire. There will, therefore, be no general elections in the current calendar year.

Rewa

REWA INQUIRY COMMISSION

To investigate certain facts concerning H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa and to offer advice, H. E. the Crown Representative has appointed a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Mr. Justice F. W. Gentle of Calcutta High Court (President), H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, H. H. the Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar, Sir S. Shankar Rangnekar, lately Judge, Bombay High Court, and Lieut.-Col. J. D. H. Gordon, lately Resident in Mysore. The Commission will hold the inquiry *in camera* at Indore.

Indore

INDORE ADMINISTRATION

His Highness the Maharaja has abolished the post of the Prime Minister and ordered the retirement of Wazir-ud-Dowlah Rai Bahadur Col. Dinanath, C.I.E., BAR-AT-LAW. He has also appointed Sardar R. K. Zanane, Honorary Minister, as Vice-President of the Cabinet and ordered that he will preside over routine meetings.

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
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LONDON AGENTS:—Messrs. Barclay's Bank
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Banking Business of every description transacted on
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H. C. CAPTAIN,
Managing Director.

Dec. '42.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

—(0)—

Andamans

INDIANS IN THE ANDAMANS

In broadcasts referring to the Japanese occupation of the Andaman Islands, the Axis have made the rather obvious claim to have liberated large numbers of Indian and Burmese "political" prisoners, says a Press Note. These 'patriots' were said to be joyfully starting a new life after being freed.

The Andamans are a volunteer convict settlement. Only persons convicted of serious crimes involving sentences of at least five years' imprisonment are sent there, and then only if they have volunteered to go. There were no convicts there at the time of the Japanese occupation who could be called "political prisoners".

Further, of the 5,850 convicts who were in the Andamans at the time of the Japanese occupation, only about 150 were actually in jail. The remainder, as is the normal procedure after a short period of jail custody to ensure their good behaviour, had been released and allowed to settle on the land. Many of them were receiving Government assistance for this purpose; others were self-supporting; and many of them had imported their wives and children from India. The falsity of the Japanese claim to have "liberated" them is thus self-evident.

Burma

INDIAN EVACUEES

It is estimated that 400,000 people, the majority of them Indians, had reached India from Burma by sea, air or overland up to the end of May.

The Secretary of State for India and Burma, Mr. Leopold Amery, gave these figures in a written reply to a Parliamentary question on the subject.

Europe

INDIAN PRISONERS OF WAR

As far as can be ascertained, the actual number of Indian prisoners of war in Europe is 2,642, observes the report of the Indian Comforts Fund, London.

They are distributed as follows: Germany, 1,620 military and 600 seamen; Italy, 336 military and miscellaneous 86.

News was received from Geneva of the arrival in Italy of 138 prisoners captured in North Africa in December 1941.

The Fund is now despatching 3,000 weekly food parcels and just over 3,000 next-of-kin-parcels of clothing and comforts. Satisfactory evidence is being received from camps in Germany and Italy that these parcels are reaching their destinations.

South Africa

NATAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION

The Nationalist Bloc of the Natal Indian Association has passed a resolution addressed to the South African Government demanding the arming of Indians, admission of Indians into skilled industry, extension of franchise on a common roll and repeal of all discriminatory legislation. Another resolution condemns profiteering and hoarding and calls on the Union Government to take over distribution and control. These resolutions are notable evidence of the increasing interest of Indians in the Union in problems connected with the war effort.

Far East

ALLOWANCE FOR EVACUEES

The Madras Government have issued instructions to Collectors of districts in regard to payment of monthly maintenance allowances to British Indian evacuees. These evacuees from Burma, Malaya and the East Indies, who are without resources, should apply for allowance to the Collectors of the districts in which they are at present residing.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS EXPLAINS

"We are not going to walk out of India right in the middle of the war, though we have no wish to remain there for any imperialistic reasons," observed Sir Stafford Cripps, the Lord Privy Seal, in an exclusive interview referring to Gandhiji's repeated demand for British withdrawal from India.

"Strategically India is too vital for our own and our Allies' efforts against Axis Powers to take any such step without jeopardising the future of China, Russia and the United States, to say nothing of India herself," Sir S. Cripps added.

I do not want to say a word against anybody. Mahatma Gandhi stands for his high ideals of non-violence. He dislikes the idea of India being involved in war and especially the Congress being so involved. I understand and appreciate Mr. Jawaharlal's position. His opposition to Fascism and Nazism is too fundamental to be obscured by mere national consideration; I am convinced of that. I cannot say that we can do anything more in this matter from this end at the moment. As I see it, there now seems to be a struggle in India between the principles of violence and non-violence and all of us here in England eagerly await the next development.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE

Close upon the celebration of the King-Emperor's birthday, his brother the Duke of Gloucester has brought to India an inspiring message from His Majesty. "It is with deep pride that I, as your King-Emperor, join with you, the millions of men and women in India, in the brotherhood of service." "I pray," continues His Majesty, "that out of this common peril, you may draw inspiration to overcome the impediment that springs from distrust."

WAR RESOURCES COMMITTEE

A Committee of the Executive Council has been set up to co-ordinate the problems of war production, transportation, communication, finance, rationing of goods and materials and will be known as the "War Resources Committee of the Council".

UTTERANCES OF THE DAY

DR. PRASAD ON THE JAPANESE

In the course of a speech at a public meeting at Monghir, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said:

The Japanese, too, in their turn have begun assuring us that they are out to liberate India from the hands of our British masters, who had professed at the outbreak of the war that theirs was a noble fight waged to ensure freedom of the nations and to reinstate democracy in the world. To the former, we say, 'God save us from such friends. The fate of Korea and Manchuria is a beacon-light of Japanese goodwill. To the Britishers and their allies the Americans, who have sent their soldiers to defend our country, we say: "Please let us alone and put your professions to practice."

PT. NEHRU'S DECLARATION

Addressing a public meeting at Parel, Bombay, on June 18, Pandit Jawaharlal said that

while India always sympathised with those forces opposed to aggression, she could not forget her subjection and leave aside her fight for Independence. India had never wished that Japan should succeed and dominate Asia or that Germany should win this war. "I will oppose Japanese aggression not with *ahimsa* alone, but even with sword and this is possible only if we are free. Even to-day I am confident that a free India can put up a much stiffer resistance to Japanese aggression than she can in her present state. It is not possible for a vast country like India to be overrun easily by an invader. With the whole country from one end to the other offering stiff resistance, it will not be possible for the invader to subjugate us."

C. R. ON INDIA'S DEFENCE

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, in his address at New Delhi on May 5, said:

Japan's eyes will be on Ceylon. If Ceylon is attacked, you should not be surprised. In spite of the thrashing they got, they will attack again. We in the south are interested in this. Ceylon is part of India though the two are divided by water. The Japanese may try to take over some parts of South India. It is a danger that threatens South India. If they attack South India, what will happen?

The position in South India demand courage and I feel a yearning to take the risk. I therefore justify my demand that we should be permitted to form our own Government in South India. Now it has become a question of self-defence. I, therefore, feel we have a duty to perform and that is why I feel that this is necessary.

AZAD ON CONGRESS AND NON-VIOLENCE

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, in an exclusive interview to the *United Press* on the recent statement of Sir Stafford Cripps referring to the struggle in India between the principles of violence and non-violence, declared:

During the Wardha talks last week, I particularly asked Gandhiji about the application of non-violence under the present circumstances. I am happy to say that this aspect of the problem is quite clear in his mind. As a man of action, he cannot ignore the conditions prevailing around him. He told me that his personal views about non-violence need not be re-enunciated and his position remained unchanged; but at the same time, he knew it was not the position of the Congress nor of the other parties nor of the majority of the Indian people which considers defence as armed defence only.

Maulana Azad added:

Therefore, if a free National Government was established in India with an understanding to defend her against an invader, it was obvious that it could be only armed defence, not a non-violent one.

I do not know what Sir Stafford Cripps means by the struggle between the principles of violence and non-violence. We are not at all philosophising over the merits of violence and non-violence. The centre of all our attention at present is how to defend India successfully against an invader who is knocking at the door, and we are convinced that the only way to achieve this end is that India becomes independent without delay.

FREE INDIA AND THE UNITED NATION

"There can be no limit to what a friendly independent India can do. I had in mind a treaty between the United Nations and India for defence of China against Japanese aggression," said Mahatma Gandhii in an interview to the *Associated Press*, amplifying his reference to his having no objection to the presence of British and American troops in India.

Mahatma Gandhii added:

Given mutual goodwill and trust, the treaty should cover the protection of human dignity and rights by means other than resort to armaments. For this involves a competition in the capacity for the greatest slaughter. I wish British opinion could realise that independence of India changes the character of the Allied cause and ensures a speedier victory.

HONOURS COURSE

The suggestion that the Honours course in Arts or Science in any Indian University should be a three year post-intermediate continuous one is made by the Inter-University Board of India.

It is pointed out that difficulties are experienced by students of the various universities when they are candidates for a post. For example, a B. A. Honours student of the Dacca University finds himself at a disadvantage when pitted against a B. A. Honours man of the Calcutta University.

The Dacca University has drawn the attention of the Board to the necessity of fixing a uniform standard for the different classes in the B. A., B. Sc., B. Com., M. A., M. Sc., and B. L., degree examinations. The University points out that while its students securing 44 per cent. in the B. A. examination can claim places only in the third class, students of the Calcutta University with only 40 per cent. to their credit are placed in the second class in the same examination.

CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

Government schools for boys and Government educational institutions for women and girls in Calcutta and its adjacent industrial areas as well as in the town of Chittagong will not reopen after the present holidays until further orders, according to a 'Bengal' Government *communiqué*. This decision, it is stated, is taken in accordance with the Government's policy that ineffectives (those whose presence is not essential) should be encouraged to leave dangerous areas. Alternative arrangements will, it is added, be made for the education of the pupils studying in those institutions. Non-Government institutions of similar status and character are advised to follow the same policy and the Government would give all help to such institutions to make alternative arrangements.

EDUCATION IN INDIA

The cost of education in British India was over 290 million rupees in 1939-40, representing an increase of about 12 million rupees over the previous year.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT

"A police officer who degrades himself by such crude methods of investigation brings into disrepute a service that exists for the protection of the life and property of subjects and is not entitled to any leniency." With this observation, Mr. Justice Mohammad Munir of the Lahore High Court dismissed the appeal of seven policemen of Jhang district, who had been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from eighteen months to four years on charges of wrongfully confining three persons and adopting "third degree methods", to obtain a confession from them.

His Lordship, however, reduced the sentence of six of the appellants, holding that the case was not of voluntary conspiracy, but of illegal orders of a superior having been carried out by subordinates with the knowledge that they were illegal.

The appellants who include a sub-inspector, a head constable and five foot-constables were alleged to have tortured, three suspects in a murder case.

His Lordship disposing of the appeal observed: "So long as the law is what it is at present, namely, that however serious the offence, a police officer shall not confine a person without arresting him or cause physical violence to him or adopt the third degree methods to obtain a confession or other information, it is impossible to look with indulgence or indifference at offences of the kind which have been proved in this case."

SIR B. L. MITTER

The term of office of Sir B. L. Mitter, Advocate-General of the Government of India, has been extended for another year till the end of March 1943. Sir B. L. Mitter was appointed in April 1937 for 5 years.

HINDUSTAN TIMES CASE

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has given permission to appeal against the judgment of the Allahabad High Court in the *Hindustan Times* contempt of court case.

WAR RISK AND FACTORY BUILDINGS

"Under Section 2 (g) of the War Risks (Factories) Insurance Ordinance, the owner of a building who has rented out a portion of it in which a factory is situated is the owner of the 'factory' for the rented portion of the building and is liable to compulsory insurance. In case he fails to take out cover, the obligation for insurance of that portion of the building falls on the occupier of the factory who is entitled to receive from the owner all sums paid as premiums," says the Officer on special duty, Department of Commerce, Government of India, in reply to a communication addressed to the Secretary to the Commerce Department, Government of India, by Mr. A. R. Bhat, Joint Secretary, the Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Poona City.

LONGEVITY OF AMERICANS

The average length of life of white persons in America is now 62.5 years, an increase of 3.3 years over the previous decade according to the Department of Commerce, Washington. Since the turn of the century, the average length of life of white persons has increased nearly 13 years.

Women have contributed largely to this extension of average lifetime. Average length of life of women is 64.5 years while that for men is 60.6 years.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

The Sun Life of Canada states that since the Company was founded in 1871, a vast sum of Rs. 400 crores has been paid out to its policyholders and their dependents. During 1941 alone, Rs. 24 crores were paid out, which represents a payment of over Rs. 8 lakhs for every single working day of the year.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

The amount of New Life Assurance written by the "Oriental" last year was: 37,067 Policies Assuring Rs. 8,16,19,725.

PURCHASE OF WAR SUPPLIES

The value of contracts placed by the Department of Supply from the outbreak of war to March 31, 1942, exceeded Rs. 279 crores.

Purchases during the financial year 1941-42 amounted to nearly Rs. 172 crores, as compared with Rs. 78½ crores in 1940-41 and Rs. 28½ crores during the first seven months of the war, i.e., from September 3, 1939 to March 31, 1940.

In January 1942, the purchases amounted to over Rs. 20½ crores, in February they were nearly Rs. 17 crores, and in March they exceeded Rs. 22½ crores. These figures, which are taken as an index to the larger volume of orders to be placed during the current year, represent an increase of more than 500 per cent. over the monthly average during the first half-year of the war.

Besides the above, it is pointed out large purchases of war supplies are also made by the Defence Services direct. These also run to huge totals.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHARE MARKET

With the prices rising by leaps and bounds on better war news and the large-scale bombing of German industrial nerve centres sellers on the Bombay market seem to dictate terms to buyers. There is a clamour for Planting shares, which have gone further up fractionally, United Nilgiris (Rs. 184) improving the highest by two points and a half. Textiles continue to have good demand with the result of substantial gains again in almost every scrip. Vasanthas (160) were Rs. 10 higher.

On the Bombay share market there has been a spectacular all round rise again, with Tata shares shooting up Rs. 100 in one day with Deferreds at Rs. 1,625 and Ordinaries Rs. 330.

CHINA'S WAR ORDERS IN INDIA

War orders to the value of nearly Rs. 2½ crores or £1,750,000 have so far been placed in India by the National Government of China through their purchasing agents, the Pekin Syndicate Limited, says a Press Note.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Sri Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya was elected President of the next Session of the All-India Women's Conference at the half-yearly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Conference held recently. The Committee also passed a resolution expressing deep sympathy with the many thousands of evacuees from Burma and protested against the policy of alleged racial discrimination in affording help to the evacuees. The Committee also appealed to the many branches of the Conference in the country to give its full co-operation to existing non-official organisations engaged in rendering assistance to evacuees from Burma, Malaya and other countries.

WOMEN'S LAND ARMY IN NEW YORK STATE

The State of New York has a women's land army for harvesting the crops. The plan calls for the enlistment of 3,000 women above the age of 16. Those who enlist will receive the prevailing wage for farm hands, which is about three dollars a day.

Already the Hudson River Valley Farmers' Association have asked for 750 women to help harvest the expected bumper crop.

WOMEN'S RIGHT TO PROPERTY

The Bill to amend and codify the Hindu Law relating to intestate succession published in the *Gazette* recently has three main features:

It embodies a common law of intestate succession for all Hindus in British India.

It removes the sex disqualification by which Hindu women in general have hitherto been precluded from inheriting property in various parts of India; and it abolishes the Hindu women's limited estate.

WOMEN POLICE

The Gestapo Chief has decreed that women are to replace all police official doing inside office work except in the highest positions. This decree was made necessary, it is learnt, because of the need for German police troops in France and other occupied countries.

THE AMERICAN PRESS

The people of the United States are the best-informed people in the world if the number of papers and excellence of reporting are a criterion. The 1942 Ayer's Survey shows that the 14,000 United States daily newspapers and other journalistic publications exceed in number those of any other nation.

The daily aggregate of newspaper circulation alone is over 42,000,000. This is in addition to the 21,000 periodicals.

LT.-COL. JEHU

Journalist becomes Brigadier. This sums up the story of Mr. Jehu, Assistant Editor, *Times of India*, who joined the Defence Department as Director of the Public Relations section after war broke out. He was given the rank of Lt.-Col. Mr. Jehu, visited several theatres of war with Generals Sir Claude Auchinleck and Sir Archibald Wavell and now ranks as Brigadier. His Department becomes Inter-services Public Relations Directorate comprising activities of all three arms of the defence forces including operations in Burma.

CONFERENCE OF WRITERS

At the All-India Writers' Conference, it was decided to issue immediately a series of pamphlets explaining the tasks facing the Indian people in view of the impending Japanese attack on India. It was further resolved to prepare songs, playlets and 'wall' newspapers and to organise anti-Japanese propaganda squads of progressive writers to rouse the people to action.

BI-WEEKLY EDITION OF KALKI

Sri R. Krishnamurthy has declared himself before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as the Editor, Printer and Publisher of a new Tamil bi-weekly (twice a week) edition of *Kalki*. The bi-weekly is in addition to the present fortnightly *Kalki* journal.

PULITZER PRIZE

Carlos Romulo, publisher of four Philippine newspapers, has been awarded a Pulitzer Prize, because of his observations and forecasts of Far Eastern developments while touring the trouble centres from Hongkong to Batavia,

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THE LATE DR. E. R. RAO

It is with deep regret that we record the death of the Hon. Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Civil Defence Member, Government of India, at New Delhi, on June 15.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao had a distinguished public career as a Congressman and later as one of the few Indians to act as Governor, having risen to that position in his home province, Central Provinces, in 1934, and having also been Minister first in 1930 and again in 1937. He was appointed adviser to the Secretary of State for India in 1939, giving up that post to join the Viceroy's Executive Council in October 1941.

GANDHIJI AND C. R.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the current issue of *Harijan*:-

"Although I retain the opinion I have expressed about my differences with Rajaji, and although I adhere to every word I have said and he has quoted, and although I reaffirm my opinion that my language taken in its context does not bear the interpretation Rajaji puts upon it, I do not propose, henceforth, to enter into any public controversy with him. I join him in hoping that some day I shall see the error of my views which he sees so clearly. But public controversy with close companions like Rajaji repels me. He has a new mission and he has need to speak."

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER IN INDIA

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester has arrived in India. This visit of his younger brother is being made at the behest of His Majesty the King-Emperor, who has not himself had an opportunity to greet the Princes, peoples and fighting forces of India directly on Indian soil.

THE LATE DR. DUTTA

Dr. K. Datta, whose death occurred at Lahore on June 16, was a well-known Christian leader with a broad nationalistic outlook. He was Principal of the Freeman College, Lahore, and was 64 at his death. Dr. Datta was a Delegate to the Round Table Conference in London. A patriot to the core, Dr. Datta was singularly free from communalism.

CONGRESS MEDICAL MISSION

The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, recently gave a send-off to the fourth unit of the Congress Medical Mission at the residence of Dr. B. C. Roy.

In wishing the Unit success in their undertaking, the Maulana Sahib said that had the British Government acceded to the demands of the Congress, their volunteers would have by now taken their stand with the soldiers on the front. But today they were venturing out on a noble mission and they must be imbued with the idea of even sacrificing their lives for the sake of their duty, however humble it might be. He, however, assured them that there was no cause for being afraid of their lives in that region. They must learn to help the suffering and destitute humanity.

MEDICAL RELIEF FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS

H. E. the Viceroy has constituted the Indian Forces Medical After-Care Fund for medical relief of Indian soldiers participating in the present war. His Excellency has directed that H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore's donation of rupees three lakhs together with certain other sums which have accumulated in the War Purposes Fund, be utilised for this purpose. The Fund will be administered by the Medical Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society with which will be associated the Secretary, Indian Soldiers' Board, and the Honorary Treasurer, Indian Red Cross Society.

RURAL MEDICAL RELIEF

Advances for building houses will be granted free of interest to subsidised medical practitioners under the Bombay Government's scheme of rural medical relief in order to encourage them to settle in the villages where they are posted. Advances limited to Rs. 1,000 will be granted only for the purpose of building a house for the personal residence of the practitioner.

ANTI-MALARIA CAMPAIGN

The Army authorities in India are organising an anti-malaria campaign, which may approximately cost Rs. 16,00,000 for the various cantonments in India. This will not only benefit the military but also the neighbouring civil population.

PLANNING WAR-TIME NUTRITION

A judicious system of crop planning, the encouragement of a larger cultivation of those crops that are likely to make up for the deficiency in the national diet and the introduction of suitable marketing and distribution machinery—these were some of the suggestions made by Dr. A. C. Ukil, in a talk on "Planning War-time Nutrition" before the Calcutta Rotary Club.

In order to study the subject in all its aspects, Dr. Ukil proposed the mobilisation of a body of scientific experts. In Dr. Ukil's opinion, soya beans would go a long way towards solving the country's food difficulties and he recommended a more extended cultivation of this crop. He said that soya beans grew easily and quickly on most types of soil and the crop enriched the soil while it grew. "There is no other crop known to us," said Dr. Ukil, "which can feed and clothe the peasant and build his hut at the same time. To take the place of milk, there are hardly any other foods that are equal to soya beans and soya bean milk."

As regards Bengal, the speaker said that with intensive cultivation and crop rotation, Bengal could not only obtain self-sufficiency as regards her food requirements, but would probably have a surplus. He opined that further extension of tea cultivation should be restricted, if possible, and any available land in the tea gardens should be utilised for growing food crops and soya beans.

VITAMIN K INJECTION STOPS BLEEDING

Success in giving the anti-bleeding vitamin K injection into the veins of patients too sick to take it by mouth has been announced by doctors of the University of Illinois College of Medicine.

In seventeen out of eighteen patients, injection of a water-soluble compound with vitamin K activity was effective. Failure in the eighteenth case was ascribed to the fact that the patient's liver, necessary for utilization of vitamin K by the body, had been completely destroyed by illness. Injection of the vitamin brings a quick response, the doctors found. Also, the injection eliminates the need for use of bile salts.

BURMA NOTES

Many of the evacuees who have been returning to India have brought Burma notes and got them converted into Indian notes. The total Burma notes thus transferred into Indian notes may be about 3 crores, says Eavesdropper in *Indian Finance*.

Even so, Burma notes of the Reserve Bank are still in circulation in that country. So far as these notes are concerned, it is physically impossible that they can be taken out of Burma and presented to the Reserve Bank in India for conversion. It may, therefore, be definitely stated that the Reserve Bank has now been freed from the liability with respect to the Burma notes left in the enemy-occupied territories.

BANK HOLIDAY ON JULY 1

Bank Holiday on July 1 has been restored by the Government.

It may be remembered that recently this holiday along with others was cancelled by the Government as a war-time measure. Representations were made by commercial and banking interests in the matter with the result that the earlier notification has now been cancelled and the holiday restored.

KING EDWARD VII RUPEE COINS

King Edward VII rupees and eight anna coins have ceased to be legal tender from May 31, 1942. They will be accepted at all Government treasuries, post offices and Railway stations until September 30, 1942. Thereafter, and until further notice, they will only be accepted at the offices of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank.

FIVE PER CENT. RUPEE LOAN

The whole of the outstanding balance of the 5 per cent. Rupee Loan 1942-47 issued as counterpart of the 5 per cent. Sterling Loan 1942-47 were repaid at par on June 15, 1942, with all interest due up-to-date in terms of notification of the Government of India of March 7, 1942.

CHEQUES ON LOCAL BANKS

The Government of Bombay has directed that at places where the cash business of the treasury is conducted by a branch of the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India, cheques on local banks should be accepted in payment of Government dues.

"TRAVEL LESS BY TRAIN"

A "travel less by train" campaign is soon to be started by Indian railways to prepare for a further restriction of passenger services which may become necessary, so that vital war traffic and commodities essential to the economic needs of the country may move freely.

Passenger train service has already been reduced by about 10 per cent. of the normal, compared with the maximum average reduction of 25 per cent. during the last war.

It is learnt that the Government have under active consideration measures to co-ordinate road and rail traffic.

Without public co-operation by the curtailment of unnecessary traffic, says a Press Note, the railways of India cannot deal effectively with the increasing military traffic or ensure the even distribution of essential commodities, which is necessary to maintain industrial effort, a proper flow of trade, satisfactory prices and adequate supplies at consuming centres. Railway capacity is limited and, in order to make as much as possible available for essential traffic, a reduction in the scale of passenger train services is unavoidable.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

The Railway earnings so far have exceeded last year's record. Daily traffic receipts are over Rs. 37,00,000 as compared to the average of about Rs. 36,00,000 last year.

It is said that the "travel less" campaign has not affected the total receipts, because of the movement of military personnel and war supplies, and because trains carry heavier loads or more passengers than they did normally.

But this increase of Rs. 1,00,000 a day will not be net gain as railway expenditure is growing on account of A. R. P. measures, dearness allowance to employees, and militarization of railway establishments in certain parts of the country where the danger of enemy attack is apprehended.

The final figures of railway receipts for 1941-42 also show an increase of over Rs. 1,00,00,000 as compared to revised estimates.

ART EXHIBITION

An exhibition of paintings and sculptures of Mr. Subho Tagore was recently opened at Choong Ye Thong Church School in New Meredith Street, Calcutta. A select gathering of lovers of art and art connoisseurs was present.

The exhibition was arranged for the relief of artists and poets in distress in China as a result of the war.

The exhibits bore the impress of Mr. Tagore's unmistakable artistic talents. "The painter's brush speaks more than mere words" is true of Mr. Tagore's paintings and sculptures now before public view. "The Superman", "the Bird of Paradise", "the Milk-maid" and "the Sickie" were some of the paintings in which the gathering evinced more than usual interest.

Dr. C. J. Pao, Consul-General for China, who opened the exhibition, said that there was a link and many similarities between the artistic field of India and China. He hoped that this exhibition would be another contribution to the renewal of cultural relations between the two great countries, which was indispensable to a genuine, close co-operation.

Miss JESSIE BOND

One of the two remaining original Savoyards, Miss Jessie Bond, died at Worthing, Sussex, at the age of 89. For over 20 years, Miss Bond was the idol of the public that flocked to the Gilbert and Sullivan operas at the Opera Comique and the Savoy Theatre. She played the leading part in each.

INDIAN MUSIC

The Journal of the Music Academy, Madras, reproduces the proceedings of the Madras Music Conference, 1941, and other music conferences. There are papers discussing ragas, talas and other elements of Indian music.

Mr. STEINBECK'S NEW PLAY

"Hired men may win battles, but free men always win wars" is the slogan that rings in the new play by John Steinbeck. "The Moon is Down", which has opened in Washington.

WAR AND SPORT

The war has pushed sports practically out of the newspapers and to talk of sporting achievements or disappointments in such a year as this seems slightly to savour of senility, writes "Onlooker" in the *Hindustan Times* Annual Number. Yet the determination shown by many of the belligerent countries to maintain organized sport intact as far as possible indicates the value attached to national and international sport by the Governments concerned.

There are no Test matches, no Wimbledon, no Davis Cup, no Olympic Games. That is the effect of war on sports.

But sport has to pay for the war in another form also. Paavo Nurmi, the famous Finnish runner, was killed in the Russo-Finnish War of 1940. Nurmi has been described as the greatest medium and long distance runner of all times. He revolutionized the whole technique of running, and at one time or other held all the world records from one to eleven miles. At least two Englishmen, whose names will be remembered in India, have been killed in action during the last year. Kenneth Farnes, the English Test player, was reported dead in October. R. A. Shayes, and Britain's No. 3, described as the brightest hope among the new-comers before the war, was killed on service with the R.A.F., two months earlier.

RECORD FLIERS

Arising out of comparisons with Mr. Harriman's record round the world flight in 121 hours, a War Department spokesman at New York explains that the Harriman group flew considerably greater mileage than Howard Hughes, who did the circuit in 91 hours in 1938 using what was then a much shorter route than that generally taken by flyers encircling the globe.

HOCKEY IN DELHI

Delhi more than made up for its ignominious performance in athletics by winning the Inter-Provincial Hockey Championship, beating the Punjab in the final by two goals to nil.

DURALUMIN

Alloyed with magnesium, aluminium becomes duralumin, the light weight substance which is revolutionizing aviation. Warmed just a little, the metal produces an oxide which can be transferred into artificial rubies and emeralds, almost identical in chemical composition and properties with the real gems.

Mixed with germanium, an aluminium as strong as steel is being produced. It may entirely eliminate the world's demand for steel and iron. While steel trains are still demanded as a remedy for the danger of many rail accidents, aluminium trains are a growing probability.

RADIO RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The United Press understands that a Radio Research Committee has been formed under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research with representatives of the Indian Air Force, the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the All-India Radio, the Meteorological Department and the Radio industry with Prof. S. K. Mitra of the Calcutta University as Chairman. The function of the Committee will be to organise and supervise schemes of research approved by the Council.

THE TORPEDO

The torpedo—22 feet long and 21 inches in diameter—is one of the most lethal weapons ever made by the ingenuity of man. With a range of five miles, a speed of more than 50 miles an hour, it has 6,000 parts, each made with the same precision as the tiniest part of a wrist watch. Although these cost £2,000 each, torpedoes have caused more destruction than anything else in this war.

NAZIS USE POISON GAS

A Moscow report claims that on May 7, in operations on the Crimean front, German troops used several mines with poison gas. A check-up has shown that the poison gas has affected the respiratory organs and caused disablement.

JOHN BARRYMORE

John Barrymore, the great Hollywood actor, is dead. His brother, Lionel, was at his bedside when death came.

The late actor was born on February 15, 1882, the son of late Maurice Barrymore and George Drew. He first appeared on the stage in 1903 at Chicago. He was married thrice.

John belonged to the distinguished trio of Lionel, Ethel and John who were famous for their acting excellence. They all acted together in "Rasputin". John matched wits with Lionel in "Arsene Lupin". Among John's best films was "Grand Hotel" with Greta Garbo.

KORDA'S NEXT: TOLSTOY'S CLASSIC

From Alexander Korda has just come the announcement of what will easily be the most important film production of his career and one of the most important in Hollywood history. He announces the production of Tolstoy's "War and Peace".

Filming of this novel of world-wide popularity and interest will start shortly and is set for a production schedule that will cover six months.

BIG CONTRACT FOR SABU

The Indian boy actor Sabu has received court approval for a new contract paying him at least 230,000 dollars in the next seven years. The California law requires contracts involving juveniles to be passed by courts.

Sabu, who starred in "Elephant Boy", "Thief of Bagdad" and "Jungle Book" is now 18 years old and entered into a contract with the Universal Pictures with a salary of 1,000 dollars weekly with a minimum of 40 weeks annually.

UNDER THE SEA

In Paramount's *Reap the Wild Wind*, there is an under-water sequence in which Ray Milland and John Wayne are sent down to the bottom of the sea to battle with an octopus. It is reported that Cecil B. De Mille, the famous producer-director, dons a diving suit and goes down under the water to direct the scenes.

RULES FOR GARAGE

So far as carbon monoxide poisoning in the use of motor cars is concerned, the following may serve as preventive measures:

1. See that there is reasonable ventilation in the garage.
2. Do not run the engine in a closed garage. If it is necessary to run the engine in a garage, see that doors and windows are open.
3. See that the carburettor and the motor are in proper condition, so that there will be a fairly complete combustion of your fuel.
4. All cars should be inspected regularly for leaky exhaust connections, loose and broken floor boards and defective floor coverings, exhaust pipes and mufflers.
5. Get out of your car and get into the fresh air at the first sign of headache, smarting eyes, dizziness, sickness or drowsiness.
6. See that the exhaust pipe discharges beyond the rear end of the body of the car.
7. See that there is reasonable ventilation in your own car and avoid sealing the car by closing all windows and vents.

In garages where it is necessary to do considerable work on a car and to run the engine, provision should be made for a suitable flexible hose of sufficient length to permit one end to be attached to the automobile exhaust, while the other end is placed outside of the garage to carry the exhaust gas directly into the open air. Air containing more than .02% of carbon monoxide endangers life.

50,000th SWEDISH-BUILT CAR

A milestone in the history of the Swedish automobile industry was passed recently when the Volvo works delivered its 50,000th car. The Company, which at present is Sweden's biggest automobile manufacturer, put its first series-manufactured car on the market in 1927.

Since then the Company's production has grown steadily. During 1937 the number of Volvo cars had grown to 25,000 and now, four years later, this figure has been doubled.

AMERICAN AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

The United States is now making more than 3,300 planes a month, according to a statement made by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

"We and our Allies can and will build two and a half times as many planes as all our enemies put together," he declared. "Without divulging military secrets, I can say that one factory alone is turning out each day an entire train-load of tanks."

"It is no idle boast that Hitler's hordes and the Japanese have some frightful surprises coming to them," states the Aircraft Year Book for 1942, published recently by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America. It says new developments of American aircraft production will soon give the enemy one jolt after another.

WORLD'S BIGGEST AIR FORCES

The Nazis have some 1,250,000 men in the *Luftwaffe*. The R. A. F. includes a million. The U. S. Army has announced that its goal was an air-force of 2,000,000 the biggest in the world. Half that number, the Army hoped, would be mustered during 1942. The Japs, in pre-Pearl Harbour estimates, had 5,500 pilots.

With a 2,000,000 men air force, the Army will have ground crews for its share of the 185,000 new planes, U. S. factories expect to make by the end of 1943 *plus* 150,000 new pilots.

HIGHER STUDIES IN AERONAUTICS

Mr. W. D. Pawley, President of the Inter-continent Corporation and the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., has awarded a scholarship of \$3,000 per year to the best student in aeronautical engineering passing out of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for making higher studies in America for a period of four years. The Committee of Selection will consist of Mr. L. C. McCarty, the General Manager, Mr. M. Venkatanaranappa and the Director of the Indian Institute of Science.

CHUNGKING-CALCUTTA LINE

A formal agreement has been signed between China and Great Britain permitting the operation by the China National Aviation Corporation of an air line between Chungking and Calcutta.

MANUFACTURE OF MACHINE PARTS IN INDIA

Five firms in India have been manufacturing complete internal combustion engines and their spares for some years, and they now state that their standard machine shop equipment is quite sufficient for the machining of the major parts of the engines up to the rates which they have been manufacturing at present and can produce the imported parts if Government would assist them to enlarge their existing plants by obtaining special machinery, such as crank turning lathes, heavy drop forging machines, grinding machinery, etc., says an interim report of the Exploratory Committee on internal combustion engines set up by the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research.

CONCESSION TO GLASS INDUSTRY

It is announced that the Government of India have decided to extend the existing concession to the glass industry for a further period of one year.

It is explained that although considerable progress has now been made by certain industrial concerns with their schemes for the production of soda ash, it will be some time before they go into actual production.

If, before the expiry of the period for which the concession has been extended, the Government of India are satisfied that soda ash in commercial quantities is being produced in India, they will further review the situation.

ROOFING MATERIAL

An exterior roofing of indigenous manufacture, which can be supplied both in flat and corrugated sections, has been produced by a Lahore firm.

It is claimed that this material is lighter in weight than asbestos cement roofing, has equal insulating properties and is less liable to mechanical damage in transit.

MACHINE TOOLS MANUFACTURE

Over 100 licensed firms in India are now manufacturing machine tools. Tatas alone are manufacturing 50,000 tools of various types every month.

RICE CROP FORECASTS

The All-India rice crop forecasts for 1941-42 are reassuring. The expected 15 per cent. increase in yield over the 1940-41 figure may be regarded in some quarters as being over-optimistic but Bengal's Director of Agriculture considers that a full normal yield will be obtained this season and Bengal accounts for as much as 29 per cent. of the All-India crop. The area under rice is 73,165,000 acres, an increase of only 106,000 acres, but the total yield is estimated at 25,567,000 tons as compared with 22,150,000 tons in 1940-41. The higher yield per acre accounts for this 15 per cent. increase. It is expected that the 1941-42 crop will give a return of 783 lbs. to the acre as against 679 lbs. in 1940-41, 776 lbs. in 1939-40 and 731 lbs. in 1938-39. If the estimated yield per acre is also thought to err on the optimistic side, it is worth while to remember that the 1937-38 crop gave a return as high as 824 lbs. to the acre and that but for the poor return in 1940-41, the 783 lbs. forecast for this year would represent a fair average of the returns per acre over the past five years.

SUSPENSION OF LAND REVENUE

The C. P. Government has sanctioned suspension for one year of land revenue out of the Kharif kist for 1941-42 in Raipur and Bilaspur districts amounting to Rs. 3,40,027. The Government has also sanctioned remission of Rs. 60,000 out of the Kharif kist for the year 1941-42 in Raipur district.

CROWN LANDS FOR CULTIVATION

In pursuance of the campaign for increased production of foodstuffs, the Punjab Government have decided to throw open to temporary cultivation all available areas of Crown land in the colony as well as non-colony areas in the Punjab.

SHEEP-BREEDING RESEARCH

The establishment of a sheep-breeding research sub-station at Bagalkot in the Bijapur District has been sanctioned by the Bombay Government. The estimated cost is Rs. 22,000 spread over a period of four years.

TEA INDUSTRY AND LABOUR UNIONS

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Indian Tea Planters' Association, held at Jalpaiguri, Mr. C. C. Sanyal, member of the Association, stressed the need of forming labour unions. In the course of his speech, he said:

The proposal before the Indian Tea Planters' Association as early as 1937 for the formation of unions of officers of Indian-owned tea estates took definite shape in 1941. Another proposal was brought before the Association in 1938 for the formation of labour unions in gardens. Such unions were formed in two or three tea estates as an experimental measure. After three years of working, the unions have been found to be very useful. This year I strongly plead for the formation of labour unions in all the gardens.

COMPENSATION TO WORKERS

A total of Rs. 4,60,744 was awarded as compensation to workers in Bombay Province in 1940-41, according to the Report on the Working of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Report states that, of 149 municipalities and District Local Boards, only 41 submitted returns. A number of these bodies did not even know that any of their employees were amenable to the Act. The Report says that, although the Act has been in operation for the last 17 years or more, there are still employers who are not aware of their liability.

WORKERS IN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES

Workers in essential industries may not be sacked nor change their jobs except with the consent of the Ministry of Labour. Women between 20 and 31 may not obtain or change employment except through the labour exchange. Strikes and lock-outs can be forbidden and dilution labour has been accepted on a large scale by the trade unions.

SHIP-YARD WORKERS

Ship-building yards in India are working to full capacity, and over 300 vessels are now under construction. Over 90,000 persons are working in various ship-building and repair yards.

BRITAIN AND INDIA

"I am very sorry to have to confess today that my mind refuses to give my moral support to Great Britain, because British behaviour towards India has filled me with great pain. I was not quite prepared for Mr. Amery's performances or the Cripps' mission," declared Mahatma Gandhi at a Press Conference recently.

Mahatma Gandhi was asked: To which of the two sides should India give her moral support? He replied:

"My personal view is well known. And if I can possibly convert India to my view, there should be no aid or support given to either side, but my sympathies are undoubtedly in favour of China and Russia."

EMPIRE CASUALTIES IN TWO YEARS OF WAR

Casualties in the armed forces of the British Empire from the outbreak of war until September 2, 1941, were announced by the Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Attlee, in the Commons recently as follows: United Kingdom:—Killed 42,267, wounded 92,903, prisoners 58,684, missing 16,208. Dominions:—Killed 4,656, wounded 7,279, prisoners 8,104, missing 8,785. India and Burma:—Killed 1,439, wounded 5,874, prisoners 1,714, missing 64. Colonies:—Killed 611, wounded 837, prisoners 6, missing 4,699.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

Every one in Great Britain has his person, money and property at the disposal of Government. Any one may be ordered to go anywhere to do anything. Government can control banks and limit the amounts which may be drawn by private or business customers. Private property and land can be requisitioned for any purpose, and property, if necessary, destroyed.

"LIBERATED" KOREA

Korea, which is supposed to have been "liberated" by the Japanese at the request of its inhabitants, has suffered no less than areas conquered by war. According to official Japanese figures 2,94,000 Koreans were flogged, in some cases to death, by the Japanese Police between 1913 and 1918.

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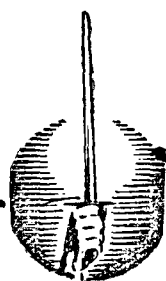
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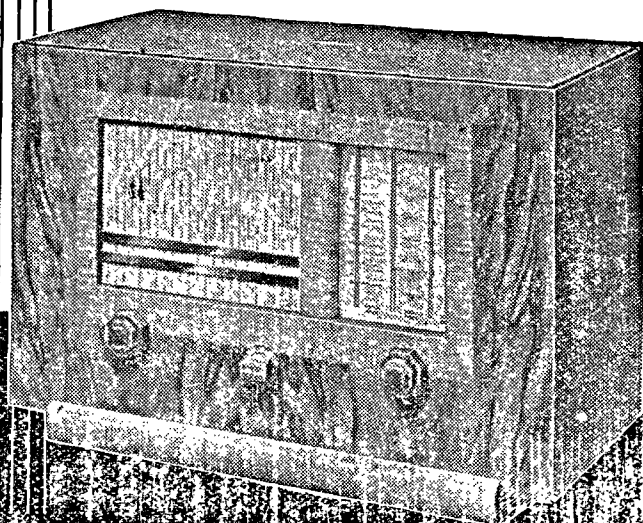
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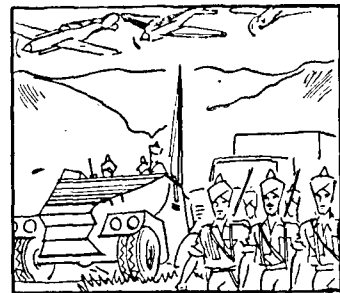
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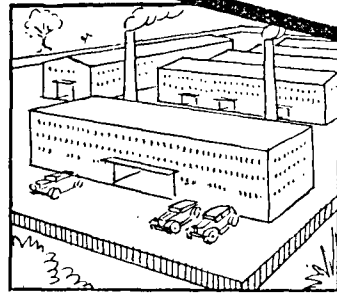
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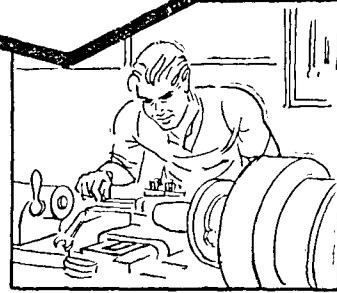
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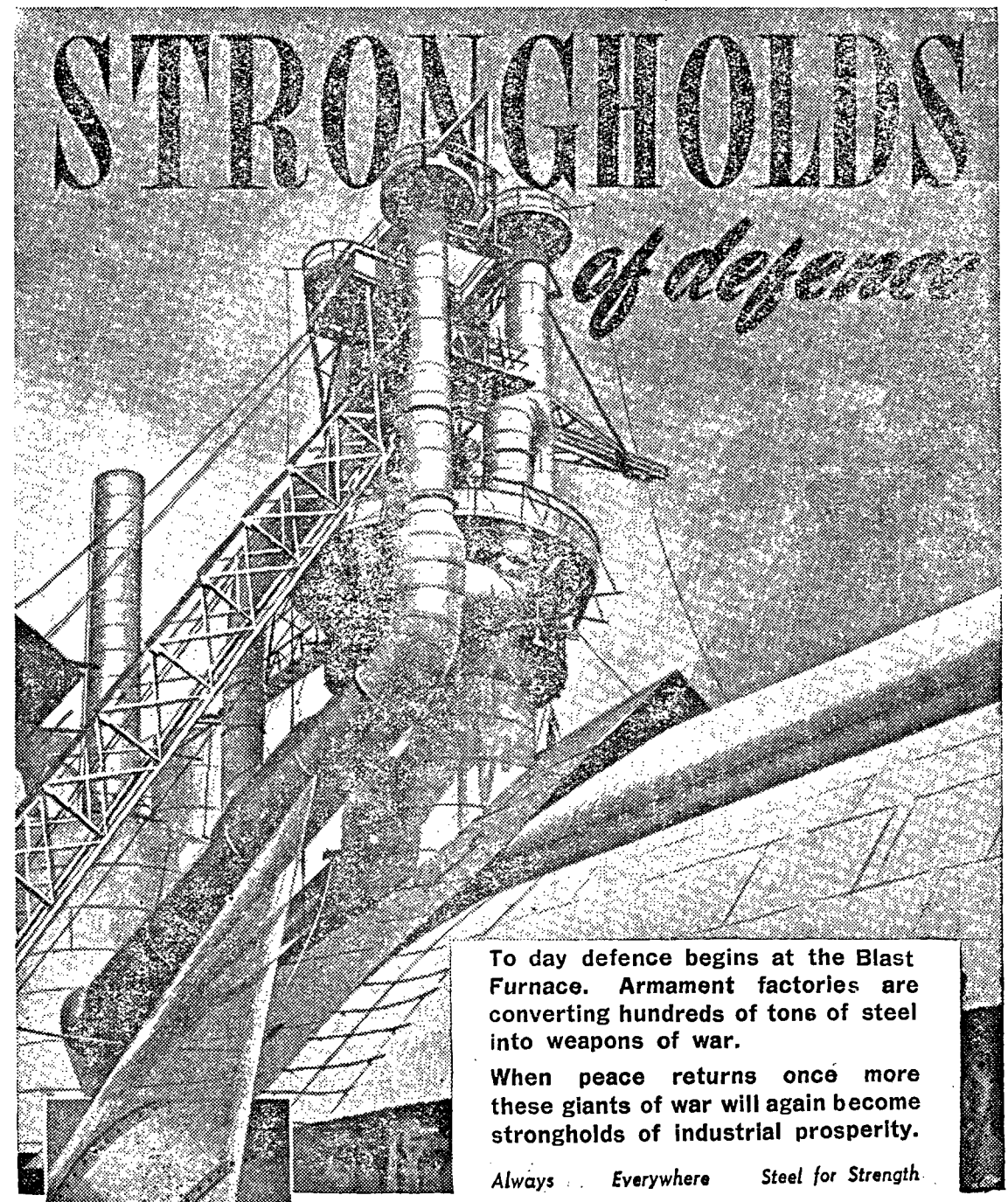
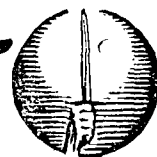
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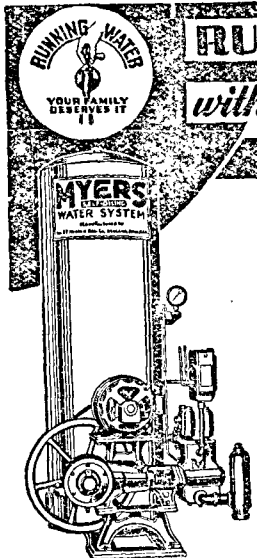
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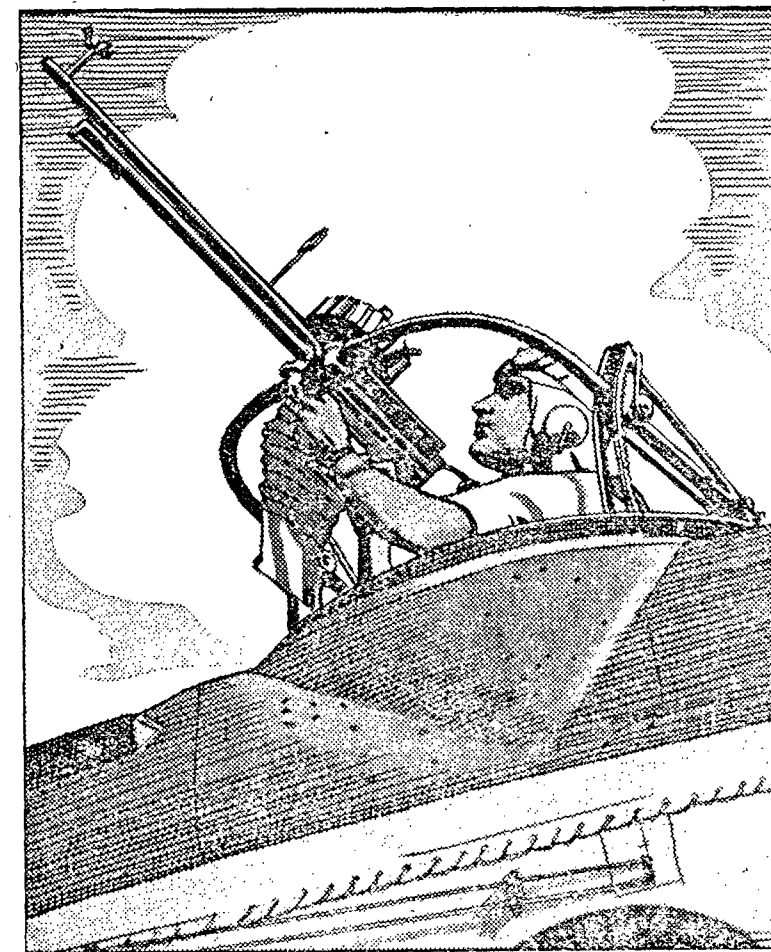


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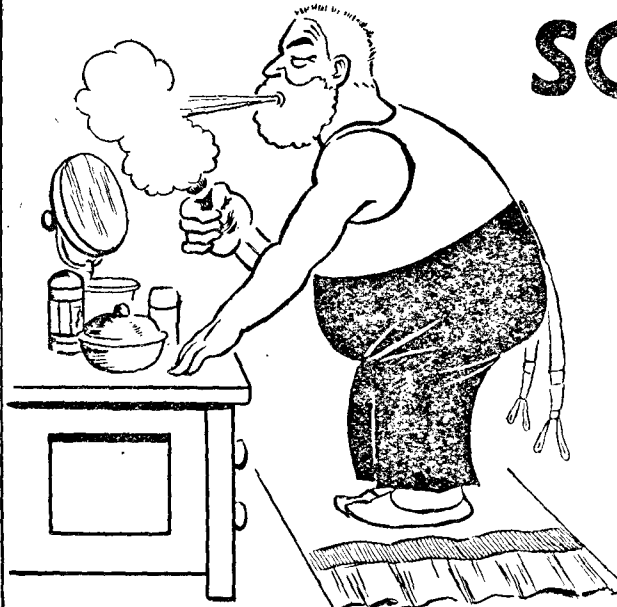
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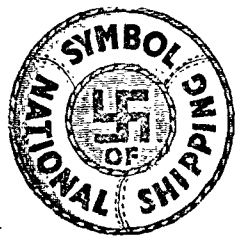


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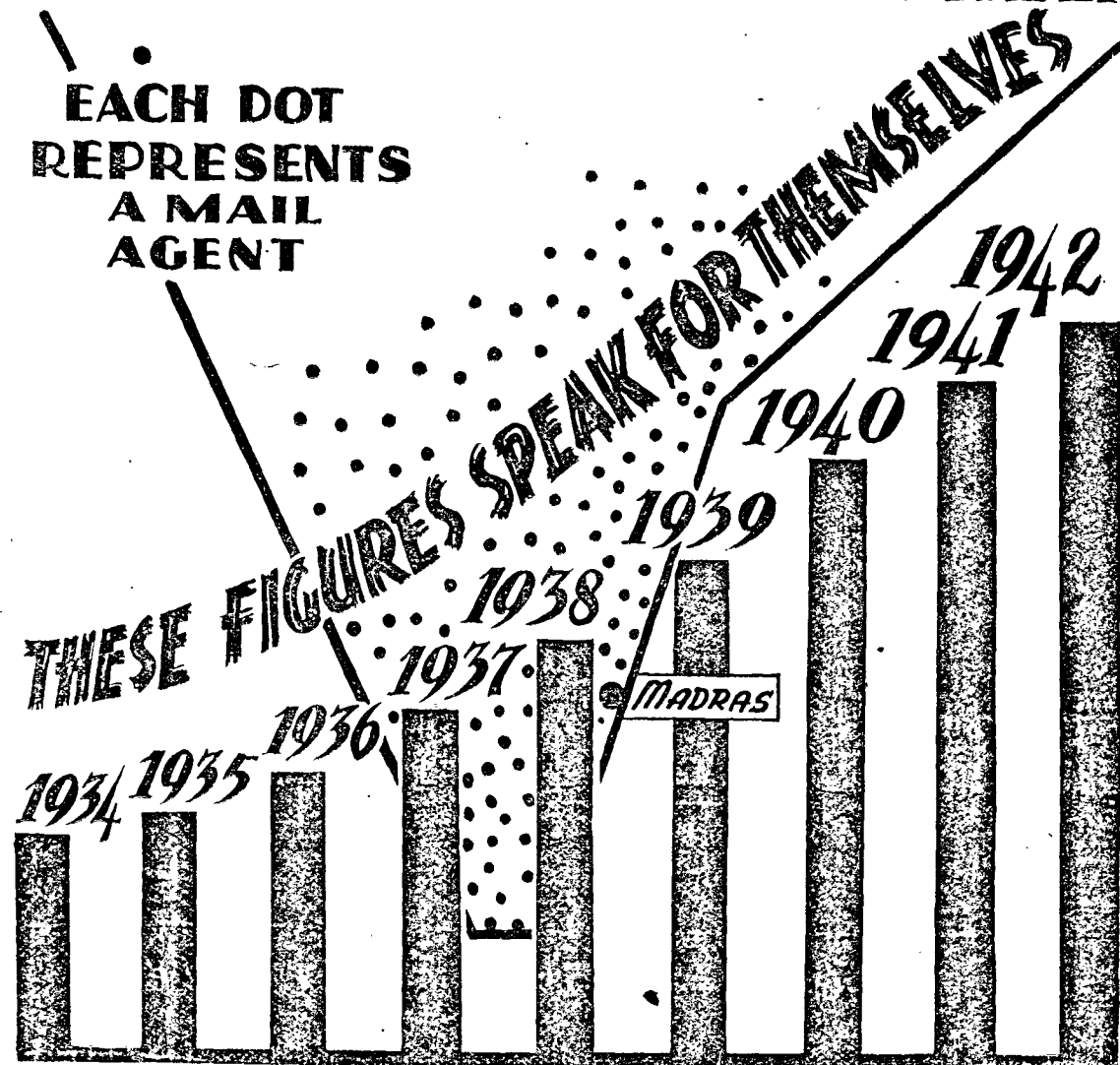
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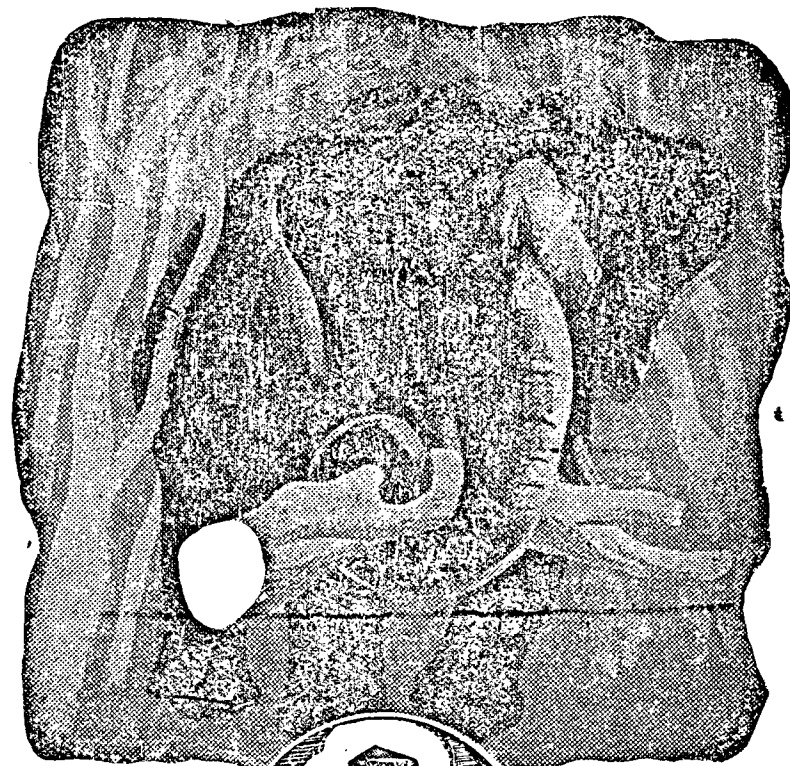
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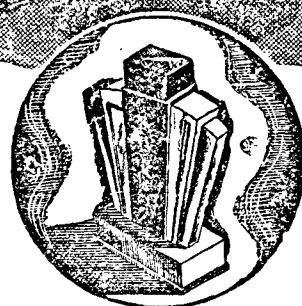
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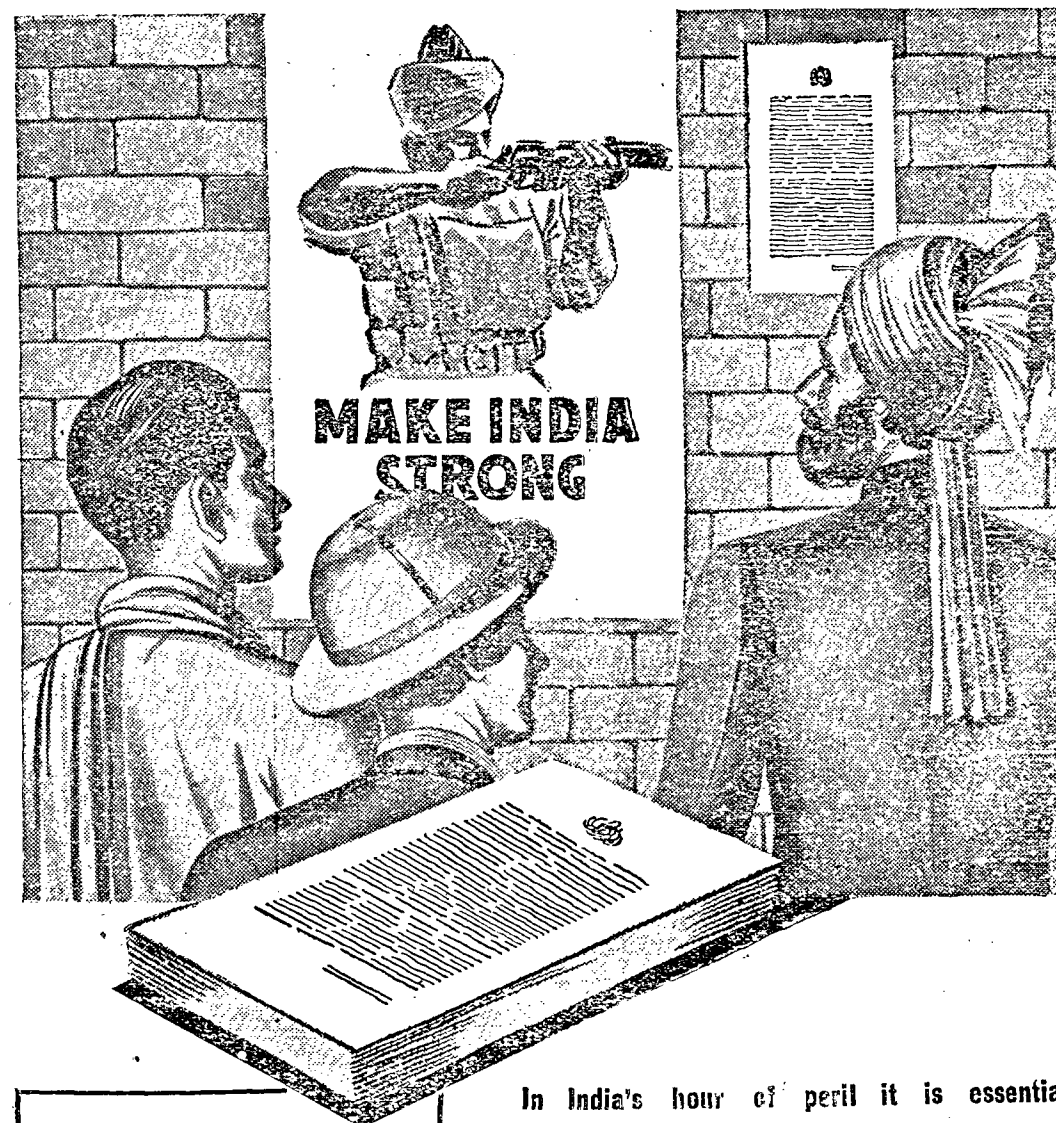
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