



76

PRICE AS. 12.

154

THE

INDIAN REVIEW

EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN.

1945
Vol. 46. JANUARY No. 1.

CONTENTS

Transport in War Time

By The Hon. Sir Edward Benthall

What India May Learn From Russia

By Dr. Sir Jnan Chandra Ghosh

Essence

By Nicholas Roerich

Responsible Government in Indian States

By Sardar M. V. Kibe

Our Trade Commissioner Service in Europe

By Mr. S. N. Gupta, C.I.E., I.C.S., (Retd.)

Queue Bluff

By "Kiwi"

Sonnet on the Morning

By Prof. B. N. Kakkar

Realism in Politics

By Mr. B. S. Mathur, M.A.

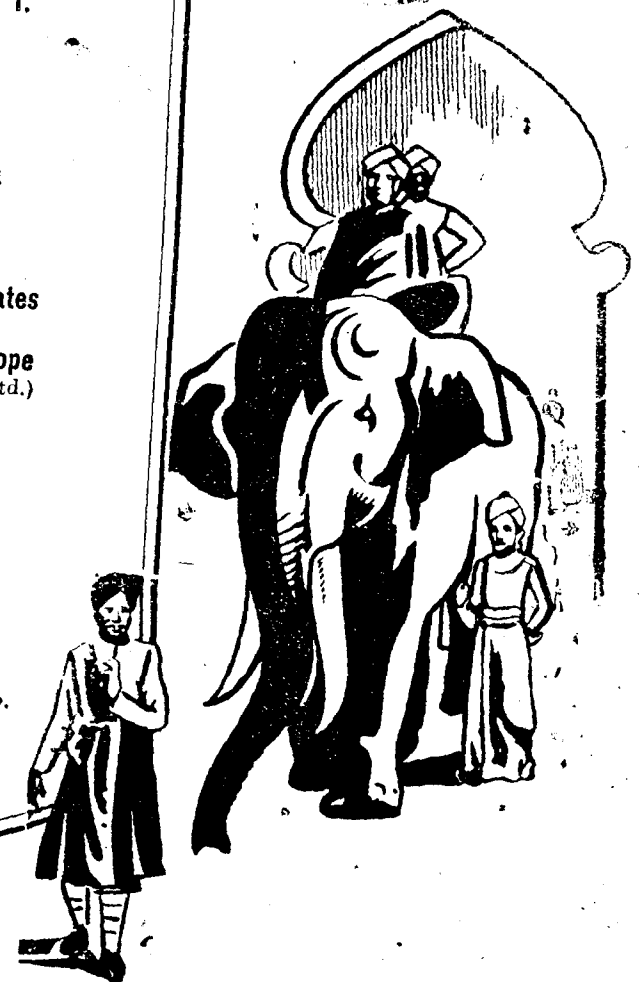
Economics of Education

By Prof. Harikrishna Misra, M.A.

The Philosophy of Yajnavalkya

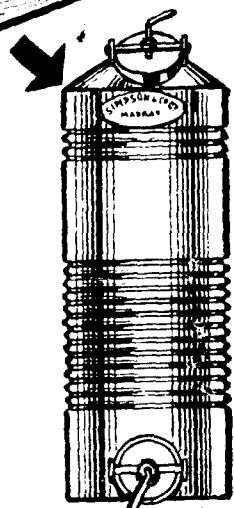
By Dr. T. M. P. Mahadevan, M.A., Ph.D.

Codification of Hindu Law in Baroda



G. A. NATESAN & Co., MADRAS

**FOLLOW
THE NAME**



SIMPSONS

This name on your gas plant means an easy start from cold; and a real light—weight special patented STANSIMCO gas mixing chamber which enables change—over from gas to petrol or a combination of both. And more, its leading position has enabled its being sold at substantially reduced prices at present.

*The better the gas
the better the performance*

Simpson & Co., Ltd.
MOUNT RD. :: MADRAS

 An Indian Industrial Institution since 1840.

TO-DAY'S BEST INVESTMENT
IS NATIONAL SAVINGS
CERTIFICATE.

FACTS & FIGURES *that* inspire CONFIDENCE

THE TWENTY-THIRD TRIENNIAL VALUATION REPORT
discloses

IMPROVED MORTALITY EXPERIENCE

REDUCED EXPENSE RATIO

NET PROFITS FOR THE TRIENNIUM **1,50,88,092**

after valuing the Company's Liabilities

on a 3% Interest basis

POLICYHOLDERS' RESERVES THEREBY INCREASED BY **Rs. 54 LAKHS**

BONUSES

DECLARED

Rs. 12/8 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under

Whole Life Assurance Policies

Rs. 10/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum under

Endowment Assurance Policies

ORIENTAL
GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Estd. in India 1874. Head Office: **BOMBAY.**

Branch Offices:—

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,

ARMENIAN STREET, G. T., MADRAS.

BANGALORE, COIMBATORE, MADURA, TRICHINOPOLY, TRIVANDRUM AND VIZAGAPATAM

Dec. 45

SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDIES

BEING STUDIES OF

R, MACBETH, HAMLET & OTHELLO

BY DR. WILLIAM MILLER, C.I.E.,

Principal, Madras Christian College.

Miller does not appear as an annotator or

He fixes his student's attention especially

he ethical side of Shakespear's teaching.

According to him, the plays of Shakespeare

other designedly or not, are not calculated

merely to amuse. They have each "an inner

meaning" and a "central idea", which the

student will do well to search out and assimilate.

Rupees One Eight.

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

Famous

in Indian History

By T. G. SUBRAMANYAM, M.A., L.T.

Under this title the writer has brought together vivid and detailed accounts of ten decisive engagements that made a difference in the fortunes of dynasties and peoples in this country. Each of the successive battles described in these pages marks a turning point in the history of India...

CONTENTS

The Battle of Hydaspes.
The Battle of Venni.
The Battle of Sripurambiyam.
The Battle of Vellur.
The Battle of Raor,
The Battle of Laghman.
The Battle of Tarain.
The First Battle of Panipat.
The Battle of Kanwa.
The Battle of Talikota.

Price Rupee One.

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

POPULAR BOOKS

KING EDWARD'S SPEECHES IN INDIA

This is an exhaustive collection of ex-King Edward's Speeches delivered in India during his tour in 1921 as Prince of Wales. Price Rupee One.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM. By C. F. Andrews. Re. One.

RASH BEHARI GHOSE'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS. Re. 1-4.

MORLEY'S INDIAN SPEECHES Re. 1-8.

BUREAUCRATIC GOVERNMENT. By Bernard Houghton. Re. 1-8.

EDWIN SAMUEL MONTAGU. A study in Indian Polity. As. 8.

AGGRESSIVE HINDUISM. By Sister Nivedita. As. 2.

WARFARE IN ANCIENT INDIA. By P. Jagannadhaswami. As. 4.

K. T. TELANG. The Man and his times. Re. 1.

Natesan's National Biographies

Handy Uniform Volumes with Portraits, physical and critical sketches of Eminent men, Friends of India, Saints and others.

EMINENT INDIANS

hai Naoroji	R. Ragunatha Row
Chandavarkar	Poet Ghalib
Mudholkar	Sir T. Muthuswami
Ajmal Khan	Sir V. Bhashyam
da Banerji	Pratap C. Mazumdar
D. K. Karve	Surendranath Banerji
gacharlu	Ali Bros.

These lives are based on the original accounts and biographies in the several Indian languages. Each book also contains a special account of the peculiar religious doctrines which each saint taught.

Ekanath	Ram Tirath
Appar	Nammalwar
Namdev	Vemana

FRIENDS OF INDIA

Annie Besant	Dr. Miller
As. 4 each.	

INDIA'S UNTOUCHABLE SAINTS. By K. V. Ramaswamy. As. 4.

MAITREYI. By Pt. Sitanath Tattvabhushan. As. 4.

NATION BUILDING. By Annie Besant. Price As. 4.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review", edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "the most up-to-date Indian Periodical", send your name and address with four anna postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Subscription can commence from any month.

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



Oudh Sugar Golden Syrup, most hygienically prepared from the choicest cane sugar, is so rich in glucose. Chemical analysis shows that it contains 62.80% glucose. Buy a tin today. Keep it handy during these sugar-rationing days.

Also Oudh Sugar Golden Crystals and Oudh Sugar Honey.

FREE. Write today for your copy of the interesting booklet "THE ENERGY FOOD FOR THE NATION."



OUDH SUGAR MILLS LTD
BARGAON (SITAPUR) U.P.

456

NAB



Fine strong flavour, rich colour and low price combine to make Lipton's Jakooja the best value on the market.

LIPTON'S JAKOOJA

FINEST INDIAN
Authorised Agents

THE INDIAN REVIEW

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

JANUARY 1945:— DETAILED CONTENTS

[No. 1.]

	PAGE		PAGE
SPORT IN WAR TIME		WORLD OF BOOKS	38
THE HON. SIR EDWARD BENTHALL	1	BOOKS RECEIVED	39
INDIA MAY LEARN FROM RUSSIA		DIARY OF THE MONTH	40
By DR. SIR JNAN CHANDRA GHOSH	4	TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS	41
SENCE. By NICHOLAS ROERICH	8	INDIAN STATES	45
RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN INDIAN		INDIANS OVERSEAS	48
STATES. By SARDAR M. V. KISE	11	QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE	49
R. TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN		UTTERANCES OF THE DAY	50
EUROPE. By MR. S. N. GUPTA, C.I.E.	15	POLITICAL	51
QUEUE BLUFF		EDUCATIONAL	52
By "KIWI"	18	LEGAL	53
CODIFICATION OF HINDU LAW IN BARODA	20	INSURANCE	54
PATIALA. By "POLITICUS"	22	TRADE AND FINANCE	55
ONNET ON THE MORNING		WOMEN'S PAGE	56
By PROF. B. N. KAKRAB	25	LITERARY	57
REALISM IN POLITICS		PERSONAL	57
By MR. B. S. MATHUR, M.A.	26	MEDICAL	58
ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION		HEALTH	58
By SRI HARIKRISHNA MISRA, M.A.	27	CURRENCY AND BANKING	59
THE PHILOSOPHY OF YAJNAVALKYA		RAILWAYS	59
By DR. T. M. P. MAHADEVAN, M.A., Ph.D.	30	ART AND DRAMA	60
INDIAN AFFAIRS		SPORT	60
By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"	33	SCIENCE	61
FOREIGN AFFAIRS		FILM WORLD	61
By "CHRONICLER"	36	AUTOMOBILES	62
		AVIATION	62
		INDUSTRY	63
		AGRICULTURE	63
		LABOUR	64
		GENERAL	64

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS IN THE "INDIAN REVIEW"

	PAGE		PAGE
Advaita Ashrama	14	Model Publishing House	15
Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co.		Narasu's Coffee Mfg. Co.	
4TH COVER		National Insurance Co.	20
Bengal Chemical Works	20	National Savings Certificates	
Bengal Waterproof Works	19	"New Horizons"	11
Brooke Bond Tea	21	Oriental Life Assurance Co.	F. 6
Buckingham & Carnatic Mills	8	Oudh Sugar Mills	F.
Curzon & Co.	12	Parry & Co.	
Gannon, Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.	10	Ramakrishna Vedanta Math	
General Savings Campaign	11	Scindia Steam Navigation Co.	
Hering & Kent	18	Sherman, Dr.	
Health & Co.	18	Simpson & Co.	2ND COV.
Indian Tea Market	F. 8	S. S. S. Saving Certificates	F.
Jenson & Nicholson	6	Tata Iron & Steel Co.	
Kerala Soap Institute	14	Tata Oil Mills	
G. A. Natesan & Co., Publishers, ...	F. 7	"Times of India" Press	
	F. 8	Titaghur Paper Mills	3RD
		Travancore Government	
		United India Life Assurance Co.	

THE INDIAN REVIEW

[JANUARY 1945]

RAILWAY PASSENGERS

WARNING

Before tendering luggage for transport, remove ALL old labels. Affix fresh labels showing name, address and destination in BLOCK LETTERS. Place a spare label similarly addressed inside each package—this will help to trace you. Disregard of these precautions may mean DELAY and possibly LOSS.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY

A Good Resolution

for this

New Year!

“I will give a monthly

donation to

H.E. The Governor's War Fund”

THE INDIAN REVIEW

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

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 46.]

JANUARY 1945

[No. 1.]

TRANSPORT IN WAR TIME

BY THE HON. SIR EDWARD BENTHALL

: 0 :

TRANSPORT in war time, as most other things in war time, is a headache both to those who are in charge of it and to those who use it. War not only brings its problems of moving large quantities of military stores and personnel, in addition to the products of industry and agriculture which are geared up to the maximum output, but also a vast number of extra passengers who for one reason or another are spurred to travel in war time. Since the early months of 1942, 20 million more passengers a month are travelling or over 650,000 every day. It is difficult to think that all these are travelling purely for war work. The increase on pre-war level has not been in the same proportion everywhere, in the Punjab it has been 1100 per cent. whereas the inward traffic at Howrah (Calcutta) has curiously enough, in spite of its proximity to the war, only an 40 per cent. Military movement in the form of special trains has increased 27 per cent since the start of the war and the number is still upwards. But an even more exacting problem is to carry all the goods offering. Military

stores of awkward shapes and sizes are crowding the ports and these have to be cleared instantly. We cannot afford to have any congestion in the ports and, if necessary, wagons have to be routed empty to the ports to clear them when they might be more economically used in moving other traffic. Similarly the large programmes of food movements under the Food Department's basic plans have to be carried out punctually and without fail. (Incidentally the absence of criticism of food movements in the recent debates in the Central Legislature is in itself a tacit tribute to the rail distribution system). Coal too is of vital importance and entails a frequent lock-up of wagons in the main coalfield areas of Bengal and Bihar because we cannot afford when coal raisings drop temporarily, to let the wagons dissipate to distant corners of India to move cotton or groundnuts or any other products since it may take weeks to get them back when coal production bounds up suddenly. The control of wagons is therefore a constantly changing puzzle of indefinite fluidity, and necessitates a day and night watch of

THE

By
JEL
SPC
ST
R T
EUF
DUEUE
By "h
CODIFICATI
PATIALA
ONNET ON
By PROF
REALISM
By M
ECONOMI
By S
THE PH
By D
INDIAN
By
FOREI
By

IN

Ad
AnB
E
B
B
C

the position by the controlling authorities throughout India to ensure that wagons are in the right place at the right time.

No wonder, then, that travel today is not exactly a pleasure, that trains sometimes run late and that fewer run than we could wish. Late running under war conditions happens in every country—England and America are no exceptions—and in India recently we have on some lines been badly handicapped by the bad quality of the coal supplied. A fireman cannot keep steam on coal which contains a large proportion of stone or shale, slack coal or dust and an engine breakdown for this reason may not only delay a mail train but a number of other trains as well. Not infrequently too the ordinary services have to be held up to allow priority of passage to a military special taking troops or stores to the front or a food special carrying foodgrains urgently to a deficit district.

Think therefore of the trials and tribulations of the hard-pressed railwayman who cannot as in pre-war days just be content to see the 9-15 train come in at 9-15 and depart at 9-20 and know that, if that is done, his immediate troubles are over. While the controller is dealing with the hurrying through of the abnormal traffic, the station staff have to struggle with abnormal hoards of passengers and abnormal quantities of parcels. Verily, like Gilbert and Sullivan's policeman, the railwayman's lot is not a happy one. It is remarkable, said General Russell, Deputy Quarter-master General, recently, how patient most railwaymen are.

Unfortunately for the comfort of the public, Government were forced into the decision that the movement in war time of troops, military stores, foodgrains, coal and other priority commodities had to take precedence of the movement of passengers so that when we decided in 1942 to begin ordering more engines and rolling stock, the orders were for goods engines and goods wagons rather than passenger engines and coaches. As a result, the Indian railways in a year's time, when the bulk of the orders have been delivered, ought to be in very good position to move all the goods traffic necessary but the passengers will, I am afraid, not by then be any better off. The increase of passenger accommodation must be our next consideration and the necessary steps are under active consideration.

One way out of the difficulty would seem to be to restrict passenger traffic to those who must travel. But which Daniel will come to judgment to decide whether priority should be given to a military officer going on leave after arduous service, a business-man attending an important conference, or a father rushing to the bedside of his ailing daughter? Even if there were enough Daniels among them there would not be the machinery or time to give effect to their decisions.

A priority system is there, however, takes the form of the Railway Priority Organisation, which has three main functions. The most important of these is expediting movement, in the order of their importance of commodities essential to the war effort: civil needs; the second is the elimination, as far as possible, of movements involving

wasteful transport; and the third function is the co-ordination of rail traffic with other forms of transport. Railways have been divided into convenient groups, each under a Regional Controller with authority to regulate movements within and into his region. These Controllers are assisted in their work by priority panels consisting of the local representatives of the Central Government and those of the Provincial Governments. A uniform skeleton priority list embodying the main items for which priority is given has been adopted and all Regional Controllers have prepared priority lists for railways in their areas fitting into the skeleton headings particular commodities requiring special treatment owing to regional needs. Advance programming of the principal commodities by other Departments of Government in consultation with the priorities organisation at the Centre does a great deal to eliminate cross movements, but where necessary a ban is placed on the movement of particular commodities from one area to another. Considerable progress has been made in diverting traffic from railways to coastal craft, both steamers and motor boats. In some areas traffic by sea between certain points is prohibited and forced to use the sea route in order to relieve the strain on rail transport. Wherever there are suitable roads and transport facilities, traffic is also diverted to them. Indian Railways are now required to carry very large loads of troops and military

stores. A big problem in regard to military traffic is the enormous distances; stores for the troops on the north-eastern front travel 800 miles on an average and some even have to make the journey from Karachi to Ledo, a distance of 2,760 miles. In making these arrangements, there are many difficulties, and owing to unforeseeable changes in the progress of battles, arrangements have to be made or modified at very short notice. Twenty trains are required to move the personnel of one division and a further 48 trains to move its vehicles, guns and stores.

We see thus that military demands on coaching and goods stock are heavy and it is no secret that these demands will, in the months to come, increase rather than decrease. Civilian goods traffic too is going to increase. To meet all this, lines on many of the key sections have been doubled and quadrupled, loops and sidings have been added and many other works undertaken, and improved and more effective methods introduced. With a reduced supervisory staff owing to the loan of many capable officers for key positions in the services, with far more traffic, much more difficult working conditions and the constant need to try and push traffic through against time, the Railways have a tougher job ahead of them than ever. The overall picture so far as the civilian passenger is concerned is not particularly bright; but at no time have the Railways been more deserving of his patience and forbearance than now.

WHAT INDIA MAY LEARN FROM RUSSIA

By DR. SIR JNAN CHANDRA GHOSH

(Director, Indian Institute of Science).

RUSSIA has shown successfully that such long years of slow progress may be jumped, and a forced march in economic development is possible by deliberate national planning. In 1917, when the Bolsheviks seized power, Russia was only on the threshold of industrial development and no better than India at that time. The Bolshevik leaders recognised that political revolution was no end in itself. It must be followed by technological revolution which must at least bring up every Russian citizen on a level with his fellows in Western Europe as regards standard of living, efficiency of production and facilities for self-improvement. A convenient criterion for such improvement in the condition of the people is the growth of per capita income. It should be remembered however that increase in total national income does not necessarily mean improvement in the standard of living.

A prudent nation should try, in the early years of economic uplift, to save and invest as much of her national income in productive enterprises, as is consistent with the maintenance of certain standards of nutrition, health, and educational facilities. In the early years of her planned economy, Russia was investing about 30 per cent. of her national income in productive enterprises. Accelerated industrial progress according to planned economy is not possible in the initial stages without some tears, without some tightening of belt specially for those whose waist line shows sign of expansions, and without a ruthless

cutting down of all superfluities and luxuries; under war-condition the well-to-do people in all belligerent countries are also feeling what this means;—no petrol, no motor-cars, no travelling which is not essential, no new furniture, no new housing, no silk garments, also no food, no clothing and no soap beyond that provided by rations. If planned economy in peace time were to succeed, such controls must be rigidly maintained at the initial stages; and the savings in national income compulsorily effected by such control have to be invested in machinery and productive enterprises.

In Russia, where this system of planned economy was evolved two decades ago, the first condition imposed was that every able-bodied adult, unless old or infirm, must do some useful work; otherwise he will have to face starvation. Nothing less than 100 per cent. employment was guaranteed and demanded. Consistent with full employment, with certain standards of nutrition, health and educational service, savings were effected continuously in national income; these were utilised to build up machines, and industrial plants, develop power resources, mine forests and agricultural lands, and improve railway, road-motor, and shipping transport in such a manner that maximum production of goods and services was achieved. It is true that Russians had many advantages. The workers, men and women, had a fanatical faith in technological revolution; and they toiled and slaved with a single-minded devotion to make the revolution a success.

JANUARY 1945]

WHAT INDIA MAY LEARN FROM RUSSIA

5

Thus we find that a coal-miner like Stakhanov who by ingenious devices improved the output of coal per worker about seven times, was acclaimed as a national hero, and his exploits were given a full front-page publicity in Russian newspapers, while the abdication of King Edward VIII received passing mention.

Secondly, Russia had almost inexhaustible resources in power, fuel, mines, forests and agricultural lands, which make possible a self-sufficient economy. To develop these resources, the Russian planners utilised 30 per cent. of the national income which was effected by compulsory savings. If we assume that the annual output of goods and services is about half the capital investments, we can easily calculate how the national income will increase in twelve years. It will be at the end of twelve years five times the income at the beginning of this period. Credit goes to the Russian planners for demonstrating that such wonderful progress is not the dream of a scientist's imagination but is capable of actual realisation. Between 1928 and 1940, the National income of Russia increased from 15 billion roubles to 126 billion roubles—little over 5 times.

Savings in national income which are made available for investment in capital goods must however be determined and restricted by the policy which the National Planning Authority may formulate for the welfare of the people. In Soviet Russia, national saving was not allowed to stand in the way of liquidation of illiteracy in 20 years. The worth of a state is the worth of the individuals comprising that state. Science is definite that ability is very

widely distributed in the community; and that it would be of the greatest advantage to the country as a whole, if opportunity for satisfactory training and scope for the play of such ability, are most widely spread. In the Soviet Union, every child, regardless of nationality, colour, religion or income of parents, is educated to the limit of his or her capabilities. Money however will not buy a place in an Engineering, Science, or a Medical college. Only talent will gain the youth's admission to such places who are paid wages and are not permitted to be a burden on parents and relations. Special emphasis was laid on the training of administrators, managers of industries and farms, engineers, architects, technologists, economists, statisticians, accountants, and teachers; and by the year 1939, out of a population of 170 millions, higher intelligentsia belonging to the above categories numbered 9.5 millions. In 1938-39, there were 12 million students in Secondary Schools, 725 Universities and technical colleges and in their rolls 600,000 students drawn from a classless Society only on grounds of merit. Paramount importance is attached to Science as a factor in the building of national life and scientific research workers are considered key-men who should be produced in maximum abundance and maintained in maximum activity. In 1938, Soviet Union had 902 Scientific Research Institutes with a budget of 1.2 billion dollars which is about 1 per cent. of national income.

We now come to the problems of public health and nutrition. In the initial stages of the operation of the plan, food-shortage was very acute in Russia; and in the year when private peasant proprietorship was

replaced by collective farming, there was even large scale famine due to wide-spread sabotage.

But by 1935, situation became much easier, and the state was able to guarantee a basic standard of diet for each citizen. As a matter of fact, the Soviet Food Industry in 1940 produced double the quantity of food-stuffs grown in Tsarist Russia and per capita consumption of protein food was even $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of Germany. Public health work is considered of such fundamental importance, that the state spends 10 million roubles annually for the purpose. Mortality from Tuberculosis and other infectious diseases has decreased by 83 per cent. and there was not a single case of venereal disease among young men called up to serve the Red Army in 1937 class.

This transformation of the peoples of the many nationalities of Russia from an oppressed, illiterate, hungry and helpless mass of men into an educated, well-fed, self-reliant, and highly industrialised community closely knit together by common interests in the course of 20 years, is the miracle of modern history. As the Dean of Canterbury has rightly diagnosed, the strength of Soviet Russia which confounds the Fascist armies, and astounds the world—the reason which makes such miracles possible—springs from a twin source, the one moral, and the other scientific. These two are really one—Science is based on truth of things and forces; Morality is based upon the underlying truth of human beings and human actions. Russians' secret weapon is the weapon of Science applied not for

the profit of the few but for the well-being of all. Her second secret weapon is the courage and limitless endurance of people who knew that they were defending with their lives the new way of life which they had built.

This example of Russia should give us confidence in our ability to do likewise in India; in fact it was not lost upon the Indian leaders. The Indian National Congress set up a Planning Committee in 1938 which secured the enthusiastic co-operation of some 300 experts and collected a large amount of material and information relevant for planning. But unfortunately the Committee became defunct when the Congress Ministries resigned office. Two members of the Committee however in association with six industrial and business magnates of wide experience issued six months ago a rough outline of a 15 years' plan for the economic development of the country. The Government of India, under the leadership of the Viceroy are prepared to produce and spend money to fight poverty, ignorance and disease as freely and with the same spirit as against Hitler, and are preparing plans accordingly. It is very significant that Sir Ardesir Dalal, one of the signatories to the Bombay Plan, should have been appointed Member-in-Charge of Post-War Planning and Reconstruction.

The real and basic need of India is so much to reconstruct as to construct. The average pre-war per capita income is Rs. 20 and even if the well-to-do class disappeared from the land, the average income would have exceeded Rs. 70. "Here therefore," as Mr. J. R. D. Tata recently said, "we

to create enough wealth to go round before we can ensure that every one gets a fair share of it. To-day that share for most of our long-suffering people is a share of poverty and misery."

The National Planning Committee aimed at securing for our people certain bare requirements as human beings. This includes a balanced diet, which will provide 2800 calories per day and also the protective foods like milk, vegetables, etc., clothing at 30 yards per person per year, housing of 100 square feet per person, sanitary and public health measures at Rs. 5 per head and educational expenses at $2\frac{1}{4}$ rupees per head per year which will liquidate illiteracy in 15 years. The minimum per capita income which will be necessary for this purpose will be Rs. 80 at pre-war prices. If to that, we add Rs. 20 as savings, Rs. 10 as cost of amenities, and Rs. 20 as miscellaneous expenses such as social ceremonies, travels, taxation, defence charges etc., the least per capita income that we should aim at is Rs. 130. Hence if the population were to remain stationary, we should aim at doubling the national income. If, however, the population increases as now at the rate of 1.2 per cent. per year, the national income will have to be trebled in 15 years, in order that per capita income may be doubled during that period. The authors believe that this can be done by well-planned investment of 1400 crores in the first five years, 2900 crores of rupees in the next five years, and 5,700 crores in the third period of five years—the grand total for the whole period being 10,000 crores of rupees.

This three-fold increase in the total national income will be realised according to Bombay Planning by increasing the income from Industries by 500 per cent., the income from agriculture by 130 per cent., and from services by 200 per cent.

It is intended to find 4,000 crores for saving, 3,500 crores by creating paper currency, and balance of Rs. 2,500 crores from existing and potential capital resources. The proposal to inflate currency by 3,500 crores, creates a good deal of uneasiness. It would be wiser to be more modest about the provisions of housing accommodation and bring down expenditure under that head from 2,200 crores to 1,200 crores; it would be also wise to demand an annual saving of 10 per cent. as against the contemplated rate of 6 per cent., which would bring into the hands of the Planning Authority another Rs. 2,500 crores. In the beginning of this century U.S.A. and United Kingdom were investing 15 per cent. of national income on productive enterprises, and for the last 30 years, the Japanese have been saving at the rate of 20 per cent. of the annual income for creating new capital. It should not be difficult for Government enjoying the confidence of the people and imbued with the urge to improve their lot, to persuade them to lend 10 per cent. of their income to a National Saving Campaign which is solely intended for their own economic uplift.

Even a Planning Authority enjoying the confidence of the people will have to face many hurdles. The most serious is the alarming rate of the increase of population in a country where the density of population is already high and the standard of living very low. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the standard of living can only be improved if the rate of development of our material resources is much faster than the rate of growth of population.

ESSENCE

By NICHOLAS ROERICH

THE essential nature of people is fundamentally good. The first time this realisation was fortified in me was during an experiment long ago with the extrusion of the subtle body.

My friend, a physician, had put to sleep a certain G; and, drawing out his subtle body, ordered him to send it into a house where he had never been before. By means of following his subtle body, the sleeper pointed out a series of characteristic details. Then he was directed to rise up to a certain floor of the house and to enter a certain door. The sleeping man outlined the details of the hallway, saying that there was before him a door. Again he was directed to go further and to tell what he saw. He described the room and said that a man was seated at a table reading. Then he was directed:

"Approach and frighten him."

Silence followed.

"I direct you to go near him and frighten him."

Again silence, and then, in a timid voice: "I cannot."

"Explain why you cannot."

"Impossible, he has a weak heart."

"Then do not frighten him, but as much as you can without harm, make your influence felt. What do you see?"

"He has turned and lit a second lamp."

"If it is not dangerous, increase your influence. What do you see?"

"He jumped up and went into the adjoining room where a woman is sitting."

At the conclusion of the experiment, we telephoned our acquaintance, and without

telling him about the matter, indirectly led him to relate his sensations. He said:

"Today I had a strange experience. A little while ago I was seated with a book, and suddenly I felt some inexplicable presence. I am ashamed to tell you that this sensation was so sharp in its effect, that I had a desire for more light. Nevertheless the feeling became so strong that I went to tell my wife about it and to sit with her."

Apart from the experiment itself, which so clearly demonstrates the causes of many of our sensations, one detail had in it for me personally an unforgettable significance. In earthly circumstances, the man could not take account of whether some one had a weak heart. He would frighten, abuse, cause him evil, without considering any such thing. But the subtle body, that about which the Apostle Paul speaks so clearly, in its essence is inclined towards good. As you see, before carrying out the order to frighten, there was manifested the consideration of the heart. The essence of good whispered here that it would be dangerous to do harm to an already weak heart.

One such experiment, in the most ordinary everyday circumstances, already leads one beyond the boundaries of the bodily-limited. There resulted not only the extrusion of the subtle body, but a remarkable testing of the good of the essential nature. How much dark burden must weigh down luminous subtle essence for people to reach such misanthropy as do. Again, as St. Anthony has said: "is ignorance." Of course the whole burden is primarily from ignorance

JANUARY 1945]

ESSENCE

9

such a situation, how needful are good thoughts, which with their unseen wings touch the oppressed beclouded forehead.

When in their ignorance, people say: "Why these concentrations of thought, why these hermits withdrawing from the world? Why, they are egoists and they think only of their own salvation"; there is a great mistake in such a judgment. If even in the most ordinary experiment we could convince ourselves of the good and noble essence of the subtle body, if we saw that a thought of good transcended all commands, usually so unquestioned in such cases, then so needful are these thoughts of good. What simple yet touching solicitude is told in the simple reply about the weak heart. And right now there are not a few weak hearts, and who has the right to overburden them? Right now there are many mortally smitten hearts which could no longer hold up under a careless impact. And this will be murder just as precisely as killing with a dagger, bullet or poison. Does not poison penetrate into the heart through an attack of malice? What an enormous number of murders, actual, intentional, malicious in their prolongation, take place outside the reach of any courts of penalties! To poison a man the inadmissible; this is right. But then at it is possible to gnaw and tear the of it of a man? Surely if people would but sometimes, though briefly, reflect in talk morning hours about something good, let from their own selfish interests, this surd be a great offering to the world. And of course ignorant cynics will probably need considering that in any case this could

thought is nothing more than a blade of grass in the wind. Any cynicism about thought, about the spirit, about intangible possibilities, will be a clear example of the grossest ignorance. When these ignorant ones, grinning maliciously say: "Whither should we, of small culture, plunge into an ocean of thoughts", this will be said not at all in humanity or timidity but will be the expression of the ugliest arrogance.

Often people dream in secret of encountering something, as they say in popular language, supernatural. Precisely as if in the greatness of nature there can be the natural, and as an antithesis, the supernatural, of course this ordinary expression, found in popular usage, does not lead to a true cognition. But the root of the matter is this, that as soon as people have chanced to come in contact with even the beginning of such an unusual manifestation, they have fallen into such unrestrained heart palpitation that the manifestation stopped short. It was suspended for the very same reason as in the case of the experiment related above. It has been clearly established that the uncultivated heart and the inexperienced consciousness cannot endure anything loftier than their trivial routine.

Very often certain inexplicable heart palpitations are spoken about. People attribute them to the category of sex, or to inordinate work, or to some other excesses. But among these manifestations not a few cases would be found, when some beautiful wings have already touched someone expectant or unexpected, yet he at the first proximity to

them suffered a mortal trembling. This too will so often be from the incompatible distinction between earthly language and the Heavenly tongue.

So much good and compassion is contained in the simple consideration about the weak heart. If people, even in their everyday life would admit to themselves more often this humane thought about a neighbour's pain, about over-fatigue and weakness of his heart, then surely in this way they would become in many cases more humane.

* * * *

Manifestations of the dead have been recounted in all sorts of narratives. They are entirely beyond question. Among them it is undoubtedly true that many times, though with a highly needful goal in view, departed relatives and friends could not tell them their good news solely because of that same animal terror on the part of those to whom they appeared. Cases are known, when, desiring to save a person from peril, departed ones have had to undertake a whole series of gradual approaches in order to free the person first of all from fear. Precisely fear so often prevents receiving the best news.

These manifestations, such good news and wishes to help, have been written about so much, that it is impossible to go into an enumeration of the individual episodes. Beginning with theological and on through many philosophical, historical, and poetic narratives, it is everywhere

affirmed that there is no death as such, and that the proximity of the worlds can be sensed even amid everyday life. All this is past doubting. But malice and hatred, which have so taken possession of humanity in our time, make it imperative to recall once more that the essential nature of man is good, and that everything evil and hideously harmful will be first of all an additional effect of ignorance.

The very dark ones, those creatures which have fallen very low, exert their influence first of all on the ignorant. Their favourite expedient is intimidation in many ways. They try so hard to obscure and to lower the consciousness of their victim, that he feels himself isolated, alone, and finally, he can see his fortune in communion with the dark ones. And these likewise try to deprive the victim of all true joys, imposing upon him all the shameful surrogates of self-indulgence.

Man wishes to forget himself. Instead of wishing it possible to reflect more clearly and to take up arms in the spiritual battle, he is compelled to forget himself. In the delirious desire of forgetfulness, it is easier to take possession of him and make him an obedient instrument, cajoling him into ignorance. Whereas, only the thought of good which lies in the foundation can impel one to a thirst for knowledge. And then man does not a day or hour in order to learn, to know better, and to make beautiful everything possible. In this process, thought of himself will be also a thought of beauty.

Responsible Government in Indian States

BY SARDAR M. V. KIBE

THERE is the feeling that since Treaties between the British Government and the Rulers of Indian States are personal contractual documents, one party to it cannot unilaterally divest itself of its responsibility, power and authority. Thus were an Indian State's Ruler to leave the Government of the State to the representatives of the people responsible to a legislature, he would do this at the risk of breaking his treaty with or any other instruments from which he holds his state, with the paramount power. Perhaps it is this fear, which deters many enlightened rulers from granting responsible government to their subjects.

There is a common characteristic of the Indian States which is that they are dynastic states. The paramount power has, in the absence of heirs, and sometimes in supersession of the Hindu Law, bestowed a state on another, given sanction to the starting of a new dynasty. International Law recognises states of several characteristics and sorts. There is the tiny, but possessing attributes of sovereignty, republic of Marino and one or two others, as well as the Duchy of Luxembourg, which had an absolute monarchy. So States can have the connotation of a nation, by reason of at & being ruled by a dynasty from generation to generation. Jurists have given many definitions of a Nation, which all talk of homogeneity of one sort or another. Some qualities sometimes are a common language, a common geographical position, and above all a common ideal. Loyalty to the person and throne on the part of the subjects, forms the states into

nations. Indian States possess this characteristic to the fullest extent and have therefore as much right to a separate entity as the nations to whom the now defunct treaty of Versailles gave a habitation and separate Government. The settlement of the present war will not be much different in spirit because it is human nature, which cannot give up habits of thought or practice, compelled by any outside force. The King of the Hellenes is not in essence different from King Charles of Denmark.

The ideal, and even the theory, which led the expanding power of the East India Company to enter into Treaties of alliance, or subordination, or led them to confer Sanads or make engagements, is also that the ruler and his subjects were one and what the Company was doing was to bind both the subjects and the ruler, the latter in his dynastic capacity. There is specific provision for maintaining good government in some treaties, while the paramount power always intervened in cases of misrule, whether there was a provision in the specific treaty or not. It follows that the only conditions that cannot be altered are the structure of the state as a dynastic monarchy, and the observance of the terms of the treaty, sanads or engagements made with the ruler and the state.

Full internal sovereignty is now recognised or conceded by the paramount power in the case of all states. The treaties even barred intercourse between states *inter se* although the Marquess of Salisbury, who had been also the Secretary of State for India announced in 1896, in his capacity as the Foreign Secretary, that if an Indian State

had a previous treaty with a foreign power, the British Government will not interfere in its terms. In 1896, Lord Salisbury's Government made the following declaration to the French Government:

The States of India are not annexed to, nor incorporated in the possession of the Crown. The Rulers have the right of internal administration subject to the control of the protecting Power for the maintenance of peace and order and the repression of abuses. The latter conducts all external relations. The position has been defined as that of subordinate alliance. It has however, never been contended that if these states had had pre-existing treaties with Foreign powers, the exemption of protectorate of Great Britain would have abrogated these treaties. ("Extra territoriality" by Dr. Shih Shun Lin, Ph.D. Columbia University, New York).

Now, however, in practice there is no such case, but the paramount power does not at all enforce the provision barring correspondence, or even consultation, between the states on any matter, or even encourages such methods as regards matters of common interests, affecting the states, or the relations between them and the paramount power. Not only this, but by engaging to have Indian Princes on a commission of inquiry against a Prince, the paramount power has given them a share in the exercise of its powers possessed or exercised by reason of its paramountcy. If such departures from the letter of the treaties, in view of their spirit, is permissible to a party to the contract, the other party too is perfectly justified in adhering to the spirit of the treaty, rather than to its letter.

But in transferring power of internal administration, not only retaining the power of veto, but also the responsibility for the observance of the Treaty rights, even in the present polity of India, no objection can be raised to it. Because what the Ruler does is to transfer the functions from an executive

solely responsible to himself to one who is subject to satisfy the representatives of the people assembled in a legislature. If the latter are whimsical or unreasonable, the Ruler can exercise his veto. Indeed such has been the growth of the constitution in Great Britain. The treaties with that country and others, are made in the name of His Britannic Majesty. Similarly the Indian States have treaties with the Crown of Great Britain. Both these are so because that is the paramount institution in the country. Governments come and go but the King remains. If he finds that his government is against him he escapes personal responsibility and the people are ultimately responsible to the other contracting party or the outside world. If they unilaterally break the treaties, as did Germany, or later Russia, there is the arbitration of war.

To avoid this state of things and save people from the consequences of war, which in these days being total wars are more destructive than former ones, statesmen of the world are engaged at the present moment to devise surer means than what the dominion statesmen after the last world-war had laid down. The failure of the League of Nations is apparent from its start and it crumbled like the Walls of Jericho at the first sound of the drums of war-like preparations the call for mobilisations.

Indian history is repeating in Europe. The decisions arrived at in Dumbarton Oaks in U.S.A, seem to be replicas of what British did in India. The four great powers, to which a fifth will be added later, have decided to keep peace in Europe

and perhaps in the world in the same way as the British did in India. There was first introduced and enforced disarmament in India. Even exempted individuals had to be named in a list and others had to have licence. In the case of Indian States, not only their armies were reduced by disbanding troops, but they were thought to be unnecessary or superfluous by the paramount power, and the supply of arms to them was first regulated and then taken over. All this was done gradually. The looseness that existed before the Mutiny of 1857-58 gave place to rigidity in excluding the Indian Troops of the paramount power from the kind of arms and ammunition which the army of occupation had, and the quality of arms supplied to the troops of the Indian States were only in recent years made almost equal to that of the British Indian Army. All this is what is proposed to be done, with this exception that while it took years in India to have an armed force, the cost of which is borne by all the constituent, or subordinate states, in some proportion to those of the paramount power in the shape of state forces, which began with what was called "Imperial Service Troops", which were maintained more or less on a voluntary basis, apparently it is proposed to follow the same lines, not gradually, but adopting at once what India reached in the course of a century or more, for the whole of Europe and Asia. At present there is no talk about Africa or the two Americas. In the case of Africa it seems unnecessary since the whole continent is already under the Dominion or owes allegiance to European States, and as in the Americas, the Northern one

has the U.S.A. as predominant and the Southern one is still undeveloped.

The drift of the argument is towards demonstrating that in the new order of things, except a very few big states, the smaller ones will be reduced to the status of municipal administrations, with confederations or federations for common sources of income and amalgamating services for public utilities, such as medical and educational service, to name the most outstanding examples of each. The ground in India is already prepared for that, while in other parts of the World the tendency is in that direction.

In India the difference between big States and smaller states being so wide in extent as well as in number, for public weal, regional confederations, or other confederations, are indicated. The process may begin with co-operation, but that phase, not being satisfactory, cannot last long. Not only federation among regional states is indicated but also for some scattered portions of a state or a state embedded in British territory. This process is being anticipated and expedited on a much larger scale by the stress of War schemes of procurement, supply and distribution of food-stuffs, and other commodities are concerned on an all-India scale, states being only executors of them. Whether they like it or not, they have to comply as best as they can. Therefore two sorts of federations, one in the nature of amalgamation and the other in federation between British India and the States in general, much in the sense as between British India and provinces and states, and the other smaller one, in the nature of federation between states among

themselves and with provinces, is inevitable in the period of re-construction after the war,

This being the case, it is obvious that in it the larger interests of the subjects rather than of the Rulers of the States will be predominant. It therefore, stands to reason that this party which is most nearly concerned should have its say, rather than merely government of a state, which may and does consist of the Ruler and his Ministers. The voice of the people would be at the disposal of the latter. In order that it may be effective, the Ministers of their choice would be their proper vehicle to convey their mind to the Ruler, as no popular assembly of any size can be in sessions continuously, year in and year out, and if it does, it also means responsible government. The presence of half the members, responsible to the electorate in a Cabinet, is the first step.

Happily, rapid movement, varying in character, is taking place. At one end is the tiny state of Oundh, in the Deccan, which has made all the Ministers responsible to an elected Council and it is as effective in work as people comprising Ministry in a small and scattered state can be. Porbandar has full responsible government, although franchise is functional, Then there is the state of Phaltan, a bigger one in income, owing to extraneous circumstances, which has made all the Ministers responsible to the elected Council, but has a Diwan, who is not a Member of the Council, but has a right to speak in it. He holds the portfolio of Foreign relations and is responsible to the Ruler. Then there are Mysore, Baroda and Sangli who

have appointed a Minister or two from among the elected members of the Council, having his tenure co-terminous with that of the Council. Gwalior had appointed a Minister with no such condition; the experiment proved unsuccessful. Kashmere has two Ministers from among the elected Members. Indore has made the provision of appointing one Minister from among the elected members of the Legislature. These are examples, which are being rapidly followed and will be adopted by all in course of time. The most conservative and halting will have to follow the example of the most advanced as the force of public opinion and the consciousness among the subjects advance. Indeed it is not difficult to admit that in such a development will lie the strength of the Indian States. The development of the country can neither be isolated, *i.e.* confined to particular areas under particular political administrations nor it can be retarded by the backwardness of any such government. The big electrical projects and irrigation projects in South India have been possible only by the Co-operation of the big states of Mysore and Hyderabad and the Province of Madras. This is a typical example. Louis XIV was King of France, Louis Phillipe became King of the French. There is hardly a sovereign independent state in the civilised world, which is territorial. They consist of peoples, who have formed a nation. Those who will take time by the forelock will be strengthened; the condition of those who will lag behind had be imagined than described. This is a lesson of history and India with its bright future cannot be an exception to it.

That eminent lawyer, statesman and able administrator Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, in a speech delivered in Bombay on the 6th October, 44 envisages a step beyond normal legislation in states, the provinces being already subject to laws of the Central Government in central subjects, according to the list of them. These days owing to the necessity of helping in the

War effort the states implement legislation, Ordinances, Rules etc., issued by the Central Government. In such matters this procedure is likely to continue, as it has been found effective and in the interest of the country as a whole. Responsible governments in states, will be most helpful in promoting and consummating this goal.

Our Trade Commissioner Service in Europe

BY MR. S. N. GUPTA, C.I.E., I.C.S., (Retd.)

Indian Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, 1931—1937

THE War has inevitably cut India off from her many valuable markets in Europe. Her trade connections with that continent date back to ancient times, and culturally as well as economically, they have exercised a profound influence on both sides. In the last 100 years, India has carried on a brisk and busy trade with France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Scandinavia; and the sum total of her exports to these and other countries in Europe represents a substantial percentage of her total foreign trade. One of the earliest and most pressing problems, therefore, facing India in the immediate post-war period will be the restoration and expansion of her commerce with the countries of Europe. Whatever may be the degree of industrialisation achieved in our country under the inspiration of the various plans now being considered, India will normally continue to have large annual surpluses of agricultural commodities and industrial raw materials which it will be necessary for her to export to foreign countries for the purpose of creating those

credits which she will need to finance her imports of capital and consumer goods.

Up to the end of World War I, Indian commercial interests were represented exclusively by H.M.G. in the U.K. by the India Office and in foreign countries by the commercial staffs of British Embassies (*i.e.* the Commercial Counsellors and Secretaries and the Consular officers). With the establishment in 1919-20 of the Indian High Commissioner's office in London, there was attached to that office the first Indian Trade Commissioner, whose duty it was to protect and foster Indian exports to the U.K. and to make enquiries on behalf of merchants and industrialists in India in search of manufactured goods and machinery for import into India. One important function of the I.T.C. was the organisation of publicity propaganda for Indian commodities and manufactures by participation in important trade fairs and exhibitions (*e.g.*, the British Industries Fair, London, the International Trade Fairs at Leipzig, Milan, Paris, Lyons, etc.)

This policy of independent representation was pursued very successfully for nearly a decade by the Trade Department of India House. In 1930, the Government of India took another step forward and decided to extend its own commercial representation in Europe. Offices were opened successfully at Hamburg and Milan. Our trade Commissioner at Hamburg was put in charge of Indian trade interests in northern Europe, while the Milan Commissioner dealt with the countries of Southern Europe. Their jurisdictions met in Europe. Their jurisdictions met in France, the southern part of which (embracing Marseilles and Lyons) went to Milan, while northern France (*i.e.*, Paris, Havre and the heavy industries of the north) was attended to by the Hamburg office.

It will be apposite at this point to specify briefly the principal duties performed by our Trade Commissioners in Europe:

(1) Attendance to enquiries from exporters in India re: markets for their commodities, effecting introductions to continental importers, testing of commercial samples and the supply of market and general information about European commercial conditions.

(2) Handling enquiries from continental importers re: introduction to Indian exporters, supply of commercial and general information on Indian markets, crops, industries, etc., to European enquirers.

(3) Participation in important international trade fairs and exhibitions, maintenance of a permanent show room in the T. C.'s office displaying Indian commodities and manufactures, formation in the T. C.'s office of an up-to-date library of Indian commercial and statistical publications

(Government and non-official) for the use of the business public, general publicity and propaganda work by way of lectures, press interviews and articles, and a loan service of photographs, lantern slides, films and brochures, depicting and describing Indian commerce, agriculture and industries.

(4) Assistance to Indian importers and industrialists desirous of seeking connections with continental manufacturers and exporters of finished goods, especially of machinery and other capital goods.

(5) Dealing with claims cases and trade disputes between continental and Indian firms.

(6) Furnishing reports (weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual) to the Commerce department, New Delhi and the D.G.C.I., Calcutta, special reports to other Government departments and officers in India, who seek assistance on commercial matters.

(7) Friendly personal touch with the officials of the Ministries of Commerce and of External Affairs in the countries within the jurisdiction of the T.C., intimate contact with Commercial Counsellors of British Embassies and with British consular officers in the most important towns, and finally, close and friendly relations with the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the principal trade and manufacturing centres, especially of the great ports.

When the present War is over, our commercial organisation abroad must be rebuilt, strengthened and extended, if India is to recover her trade, recapture lost markets and draw closer the ties that have always bound her to Europe. How is this to be effected? In the first place, it will be necessary to redistribute the present territorial jurisdictions of our

T. C.s. in such a way as to enable these officers to function more intensively and more effectively in their respective areas. For this purpose, a third Trade Commissioner must be appointed, whose sphere should include France (in its entirety), Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain and Portugal. His office would be located at Paris. This officer would be in touch with the ports of Antwerp, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Barcelona, Lisbon and Vigo. In pre-war days our great oilseeds and oilcakes exports went to Marseilles, Barcelona, Lisbon and Antwerp, while our jute, cotton and hemp shipments destined for the industries of Northern France, Belgium and Luxembourg, were unloaded at Havre and Antwerp. Our Trade Commissioner at Hamburg would continue to protect and develop Indian interests in Germany, Holland, Scandinavia, Denmark and Czechoslovakia. The great harbours of Hamburg, Bremen and Rotterdam handle all imports for Central Europe and the first-named port, Hamburg, is the centre for transshipment cargoes to Scandinavia and the Baltic States. Poland was within the area of the Hamburg office, and as the future of that country is yet uncertain, its re-inclusion within the jurisdiction of that office is a matter for future decision. Switzerland should be transferred from the Hamburg to the Milan office, as exports from India to that country go *via* Genoa and Trieste. Our T.C. at Milan would then deal with Italy, Switzerland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Roumania and Greece. It may be mentioned here that Turkey falls within the sphere of our T. C. at Alexandria.

The territorial redistribution suggested above will undoubtedly increase the efficiency and usefulness of our commercial offices in Europe, and our T. C.s. will be able to put in far more intensive work in all branches of their activities. A closely connected reform is the absolute necessity of strengthening and expanding the staff of our trade offices. The pre-war personnel of these offices was the T.C. himself, a Chief Clerk and at most two or three assistants. This is manifestly inadequate and resulted in the slowing down of all branches of work and gave rise to numerous and vehement complaints from business houses in India and Europe, the majority of them justified and directly traceable to sheer lack of adequate staff. For the same reason, the T.C. constantly found himself prevented from following up enquiries and ascertaining the results of introductions effected by his office and from making personal investigation into a variety of matters and passing on his reports to the Government and the business public. It is therefore suggested that a T.C. should have an Assistant T.C. who would be a junior officer of the same service and status as the T.C. Under them would be two Chief Clerks, one for the general office, while the other would deal solely with publicity and propaganda. Finally, there should be ten assistants, four for the general office and six for the publicity branch. With this staff, a T.C. would be enabled to take part in many more trade fairs and exhibitions and to organise lecture tours with films, slides and photographs. Intensive publicity will be imperative in the post-war world

for pushing India's commerce throughout the length and breadth of Europe.

Finally, our Trade Commissioners must be invested with fuller powers by Government. Up to now, they have worked at a great disadvantage *vis a vis* foreign Governments and semi-governmental bodies such as Chambers of Commerce and Federations of Industry. Believe it or not, our T. C.'s have hitherto been precluded from carrying on official correspondence with the Ministries of foreign governments, not to speak of making protests, representations and suggestions. There is no such similar handicap in the case of the Trade Commissioners of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, who are all fully empowered to correspond officially with foreign ministries, lodge

protests, make representations and even enter into commercial negotiations. Our Indian T. C.'s must be put on the same footing as their Dominion confreres to enable them to be of the greatest possible service to India. In the post-war scramble for markets, the competition will be of the cut-throat variety and it will be imperative for Indian Commerce to have the protection and backing of fully empowered T. C.'s. Constitutional niceties must never be allowed to stand in the way of India reaping the maximum benefit from her officers abroad. Given the necessary support by Government, our Trade Commissioners will be inspired to give of their best in the service of India's commerce, and their reward will be the knowledge that their zeal and devotion will be contributing mightily to their country's prosperity.

QUEUE BLUFF

By "KIWI"

THE English are masters at the art of bluffing. That is why a little Island in Europe holds half the world in thralldom. But let us see if we can call the bluff.

The war came on. The troops poured into the Island Fortress. What did they bring with them? Guns, tanks and trucks? No, they brought the queues. The habit spread. Soldiers formed queues everywhere. It was natural that the civilians should follow. To crown the event, the Government approved of, encouraged and firmly insisted on the queues.

Thus it was that Government officially proclaimed the first Sunday of the month as "Queue Sunday" or as the

lascivious worshippers of Bacchus would call it, "Arrack Sunday". They made the day a national holiday. The news was broadcast that if you would only care to queue up on a Sunday morning before a tavern door, you could get your two bottles of foul-smelling arrack. It did not matter if you dumped your two bottles in a neighbouring house and queued up again. It was only queue up!

So, every first Sunday of the month witnessed this sad and strange spectacle. If it was dull listening to a sermon, here was fun, great expectations, and an intoxicating reward in a fetid arrack queue. Being democratic, or demagogic if you

prefer it, every man, woman and child was permitted to be in the queue. Just like the idiots who queue up the previous evening to see a test match, people turned up on Saturday and slept at the tavern door. The following morning the rationing started. Half naked street urchins gaily walked away with a bottle of sealed drugs, guaranteed pure by Government, under each arm. The wrinkled street sweepers, the vociferous basket women and the toothless gram-sellers were all smiles. A few yards away, the black market king plied his roaring trade, "Two bottles? Yes, twenty rupees! Queue up". Then, the not so interesting thing happened. In a single day the entire month's ration of alcohol was sold out.

Democracy had to do something about it. So it was ruled that no women and boys under 18 would be allowed in arrack queues. Still the queues formed. At opening time, the queue was already uneasy. Burly policemen saw that things were in order. From the tavern door the queue spread, along the entire pavement to overflow into the next street. Once again the unexpected happened. Every few minutes a man would coolly walk into the tavern while the thirsty men in the queue gasped in suspense. The arm of the law caught him—but the innkeeper intervened. He was only a tavern employee! But the outwitted sergeants wondered why there were employees and employees. Then it was whispered into their ears that two bottles each had already been sent to their homes. So it was that again, in one day, the month's ration was sold out. Queue up!

Democracy now had its final fling. On the next day it was announced that the

price of arrack had been doubled. Then, hey presto! The queues vanished! And that was the end of the arrack queues.

The queue habit had, like all bad habits, to go on. So they extended it to meat queues. Two pounds per coupon, thrice a week. Queue up! Here, it was real democracy—men, women and children. It was a blow to the high-brows too. Previously they rode in their saloons and sent the cook to buy the beef. Now, that self-same august personality, Madame Society who-does-not-go-marketing herself, had to get down and queue up. Oh, those democratic queues!

The first issue day found half the queue without meat, although there were many rationing officials to see that the distribution was fair. It was due to an official under-estimate of the meat eating capacity of the cannibalistic citizens. On the next issue day, in spite of there being a larger number of rationing officials than before, hundreds in the queue had no meat. Meat was in short supply, as all things are, said the Meat Controller. Still, try next day, you may have a chance! Queue up!

But on the following day, in three hours, the queue broke up. Hundreds went without their meat. They threw away their coupons. They tore them up. Some even chewed them in defiance and the meatless swore that they saw several rationing officials walk away to waiting cars with big parcels in bigger shopping bags. They were officials—so they did not queue up. They were officials—they could threaten the butcher. And to this day, the meat queue farce goes on. But to save its face, the Government says: "Queue up!"

By now you ought to know that the queue is sheer nonsense. It is, like most inventions of the ingenious Englishman, not guaranteed. That was why the guy who first thought of the queue spelt it q-u-e-u-e when a simple 'q' would have sufficed. Oh, you English!

CODIFICATION OF HINDU LAW IN BARODA

VERY recently, the outstanding features of a draft Hindu Code prepared by the Hindu Law Committee of which Sir B. N. Rao is Chairman have been published in different newspapers for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon. It is also reported in papers that the Committee hopes to visit important cities in India later in the year to hear the views of representative persons on the subject. The draft now published by the Committee is only a tentative one and the Committee intends to revise it in the light of public opinion. At this juncture, it will be interesting for the public to know how things stand in the progressive State of Baroda *with regard to Hindu Law*. Under the initiative of its most enlightened ruler, the late Sir Sayajirao Gaekwad, different acts were passed from time to time in Baroda dealing with different aspects of Hindu Law, *viz.*, joint family, inheritance, disposition of property, adoption, marriage, divorce etc. and finally in the year 1937, Hindu Law was codified in Baroda, previous separate acts fitting in harmoniously with each other without repetition or contradiction.

The draft code prepared by the Rao Committee is divided into six parts and deals with intestate and testamentary succession, marriage and divorce, minority and guardianship and adoption. With regard to intestate succession, the Rao Committee have based their suggestions mostly on the succession bill as amended by the Joint Select Committee. The Committee has, however, only provided for maintenance of parents and the widowed daughter-in-law. The Committee has further re-arranged the heirs in three classes and the re-arrangement

gives precedence to the father and mother over the son's daughter and daughter's daughter. The Committee has also provided a clause that interest in joint family property shall devolve in every case by testamentary or intestate succession and not by survivorship.

Let us consider the law of inheritance in Baroda. The law of inheritance in Baroda is exhaustive specially with regard to the rights of Hindu women as will be seen from the following:—

Under the amended law in Baroda,

(a) A widow of a coparcener takes the place of her husband as a coparcener in the joint family;

(b) She becomes an absolute owner of property which she acquires by partition or inheritance to the extent of property worth Rs. 12,000 and retains her limited interest in the surplus, if there is any;

(c) A widow can inherit her husband's self-acquired property along with her son obtaining a share equal to that of a son;

(d) Where a widow acquires limited interest in property, that interest has been liberalised by allowing her to alienate property for endowing educational institutions and charitable purposes and by restricting the right to challenge her alienation to specified number of reversioners;

(e) An unmarried daughter can claim a share in family property equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a son's share and can have it separated;

(f) A married but widowed daughter can claim maintenance from her father's property under certain circumstances;

(g) A widowed daughter-in-law has been given a place in the list of

JANUARY 1945]

CODIFICATION OF HINDU LAW IN BARODA

21

heirs after the mother of the deceased father-in-law;

(h) Sons of a pre-deceased daughter can claim inheritance with living daughters.

These reforms have considerably improved the status and material position of women in Hindu families.

Regarding the order of succession of stridhan property, order of succession of Vautuk, Ayautak and Shulka is made uniform and the order laid down by Ayautak is made applicable to all of them.

Marriage.—With regard to marriage, the Hindu law in Baroda has removed all restrictions of Varna and has provided that any Hindu can marry any Hindu. Restrictions regarding the persons belonging to the same Gotra and Pravara are removed and marriages can now take place between two persons of the same Gotra or Pravara. Under the suggestions of the Rao Committee, either party must not be Sapind of each other unless the custom or usage gives each of them permission of a sacramental marriage.

A clause to check the Dowry evil in the draft of Rao Committee is its special feature, not as yet incorporated in Baroda law.

Divorce.—The Hindu Divorce Act was passed in Baroda in the year 1931 and it provides for divorce, judicial separation, separate residence, nullity of marriage and restitution of conjugal rights. These separate provisions in Baroda Law may be said to be its salient features. The salutary provision in the Act which enables wife to claim separate residence without presenting a suit for judicial separation is indeed remarkable. This section while it gives relief and protection to the wife enables

parties to settle their difference and resume marital relations. The grounds on which relief can be sought are cruelty, drunkenness, desertion, adultery, impotency and incompatibility of temperament. Relief on these grounds is available to all Hindu persons belonging to the castes in which divorce is not permitted by custom and obtain relief only by a decree of Court, whereas the efforts are only required to register the dissolution of their marriage.

The Hindu Monogamy Act.—The passing of the Hindu Monogamy Act in April 1942 marks the culmination of the movement of reform of the Hindu Law in the State. The Baroda Government agree with the Hindu Law Reform Committee appointed by the Government of India that in special matters the statute book should reflect as far as possible the highest ideals of the race. The law was passed unanimously by the State Dhara Sabha and it received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb on 25th March 1942. In April 1942, Section 116 of the Code of Hindu Law was amended so as to make re-marriage of a husband during the life of his first wife illegal.

Adoption.—In the matter of adoption the Rao Committee has made certain suggestions regarding the capacity of a boy to be taken in adoption and have prohibited the adoption of one who had been married or of one who has had his Upanayana ceremony. The Committee also lays down that the boy should not have completed the age of 15 years. In Baroda, however, no such restrictions are placed with regard to the age-limit and Upanayana ceremony. The provision made by the Rao Committee regarding the registration of adoption is already incorporated in the Baroda Law.

PATIALA

By "POLITICUS"

FEW States in India are so richly endowed by nature as Patiala which is the biggest Sikh State in India. In flower and foliage, in minerals as in cereals,



H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA

in man-power as in the sturdiness, virility and enterprising spirit of its people, Patiala can boast of comparison with any other Indian States. It is for these reasons that it ranks amongst the foremost States in India. The long line of its successive rulers—ever since it became a separate entity—has added, bit by bit, to the glorious edifice of what we know of Patiala to-day. The task of carrying on the work initiated by his illustrious ancestors has now fallen on the broad shoulders of Maharajadhiraj Yadavindra Singhji. Inspired by the keenness of the young enlightened ruler and guided by the experience and wisdom of his ministers, the Government of Patiala has seized upon modern means

and methods to stimulate and develop those qualities and aptitudes in its people which are most likely to yield lasting results in the future.

Patiala State is divided into three main portions, of which the most extensive is situated in the plains south of Sutlej River. The State has an area of 5,927 square miles and a population of well over 19,00,000 according to the last census. The revenue from all sources amounts to about Rs. Two Crores. One hundred and thirty eight miles of broad-gauge railway line comprised of two sections—from Rajpura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to Rupar—have been constructed by the State at its own cost. The N.W.R. and E.I.R., the B.B. & C.I., Bikaner, Sadulpur Rewari Railway, and J.B. Railway, traverse the State.

In matters of administration, His Highness is the source of all power and authority in the State, both executive and judicial. In carrying on the administration of the State he is assisted by a Cabinet composed of Ministers. The Cabinet meets at intervals and is presided over by His Highness or in his absence by the senior-most Minister present.

The Ministers and Heads of Departments enjoy such powers as are necessary for carrying on the administration of the subordinate departments under their control.

The judiciary is separate from and independent of the executive. The Nazims or Deputy Commissioners, however, combine in themselves, as in British India, both judicial and executive functions and are

JANUARY 1945]

PATIALA

28

assisted in their administration by Naib Nazims who exercise magisterial powers.

His Highness has recently reorganised the judicial Department of the State, and has set up a Judicial Committee to advise him in respect of appeals against judgments of the High Court. A separate department of Legislation also exists to look to the promulgation and enactment of laws in the State.

His Highness' Government have sanctioned substantial increase in the salaries of all gazetted officers, ministerial staff, inferior servants and the personnel of the Patiala State Forces. It is estimated that the scheme will put an additional expenditure of Rs. 14.10 lacs per year on the State Exchequer. His Highness intends to reorganise the State Forces after the war when the whole question of their strength, equipment and emoluments will be further considered.

Patiala, like the rest of India, is essentially an agricultural State. The attention of the Government has, therefore, naturally been riveted in the development and extension of this industry. The Agricultural Department created as early as 1919 has been doing splendid work in the extension and improvement of agricultural methods of production as also acquainting the people with use improved varieties of seed and modern implements. With a view to improving the standard of living of the villagers and enlarging their outlook on life the Rural Uplift Department was created in 1939 which aims at educating and persuading people to give up wasteful customs and also improve the sanitation and drainage of the villages. So far

intensive work is being carried on in 300 villages and it is contemplated that within the next five years every village in the State will have the benefit of advice and guidance from the Rural Uplift Department.

Side by side, the education of the children of the soil is being equally attended to. Over 30,000 boys are studying in the various State schools and the budget ear-marked for education is being increased from year to year. Two colleges for boys, one at Patiala and the other at Bhatinda and one college for girls are maintained by the State. Primary education is free throughout the State territories. Besides this, a number of scholarships are annually granted to deserving students for getting training in important institutions outside the State.

Next to the dissemination of education and improvement of agriculture, the one thing that the Government is really keen about is to afford medical assistance in each and every village. With this end in view, 46 hospitals and dispensaries are maintained, and medical aid is given free. Recently a Maternity Ward was added to the Lady Dufferin Hospital. The Rajendra Hospital at Patiala is equipped not only with up-to-date and latest surgical instruments but is run by highly qualified surgeons and physicians. The Pasteur and the X-Ray Institutes are well-known throughout the State for their high standard of work and efficient handling of cases. The patients from far and near now come to these institutions for treatment. The scheme for the establishment of a T. B. Hospital at Patiala, whose foundation stone was laid by Her Excellency the Marchioness of

Linlithgow, is now complete, and as soon as conditions permit, the work will be taken in hand. A great innovation has been made in providing medical aid to the people at their very doors. The medical department has started three touring dispensaries in the rural areas each working within a radius of 200 miles. In addition to dispensing medical aid to the villagers free of cost, the doctors in charge of these three dispensaries are required to deliver lectures to the villagers on sanitation, rural uplift, hygiene and other allied subjects.

In the development of industries also, the Government of the State has displayed equally great interest. Already a Cement Factory capable of producing 300 tons of cement a day is functioning near Kalka and a first class Biscuit Factory has started working. The Factory claims to be the largest unit of its kind in the country with a productive capacity of 12,000 lbs. of finished biscuits per hour. For the present it will meet the demands of the Defence Services in furtherance of the country's war efforts. The total number of employees, both skilled and unskilled, on the rolls of the Company is 350. Proposals for the establishment of a Textile Mill and a Sugar Factory are also under consideration. An extensive survey of the mines at Narnaul and Padhan (Simla Hills) has disclosed rich deposits of iron, copper, lead and silver and steps are being taken to grant prospecting licenses for their exploration.

Being a State well-known for its activities in sports, His Highness the Maharajadhiraj is encouraging budding sportsmen to improve their talents in the

games in which they have marked tendencies. With a view to giving them thorough training, an up-to-date Stadium costing over Rs. 5 lacs with a first class cinder track and a bitumen cycle track has been built. The XI All-India Olympic Games were held here on 10th, 11th and 12th February, 1944.

No account would be complete without a reference to the State's contributions in men and material in the present war. No sooner was war declared than His Highness placed the services of the State at the disposal of the British Government, and it is gratifying to note that its contributions both in men and money have been unsurpassed by any other Indian State. Over 60,000 subjects of the State are at present under colours in various branches of the Indian Army. Besides this, the 1st Rajendra Sikhs, the 2nd Yadavendra Infantry, the 1st Rajendra Lancers and the 56 M. T. Company are now on active service and all the expenses of these units are being borne by the State. Two infantry battalions have been expanded to full active regiments and an Infantry Training Battalion (Full) has been expanded. The Army Training School, the Mechanical Transport Section, and the Patiala Wireless Section have been reorganised as separate units. The full Mechanical Transport Company has been raised and is now on active service. The pre-war army budget of Rs. 15 lacs has now passed the figure of Rs. 35 lacs. It is a matter for gratification that the late Subedar Rachpal Ram and Lance Naik, Nand Singh, two subjects of the State, have been awarded Victoria Crosses in

the present war. His Highness has settled a life pension of Rs. 25/- p.m. on the widow of the former and a similar pension to Naik Nand Singh. The First Rajendra Sikh Infantry which returned on leave after two and a half years' active service on the Burma front saw service in Chindwin, Kabaw Valley and the whole of Manipur area where their exploits won universal praise. The Battalion accounted for 1,000 Japs., dead and wounded, and bagged 14 Japanese Flags. The Ladies' Committee under the patronage of Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba has despatched 1,450 sets of knitted wear to a Patiala Regiment on active service.

In cash contributions His Highness paid Rs. 2 lacs to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs. 1,000 to King George's Fund for Sailors and Rs. 15,000 to St. Dunstan's Fund. He has also contributed £ 1,000 for the relief of Air Raid Victims in London, Rs. 1,000 to the Aeroplane Fund started by the Simla District War Committee, Rs. 2,000 for amenities to be

provided to Sikh recruits who pass through Free Artillery Training Centre, Muttra, and Rs. 50,000 to the Royal Navy Benevolent Association Fund. About Rs. 8 lacs have been contributed by the State subjects to the various War Purposes Funds. This is in addition to Rs. 7 lacs invested in Free-of-Interest War Bonds. As the leader of the Sikhs His Highness issued a number of appeals to his community to join the army in large numbers. To give an impetus to recruitment among the Sikhs, he created the Khalsa Defence of India League which is doing useful work in the sphere of recruitment, and has been instrumental in providing over 40,000 recruits for the Indian Army.

His Highness has recently returned from a tour of Italy and Middle East. During the course of his stay extending over a month he visited troops in Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Paiforce and Italy. This was His Highness' third tour of a battle-front during this war.

SONNET ON THE MORNING

BY PROF. B. N. KAKKAR

The morning glow was stamped on heaven's face,
The earth had drunk the colour of the blue,
The infant sun was feeding on the dew
Its new-born hunger; and all over the place
A white-grey shadow reigned; the garden vase
Had donned its green radiance anew,
The stately Banyan, cast in nature's hue
Seemed more lively than the lively race
That on its branches sat, in silence deep
And holy awe. The vast leafy growth
Upon the bed of that strange sea of air
Moved not, and lay as in eternal sleep
Ensnar'd with music into magic sloth
Of some enchanter nymph in golden hair.

REALISM IN POLITICS

BY MR. B. S. MATHUR, M.A.

Asst. Professor of English, D. A. V. College, Cawnpore.

NOW it has become fashionable for many to maintain that British Imperialism is a spent force and it is wrong to suggest that Britain is trying to maintain her position in India on account of her economic interests. This is a false propaganda and who can challenge the reality? To visualise that the British Imperialism is a spent force, or will be a spent force in the course of this war or after this war, when time comes for the establishment of permanent peace and international security is to assume too much. Only time can show what is in the womb of the present. Only God knows what is to come. After this war Britain may come out stronger: when the story of the war comes to be written it shall be the story of a chain of unbroken successes for Britain either because of actual fighting or because of diplomacy and scientific planning. This is not pure speculation. The British power cannot be regarded as a spent force: exhaustion is necessary after a life-and-death struggle covering so many years but this cannot be a permanent feature.

There are some who maintain that an era of imperialism is bound to go and internationalism has come to stay. This is true that no nation can thrive in isolation and international dependence is going to materialise, and international dependence may further strengthen the hands of imperialism for the world can never be constituted of big powers alone. Forces in modern politics tend to spread simultaneously nationalism, imperialism and

internationalism. Sometime ago General Smuts gathered his courage and made a plain prophecy about Britain, and he was condemned by one and all for his plain speaking. It is indeed true that General Smuts did not restrain his imagination because considerations of the present political conditions do not support such a talk. We must remember Mr. Winston Churchill. He has not become the Prime Minister to preside over the liquidation of the Empire: he must hold what he has. Consider for a moment what Bernard Shaw has said, "there is no other power so imbued with the idea of her domination than the British. The very word Commonwealth as a substitute for Empire sticks in Mr. Churchill's throat every time he tries to pronounce it."

In the face of such assertions one cannot think of the great British power as gone and essentially confined to British Isles. It is possible that we may have to substitute "Commonwealth" for "Empire" as there is a change both here and there. In Britain there are many who have identified themselves with Indian aspirations, and they are trying to force Mr. Churchill to announce a change to give up India. But this is not easy and possible.

India is a fertile land for exploitation and dependence, and England cannot do all alone. Mr. Churchill said in 1935, "Two out of every ten of Englishmen depend on India." Indeed India is a great attraction because it is a semi-industrial country and it is a great economic

JANUARY 1945

ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION

27

proposition. In days of inter-dependence India must export and import. Nakedly speaking the British want bread and butter and they get it in plenty in India. But do not forget the British have given us many things in return which alone determine the civilisation and culture of a country. But to declare that Britain has no economic interests in India is to attempt to throw dust into the eyes of all thinking people. It requires no 'third eye' to see through this propaganda.

But who is to blame? Certainly not the British. Our own wealth coupled with weakness has generated a strong desire in them to hold us and to hold our wealth by banking upon their strength. This is

the reality. We must blame ourselves, and we can build our hope and happiness on the solid structure of work. Let us think of construction, and not of destruction. The days of isolation are gone and co-operation is the thing. The conclusion is that freedom has to be evolved by our own hand, heart and mind: a freedom that is granted to us or thrust upon us cannot be perennial. Let us work for it without descending to mud-flinging and treachery. Who can stop the hands of progress? Let us gather strength by work and co-operation. What is there in overthrowing an administration when it simply means a change of masters? Other powers too, have their eyes on India.

ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION

BY SRI HARIKRISHNA MISRA, M.A.,

Lecturer, Puri College, Puri.

—) o (—

IT goes without saying that education is the keystone of the foundation of good life. The importance of education as the only factor of ensuring social good is being felt in all countries and the growth of democratic ideas has brought home to everybody the feeling that education is no longer a luxury, but one of the absolute necessities of life. In fact the success of democracy depends on education more than on anything else. Democracy cannot find a congenial soil where ignorance reigns supreme. It is no wonder that in all progressive states great attention is being paid to the education of the mass. The crude ideas that all enterprises should be left to private hands and that education is

one of the optional functions of the state are relegated to the background. The days of let alone policy are gone and education like defence and maintenance of order and justice is now regarded as one of the essential functions of the state.

Unfortunately in India, education has not received the same importance as in other countries. Our educational expenditure is a few annas per head per annum while the figure per head is £17 in England. The percentage of the literate persons in India is only eleven and the number is so unevenly distributed that in some places the percentage is even less than one. The reasons for the absence of widespread education are not far to seek. Apart

from the lack of innate desire on the part of the State to pursue a vigorous policy of literacy campaign, there are some causes at work which account for the prevalence of widespread illiteracy all over the country. These causes may be enumerated as follows:—

(1) Our agricultural conditions necessitate the employment of boys and girls for lighter field works such as weeding, keeping watch, mending water courses and doing odd jobs. A large number of children are also employed in herding and grazing cattle. In many places compulsion is delayed by the necessities of agriculture. In many places is to be found seasonal absenteeism. All these are mainly responsible for flight from schools and lapse into illiteracy.

(2) The system of education as is being imparted in schools and colleges has got a very depressing effect on the minds of the people. The fact that even with a limited number of educated persons, the problem of the so-called literate class unemployment has been acute, is sufficient to dissuade the people from pursuing the present system of education. Though this problem is greatly solved by the war at present, the solution is purely temporary and the problem is bound to arise in all its acuteness after the war is over. Apart from the unwillingness on the part of the people, the inability to educate themselves is more marked. The real income of the majority of people is so low that there is hardly anything left after meeting the daily requirements to spend on education. In the absence of willingness and ability, education must cease to be wide-spread. Two things

stand quite distinct. The system of education is defective and it is very costly while judged from the point of view of the standard of living of the people.

The problem can be solved when right type of education is imparted and is made cheap so that not only the number of literate persons may increase, but also that they may be in a position to earn their living after the completion of their educational career. Unless these dual aspects are fully realised and put into practice attempts to impart the present system of education on a very wide scale will prove to be a remedy worse than the disease. In this connection reference may be made to the scheme of education postulated by Mr. Sargent, the Educational Commissioner to the Government of India. The scheme no doubt appears to be quite ambitious, but on clear thinking one is bound to arrive at the conclusion that it is both undesirable and impracticable. It is undesirable since it aims at maintaining the present system of education in a slightly modified form. It is impracticable since the number of persons to be educated is to be increased about threefold whereas the amount of expenditure to be incurred is to be increased about fifteenfold. The scheme revolts against the guiding principle of economics that maximum efficiency is to be attained at the minimum amount of cost. The scheme if put into operation will result in minimum efficiency at the maximum cost. Unless the purchasing power of the people is considerably increased, the practicability of financing such a scheme is out of question and it is really very doubtful whether the real income

of the people could increase to such an extent as to facilitate the financing of the scheme within a period of forty years. Besides, it is no exaggeration to state that if the scheme is put into practice it will lead to waste of national resources without corresponding national gain.

The problem can be solved mainly by giving a vocational tinge to our educational system. The decaying condition of our agriculture is to be largely attributed to the antipathy and indifference of the educated folk. In the schools and colleges rooted interest in land is to be fostered in the minds of the students so that they after educational career may be encouraged to divert their attention to land. Literate agriculturists are less likely to be duped by the village moneylenders and to be subject to the undue exploitation of the middle-man. They can easily take advantage of the scientific methods of improving the condition of land. The State may start a number of demonstration farms where educated persons having no lands of their own may find employment. Attempts should be made to make education as technical as possible so that on the eve of industrialisation, the country may not feel the dearth of trained personnel. The investment on education should be made profitable. Of course no scheme of education should ignore the importance of general education which has the good effect of widening one's outlook. But the period of educational career should not be made unnecessarily long so as to avoid the necessity of incurring a heavy

amount of expenditure. Besides, with reference to adult education, there should be the least interference with the routine of the ordinary life of the peasant without whose co-operation the task of universal literacy will be a chimera. Education has to be adjusted to the exigencies of rural economy. People's Schools as in Turkey and China should be started all over the country. It may be noted here that Turkey has solved the problem of the liquidation of illiteracy within a period of six years through People's Schools. The State should make thorough use of cinema and radio and start rural library movement to stimulate progress-mindedness in the country side. These should form the nucleus of social education, improvement of social manners and popular recreation. Itinerant teachers are to be appointed to wipe out illiteracy on a wide scale and to enable each adult, boy and girl to attain a minimum standard of literacy.

In any scheme of post-war reconstruction, planning of education should be given the most important place. In a country like India where illiteracy is universal and education that is imparted has no practical utility except to a favoured few the future of the nation is bound to be gloomy. In any planning of education care must be taken to see that it is of the right type and that it ensures a healthy standard of living for the people. When education is universalised and every body is guaranteed some economic minimum the obstacles in the path of the progress of the country are bound to be obliterated.

The Philosophy of Yajnavalkya

BY DR. T. M. P. MAHADEVAN, M.A., Ph.D

—) O (—

IN Yajnavalkya's discourses found in the *Brihadaranyaka Upanishad* we have probably the earliest exposition of Advaita. A scholar without par, skilled in the art of philosophical debate, Yajnavalkya had as his patron and pupil king Janaka. One of his two wives, Maitreyi, was a meet companion of this master of metaphysics; and she is responsible for eliciting from her lord some rare passages declaring the nature of Self.

In II, iv, is recorded Yajnavalkya's teaching to Maitreyi*. At the end of a full and rich life as a householder the great philosopher informed his younger wife Maitreyi that he had decided to renounce the world and that he wished to partition his properties between her and Katyayani. Maitreyi was not sorry for her husband's decision to renounce; but only she did not relish the idea of enjoying his wealth after him. Of what use is wealth to one who seeks real happiness? She asked Yajnavalkya: "Sir, if this entire earth filled with wealth were mine, would I become immortal by that?" Yajnavalkya confessed that there was no hope of immortality through wealth. Then Maitreyi said: "What shall I do with that through which I cannot become immortal? Tell me, sir, what you know." The sage, in response, gave her the highest teaching about the Self. Nothing is dear for its own sake. The husband is dear to the wife not for the sake of the husband but

for the sake of the self. The same is true of all other things. The self is dearer than the son, as the Upanishad declares in another context, dearer than wealth, dearer than everything else and is innermost (I, iv, 8). It is the self that should be seen, heard, thought about and meditated on. Since the self is all, there can be nothing left unknown, after the self has been known. Self-knowledge, however, is not to be confused with objective knowledge. The self cannot be known as objects are known. "Where there is duality as it were, there one knows another. Where, indeed, for one everything has become the self, there through whom and whom is one to know? Him through whom one knows all this, through whom one is to know? Lo, through whom is one to know the knower?" The essence of Yajnavalkya's teaching to Maitreyi is that the self is non-dual, of the nature of happiness and knowledge.

There is a description in chapter III of a full-dress philosophical debate at King Janaka's court with Yajnavalkya as the central figure. Janaka once performed a sacrifice to which he had invited learned men from far and near. Desiring to know as to who among them was the most learned, he caused a thousand cows to be brought to the court with ten pieces of gold tied to the horns of each, and addressed the gathering thus: "O venerable Brahmins, whoever among you is the best learned in the lore of Brahman may lead these cows home."

JANUARY 1945]

THE PHILOSOPHY OF YAJNAVALKYA

91

Yajnavalkya who was in the assembly rose up and asked a pupil of his to lead the cows to his house. But the other learned men would not let Yajnavalkya's claim go unchallenged. They put him several test-questions, some of them bearing on ritual and the others on metaphysics. One of the scholars, Ushasta by name, asked Yajnavalkya to explain the nature of Brahman which is immediate and direct, and the self within all. Yajnavalkya replied that the Brahman-self which is within all is the life of life. When pressed to be more definite, he said, "You cannot see the seer of seeing. You cannot know the knower of knowing. This is the self of yours which is within all. Whatever is other than this is mutable." Another and by far the most formidable examiner of Yajnavalkya was a woman, Gargi. She started by asking about the support of all things. Yajnavalkya in a series of replies traced all things to deeper and deeper foundations and went as far as words can go. Then Uddalaka questioned him about the inner ruler of all beings. In a set of beautiful passages Yajnavalkya explained that the principle that lies behind all things, cosmic as well as individual, the principle which these do not know but which controls them from within is the inner ruler; and this ruler, said Yajnavalkya, is your own immortal self. Gargi stood up again and pursued her old question about the final support of things. "Across what is that woven warp and woof," she asked, "that which is above the sky, that which is beneath the earth, that which is between these two, that which is past, present and future?" Yajnavalkya replied: "It is woven across

space." But across what is space woven warp and woof? The final answer given by the sage was that the Immutable across which space is woven can be indicated only by negative terms. Empirical categories like magnitude, colour, etc., are inapplicable to it. It is not an object of experience, nor even the subject of experience. "Not that does anything eat; nor does that eat anything." The Immutable is not a void, an airy nothing. It is the basis of all things. Under its mighty rule the planets keep to their places, seasons change, time is regulated and rivers flow along fixed courses. It cannot be seen, for it is the seer, or rather sight. Similarly, it cannot be heard, thought or known. Other than it there is no seer, thinker or knower. The Immutable is the support of all-that-is, even of ether. Gargi was fully satisfied with Yajnavalkya's teaching, and thoroughly convinced of his superior wisdom, addressed the assembly saying, "Never shall any of you beat him in rendering an account of Brahman." Not heeding these words, one Sakalya cross-examined him further. In the course of his replies, Yajnavalkya said: "The self is to be described as 'not this, not this'. It is imperceptible, for it is never perceived; undecaying, for it never decays; unattached, for it is never attached; unfettered—it never feels pain, and never suffers injury."

The same teaching is repeated by Yajnavalkya to Janaka on a subsequent occasion. The royal patron had heard from several scholars partial truths about Brahman. One of them had declared that speech was Brahman; another had identified Brahman with the vital force; a third said, the eye is

* This episode is repeated in IV, 5, with a few more details.

Brahman; a fourth, ear; a fifth, mind; a sixth, heart. Yajnavalkya characterised these views as inadequate and Brahman as thus identified is 'but one-footer' (*eka-pad*). Then he gave Janaka what he considered to be the true conception of Brahman. The self is not this, not this," he said. All determination is limitation. The Self is infinite. There are no limits to it. Therefore it cannot be characterised as this or that.

At another meeting with Janaka, Yajnavalkya discoursed again on Brahman and explained the nature of transmigration. The King started by asking the sage about that which serves as the light (*gyotis*) for man. The sun, the moon, fire, and speech are lights, no doubt. But these are not self-luminous, since they shine by the light of the self. The self is the inner light, the light that never was on sea or land. It is constant and unchanging through the changing states of waking and dream. It thinks, as it were, moves as it were (*dhyayativa, lelayativa*). But in truth, it neither thinks nor moves. In dream there are not the external objects, and the self's inherent luminosity is realised. Waking (*buddhanta*) and dream (*savapnanta*) do not alter the nature of the self which is unattached (*asanga*). In sleep there are neither desires nor dreams the self returns to itself, as it were; it is free from evil and is fearless. In this state a father becomes non-father, another non-mother, the worlds non-worlds, the gods non-gods, and the Veda non-Veda. All distinctions vanish, but consciousness remains; for consciousness which is the self

can never be lost; it is indestructible. But there is nothing which it can see, for there is no other than it. Where there is something else, as it were, there one may see something, one may smell something, one may taste something, one may hear something, one may think something, one may touch something, or one may know something. The self, however, is one without a second (*advaita*); it is infinite bliss. This self is Brahman (*ayam atma brahma*). One who knows thus realises Brahman here and now. If one knows the self as 'I am this,' then what need is there for suffering in the wake of the body? There is no transmigration for one who sees unity; whereas one who sees difference, as it were, goes from death to death. In the self there is no difference whatsoever. The great unborn self is immortal Brahman, without decay, death and fear.

It will be evident from the teachings of Yajnavalkya that he is an advocate of the acosmic view. The self, according to him, is the central reality. The pluralistic universe is an illusory appearance, for there is no plurality, in truth. The travails of transmigration are not for one who realises the non-duality of the self. The self is Brahman. It is the seat of supreme happiness. It is light and love; it is the life of life. It is not an object of experience; it is experience *per se*. Any positive affirmation regarding the self should not be understood literally. It is not possible to determine its nature as this or that. All contradictions vanish when the self is realised. This, in short, is Yajnavalkya's teaching.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

British Labour Party and India

AT the recent Labour Party Conference, British policy in Greece and Poland and India came in for a good deal of criticism. One speaker said that India is like a running sore in the side of the British Commonwealth of nations. The Viceroy in his speech at Calcutta said that the Government of India had done everything they possibly could and the next move must come from the Indian side. How could the negotiations be conducted from the Indian side, he asked, if the people who could put forward the Indian views were inside prison dungeons? The Conference had therefore no hesitation in passing this resolution in defiance of the Executive who opposed it. The resolution declared:

This Conference, being of the opinion that granting freedom to the people of India to establish an independent Indian National Government will be a decisive factor in the fight against Fascism and towards the unification of all anti-Fascist forces, urges the immediate ending of the political deadlock by negotiations with all leaders of the Indian people with a view to the formation of a responsible National Government which will rally the entire population in India to the anti-Fascist cause. With a view to facilitation in negotiations we call for the release of Indian political leaders.

The debate emphasised the gulf between the ideas and outlook of the Party's National Executive and the attitude of the majority of the Party Membership. It was evidently a striking demonstration of disunity between the leadership and the rank and file. In the course of the debate Capt. John Dugale, Labour Member of Parliament observed:

The problem of India will never be solved while Mr. Churchill is Prime Minister. The fruits of his policy are crowded prison cells. The Labour Party Conference has demonstrated that their doors must be opened and there is no doubt that the conduct of affairs in India will be an election issue.

The good Captain's righteous indignation is all very well but notwithstanding the vigorous onslaughts on Government's policy at the Labour Conference, it is hardly likely that India will be an election issue. British Labour has not the moral strength to bring India to the forefront of its political programme.

The South African Situation

Public feeling against the conduct of the Union Government in regard to the treatment of Indian residents has been expressed in an unmistakable manner, both in South Africa and in India. Apart from it the vigorous protest put up by the Central Assembly and the unanimous demand for the application of economic sanctions against South Africa as a measure of retaliation has had some effect on the Union authorities. Field-Marshal Smuts is reported to have relented a little and advised the Governor-General to reserve his assent from the iniquitous Residential Property Regulation Ordinance.

The offensive Ordinance has for the moment been given up, but the Pegging Act, which is the root of all troubles remains. Marshal Smuts himself has admitted that the Ordinance is "not in accordance with the Pretoria Agreement". What then is the fun of simply suspending it, instead of withdrawing it altogether?

We see already the mischief that the Pegging Act is perpetrating. Racial intolerance expressed itself, without mercy or decency, in ejecting Mrs. Pather and her children from their residence, while Mr. Pather himself was in prison. Mr. Pather has since been released, but he did not evidently seek imprisonment merely to get out of it! The object remains unachieved. No wonder that the Indian members of the Broome Commission declined to serve on it seeing how useless it all is.

The reservation of the assent however affords Marshal Smuts an opportunity to review the position *de novo* and undo the great wrong that has been done to Indian residents in South Africa. Will the Field Marshal, who talks so eloquently of the glories of the British Commonwealth and the extraordinary virtues of citizenship in that Commonwealth rise to the occasion and vindicate his grandiloquent sentiments by acting up to them?

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

By "CHRONICLER"

The Greek Crisis

Evidently public feeling on the Greek crisis was so pronounced that the Prime Minister Mr. Churchill and the Foreign Secretary Mr. Eden thought it best to go to the spot and end the deadlock if possible. But their attempts to teach democracy to the Athenians were not quite successful as the conference of all Greek parties concluded without evolving any agreed solution.

It is reported that the representatives of the E.L.A.S. to the Premier's conference put forward a proposal demanding forty to fifty per cent. representation in the Greek Government. Their other proposals include the formation of a new Government the President of which would have to enjoy the confidence of a majority, establishment of a Regency if other parties do not object to it and the holding of a plebiscite on the question of the Greek King to be held on the first Sunday in February under the supervision of international delegates. It is also reported that some members of the Papandreou Government are opposed to these proposals. Besides, Mr. Churchill in his latest statement made it plain that "Britain could not withdraw from Greece until a fair and decent Government had been established." The firm stand taken by the ELAS, and the subsequent climb down by the British show that they were not quite the negligible black sheep they were painted to be. Evidently they have more popular support than the Government sponsored by the British.

As we go to press it is a relief to learn that with the Greek King's approval a Regency has been established in Athens. Archbishop Damaskinos, in a message to the Greek people as Regent, has called for truce as a necessary condition for any solution of the Greek crisis. "In a truly democratic State," he said,

there can be no solution by use of force. In the name of the suffering Fatherland, we invite all armed persons to agree to lay down their weapons immediately and to have confidence in the Regency and its Government for a solution by just and democratic means.

The Polish Question

Speaking in the House of Commons on the Polish question, Mr. Churchill said that Britain had never guaranteed any particular frontier line to Poland and that the Russian demands for reassurance about her Western frontiers were not unreasonable. Mr. Churchill does not wish to displease Russia. He advises the Emigre Government in London to accept the terms offered by Marshal Stalin. The Poles have been promised East Prussia and a large slice of Eastern Germany. "This would mean," says Mr. Churchill, "acquisition of territories more important and more highly developed than those lost in the East." In other words, Britain is directing the Poles to accept the plan proposed by Moscow. The plan looks alright on paper. But to carry out this plan, several millions of Germans would have to be expelled from their territories after the end of the war—a thing easy to say but not so easy to accomplish. Even if the war in Europe ends there may be no peace for many years in that distracted and ravaged continent.

The decision to transform the National Liberation Committee into a Provisional Government of Liberated Poland was taken by the Council of National Liberation on December 31. M. Stalin is having his own way.

It is learned that assumption of title of Provisional Government by the Lublin Committee does not create any change in the attitude of the British Government towards the Polish Government in London.

The assumption by the Polish Committee of National Liberation in Lublin of the title of 'Provisional Government' is termed an "act of lawlessness", in a statement, which the Polish Telegraphic Agency says it has been "authorised to issue". Accusing the Committee of cancelling all democratic liberties in the area under its administration, the statement says that the Polish Government emphatically protests against

this attempt against sovereign rights of the Polish nation, which will never recognise any authority or totalitarian forms imposed on its territory.

JANUARY 1945]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

37

Mr. Lloyd George, Father of the House of Commons

Mr David Lloyd George, "Father" of the House of Commons, has decided not to contest the next election. The retirement of the man who led Britain to Victory in the last war comes after 54 years of continuous service in Parliament. Mr. Lloyd George, who is nearly 82, has taken this decision on medical advice.

He became Prime Minister with almost bewildering rapidity, and inspired the country in the last war as Mr. Churchill has in this. With the invasion of Belgium in 1914, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, he flung the whole force of his vivid mesmeric personality into the struggle which was to place his amongst the foremost names in history.

Von Rundstedt's Offensive

On the day before the Christmas, the Germans were reported to have made a maximum penetration of 40 miles from the starting point. This is in the South of the front. The first rush and violence of the offensive had been checked.

The German tank attack in great strength near St. Vith was stemmed by American Armour in one of the most outstanding Military stands of the war. This stand appears to be the one factor which might whittle down the results of Von Rundstedt's superbly executed military blow from being a chaotic trampling of the American armies to a mere military set-back. The German Northern drive is being held in the St. Vith-Stavelot-Malmedy triangle. Malmedy and Avelot have been recaptured by the Americans.

Already 55 German tanks have been shelled into destruction in this battle—the greatest clash of armour since the German push began. It is being fought south-west of the important communications center of St. Vith and though the battle is still raging large German forces are being successfully stemmed.

If the objectives of the Germans in their first rush were Meuse crossings, the offensive has failed in its first phase. It is not all over yet but every day now sees an intensification of Allied counter-measures.

Mr. Roosevelt on the Atlantic Charter

President Roosevelt told a Press Conference at Washington on December 19 that nobody had ever signed the Atlantic Charter and there was no copy of it, says *Reuter's* Special Correspondent. Ending the minor Washington controversy as to the existence of this historic document and its absence from the National Museum, President Roosevelt said there never had been a formal document.

The President added there has been a document scribbled with corrections by Sumner Welles and Sir Alexander Cadogan and their Aides had been instructed to send this off to the Governments and to release it to the Press.

Referring further to the Charter, the President said that all the nations had however put their signature to the obligations outlined in the Charter in the United Nations' declaration of Washington. He recounted the series of mishaps when the Mexican and other Ambassadors gathered at the White House to sign the declaration and found that they had neither documents, pen nor ink.

So, that is the end of the much discussed Atlantic Charter, over which the British Premier and the American President waxed eloquent for months together. Mr. Churchill had, of course, told us that India was outside the ambit of that charter, but it is now made clear that the charter itself was a great hoax.



The WORLD of BOOKS



(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)

GANDHI. By Carl Heath. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London. 2 sh.

The seven chapters that comprise this booklet deal with different phases of Gandhiji's life and thought. To be great is to be misunderstood and the Mahatma is one of the most misunderstood of men. In this book, Carl Heath calls for an intelligent and sympathetic understanding of perhaps "the most disturbing man in the Commonwealth and Empire." The war is around us in all its fury and destructiveness, says the writer, but even the greatest of wars come and go and are forgotten. "The figure of Gandhi persists." And in Gandhi, concludes the writer, India speaks to the world.

A message that shall leaven all the race.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT. By Bernard J. Duffy, M.A. Longmans Green & Co.

The volume under review is an able and a graphic account of the varied and interesting Problems of Psychology *e.g.*, memory, dreams and hallucination. The treatment is clear and significant. It answers the needs of the lay reader as well as the technical student of psychology. The essays are replete with experimental data that are furnished today. No phase of human Psychology is ignored. The last chapter on Psycho-analysis, Behaviourism, etc., is very good.

WITH THE "FOURTEENTH ARMY". By D. F. Karaka. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Rs. 4-12.

In this interesting little book which is nothing more than a personal diary, Mr. Karaka, the well-known author and war correspondent, has given a very vivid account of the daring attempt of the Japs to make "an all-out bid for one of the most strategic points on the Indo-Burma border"—Imphal. How the Japs failed in their attempt and how the Allies succeeded eventually in driving the last Jap from the Indian border are well described.

The author who saw a good deal of fighting on the Burma front, is full of

praise for the daring exploits of some of the young Indian officers, particularly of the Air Force.

"If they were proud that they belonged to the Air Force, they were even prouder that it was the Indian Air Force. . . . This was not an Air Force of mercenaries. It was an Air Force of Indians, conscious of their country, their heritage and all the things that go to make India this land of ours". . . . "Out there where our men are doing a first-class job in the shape of eliminating a powerful enemy, they do not speak the language of our communal leaders. This is gratifying, for it lays the foundation of the new India". . . . The Indians in the Army there work as a team. . . . That barrier which is to be found in social life in the cities, that even greater political gulf which has not yet been bridged, that exclusiveness and aloofness of one or the other race, that fundamental difference of civilizations, racial, national—these do not exist there. . . . Cool courage is characteristic of these men of the air. An Air Force so born and so conceived will long endure. It trains men to become aware of their responsibilities and trains them to face the world with that same cool courage. It disciplines the mind; and discipline is what will uplift our people to the heights to which they aspire, and it is of these qualities that great nations are born. . . . Seeing our men in action has been a most inspiring sight".

THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME: ITS MEANING AND PLACE. By M. K. Gandhi.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME: SOME SUGGESTIONS. By Rajendra Prasad. Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.

The Constructive programme in Gandhiji's words aims at the construction of Poorna Swaraj or complete independence by truthful and non-violent means. It includes communal unity; removal of untouchability; prohibition; khadi; village industries; village sanitation; basic education; Adult education; uplift of women; education in Health and Hygiene; propaganda of Rashtra Bhasha; love of one's own language and working for economic equality.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad in his pamphlet explains in a lucid manner this thirteen-fold programme, giving detailed instructions so that workers may know how to give effect to it. Both these pamphlets are reprinted by the Navajivan Press,

JANUARY 1945]

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

39

SPOTLIGHT ON YUGOSLAVIA. Edited by Mohan Kumaramangalam. People's Publishing House, Raj Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. As. 8.

This short pamphlet gives us an idea of the National Liberation Movement of the Yugoslavs battling against the foreign Nazi invaders, internal reactionaries and traitors like Mihailovich and his followers and the emigre Yugoslav Government. With limited arms and supplies the partisans and the Yugoslav people are carrying on stubborn resistance under Tito's able leadership and today they are holding at bay 17 German divisions apart from satellite forces. In this fight the Yugoslavs have blazed a new trail and have shown a new way of life for the Balkan peoples under Nazi tutelage.

INDIAN VILLAGE HEALTH. By J. N. Norman Walker. Oxford University Press. Rs. 2-8.

Important problems which concern public health in Indian villages are discussed in this book in clear and lucid language and in its short compass of 90 pages the author has packed much information on all aspects of the subject. Measures for the prevention and control of many infectious diseases which are prevalent in rural areas such as Malaria, Typhoid, Dysentery, Guinea-worm, Small-pox, Tuberculosis and Leprosy occupy the author's attention. He recommends sound measures for adoption and rightly stresses the urgent need for survey, propaganda and effective treatment in the campaign against the diseases which periodically take their toll.

BOOKS RECEIVED

— O —

PROGRESSIVE U.P. FINANCE. J. K. Industries, Kamla Tower, Cawnpore.

THE ABDUCTIONS OF AMBROSE ALLINGTON. By B. A. C. Neville, Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay. Rs. 2-8.

ANTIDOTE TO AUSTERITY. By C. E. Jacomb. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Rs. 1-8.

CHINA. AFTER SEVEN YEARS OF WAR. Published by The Chinese Ministry of Information, P.O. Box 107, Chung King, China.

AN INTRODUCTION TO BANKING PRINCIPLES, PRACTICE AND LAW. By Brimal C. Ghose. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

FISCAL POLICY OF INDIA. By P. Dasgupta, M.A. General Printers & Publishers Ltd., Dharamtola Street, Calcutta.

THROUGH SOVIET RUSSIA. By Major A. S. Hooper, Thacker & Co., Bombay.

A CROSS WORD-PUZZLE. By T. N. Roy. Joynarayan Bros, 11. D. Arpuli Lane, Calcutta.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF RELIGIONS. By Sophia Wadia. International Book House, Gandhi Rd. Bombay.

RACIAL ELEMENTS IN THE POPULATION. By B. S. Guha. Oxford University Press, Madras.

THE TORCH IS YOURS. By J. W. T. Leith. Thacker & Co., Bombay.

GURUDEV NICHOLS ROERICHT. By K. P. Padmanabhan Tamby, B. A., V. V. Press Branch, Trivandrum, Rs. 2-8.

WAR IN ANCIENT INDIA. By V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar, M.A. With a Foreword By Lt. Col. Dewan Bahadur Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., Madras.

LET US WIN THE PEACE. By N. B. Parulekar. Popular Book Depot., Lamington Rd., Bombay.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME. By V. L. Mehta. Popular, Book Depot, Lamington Rd., Bombay.

SHORT STORIES. Indian Christian Book Club, Kilpauk, Madras.

CIVIL SERVICE IN INDIA under the East India Company. By Akshoy Kumar Ghosal, M.A. Ph. D. University of Calcutta.

MOTHER. Published By G. D. Khanolkar, Bombay Book Depot, Bombay.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

—:o:—

Dec. 1. Government of India enforce Reciprocity Act against South Africa.
—Governor of Madras inaugurates National Savings Campaign.

Dec. 2. Coventry Indian Conference pleads for ending of imperialism.

Dec. 3. Sapru Committee personnel announced: Non-party leaders' Committee issues statement on situation.

Dec. 4. Dr. T. V. Soong replaces Marshal Chiang as Premier.
—Standing Committee of Princes' Chamber resigns owing to difference with Crown Representative.

Dec. 5. Union Government "reserves assent" to the Residential Property Regulation Ordinance.

Dec. 6. Soviet all-out attack on Budapest.

Dec. 7. Mr. Roger Thomas, Sind Minister, resigns to serve as Adviser.
—American press attacks British intervention in Italy and Greece.

Dec. 8. Mr. Churchill gains a vote of confidence in the Commons over Government's policy in Greece, by 279 votes to 80.
—Jap planes over Orissa coast.

Dec. 9. Fierce fighting in Athens.
—Viceroy in Hyderabad. (Dn.).

Dec. 10. Pegging Act enforced in Durban.
—Treaty of alliance signed between Soviet Russia and France.

Dec. 11. 127 Prominent Americans, in a letter to the British Government through Lord Halifax demand release of Indian leaders.

Dec. 12. In the debate on Burma Mr. Amery repeats old declarations.

Dec. 13. Labour Party Conference criticises British intervention in Greece and demands armistice with ELAS.

Dec. 14. Viceroy addresses Associated Chambers at Calcutta.
—Mr. Amery in the Commons declines to give orders for release of Congress leaders.

Dec. 15. British Labour demands release of Indian leaders.

Dec. 16. Filipino guerillas launch offensive.
—Sir A. Dalal describes Government plans and pleads for National Government.

Dec. 17. Nazis re-enter Belgium and Luxembourg.
—E.A.M. demand Government of National Unity.

Dec. 18. Seventh army assault on Seigfried line begins.

Dec. 19. German thrust into Belgium.
—Greek Premier asks for Regency.

Dec. 20. Emergency debate in the Commons on the situation in Greece.
—Roosevelt says Atlantic Charter was never signed.

Dec. 21. Sir A. Rowlands appointed Finance Member.

Dec. 22. In the Lords debate on Greece, Lord Faringdon's remark that British troops may mutiny caused great excitement.

Dec. 23. The Greek King agrees to Regency proposal: ELAS accepts disarmament demand.

Dec. 24. Mahasabha Conference meets at Bilsapur, Dr. S. P. Mukerjee presiding.

Dec. 25. British clearing up Athens area.
—German petrols over the Meuse.

Dec. 26. Mr. Churchill and Eden in Athens.
—Conference of all parties held.
—Leyte campaign concluded.

Dec. 27. Athens talks conclude: ELAS' new terms to Government. Mr. Churchill declares British position.
—Mr. Lloyd George retires from Parliament after 54 years.

Dec. 28. Mr. Churchill shot at in Athens: narrow escape from bullets.
—Failure of Athens talks.

Dec. 29. Conciliation Committee meets at New Delhi: Dr. Sapru defines scope of work.
—Greek King accepts Regency proposal.

Dec. 30. Archbishop Damaskinos appointed Regent of Greece.

Dec. 31. New Greek Government formed.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



THE NEGRO PROBLEM

The Political Science Quarterly for September last contains an illuminating review of Gunnar Myrdal's book entitled—“An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy”. The publication is a revealing study of the United States and the place of the Negro in the American community. The writer observes that if the Negro could be all things to all men, then the issues would have a different quality and the problem would be the white man's. “But the Negro is not all things to all men—he is also a man with prejudices, attitudes, habits, wishes, and ambitions. More than that, he has become culturally a European, a white man with a black face”. Continuing, the author pertinently says:

The trouble is that the Negro expects to be treated like any other American, because he feels himself like any other American and we expect him to feel that way—except when the heavy burden of the past stands in our way, we behave as if all that we believe, and have taught the Negro to believe, was not true. Our doctrines have a universal reach and flavour; all men are created equal. All American citizens are equal before the law. We do not say that: we do not believe it; and yet we practise it. When our darker brother rises to taunt us with our hypocrisy, our weary conscience gives us no rest.

Concluding, the writer, observes:

Unfortunately there is no magic formula toward social felicity, not even in the preaching of the American credo. The human imagination is ingenious in devising subtleties of feeling and thinking that make the incongruous seem normal, and the unreal, real. The Southerner can be both a democrat and a practitioner of race discrimination in fact, even if he has a bad conscience over the matter. The way out is, not to concentrate upon the issue in hand, but to concentrate upon something else, concentrate upon opening up avenues for the good life of all of the people in the South, white and black, and in time—in the long time—fears will diminish, memories fade, new practices and new attitudes replace the old, and the Negro will cease to be a Negro and become a man—just another Southerner, just another American.

THE WORLD AND THE WAR

Summing up the present position in the Eastern theatres of war, Mr. Kedarnath Chatterji, Editor of the *Modern Review*, observes:

In the Pacific, a new phase has been entered into by this bold bid on the part of the U.S.A. armed forces for the reoccupation of the Philippines. This is the first major assault upon the Japanese defences and much will depend on the events of the next few weeks. In China the Japanese campaign is still making headway and the situation still remains grave. The Japanese have achieved considerable success, and if they are left in undisputed possession of their fresh gains for any length of time, then serious complications may arise in the execution of the Allied plans for the war against Japan.

In Eastern Europe, the campaign of the Soviets is already meandering down to a slow ding-dong fight.

In East Prussia the Russian advance has come to a standstill and further south the Soviets are now hitting at key points. But a great deal has been attained by the Russians within the month of October. The Germans have been driven out of Rumania and a large section of the Balkans. In the Northern sectors, the German forces have been driven back across Finnish territory, beyond the Norwegian border. East Prussia has been invaded, and the Baltic States substantially cleared of the enemy.

The Germans are fighting with great skill and with extreme stubbornness everywhere, says Mr. Chatterjee. In Italy the same slow progress in the face of bitter and skilled defensive fighting continues.

In short, the German effort to pin down the offensives of the United Nations to a static condition of positional warfare still continues and winter conditions are likely to help them. Germany has lost all her satellites, with the exception of a few Hungarian divisions, her own fighting strength has also come down to below 20,00,000 according to Allied estimates. But in spite of all this there does not seem to be any cracking up of her morale or letting-down in her war-effort. There is still talk about fighting down the Allied campaigns to a standstill and of holding on till the opponents' will-to-fight is worn out. All this points to a prolongation of the war in Europe.

Since then Von Rundstedt's offensive has made rapid inroads into Belgium.

THE ART OF ABANINDRANATH TAGORE

"The position that Dr. Abanindranath Tagore occupies in Modern Indian Art is in many ways unique, and is not unlike that of Rabindranath, the poet, in the realm of letters", writes Mr. O. C. Gangoly in *XX Century*:

Both represent the quintessence of Indian culture, yet both brought to old Indian thought new forms of beauty, new forms of expression. Both accepted the Indian-ness of Indian spiritual culture, yet both were rebels against the prevailing conventions of artistic forms which had exhausted their possibilities and, therefore, had survived their uses. Both the artist and the poet were misunderstood by their immediate contemporaries and were denied, at the earlier stage of their progress, any manner of understanding or appreciation.

Many people wrongly believe that Abanindranath is a revivalist resuscitating and repeating the formulas of ancient schools of painting. His genius consists in freely adopting methods and manners from all countries and schools and creating a mysterious fusion of a happy and well assimilated harmony of his own.

The leading traits of his wonderful miniatures are an intensely romantic and lyrical quality and a dreamy and mystic treatment of his subjects which lift them on a far higher level than the plane of a merely literal naturalism. Yet he has rarely dabbled in mystical or symbolical themes; and even in the subjects borrowed from the old Hindu *Puranic* sages he has an intensely poetic manner of rendering a theme which lightens the burden and heaviness of the transcendental mysticism of the Indian *Puranas*. As the quality of his draughtsmanship reveals, his inclination has been towards the tiny miniature quality and the educated and the mannered refinement of the Mughal *Qalam*. The subtle grace and the one-hair minutiae of his lines sometimes far surpass the accomplished brushes of the Mughal masters. Yet the range of his vision, and the breadth of his palette is not confined or restricted by the narrow outlook of the Mughal school. The extremely wide range of his vision, theme, and technique makes it very difficult to group his works under leading characteristics, or dominating tendencies and it is almost impossible to put any 'label' on the general character of his works, or to characterize the leading phases of his creative brushes. . . . At the risk of being grotesque—one is inclined to characterize his works as a curious amalgam of Burne-Jones, and Bihzad, of Molaram and Ogata Korin. Yet he is nothing but himself—a wizard of form and a magician of colour.

DISRUPTIONISM

The fourth annual number of the *Social Welfare* is packed with articles on a variety of topics by well-known writers. The Editor, Mr. K. M. Munshi, points out the danger of disruptionism in the Indian situation.

Disruptionism is for the moment the most serious impediment to the country's progress. It asks the Congress to give up its demand for independence; to forswear the demand for a federal centre and for a democratic constituent assembly; and to withdraw the August Resolution, "which is inimical to the ideals and demands of Muslim India." To Britain, threats are delivered from time to time not to do anything to offend Muslim India on pain of facing 'strife, bloodshed and misery.'

This attitude has thriven on a belief that the Hindus could easily be overawed. The self-restraint which the Gandhian policy has imposed on the Congress Hindus, who form the majority of politically-minded Hindus in the country, is taken as weakness. In the Congress antagonism to British government and its policy of non-cooperation, Disruptionism finds its greatest opportunity.

The Hindu-Muslim tension will grow, says Mr. Munshi, till the life of the country is marred by a long-drawn internecine conflict. And in the end, the military power of Britain will continue to enforce law and order as in Palestine, to the prejudice of all parties including Britain herself. The Indian deadlock cannot therefore be resolved, concludes Mr. Munshi, unless Britain reverses her policy of supporting Disruptionism.

Britain will not do it unless she rids herself of the nightmare of India seceding from her ambit; and unless Britain and the nationalists both realize that secession in the post-war world is a physical impossibility, it will not be got rid of. British statesmen will realize this fact soon enough; but not the panicky British bureaucracy. The Nationalists, non-Congress to a man, and a large section of the Congress also realize the same. But for the anti-imperialist section of the Congressmen the realization has been and will be difficult; for it represents the Ideal, which forms the motive power, and creates the sanction, in all mass movements of freedom.

THE HINDU FAMILY

Mr. M. N. Banerjee, writing on the above subject in the *Indian Journal of Social Work* for December, says:

No society ever remains in a static condition. There is no denying the fact, that with the impact of Western culture and with growing economic difficulties, the bonds holding the different members of the Hindu family together have been fast breaking down. Relaxation of the sense of duty to other members of the family is in evidence and there is greater individual demand for a rise in the standard of living. A Hindu family is usually larger than an English or an American one. Married brothers and sons with their wives and children often live in the same joint orthodox Hindu family under one head; the family, however, generally disrupts on the death of the father. Brothers, uncles and nephews in many cases continue to live together, each contributing to the total cost proportionally to his income.

Hindu religion embraces the whole structure of society in all its aspects and it evolved a body of rules affecting the conduct of individuals in a family in various directions. Religion and society were very closely knit together.

Very high values were attached to the ideal of chastity in women, divorce and remarriages of widows not being approved by custom and usage. Hindu marriage is not a contract entered into out of love between the parties, but a sacrament. Parents and guardians were enjoined to get their daughters and sisters married early before puberty set in. Hindu society advocated the ideal of securing a bridegroom for every bride, the earlier the better. Among some castes the practice degenerated into an institution of child marriage.

The Hindu culture tended to set up for the women the ideal that her personality should merge into that of her husband as far as possible. She was traditionally taught to identify herself with her husband in matters mundane and spiritual. But during recent times the dependence of women on men has been fast disappearing. The spiritual outlook of Hindu culture has come into clash with modern materialistic civilization. Thus at the present time all the basic principles of Hindu culture seem to be rudely shaken.

THE TEHERAN AGREEMENT

Europe has been mapped into zones in which Russia, Britain and United States respectively will be the prevailing power, according to "A Student of Europe" in the *Sunday Observer*. The Teheran Agreement, he says, is a great historic partition treaty and although the scheme may not yet be complete, no one will doubt, for example, that Poland lies between Russia and Greece in British zone.

These two cases, he writes, show one of the greatest weaknesses of the Teheran policy; that it pays little heed to the wishes of the people concerned. But the case that can be made for Teheran is formidable. Would not the alternative, as far as Britain and Russia are concerned, be either a scramble for positions in Europe with war as the probable outcome or a pact of mutual non-intervention leaving the balance of power in the hands of Germany?

But it would be naive to think that the realisation of the Teheran Agreement is a foregone conclusion.

Even now very great obstacles are coming into sight. The reefs on which the policy may be wrecked are threefold. Firstly, local resistance—in some cases the 'allocation' of a country to some zone fits the desires of its people. In others it may not. Secondly, mutual confidence between the two main partners, Russia and Britain, may be severely strained where complete spontaneity of local resistance is not unquestionable. The third and biggest reef is still only half visible. Only if the big three combine to uphold it, has it a chance to be carried through.

He says, it is clear that the position of the United States is not exactly the same as that of Britain and Russia and there are indications that she, not being in Europe, might perhaps dissociate herself from it where it meets local and national resistance. "But", he concludes,

Americans have plenty of reasons for needing as much as Russia and ourselves to make Teheran work so that zoning is the basis of a new essential unity.

THE TREND IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Central European Observer, published as a fortnightly in London, has a thoughtful article on the trend of mind in Czechoslovakia. The writer Mr. Korbel truly points out that in time of war many values undergo severe cross examination and people change their opinions in many respects. This appears very much to be the case in a country where the enemy has deprived the citizens of their property and reduced all classes of the population to abject poverty. This has happened in Czechoslovakia.

The industrialists have seen the confiscation of their once-cherished property for the safety of which they were ready to oppose the social progress of other classes. The peasants have found their traditional animosity towards the urban population serves the interests of the common foe. The workers have come to the conclusion that no class struggle will realise their justifiable claims as long as the general disposition of the people provides nothing but barren soil for such ideas. The intelligentsia has discovered that it cannot flourish except as an inseparable part of the whole national community, and that its fate is closely linked with the life of the whole nation. Hence one elementary principle arises out of these experiences: solidarity. People have come to realise their dependence upon each other, and in the future they will give fundamental issues priority over secondary ones. Private life will be more genuine, family life deeper. There will be a distrust of any mechanical slogans in public political life. Democracy will find its real and proper content.

THREE STAGES OF THE WAR

"A startling change has come over the strategic scene within the last few months. Mr. Churchill has summed it up by saying that he "no longer feels bound to deny that victory may come soon". Looking back over the five years of toil and turmoil, three distinct stages in the journey may be distinguished," says a writer in the *Round Table*.

"In the first, there was nothing to do except to hang on everywhere in the hope that the enemy's strength would not be so great as to win everything vital to an ultimate come-back. In the second, there was a deliberate economy of available

strength everywhere where it was possible to economize in order to put every ounce of weight behind the final counter-offensive. This was hardly a less difficult stage than the first, because it required infinite patience, unprecedented confidence between the Allies, and exposure without answer to uninstructed criticism. We have now reached the third stage of the grand assault, though still only the early stages of that stage; and both the enemy and the Allied peoples can begin to see that, long though the journey has often to be, the route chosen has in fact been the shortest and therefore the wisest possible."

COLOUR PEACE OR COLOUR WAR?

"A colour war is threatening the world unless white races abandon discrimination and show greater friendliness towards the coloured races. Racial feeling is running high in the Empire and in the U. S. A., and the economic pressure of the coloured races has become a world problem as much an economic problem as a colour problem," writes Mr. J. L. David in the *United India Survey*.

Mr. Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, told a *Daily Express* interviewer that "immigration restrictions were introduced for purely economic reasons, to prevent the importation of cheap coolie labour."

And all these years the advocates of a White Australia have held that vast country for a handful of seven million people, while Japan, which has one-twentieth the acreage of Australia, has nearly ten times the population. That is a contributory cause to World War II.

In South Africa, Indians are being segregated as an economic menace.

Not only are they under statutory segregation but they are denied the rights of self-respecting citizens. And as they object to segregation, the authorities propose to achieve the same end by laying out land for their occupation and not calling it segregation.

INDIAN STATES

Hyderabad

THE VICEROY IN HYDERABAD

"It was obvious that if Indian States were to play their proper part in the future Indian polity, they must develop healthy and vigorous constitutional Governments in their own territories, and in such a development it would be fitting if Hyderabad, as the premier State, gave the lead," observed His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Wavell, speaking at a banquet given by the Nizam on December 9, at Hyderabad.

His Exalted Highness, in a speech emphasised the importance attached by Hyderabad to the British connection, and said: "Hyderabad has always valued the British connection as a guarantee of peace and tranquillity in India and never more so than at a time when the safety of the country is being threatened by a powerful and ruthless enemy. It is for this reason, apart from considerations of sentiment, that I have always taken personal pride in the title 'Faithful Ally' bestowed upon me by the King Emperor and have tried to live up to its ideals."

HYDERABAD UNITS

Broadcasting from the Hyderabad radio station recently on the State's great contributions to the Allied war effort, the Prince of Berar, Commander-in-Chief of the Hyderabad Army, said they had eight units serving outside the State, comprising artillery, mechanised cavalry, infantry and mechanical transport units, organised, armed and equipped on a par with the units of the Indian Army. In order to provide these units and maintain them up to strength with trained personnel, as well as to replace them for internal security duties, six new units have been raised.

Baroda

FOOD SITUATION IN BARODA

An appeal to the State to avoid waste of foodstuffs in view of the existing food situation in the country was made by Mr. Badrashilrao Gaekwar, Dewan of Baroda, in his inaugural address to the Baroda Assembly.

The Dewan President reviewing the food situation said that careful balancing and adjustment of diet and absolute prevention of waste are the only remedies against food-famine, "and I appeal to the people to adopt them wholeheartedly, bearing in mind the experience of the past and the present situation."

After referring to the progress of the Savings Campaign, the revision of grades, dearness allowance for State servants and the post-war development plans for the State, Mr. Badrashilrao said: "His Highness the Maharaja Sahab attaches great importance to post-war development of agriculture and industry in the State. For this express purpose a new Ministry has been created. A five-year plan for the development of the State in every possible avenue will be prepared."

BARODA SERVICES

To the several orders passed by the Maharaja to increase the efficiency of the services in the State is now added one more, namely the revision of grades of all Government servants up to the grade of Mahalkaris (included) at an annual cost of about Rs. 4'35 lakhs. The main feature of the present revised grades is that a uniformity of grades of servants in all departments throughout the State has been adopted.

Mysore

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN MYSORE

The Mysore Government have constituted a committee of officials and non-officials to review the working of the existing labour legislation in the State so as to provide a coherent body of labour laws which in actual application would ensure prompt and effective settlement of industrial disputes. In this connection, the order stresses the importance of the question of introducing a scheme of compulsory insurance against unemployment of industrial workers and the desirability of making separate legislative provision for regulating employment of children in industrial undertakings on the lines of Employment of Children's Act in British India.

HOUSING PROBLEM

The Mysore Economic Conference in Mysore has established the fact that out of the 48,606 families in Bangalore 19,742 have less than 100 sq. ft. for each family to live in, while 17,621 families each live in an area between 100 and 300 sq. ft. The average family consists of 4.6 persons and there are cases where 10 people occupy a living space of less than 100 sq. ft., or, as one member put it, "the whole family cannot even sit together for their meals, let alone sleep in the house!" In these circumstances something must be done. So the Conference has put forward the novel suggestion that the Government, the City Municipality and the leading insurance companies should assist in the flotation of a joint-stock company to acquire land and construct thereon at least 10,000 houses of types suitable for occupation by the lower and middle classes.

Travancore

SIR C. P. ON HINDUISM

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, delivering the Commemoration Address of the Temple Entry Proclamation at Trivandrum on November 18, said that the Temple Entry Proclamation was inaugurated by the Ruler of the State in order to effect not only social reform but also to bring about a religious revival. The Dewan mentioned that His Highness had just set his signature and seal to another Proclamation abolishing capital punishment in the State. This was the first time in India, or rather in Asia, that such a step has been taken with the single exception of the State of Aundh. According to the Dewan, a true Hindu was also a true Christian and a true Muslim, and, in any case, he sees no hostility between his creed and fundamental tenets of other religions.

TRAVANCORE'S ENTERPRISE

Travancore has distinguished itself as the first administrative unit to start the chemical fertiliser industry which, in the words of Mr. E. P. Pawley, Director, and Mr. L. C. McCarty, Engineering Director of the Intercontinent Corporation of New York, "is the most significant facet of a type of British, American and Allied co-operation, so essential for the present and post-war economic development which would ensure lasting peace."

These industrialists foreshadow that requirements for the next two decades will demand much more of this type of development than all the world's industrial capacity can supply if we are to increase the standard of life all the world over.

Bikaner

REFORMS FOR BIKANER

An important constitutional step forward, giving more powers to the Bikaner State Legislative Assembly has been announced by H. H. The Maharajah on the occasion of the official celebration of his birthday.

The Legislative Assembly already enjoys the elected majority, and out of a total strength of 51 the number of nominated members is 25 and of elected members 26. Three more seats will hereafter be transferred from the nominated members to the elected members, thus raising the number of the elected members to 29 and reducing that of the nominated element to 22.

A Deputy President of the Assembly will be appointed from among the elected members.

The powers of interpellation will be enlarged and the Assembly will also be given the right of moving adjournments to discuss matters of urgent and public importance.

Cochin

COCHIN'S NEW CHIEF JUSTICE

The appointment of Mr. K. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar, retired Judge, Madras High Court, as Chief Justice, Cochin High Court, has been notified in the State Gazette, Cochin. Mr. Krishnaswami Iyengar takes over charge on January 29, 1945, the date on which the present Chief Justice Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja, retires from service.

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE

A new stage in the growth and expansion of the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, was marked with the inauguration of the Technological courses attached to the Maharaja's College by Dr. Al. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar, Managing Director of the Cochin Textiles.

Indore

INDORE BAR ASSOCIATION

Delivering judgment in the Contempt of Court case launched against the Indore Bar Association, the Full Bench of the Indore High Court convicted the Bar Association and ordered it to pay a fine of Rs. 500.

It is believed that this is the first instance in the judicial administration of India when a Bar Association as a whole has been found guilty of contempt of Court.

General

PRINCES' DRAFT RESOLUTION

The text of the draft resolution which was framed for discussion by the Chamber of Princes on the Crown's relationship with the States was published in the *Hindustan Times*. The resolution runs:

The Chamber of Princes considers it necessary to reiterate in the most unequivocal and emphatic terms that the Crown's relationship with the States and the Crown's powers in respect of the States cannot, and should not, be transferred to any third party or other authority without the consent of the State concerned.

The Chamber requests His Excellency the Crown Representative to be pleased to convey to His Majesty's Government the grave misgivings and apprehensions aroused in the States, by the recent tendency to alter the States' relationship with the Crown and to qualify the observance of the Crown's obligations, by unilateral action without the consent of the States, notwithstanding the solemn Royal pronouncements that these treaty rights shall be maintained unimpaired, and the recent assurance conveyed to the Indian Princes by His Majesty's Government that the fulfilment of the fundamental obligations arising out of the treaties and sanads remains an integral part of His Majesty's Government's policy.

The Chamber further requests His Excellency the Crown Representative to convey this expression of their devotion to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, with the respectful submission that in this matter of fundamental importance to the continuance of their relationship with the Crown, the Indian Princes solicit His Majesty's personal good offices to ensure an early and satisfactory announcement.

As the session of the Chamber of Princes was cancelled, the resolution was not moved.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Burma

INDIAN EVACUEES FROM BURMA

"The question of compensation for the loss you have incurred in Burma is a post-war problem. It is a complicated international affair, but your claim is reinforced by the recent blue print of the British Conservative Party. If the Britisher has a claim in Burma, you have no lesser claim there. If the Secretary of State for India upholds the claims of Britishers, he cannot deny the claims of Indians," observed Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Representative of the Government of India with the Government of Burma, in reply to a memorandum presented by the Burma Indian Association, Surat.

Referring to the question of allowance given to the refugees from Burma and the Far East by the Government of India, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta assured the refugees that there was no reason to entertain any fear that the Government had decided to discontinue the financial assistance. He added that he should try to help those refugees who were not allowed any allowances.

Ceylon

RIGHTS OF INDIANS IN CEYLON

Mr. M. S. Aney, Government of India representative in Ceylon, speaking at Hartley College, Colombo, suggested that in view of the imminence of the arrival of the Soulbury Commission, the rights of Indians in Ceylon, particularly regarding franchise, representation of trade interests, immigration and general status, ought to engage the serious attention of leaders of public opinion in Ceylon and that they must make an earnest effort to reach satisfactory solution this time.

South Africa

SET ASIDE PRETORIA PACT

In an editorial on the Indian crisis, the Natal *Indian Opinion* founded by Mahatma Gandhi, says that the way out of the unfortunate impasse is for the South African Government to set aside the Pretoria Agreement and the Natal Ordinances and direct a Natal Indian Judicial Commission to inquire into the question of parliamentary, provincial and municipal franchise for Indians and to make recommendations. With franchise, says the paper, Indians could co-operate with Europeans on matters of common interest and if they had the confidence that they would be justly treated, the causes of friction would disappear. The friction to-day is often the work of a smaller group of Europeans or Indians. Given the Franchise, Indians would probably look less to India, except in exceptional circumstances, such as a threat to India or themselves—just as British-born South Africans look to Britain today and just as Transvaal Outlanders appealed to Britain 44 years ago.

Condemning the Pretoria Agreement, the *Indian Opinion* says the Natal Indians who accepted it betrayed their community believing that occupational control is harmless as long as opportunities for investment remained.

"They are disappointed because occupational control has now been extended to include some form of control of acquisition. . . . The feeling of the Indian community has been roused by their actions as well as by what has been happening in the provincial council."

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

Questions of Importance

AMERICAN LEADERS' LETTER

A demand for the immediate release of India's democratic leaders is made by 127 prominent Americans in the course of a letter to Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador in Washington. The following is the full text of the letter:

It is now two years since the leaders and thousands of members of the Indian National Congress were imprisoned without trial by the British Government in India. Many of the men and women imprisoned have long been known for their devotion to the ideals of freedom and democracy and for their opposition to Fascism. Among them are the most widely followed leaders of Indian thought such as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress.

These mass imprisonments have solved no problems. They have served to intensify the bitter cleavage between the British and Indians and they have made it difficult for Indians to join whole-heartedly in the war for world freedom. Even belated justice to these prisoners would do much towards restoring the confidence of millions of Asia's peoples.

Every member of the United Nations must face the fact that the continued imprisonment of India's democratic leaders is an ever-present challenge to our professed war aims and a denial of those broad principles of human rights upon which true civilisation anywhere must be founded.

India's freedom is not India's question alone. It is a question of human liberty. So long as suppression and injustice are allowed to continue in India, they are a threat everywhere in the world.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi was released from jail for reasons of health. Since his release, Mr. Gandhi has made a number of far-reaching suggestions for the solution of the political deadlock. It would seem to be of the utmost importance that these suggestions should be explored as fully as possible. These explorations would be facilitated by making it possible for Mr. Gandhi to confer with the leaders and Members of the Working Committee of the Congress Party who are now in jail. We believe that the release of these leaders would be a definite sign of Britain's good faith in desiring a settlement of the deadlock.

A settlement would be of direct benefit to the United Nations not only in the prosecution of the war, but also in the conclusion of a lasting peace. We therefore urge you to transmit to your Government this request for the immediate release of India's leaders.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S IMPRESSION

Even the humblest in India were bearing the burden of the war effort, and the sacrifice which the Indian peasant, with his small margin of reserve, was called upon to make was severer than the deprivation of comfort which people in other countries with higher standards might suffer, said His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India, at a press conference in New Delhi, on December 13.

Explaining the scope of the Military Reorganisation Committee, Sir Claude Auchinleck said it was a purely exploratory committee in the military field and was intended to ensure that the great fund of military knowledge and experience gained during the last five years of war was not lost as after the last war, but that it should be utilised in a way that would be valuable to any future Government of India whatever its constitution.

INDIAN BRIGADE

For the first time in the history of the Indian Army what is virtually an all-India Brigade, led by Indian Officers, has been in action against the enemy and has given a good account of itself in operations. This Brigade, forming part of the 25th Indian Division, is on the Burma front and was recently visited by the Supreme Allied Commander, Lord Louis Mountbatten.

MR. STEVENS ON BRITAIN AND INDIA

Britain must either make India her willing associate or else get out, declared Lieut. Col. G. R. Stevens, addressing the East India Association at Caxton Hall, London, on December 12. Col. Stevens added that

the only way to make India a willing associate to the enormous advantage of Indians and Britons alike is to persuade the 400 million people of different races, habits and character that the British are prepared to relinquish their status as superior beings and are willing to become partners and associates in the business of living in India.

He believed that it was possible to use the British army in India as ambassadors of goodwill to dispel old notions and to create a new concept of what Great Britain in 1940 really is and really stands for. He maintained that the British forces today represented that tolerant, practical and fair-minded Britain which had so much to offer to the world. Col. Stevens continued:

Imperial gulfs between the ruler and the ruled have not been bridged and cannot be bridged by the generation of officials and commanders whose roots are in the system that is rapidly passing away. With the best will in the world they cannot administer an enterprise based on what is to them a new and revolutionary psychology. They are not *en rapport* with the Indian intelligentsia and I fear that in some cases at least they are even more out of touch with current British thought.

REV. HODGE ON INDIA'S DESTINY

The belief that for practical and sentimental reasons Indian political destiny lies in a free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations is expressed by Rev. Z. Hodge, lately Secretary of the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon, addressing the East

India Association, London, on "India's Political Future and Rural Reconstruction."

Although there are those who look to a partnership in a new alignment of nations comprised of India, China and Russia, I cherish the conviction that the present clouds of suspicion and estrangement will lift and India, by her own free choice, will elect to remain with us and share our common destiny.

I share the widespread regret that the negotiations between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah have broken down but the ice has been broken and at any rate we see clearly now that Pakistan, as interpreted by the latter, means partition of India. Since this fundamental problem has its roots in race and religion, no effort of British statesmanship and no extension of British administration can remove it; wisdom would therefore seem in leaving its solution to Indian hand. The risks are certainly grave but I cannot reconcile myself to the view that Britain must stand perpetually on guard to keep the peace in India. I cast the anchor of my faith in the good sense of the Indian people. Much depends on framing a new Indian constitution. The approach of independence has accentuated the demand for security by various communities.

SIR T. B. SAPRU'S CALL TO BRITAIN

"If the Hindus and Muslims do not accommodate each other, what will they do when the British impose a constitution on India reserving large powers in their own hands. It would be a disastrous consequence. It is no use blaming the British, Mr. Jinnah or Mahatma Gandhi. Hindus and Mussalmans must look to the future and ask themselves: 'Are we prepared to turn over a new leaf?'" observed Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, while addressing the members of the Progressive Club (Society of University Deans and Intellectuals), at Allahabad on December 8.

Sir Tej Bahadur, proceeding, said that lending accommodation was no surrender. He stressed the imperative necessity of achieving communal agreement,

MR. JINNAH AND DR. SAPRU

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has expressed his inability to meet the Sapru Conciliation Committee. Sir Tej Bahadur wrote to Mr. Jinnah on December 10, a letter in the course of which he said:

The main function of the Conciliation Committee is exploratory. It will endeavour by personal contacts and otherwise to ascertain the views of the main political parties in regard to the basis of the future constitution of India it will study carefully the full implications of the proposals of the Muslim League in regard to Pakistan as well as the full import of the proposals made by Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari during the recent Gandhi-Jinnah talks. It will study with no less care the demand of the Hindu Mahasabha, of the Sikhs, of the Scheduled Classes and other important bodies. The Committee hopes that, by a thorough and unbiassed examination of these conflicting views it may find it possible to make concrete suggestions which may pave the way for a solution of the present controversies. I am, therefore, earnestly approaching you on behalf of the Committee and on my own behalf to enquire if you will kindly allow me and one or two other members of the Committee to see you in order to obtain clarification on the practical aspects of the problem. I shall, therefore, be much obliged if you would kindly fix two alternative dates that may suit you and also let me know the place where we can meet you.

Mr. Jinnah replied:

I regret to say that I cannot recognise the Non-Party Conference or its Standing Committee, and it follows, therefore, that I cannot recognise the Committee recently appointed by the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference for the purpose and the manner in which you propose to proceed and deal with the present political situation. My views about your Non-Party Conference are already well known to you and the public. In these circumstances, I am unable to comply with the request contained in your letter.

Commenting on this Sir Tej says

so far as the Muslim League's point of view is concerned the Committee will now proceed upon the published resolutions of the Muslim League and the speeches of Mr. Jinnah and other relevant matters including the recent Gandhi-Jinnah correspondence which had been published.

I. L. P. EXECUTIVE'S DEMAND

The Independent Labour Party Executive, with James Maxton and John MacGovern representing the Parliamentary group, declared in Glasgow on December 22, that events in Greece had destroyed the last illusion that the Government was fighting the war for Democracy.

It was decided to ask every section of the labour movement to demand immediate cessation of the war against the Greek people, withdrawal of Labour representatives from the Government, and ending of the political truce.

It was held that the time had come for the workers of Britain to challenge Mr. Churchill and the Tory Party. Notice was given that the Party would take steps either alone or in conjunction with others to contest every bye-election in Tory constituencies between now and the general election.

Mr. Frenner Brockway, Political Secretary of the Independent Labour Party in an exclusive interview, said:

The I.L.P. challenges Mr. Churchill not only because of his European policy but also because of his policy towards India and the eastern peoples. India is an occupied country and we must stand by her resistance movement in the same way we stood by the Greek resistance movement.

The Indian Freedom Movement Committee of which I am a member has already decided to launch a campaign in the new year for the implementation of the Labour Party's resolution and for effective action by the Labour rank and file to bring pressure upon the Labour Executive to compel the Labour Ministers in the Cabinet to act on India now. The I.L.P. will not waver in the supreme task to bring before the electorate during the election, the demands of the India people to be free from British Imperialism and British rule.

I am not surprised at Mr. Jinnah's and Dr. Ambedkar's Non-Co-Operation with the Sapru Committee because I have always felt that nothing can happen unless the third party—the British—withdraws from India.

SIR M. GWYER ON GOVT.'S DUTY

"Governments throughout India might have raised educational standards more than they have done, if they had insisted that every educational institution in receipt of Government assistance must qualify for that assistance by complying with certain minimum conditions", declared Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, in his Convocation address to the University on December 16.

"Autonomy", he asserted, "is purchased at too high a price, if for example it implies freedom to neglect the interests of University teachers, and I fear that in far too many cases Governments have stood by and watched without emotion teachers being compelled to accept conditions of service which are a scandal and a disgrace. These things must stop, if there is to be any progress in education, and the interests of the teachers, which in the fullest sense means also the true interests of the Universities, must be the first care of every Government which is distributing educational grants."

THE LATE SIR R. M. STATHAM

We regret to record the death of Sir Meverel Statham, Director of Public Instruction Madras on December 27 after a short illness. He was aged 54.

Sir Meverel came to Madras in 1913 as temporary Professor of History in the Presidency College. The following year, he was appointed Principal, Kumbakonam College. He served in several capacities, in different parts of the Presidency until 1920 when he was made Deputy Director

of Public Instruction. He was for sometime Principal of the Arts College, Rajahmundry before he was appointed Special Officer in connection with the constitution of Andhra University. In 1935 his services were placed at the disposal of the Travancore Government. Returning to Madras a year later, he served with the Government of India as Officiating Educational Commissioner in 1935. The following year he was appointed Director of Public Instruction in Madras and in this capacity he served till his death except for a short period during which he served as a member of the Sargent Commission.

MRS. NAIDU AT THE VISVA BHARATI

The "Samavartana Utsava" (Convocation) of Visva Bharati was held at Santiniketan on December 24 when diplomas were awarded to students successfully completing the course of study prescribed by the various departments, namely, Kala Bhavan, Siksha Bhavan and Loka Siksha Samsad.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, delivering the Convocation Address, exhorting the students receiving diplomas to follow the ideal of Santiniketan—the centre of national unity and international fellowship—said:

Humanity is only a brotherhood. We should cease to think in terms of frontiers and boundaries. We should think in terms of international amity and so fulfill the dream of Gurudev.

Mr. Rathindranath Tagore read out the annual report of the Visva Bharati. He said: "The Visva Bharati acknowledge India's obligation to offer to others the spirituality of her best culture and India's right to accept from others their best".

CONVICTION OF A BARRISTER

The District Magistrate, Balaghat, Mr. S. K. Bannerjee, I.C.S., convicted Mr. V. P. Verma, Barrister, of contempt of court and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to seven days' simple imprisonment. The allegation against Mr. Verma was that, when, on December 4 last, the District Magistrate entered the Court Mr. Verma greeted him with the words "Good Morning". The Magistrate contended that the omission of the word "Sir" displayed lack of respect for the Court. Mr. Verma is stated to have replied that it was not his practice to say "Sir" to any Court. Thereupon, the Magistrate told Mr. Verma that he would have to take up the matter, to which Mr. Verma was said to have replied, "Please do". The District Magistrate thereupon started proceedings against him for contempt of court.

The District Bar Association, Balaghat, at a special meeting, adopted a resolution on the subject condemning the District Magistrate's action as "unjustifiable" and opining that the very fact that, when any court takes its seat, all the members of the Bar present stand up, showed sufficient respect to the Court and thus the business court start without salutations of "Good Morning" or "Good Morning, Sir".

"FORCED LOANS"

In the Patna High Court on December 19, Mr. Justice Agarwala and Mr. Justice Meredith ordered the prosecution under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code on a charge of bribery of a clerk employed in the Patna Collectorate (Arms Department) who is alleged to have bargained

with Mr. B. K. Sen, an Advocate, that his gun licence would be removed if he does not invest at least Rs. 100 in the National Savings Certificate of the Bihar Government.

Mr. Justice Agarwala in the course of his judgment with which Mr. Justice Meredith concurred, observed that whatever might be the Government's laudable object in selling National Savings Certificates, from the manner in which they were obtained they had become in the nature of "forced loans." His Lordship held that the words of Section 161 I.P.C. excluded the defence that the benefit bargained for was to go to somebody else and also the notion that the officer was protected if he agreed to let his official acts be swayed by the motive of accepting gratification to be used for advancing some public and not private object, such as, charity, religion, etc.

Their Lordships held that on the basis of the allegations, a clear case of bribery had been made out and directed the clerk's trial by the Munsif Magistrate, Patna.

DECISION AGAINST SECURITY ORDER

A full bench of the Nagpur High Court on Dec. 11, set aside the order of the Provincial Government under Indian Press Emergency Powers Act demanding a security of Rs. 1,000 from the printer of *Bhavitavya* a Marathi Weekly of Nagpur edited by Mr. P. Y. Deshpande, for printing and publishing an article entitled "The Message of the August Revolution" in his paper dated 11th August, '44.

In the course of their judgment, their Lordships while discussing one of the eleven objected passages pointed out how the word revolution had been used in Montford Reforms in the sense of revolution in people's thought and held that the writer used the word in that sense only. "Moreover the word revolution has become a slogan with Socialists and lost all its sting by frequent reiteration", observed their Lordships.

INSURANCE LAW AMENDMENT

Notable changes are proposed in the Insurance Law in India by amendment of the Insurance Act. The Bill has been referred by the Central Assembly to a Select Committee which will meet about the beginning of this month. In the meantime, the Bill is being circulated to the Insurance Advisory Committee. It is expected to come up for discussion before the Central Assembly in its budget session.

The Amendments sought to be made to the Act aim at affording more protection to policy-holders, making insurance companies financially more stable, and eradicating some of the unhealthy practices which hamper the healthy growth of insurance business in India.

The important amendments provide for:—

(1) Separate investment of assets in the Life Insurance Fund.

(2) Raising the Life Fund to an amount equal to the liabilities under life insurance policies before registering an insurance company for other classes of insurance business such as Fire, Marine or Accident.

(3) Restricting the amount of commission payable to employers of insurance agents *e.g.*, chief agents, and the terms of their contract.

(4) Assessing solvency or otherwise of a life insurance company or provident society without taking into account its uncalled capital.

(5) Cancellation of registration of an insurance company or provident society

which delays beyond a certain period payment of a claim after it has been adjudicated in a court of law.

(6) Preventing insurance companies and provident societies from remunerating their executive heads, managers, managing directors, etc., on a commission profit sharing basis.

(7) Taking away from the scope of Married Women's Property Act, 1874, nominations in favour of wife and children made under Section 39 of the Insurance Act.

(8) The transfer and amalgamation of provident societies with the sanction of the Superintendent of Insurance.

Speaking on the Bill, the Commerce Member, the Hon. Sir M. Azizul Huque said that these amendments sought to rectify the defects in the law.

CITY HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN

A city health-insurance plan has been formulated by Florello Ee La Guardia, Mayor of New York City. The plan is put into operation from the first of this month with 190,000 city-employee subscribers. All New Yorkers earning less than \$5,000 a year are eligible.

Mayor La Guardia's plan is the first of its kind in the world. Medical, surgical and hospital care is given to every citizen, his wife and all children under 18, for 4 per cent. of his income, half of which he pays and half his employer.

If enough doctors sign up, medical care will be provided by an open panel of doctors on fixed fees. And the patient can choose his doctor. Otherwise, there will be a closed panel on salaries from \$ 6,000 to \$ 20,000 a year.

IMPORT OF "CAPITAL GOODS"

"It is understood that industrialists in other countries are already, in expectation of an early ending of the war, placing orders for their post-war requirements of capital goods for rehabilitation and expansion of industry. It is, therefore, desirable that Indian industrialists should lose no time in booking their orders, and the Government of India are anxious to render all possible assistance in enabling Indian industry to obtain its requirements," says a Press Note.

With this end in view, it has been decided that firms who have placed or intended to place orders for post-war requirements of capital goods from overseas, should be called upon to register their orders with Government.

Orders for goods which are expected to be shipped before July 1, 1945 need not be registered, for such goods import licences should be applied for in the ordinary way. All orders for capital goods which are likely to be shipped after that date should, however, be registered, except that it is not necessary to register orders for machine tools of an estimated F.O.B. value less than Rs. 10,000 and for other capital goods of an estimated value of less than Rs. 25,000.

TERMINATION OF WAR CONTRACTS

A proposal for setting up machinery to secure carefully planned termination of war contracts, is mentioned in a message which the Finance Member, Sir Jeremy Raisman, sent on December 12, to the meeting in Bombay of the Advisory Panel of Accountants attached to the Finance Department.

"As procurement principles and policies have become established, it has been natural for Government to have had fewer problems to refer to you," says the message. "He

would be a bold man who would claim, however, that the worst is over. Nevertheless, even if there may be little lightening of the supply load in the immediate future, the time cannot now be very far ahead when demands for war supplies will cease. We shall then be faced with the problem of terminating our war contracts, of settling our obligations to our contractors, and of clearing their workshops of unwanted materials. "We shall want to do this in a business-like manner and with the utmost possible expedition, so that they may be free to devote their energies to the production of much-needed goods for the civil market."

WAR SHARES IN NEW YORK

A sudden and continuing boom in values in war shares on the stock market with prices at their highest levels since the war began awakened the Americans last month to the realisation that Washington's prophecies of a long war still ahead have reached a kind of certainty, which hard-headed businessmen are prepared to back in solid cash.

The exhilaration at the midsummer stories of a collapsing German regime and the optimism about being out of the trenches by Christmas have speedily evaporated, and are giving place to a new aspect of the American war effort. Unquestionably, the effort in recent months had begun to slacken off. Then came sharp warnings about shell shortage, followed by the startling revelation that boys under 19 were being sent overseas.

Finally, to dispel the illusion that all this was an administration scare to speed up war production, has come the realisation that the nation's businessmen are basing their transactions on the theory that the road to victory will be long and hard,

MRS. PANDIT ON INDIA'S CASE

In an interview with the *New York Post* Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, who is in America on a lecture tour, said:

The desire for independence in India is not the result of the work of any political party or any super-imposed propaganda. It is the natural result of world conditions. Gandhiji did not create the desire for independence. If only people would realise that India's desire for independence is more than a matter of merely wishing to become a 'nation'. What's actually at stake is the whole question of freedom itself.

Only such a man as Pandit Nehru who stood up against fascism long before the British can offer a solution either for the conditions in India or for the world at large. If the Four Freedoms are to have any meaning at all, certainly they might have a meaning for those who are supposed to fight for them. India after all represents one-fifth of the human race. If promises are constantly broken, how can one believe in those who make the promises?

I am not here to propagandise. India's case needs no cheap propaganda. I am not here to answer cheap propaganda. To those who say that differences in India among the various sections must be wiped out before we deserve independence, I can only reply that whatever differences there may be cannot be ironed out until the English domination is removed.

The *New York Post*, which devoted nearly a full-page article to Mrs. Pandit said: For the first time since the beginning of the war an Indian leader has been permitted to come to America directly from India. That this leader should be India's 'first lady' can be of the greatest consequence to everyone who believes in the Four Freedoms everywhere.

WOMEN AND SANSKRIT LEARNING

A meeting under the auspices of the Sanskrit Academy was held on December 19, at Ranade Hall, Madras, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastry presided.

Smt. Kshama Row of Bombay addressing the gathering on "Women and Sanskrit Learning" in Sanskrit traced the history of learning, education and the social status of women in the ancient, medieval and modern periods. She referred to the fact that among the Vedic seers there were ladies like Apala, Ghosha, etc., and there were women among the sages of the Upanishads. She also pointed out how

the institution of Upanayana for women in ancient times kept up their learning. In epics of Ramayana, ladies were described as practising Vedic rites and chanting mantras. Women took up to monastic life in Buddhistic and Jain periods. Then the independence of women suffered some eclipse. The speaker appealed to the women to take up to Sanskrit learning and produce poems as in the ancient days.

HINDU WOMEN'S RIGHT TO PROPERTY

The Federal Court passed an order on December 19 in a case in which the principal question to be determined was the validity of the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act. The Court held that in their interpretation of Section 3 of Sub-section 1 of the Act it should be understood that they will be entitled to half share, subject to the limitation in regard to immemorial property.

Discussing the validity of the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act, Mr. Justice Varadachariar and the Chief Justice Sir Patric Spens held that the Act was validly enacted by the Indian Legislature and that the objections raised to its validity were untenable.

Mr. Justice Zafrullah differed from this view and held that it was not a valid piece of legislation. Mr. Justice Zafrullah said that he shared the Chief Justice's regret that the Legislature had not so far chosen to put the matter beyond the possibility of doubt by appropriate validating legislation. He expressed the hope that that course might yet be adopted not only with reference to this Act but also with regard to any other measure or measures the validity of which might be open to doubt on similar grounds.

The Federal Court granted leave to appeal to the Privy Council in the Case.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE FUTURE

Future wonders of the Radio were described in the House of Commons the other day by Mr. Leonard Plugge, M.P. for Chatham.

"Radio is going to become a new method of travelling," he said. "It will be quite obsolete to pack your bag and go into a train, ship or aeroplane. You will be able to detach your mind completely from your body and park your body by the seaside in sunshine, extract your mind from your body and send it with the speed of light, through ether, carry out your business and bring back with the same lightning speed." He predicted that we shall have television in colour and in three dimensions.

"The newspapers of the future will be printed in our own house by the radio. When you go to bed you will switch on the button of radio and according to your taste, you will tear off your newspaper with its items and up-to-the minute news, its features and photographs, ready to read."

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

At the annual general meeting of the Journalists' Assn. of India held at Bombay on December 19 the following office-bearers were elected:

President: Mr. B. G. Horniman, Vice-Presidents: Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and K. P. Khadilkar: Chairman of the Executive Committee: Mr. K. Gopalaswamy. Messrs. U. G. Rao and Batuk Desai were elected secretaries and Mr. Salkade as Treasurer.

The meeting adopted a resolution expressing disappointment at the resolution adopted by the Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C. regarding the emoluments and terms of service of journalists.

NEW ENGLISH DAILY FOR PUNJAB

The donations announced by the various District Zamindars Leagues in the Punjab up to date amount to nearly Rs. 12,50,000 of which about Rs. 7,00,000 has actually been received.

It is proposed to use the bulk of the money to start a first-class English daily to be managed by a trust on non-communal lines.

MR. WELLS ON CHURCHILL

Under the heading "Churchill Must Go". H. G. Wells, in the *Socialist Weekly, Tribune*, describes the British Prime Minister as would-be British Fuehrer." Mr. Wells says:

Churchill's ideology picked up in the garrison life of India, on the reefs of South Africa, in his maternal home and in conversations in wealthy conservative households is a pitiful jumble of incoherent nonsense. A boy scout is better equipped. He has never given evidence of thinking extensively, of any scientific or literary capacity. His ignorance of contemporary social and physical science is conspicuous. He has served his purpose and it is high time he retired before we forget the debt we owe him. We want him to go—now—before he discredits us further, for his own sake as well as ours, and if he takes all the royalties in the world with him—so much the better for human hope. The matter is urgent.

ROGER THOMAS

Mr. Roger Thomas, Minister for Agriculture and Post-war Development in Sind who resigned his office, has been appointed Adviser to the Government of Sind for Agriculture and Reconstruction.

Ministerial circles consider the resignation of Mr. Roger Thomas a direct sequel to the agreement said to have been reached between Mr. Jinnah and the Sind Premier during the latter's visit to New Delhi.

NEW FINANCE MEMBER OF INDIA

A *communiqué* says: His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of Sir Archibald Rowlands, at present Adviser to the Viceroy on War Administration, to be a Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council in succession to Sir Jeremy Raisman, whose tenure of office expires in April 1945.

MR. S. A. BRELVI

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*, has been unanimously elected to preside over the ensuing session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference to be held on 27th and 29th January, 1945, at Calcutta.

MEDICAL MEN TO ORGANISE

The importance and necessity of a professional organisation for the medical profession as a whole, whether practitioners or scientific researchers for maintaining the rights of this noble calling, was stressed by Dr. Jivaraj Mehta, who inaugurated the seventh Maharashtra and Karnatak Provincial Medical Conference held at Sholapur on December 16.

After a passing reference to the present political conditions as they affect the profession, Dr. Mehta voiced the feelings of the medical profession with regard to their part in the present day democracy. "We as a profession are keenly interested" he said, "to see that the interests we represent not purely from a professional point of view, but of the nation as a whole whose health and general welfare it is our function to serve, are duly represented in the Centre and the Provincial Legislatures. This can only be done by a proper and careful organisation of our own."

CURE FOR LEPROSY AND TUBERCULOSIS

Two young chemists on the research staff of Parke Davis and Company, Detroit, have developed a new Sulfone drug—Promin—which may lead to a cure for tuberculosis and leprosy, says an article in *Collier's Magazine*. The article, written by J. D. Ratcliff, says that out of a group of 425 T. B. patients tested, one-third were "unquestionably improved, many of them making quick recoveries enabling them to go back to work." Then, Dr. G. H. Faget, staff physician at the National Leprosarium, Carville, Louisiana, hearing of Promin, decided to experiment. He injected the new drug into the veins of 22 patients with Leprosy. "There was no dramatic response to the drug," the writer says. "But as time went by, the coppery skin patches—the badge of leprosy—began to take on the tone of normal skin. Open sores healed, and leprosy lesions of the eyes which threatened blindness, closed up." He said the summary of results with 22 lepers showed that 15 were definitely improved, and Dr. Faget concluded that it could be regarded "as the most hopeful experimental treatment ever undertaken."

REST HASTENS DEATH

Elderly persons who get sick must be gotten out of bed and back on their feet as rapidly as possible in order to stave off death, says the *Oriental Watchman*.

Confinement to bed hastens death in persons over 60 years. The reason is that remaining inactive for long periods allows the blood to accumulate in the small veins and arteries. The total volume of blood is thus reduced, and its circulation is further impeded, by the hardening of the blood vessels that occurs in old age.

The blood therefore remains in the capillaries until it is forced out by contractions of the muscles, but a person confined to bed moves his muscles so little that the blood does not circulate enough. As a result, tissues degenerate, ulcers form, and the body is slowly poisoned by absorption of the products from the degenerated tissues. The patient sinks into stupor, and the final invasion of the bacteria into the lungs causes the fatal pneumonia.

The way to prevent all this is to order elderly patients out of bed as soon as possible, or while they must remain in bed, to give breathing, and frequent shifts of position.

DIET & PALPITATION OF THE HEART

Does shortness of breath indicate heart trouble? A medico writes:

As a sign of heart trouble, breathlessness by itself is not important. Flabby muscles and overweight may be responsible. A medical examination will often sweep away needless fears.

The sufferers from palpitation of the heart are also often fearful that something is wrong with that organ. Generally speaking, it is not at all a serious symptom.

Palpitation becomes an illness only when the pulse races along for hours at a speed of over 100, and jumps up to 120 with the slightest excitement. As a result, the heart is tired by night-time, and there are long hours of sleeplessness.

FRENCH GOLD

The Bank of France is said to have at least £600,000,000 worth of gold and dollar balances which have been held abroad throughout the period of German occupation. A part of the gold has been in West-Africa, another in Martinique, but large funds were deposited by the bank in the United States. So far as is known, no substantial assets are held in England.

Now that the French Provisional Government has been recognised it may be taken for granted that Washington will release the £250,000,000 or so of French assets owned either by the Central Bank or by private persons which have been blocked since 1940. In some cases the release to individuals may be delayed until the legal ownership has been proved and confirmed by the French authorities.

But the main thing is that France can now make free use of a large hoard of gold and dollars—probably larger than England's—to place contracts for all the materials that must be brought in for the physical reconstruction of the country.

MONEYLESS GREECE

A feature of the Greek Government's difficulties, of which little has been heard in India, is the fact that before they retreated, the German occupation authorities deliberately sabotaged the Greek currency. As Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons, the British Government is to do its best to help Greece stabilise her currency, and British Treasury officials have already arrived in Athens.

It seems that the Allies have lent the Greek Government a certain amount of gold in order to enable it to finance its most essential expenditure.

According to reports now arriving from London, the drachma notes put into circulation by the Germans ran into astronomical figures which surpassed even the wildest inflation of 1923 in Germany. These notes have ceased to have any purchasing power, and the Greek nation is at present virtually without a currency. It is hardly surprising that such a catastrophe should have profound political as well as economic effects.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

"The immediate development of Indian railways after the war seems likely to be aimed as much at quality as at quantity," said Sir Edward Benthall, War Transport Member, in a special interview to the Associated Press.

"There are of course, a large number of projects, which must go forward as rapidly as possible, and it is tempting to lay before the public a plan to bring the railway to every village of any size. But the motto for post-war development in transport is "rationalisation and co-ordination", and we have to consider in each case whether transport interests will be best served by developing a railway or a road on a particular alignment.

"In making the choice, or course, the views of the user, as represented largely by the Provincial Governments, are of the greatest importance. Hence, in preparing all such development plans, we are busy taking the views of the Provincial Governments, and the greatest weight will be attached to them."

On the question of railway construction, Sir Edward believes that the Soviet construction programme between 1918 and 1936 offers many useful points of comparison for India. During that period, the Russians built about 500 miles of railway per year. The improvement in the quality of railway operation and of road transport must have been phenomenal to have enabled the Russians to accomplish what they have done in the war.

TRAIN ENGINE'S CONVERSION

Mr. J. F. C. Reynolds, General Manager of the South Indian Railway, addressed a press conference at Madras on December 15, on war-time railway traffic in South India at which he revealed that the South Indian Railway had under consideration the conversion of certain express broad gauge engines from coal to oil.

CONCESSION TO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

The Railway Board have sanctioned an increase in dearness allowance and certain other concessions regarding prices in railway grain shops for railway employees.

CHAIR FOR DRAMA AND FILMS

It is possible that in the near future Oxford will have a chair for Drama and Films, writes Campbell Dixon in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Sir Alexander Korda has given £5,000 to cover the cost of preliminary investigation in America and 3 representatives of the University are to leave in March or April to study the courses already existing there.

"The cultural importance of the Stage and the Screen has long been recognised in a recent speech. "Harvard, Yale, Berkeley and other Universities have very successful courses. In Moscow, there is a special University at which famous film directors like Eisentein and Pudovkin are professors. Apart from teaching the right attitude to film production, the course such as I have in mind would be of great practical use to the industry. When I started film productions I took many young technicians—cutters, for example—from Oxford and they turned out extremely well."

VISHNU DIGAMBAR 'VARSITY OF MUSIC

A University of Music, called the Vishnu Digambar University of Music, was inaugurated at Allahabad recently when the Prayag Sangit Samity concluded the celebrations in connection with their Convocation week.

The University has been started to commemorate the name of Vishnu Digambar and to conduct examinations in music. For the present the functions of the new University will be confined to the conduct of the examinations and the grant of certificates and diplomas. The schools which were affiliated to the Mandal and the Sangit Samity will now be affiliated to the new University.

INDIAN MUSICAL CONFERENCE

The Indian Musical Conference was opened by Maharani Shantadevi Gaekwad on December 13 at Baroda. Her Highness reviewed the encouragement given to music by the Baroda Government and expressed the opinion that music needed public patronage more than that of Government.

INDIAN LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION

Pandit Amarnath Jha has been elected President and Mr. L. Brooke-Edwards, Secretary of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association for the year 1944-45.

The Association has removed the ban on the acceptance of the entries of Messrs. Y. Singh, Savoor and Sohanlal for the tournaments sanctioned by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association.

The question of fixing the All-India Championships for the 1945-46 season has been entrusted to the Bengal Lawn Tennis Council.

CRICKET FESTIVAL

In the four-day festival cricket match between the Services XI and the Cricket Club of India XI, which was held last month at Bombay at the Brabourne Stadium, the Services XI, batting first, made 313 runs, two minutes before closing time.

C. K. Nayudu hit up 91 runs, while Mushtaq Ali gave a magnificent display and compiled 90 runs at a fast rate before being dismissed shortly after lunch. He was concerned in a century stand for the second wicket with Hotchkiss.

Denis Compton was out early for 16, while Hardstaff contributed 27.

AMERICAN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Misses Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, California and Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, have won the national Women's Doubles Tennis title for the third year in succession by defeating Miss Pauline Betz of Los Angeles and Miss Doris Hart of Miami, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Frank Parker, the United States Army player, won the Singles crown by defeating William Talbert of Indianapolis, Indiana, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, the latter having accounted for Segura in the semi-final round, 3-6, 6-3, 6-0.

INTER-PROVINCIAL BADMINTON

Delhi won the Inter-Provincial Badminton Championship by two matches to one by winning the Doubles on December 20, when S. L. Jaini and D. Charanjit followed up their victory over Ashok Nath and Prakash Nath in the semi-finals of the Men's Doubles, by scoring another grand victory over Prakash and Davinder to claim the Inter-Provincial Championship after three thrilling games.

NOBEL PRIZE AWARDS

The Nobel Awards for 1943 and 1944 were announced on October 26, at Stockholm. The prize for Physiology and Medicine for 1943 is shared jointly by Professor Kenrik Dam, Copenhagen, and Professor Edward Adelbert Doisy of Saint Louis, Missouri, for the discovery of Vitamin "K." The same award for 1944 is shared jointly by Professor Emeritus Joseph Erlanger of Saint Louis and Professor Herberts Gasseur of New York.

Vitamin "K" occurs in green vegetables, pig liver, fat, hempseed, spinach and alfalfa. It was discovered by the two workers at the Biochemical Institution at Copenhagen University. Its discovery was the result of dietary experiments on chickens. The vitamin seems to be of use in adding to the clotting power of blood and in anaemic conditions.

Vitamin "K" probably acts on some process in the liver and is reported to be useful in arresting dental decay.

INDIAN SCIENTIFIC OFFICE IN WASHINGTON

Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, Chairman of the Indian Scientists' mission, touring the United States, said India intended to open in Washington a central scientific office with the purpose of exchanging students and experts and thoughts regarding scientific matters between the two countries.

Sir Shanti Swarup said the present delegation will contact many industrial, agricultural and other scientific groups and learn their methods of organisation and operation particularly for laying the foundation for the exchange of information between the United States and India. He declared that he himself would visit most of the places with the group, and was going to pay particular attention to the chemical, pharmaceutical, steel and plastics industries, oil refineries and petroleum research. He commented: "It will be an eye-opener for Indians who will come and see the great developments here and America's high standards of living." Many of the most prominent men in the United States have already shown the Indian mission greatest hospitality.

INDIA'S FILM INDUSTRY

A far-reaching post-war programme for the expansion of India's film industry, which it is hoped will play an important part in helping to eradicate the illiteracy of the Indian masses, was described by Mr. Akbar Fazalbhoy, a member of the Indian delegation to the International Business Conference.

Pointing out that India's 390 million men and women are served by only 1,700 cinemas as compared with 17,000 in the United States, Mr. Fazalbhoy, at a press conference, declared that India's post-war programme called for 10,000 cinemas, an annual production of 300 feature films, 101 instructional shorts and 52 weekly newsreels. To achieve this programme, he added, India needed the help of the American motion picture industry.

Mr. Fazalbhoy continued: "The Indian film industry also recognises that it has a task to perform in bringing Indian art and learning not only to its own people, but to people in other countries throughout the world. To achieve this, India plans to produce films in the English language for international trade." He added that Indian film producers were looking forward to making technicolour films.

INDIAN MOBILE CINEMA IN ITALY

News recently flashed round an Indian divisional H.Q. resting behind the front line in Italy that an Indian mobile cinema unit had arrived in the area. "Nai Roshni" and "Sant Sakhubai", it was said, were the films to be shown on two successive nights.

Indian troops poured in by the hundred each night. British officers and men who were curious to see an Indian picture also joined the throngs. As they saw the familiar sights of India on the screen and heard again their favourite stars, Indian troops showed their delight in no uncertain manner. Both films proved extremely popular.

Films for the troops are carefully selected. Those which proved popular in India are booked for showing to the men fighting abroad.

INDIAN CYCLE MAKERS

The *Economist* writes that the report of British cycle and motor-cycle manufacturers has caused alarm in India. Mr. R. D. Birla, Chairman of Hind Cycles Limited, pointed out that Indian cycle manufacturers have prepared a post-war programme for the manufacture of half a million cycles to meet "fully" India's requirements, and reminded British factories of the British Government's settled policy to allow Indian industries to develop to their full capacity.

The *Economist* says that it would indeed be very wrong if British industry tried to prevent India's industrialisation, but there is no trace of any such suggestion in the bicycle manufacturers' report.

They merely stress the difficulties in exporting to the Dominions and to India, if these countries were to bolster up local manufacture with import duties. Mr. Birla wants to keep them out from India altogether. If this be the aim of Indian industrialists, how can Britain be expected to pay its war debt to India?

MOTOR VEHICLES FOR INDIA

About 20,000 surplus motor vehicles will shortly be made available to India, it is revealed in reports issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Trade.

In the new year, an even bigger number will be made available to India, but the Department adds that only a small portion can be re-conditioned so as to make their continued use as motor vehicles a practical proposition. Some of the surplus vehicles will be made into bullock carts and trailers.

BRITISH MOTOR INDUSTRY PLANS

The British motor industry is going ahead with plans for a post-war export drive, although the British Government has not yet decided the new basis of car taxation which will make it possible for the industry to produce the type of car favoured in overseas markets.

The latest move by the Society of Motor Traders and Manufacturers is the appointment of a trade ambassador to cover the Near and Middle East from headquarters at Cairo.

INDIA IN THE AIR COUNCIL

The Chairman of the Cuban delegation to the Air Conference, Senor Felipe Pazos, withdrew Cuba from membership of Interim Air Council in favour of India. Cuba's motion was accepted unanimously by the conference and India is now recorded a member of the Council.

Norway offered to give up her membership in the first place immediately the final session of the conference opened. Cuba followed with a similar offer and the Cuban offer was accepted unanimously.

After the election of India, Sir Gurnath Bewoor said, "This generous gesture on the part of Cuba has now given a seat to India." He proposed "a hearty vote of thanks" to Cuba and to the conference.

It may be recalled that Sir Gurnath earlier announced that India is not signing any of the documents as a protest against her non-inclusion in the Council.

THREE NEW INDIAN WING COMMANDERS

Three new Indian Air Force Wing-Commanders figure in the latest list of officer appointments. Squadron Leader Mehar Singh, D.S.O. the first I.A.F. officer to win that decoration, Squadron Leader Hem Choudhuri who until a few months ago commanded an I.A.F. squadron on operations and Squadron Leader Narendra, one of the earlier members of the I.A.F. are given the acting rank of Wing Commander. Seven officers have been made Squadron-Leaders including Flight-Lt. Rajaram. The average age of these seven squadron-leaders is only 26, the oldest being 36. Among those appointed to the rank of Flight-Lieutenant is C. Satyanarayana.

JET PROPULSION CRAFT

Rolls Royce Limited, makers of Britain's famous Merlin Gifford engines, are now engaged in work for jet propulsion craft. This fact which has long been a top secret in British aviation circles was first revealed by Mr. E. W. Hives, an executive of Rolls Royce, during a lecture to the Royal Aeronautical Society recently.

WATUMULL FOUNDATION

Mr. Gobindram J. Watumull and his wife, founders and contributors of "Watumull Foundation", devoted exclusively to provide scholarships in American universities to outstanding Indian scholars, said that applications numbering more than 600 had been received from India. They said:

The purpose of the establishment of the Foundation is to produce leaders for India, secondly, to promote the cause of cultural and economic co-operation between India and the United States. India is most anxious to be industrialised and we hope these students will return home and help the country fulfil her needs.

Mr. Watumull, who is a wealthy merchant, comes from Hyderabad in Sind province, He said:

We are also completing arrangements with American industrialists to bring post-graduate students to the United States to receive industrial training in American factories for one to two years. One of the organisations co-operating in this plan is the International Training Administration Incorporated, functioning under the auspices of the National Foreign Trade Council, whose activities formerly were devoted to bringing Latin American students here. They have now extended their plans globally and India is included in the present set up. The Watumull Foundation will give the Council a list of applicants and will pay the recipients travelling expenses to and from India.

The Watumulls are most pleased that their activities have the heartiest approval of the United States State Department. Mr. Watumull said:

I firmly hope similar foundations will be established in India by the more wealthy people. They could do the same thing to promote the welfare of their country.

CONCENTRATED FRUIT JUICES

Concentrated citrus juices promise to be among the first of the new products at every one's disposal after the war.

More than 10 per cent. of all American oranges were concentrated last season, 5,800,000 gallons of concentrates containing high vitamin C made from 36,000,000 gallons of juice, which is 40,000 tons of oranges.

American prisoners of war report that their German guards go first for the orange concentrate when "swapping" for prisoners' supplies. So do the Eskimos dealing with Arctic traders for furs.

FOOD FOR DEFICIT AREAS

As against a total movement target of about 2,600,000 tons of all foodgrains from surplus to deficit areas under the *karif* and *rabi* plans of the Central Food Department, about 1,300,000 tons are reported to have already been despatched up to August 15. The shares of Bombay, Bengal, and Travancore-Cochin are 262,000, 196,000 and 160,500 tons respectively.

The *karif* plan is operative from November last to October next and *rabi* plan from May last to April next. On the basis of present estimates rice, wheat, gram, barley and millets quotas are likely to be fulfilled within the respective crop years. There is likely to be a short fall in the case of millets.

A meeting of the Standing Food Advisory Committee of the Central Legislature was held last month under the presidentship of Sir J. P. Srivastava. On the question of improving the quality of foodgrains purchased by Government, majority opinion in the Committee favoured the establishment of an intermediary agency to guarantee quality, where it was not practicable to establish a Government monopoly.

MANURE FOR HIGHER YIELDS

The Government of India and the Punjab Government are jointly financing a scheme of preparing compost from waste vegetables. The Government of India has agreed to pay a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,93,860, while the Punjab Government will pay the remaining 25 per cent. upto Rs. 64,620. The staff required to carry out the scheme will be trained by a government bio-chemist.

Another scheme is for green manure for 20,000 acres in the districts of Montgomery, Lajalpur, Shapur, Multan and Jhang. The seed for this purpose will be distributed free, and of the cost estimate, Rs. 46,030 will be paid by the Government of India, while Rs. 60,100 by the Punjab Government. The seed will be purchased this year, and the scheme will be put into operation shortly.

Yet another scheme is of oilcakes manure for irrigated wheat for which purpose both the Government of India and the Punjab Government will pay Rs. 13,000.

HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME

It is learnt that consideration of the health insurance scheme for industrial workers, prepared by Dr. B. P. Adarkar, is now being expedited by the Government of India.

Views of provincial Governments and employers' and employees' associations are being invited, and these will be discussed at a tripartite meeting of the next Standing Labour Committee. Consequent on this discussion a draft legislation will be prepared and circulated for comments.

The Government of India, it is further learnt, have approached the International Labour Office, asking them to send out an expert on social insurance. The expert is expected to arrive in India after a preliminary examination of Prof. Adarkar's scheme is made, and will stay on to participate in the discussions at the tripartite meeting.

WORKERS' RIGHT TO SUE THE BOSS

A British worker will, in future, have the right to sue his boss if he is underpaid!

Cabinet sanction has been given for the introduction of a Bill next session which will set up a novel precedent in ensuring that all employers pay the "wage for the job."

This Bill will give any employee who finds that he is not receiving the rate of pay fixed by Trade Board or other machinery the right to go to the County Court and sue as if the amount underpaid were an ordinary civil debt.

WELFARE OF U. K. JUTE WORKERS

The Chief Inspector of Factories in the United Kingdom, Sir Wilfred Garrett, has appointed an informal technical committee to consider practical methods of improving the conditions of work in the jute industry. The committee, which held its first meeting last month, is composed of four representatives each of employers and trade unions, with three from the Factory Department.

10,000 U. P. LABOURERS FOR ASSAM

It is understood that the Government of India propose to send 10,000 U. P. labourers to Assam to intensify the Grow More Food Campaign in the Province.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN ARMY

"One of the most encouraging developments of the war in the S.-E.A.C. area is the splendid fighting qualities displayed by the Indian Army in its battles with the Japanese," says Lt-Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler, American Deputy Supreme Commander, S.-E.A.C., in a statement, in which he pays tribute to the part played by the men of the Indian Army in the recent successes in Burma.

"I have been closely associated with the Indian Army in India, Assam and Burma for over 3 years," says Lt-Gen. Wheeler.

While initiating the construction of the Ledo Road, and as Commanding General, Services of Supply, C.B.I. Theatre, I had many Indian service troops and guard units under my command. These Indian troops performed their duties in an excellent manner, and were loyal and faithful to the Americans with whom they served. The administration and discipline of these units were superb.

The record of the fighting qualities of the Indian Army speaks for itself. During the past monsoon season, Indian troops kept up pressure on the Japanese and carried on the fight under severe weather conditions, and over rugged terrain.

Their dogged determination helped to throw the enemy out of India and back into Burma. The magnificent campaigns of the Indian Divisions down the Tiddim road, and across the Chindwin river, coupled with the accomplishments of the Indian supply units, are some of the major factors contributing to the success of the present Burma drive.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT REFUSES FACILITIES

The Congress President, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, who is in detention, has declined to take advantage of the facilities granted by the Government of India in the matter of interviews with relatives.

In a letter to his nephew, he writes: "You must have already seen in the papers that we have now been allowed interviews with relatives. But I want you to be aware of the fact that I have already decided not to avail myself of the facilities. Therefore, neither you, nor any other relative should seek interviews, or send any application to Government in that respect."

Other members of the Working Committee, like Nehru, Kripalani, Dr. Pattabhi and others have addressed similar letters to their relatives.

Your Life Assurance

IS

A Living Force to your Family

By its very nature, Life Assurance is an active, continuing force—a living force in the thousands of homes who share its benefits.

This force has saved homes and prevented panic. In thousands of families, while other investments were collapsing, their Insurance money renewed courage and restored confidence.

Your stabilizing force is a vital necessity now more than ever to your family.

Insure with UNITED INDIA—

A name you can trust:

United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

(Established in 1906)

UNITED INDIA LIFE BUILDING,
ESPLANADE, MADRAS

TRUSTEE:

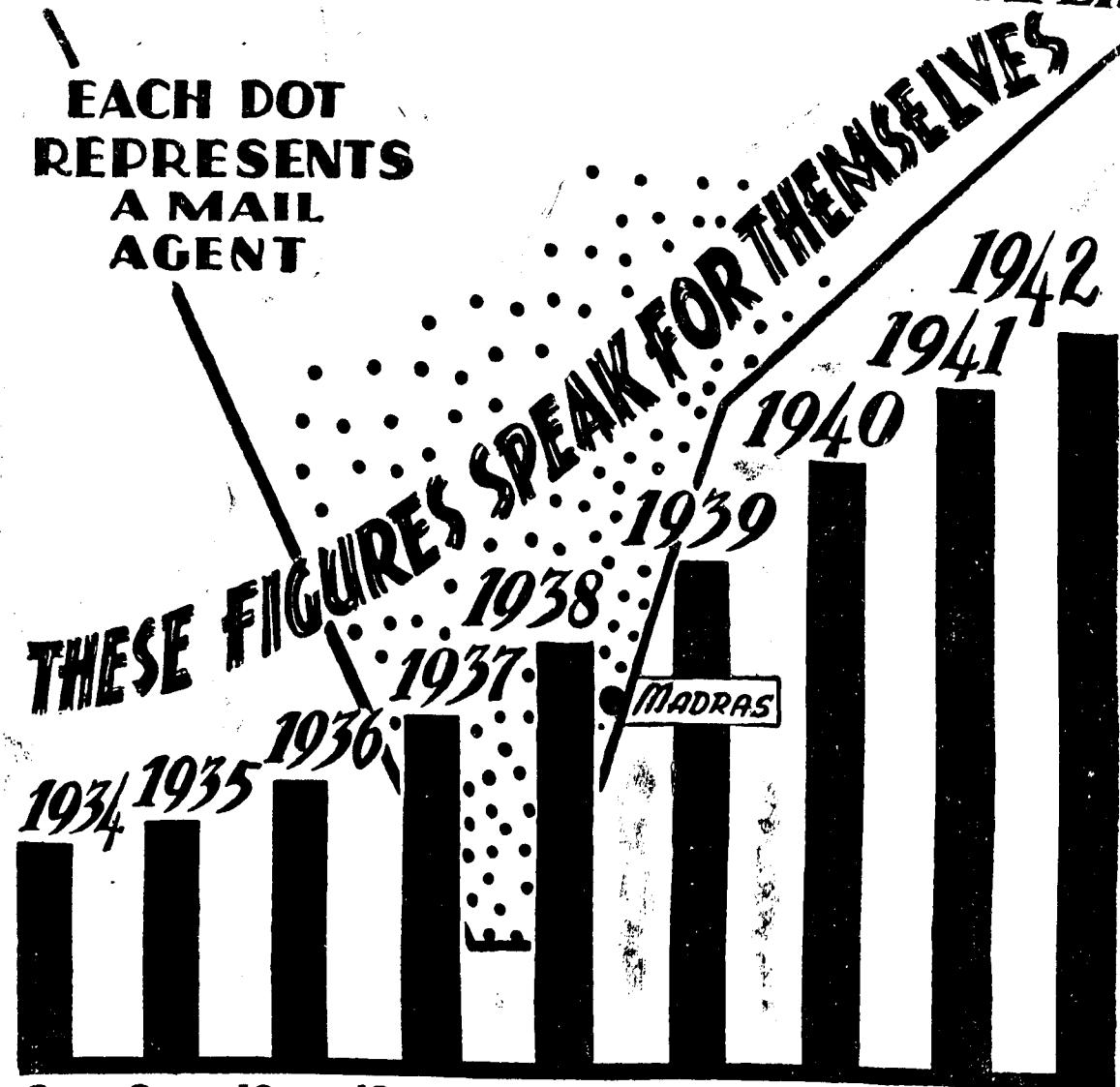
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

The Established 1867 MADRAS Mail

THE GREAT SOUTH INDIAN DAILY PAPER

**EACH DOT
REPRESENTS
A MAIL
AGENT**



THE GROWTH OF CIRCULATION

Try



ORCHARD FRUITS AND HEALTH FRUITS

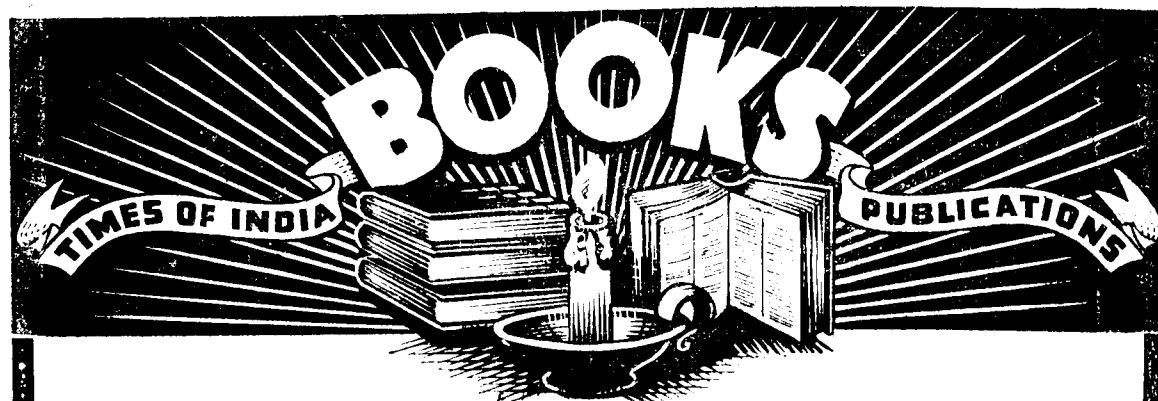
Finely flavoured, each sweet is wrapped separately and hygienically

THE BEST FOR CHILDREN.

PARRY & CO., LTD.,

MADRAS.





— FOR YOUR LIBRARY SHELF — AT POPULAR PRICES

HISTORY

BOMBAY

By Samuel T. Sheppard.

If you want to know something about the history of the City of Bombay, here is the book you should read. Full cloth edition with 24 full-page illustrations.

Price Rs. 5. (By V. P. P. Rs. 5-8).

MONOGRAPH ON THE RELIGIOUS SECTS IN INDIA AMONG THE HINDUS

By D. A. Pai, B.A.

Printed and published under the patronage of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay. This handsome volume is the outcome of years of study. It is well written and profusely illustrated with half-tone and coloured plates. A most interesting book.

Price Rs. 4. (By V. P. P. Rs. 4-9).

SPORT

CRICKET AND HOW TO PLAY IT

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

Read this book to improve your game and to better appreciate good play. Written by a man who has played first class cricket at Lord's.

Price Re. 1-8. (By V. P. P. Re. 1-13).

CONTRACT CONCENTRATED

By Ace Trumper.

Learn Contract Bridge the short, easy, systematic way and help the sick and wounded of the Forces and Indian Prisoners of War in Europe and the Far East.

The entire proceeds of the sale of this book will be donated to the Joint War Organisation of the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association. Rs. 3-8. (By V.P.P. Rs. 3-13).

PHILOSOPHY

A BOOK OF GOOD THOUGHTS

Series 1, II & III

Selections from "A Thought for Today" quotations published in *The Times of India*. They cover a wide variety of subjects, given under well-defined headings, and contain words of truth, wisdom, encouragement and hope from some of the most eminent men of many nations.

Price Re. 1 each.

(Rs. 3 for the three Series, by V.P.P. Rs. 3-9).

TRADE & FINANCE

THE INDIAN INVESTOR

By C. F. C. De Souza.

This is not a book of get-rich-quick formulae for the speculator but a lucid treatise on the principles of scientific investment. Equally indispensable for city and mofussil investors. A very practical book indeed.

Price Rs. 6.

(By V. P. P. Rs. 6-8.)

LAW

LAW OF MARRIAGE GOVERNING DAWOODI BOHRA MUSLIMS

By Abbasali Najafali B.Sc., B.Ag.
M.A., LL.B., Advocate.

This book deals with every aspect of the Law of Marriage among Dawoodi Bohras. It gives complete knowledge of the meaning and form of marriage relations in this community.

Price Rs. 3. (By V. P. P. Rs. 3-5.)

FROM

THE TIMES OF INDIA

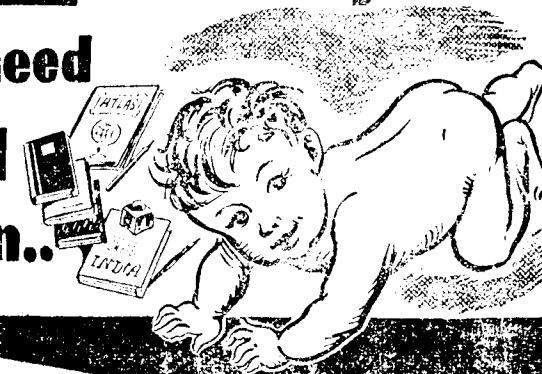
PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Calcutta. 13/1, Govt. Place, East & all Agents and Booksellers.

Naked and CRAWLING now..but in 12 years



**your child will need
good clothes and
expensive education..**



**Secure his
Future now
(National
Savings
Certificates)**

- 1 They earn 50% increase in 12 years.
- 2 You pay NO INCOME TAX on this investment.
- 3 They are encashable, with accrued interest any time after 3 years (in India or England).
- 4 You can buy them for Rs. 10, 50, 100, 500 or 1,000.
- 5 If you can't afford Rs. 10 all at once you can save by buying SAVINGS STAMPS for Re. 1, As. 8 or As. 4 and exchange these for N.S.C.s.
- 6 You can buy N.S.C.s and Savings Stamps from Authorised Agents appointed by Government, Savings Bureaux or Post Offices.

**Hurry to get them —
don't crawl!**



PAINT PROBLEMS

Whenever the services of a reliable contractor are required for painting and decorating, make sure that he holds the appointment under the above seal.

We are conscious of the difficulties encountered by the lay public under the existing shortage of quality paints and the consequent abundance of worthless substitutes. In order to protect the public, we have selected a limited number of firms and we have appointed them J. & N. Certified Painting Contractors.

These firms enjoy our completest confidence in regard to their ability and business integrity. Within the limits imposed by Government requirements, we continue to supply them with best materials.



JENSON & NICHOLSON
(INDIA) LIMITED

Confident !

She has served her guests with Narasu's coffee and knows it will meet with their approval. Discriminating hostesses throughout India have learnt that the name Narasu's means the best both in tea & coffee.

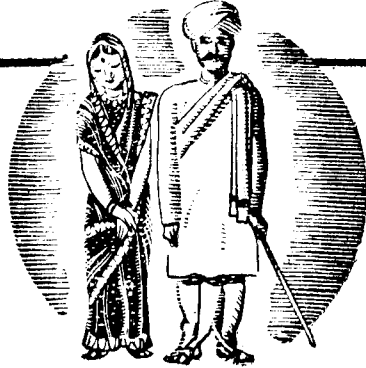
Narasu's
THE BEST THAT INDIA PRODUCES

★

NARASU'S MANUFACTURING CO.
SALEM SOUTH INDIA

MNK-20

NEW HIGH STANDARDS IN COLOURED SHIRTINGS



WITH the introduction by the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills of their well known "Firefly" and "Lustalin" coloured shirtings, a fresh chapter was opened and new high standards were set up in shirting styles. Age-old prejudices against the "coloured" shirt were overcome almost overnight, and these shirtings became the symbols of the Well-Dressed Man.



The Combing Machine. Fine yarns, as used extensively in Buckingham & Carnatic cloth, are spun from fibres that have been combed into regularity.

The skilled craftsmen, who guided these delicate fabrics through their manifold processes, are busy today perfecting much of the fine material (details are held back for reasons of security) urgently needed by the defenders of our hearths and homes. The ingenuity and deftness with which they solve every fresh problem of wartime clothing will contribute, when the war is over, to creating new and finer materials that will become leaders in post-war shirting styles.

BUCKINGHAM & CARNATIC MILLS
MADRAS

Managing Agents: Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.

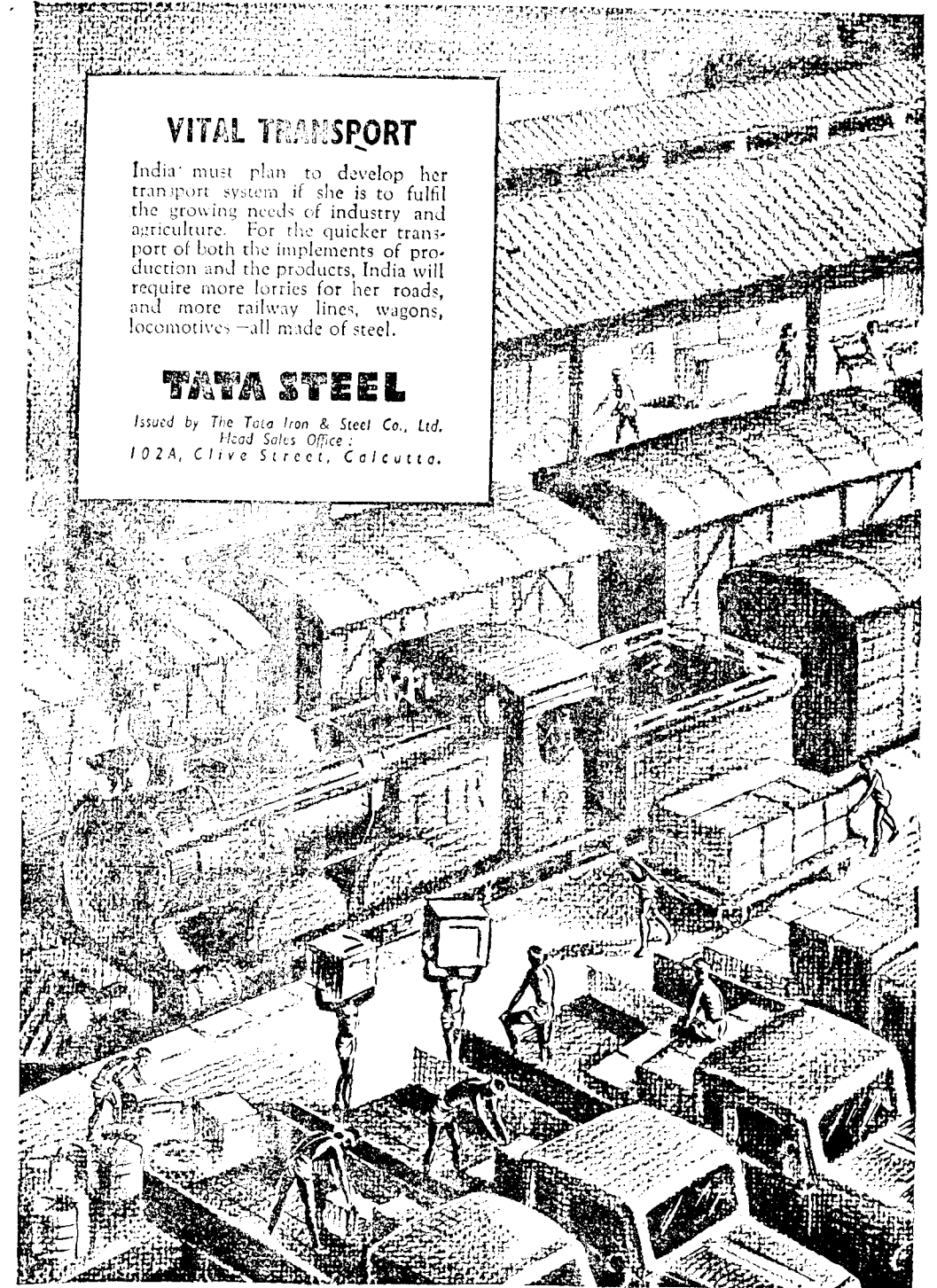


VITAL TRANSPORT

India must plan to develop her transport system if she is to fulfil the growing needs of industry and agriculture. For the quicker transport of both the implements of production and the products, India will require more lorries for her roads, and more railway lines, wagons, locomotives—all made of steel.

TATA STEEL

Issued by The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.
Head Sales Office:
102A, Clive Street, Calcutta.



All Textile Machinery and Mill Stores

"SAMSON" BRAND ASBESTOS ROPE & CORD PACKINGS

"LAGGIT" BRAND 85% MAGNESIA ASBESTOS
BOILER COMPOSITION.

"ATLAS" BRAND FIRE EXTINGUISHERS &
FIRE HOSE VALVES.

"JOHN BULL" INDICATORS AND GAUGES.

"V" ROPES, WHITTLE LINK "V" BELTING, LEATHER
BELTING, COTTON ROPES, BELT HOOKS,
RAWHIDE & LUBRIHIDE PINS, LACING & CUTTERS.

OBTAINABLE FROM

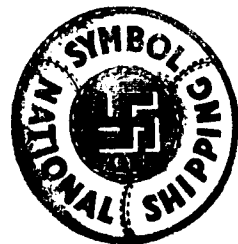
GANNON, DUNKERLEY & Co., Ltd.

MADRAS, BANGALORE, COIMBATORE.

July '45.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PIONEERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE



MANAGING AGENTS
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES:—

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

For booking of cargo and passengers, also
for dates of sailings, etc., please enquire
at Scindia House, Dougall Road, Ballard
Estate, Fort, Bombay or phone to:

B. S. N.,	For Konkan, Karachi and Coast Service Tel: No. 25061 .. 4 lines
I. C. N.,	
R. S. N.,	
R. S. N.,	

SCINDIA: Tel: No. 30075 .. 6 lines

Freight Brokers:

Pitamber & Co.: Tel: No. 24066.
Kanji Jadhavjee & Co.: Tel: No. 25744.

SCINDIA HOUSE,

Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

U. F.

YOU..



YOUR MONEY..



AND THE FUTURE

"My money is my own. Why can't I spend it as I like?" Of course you can. But if you have earned it by the sweat of your brow you would not like to *throw* it away. This is exactly what you are doing every time you buy needlessly and at inflated prices. Much better to postpone your purchases till prices are normal again.

And do not forget the future. When victory is won and once again India turns her energies and resources to the arts of peace she will need all the capital she can get for post-war development. Whatever you save now will make a firm foundation for your future.

Insurance, Government Loans,
National Savings Certificates,
Post-Office Savings Bank, Savings
Bank Account and Co-operative
Societies are good investments. Your
money is safe and these investments
give you a fair return.

Save
ALL YOU CAN
AND INVEST
ALL YOU SAVE

A NATIONAL APPEAL BY THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT

AAA 1116

THE LARGEST
FURNISHING HOUSE
IN SOUTHERN INDIA

CURZON & CO.,

MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

'Phone : 3830.

'Grams : "CURZONCO"

Branch at WEST MASI STREET, MADURA.

WITH A SONG IN YOUR HEART
AND A SMILE ON YOUR LIPS!

Yes, my lady, dance as much as you please; you have a reason to be merry now that you have discovered NOVUM: NOVUM is an indispensable necessity for every modern woman and does away with that apprehensiveness which comes periodically again and again. NOVUM is the surest and the quickest way to end your monthly delays. Life will hold new delights for you, now that NOVUM shows you how to be carefree all thirty days of the month.

A troubled mind, frayed nerves and drained energies follow when nature forgets. But these fears disappear when a correct, natural method of dealing with delays is found. NOVUM OFTEN ENDS MENSTRUAL DELAYS WITHIN 48 to 72 HOURS. An ideal help for family limitation and married hygiene. Recommended by doctors and nurses all over the world. Price per container of 21 capsules of NOVUM RS. 12-8. Novum Forte (strong) per bottle of 63 tablets: Rs. 21. Novum special (Extra Strong) for long-standing, obstinate cases of amenorrhoea: per bottle of 21 Red capsules: Rs. 50.

SPECIAL

ONE-DAY

GUARANTEED

INJECTION

TREATMENT: For advanced, obstinate cases of amenorrhoea (menstrual delays due to any cause). Quick, easy and 100% effective treatment. For further particulars consult our "Clinical Dept." personally.



WARNING

As all the ingredients of NOVUM possess the clinical repute of bringing back the suppressed menses, it must not be used when there is even the slightest suspicion of pregnancy, without first consulting a qualified registered physician.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE

We conduct a most up-to-date "Clinic" under the direct supervision of qualified and experienced physicians. Latest laboratory equipment to facilitate exact diagnosis available. Electrotherapy, with latest modern apparatuses, a speciality. Strictest privacy and confidence guaranteed. All persons suffering from premature old age, impotency, infertility, sterility, premature ejaculation, masturbation and its sequelae, deformities of the bust (undeveloped, sagging or over-developed), deformities and disorders of the male and female generative systems, disorders and diseases of menstruation and pregnancy, obesity, gonorrhoea and syphilis, married and personal hygiene problems, birth-control problems, all constitutional chronic diseases which have defied all treatments, etc., can now secure personal guidance and treatment from us. Consultations free.

Consult between 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on week days. Saturdays: 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Those who cannot visit our "clinic" personally should send full history of case together with "a stamped self-addressed envelope" for free "diagnosis and suggested treatment." Ask for our FREE CIRCULAR, describing all our specialities.

Send Rs. 2/- (postage 8 as. extra) by M. O. or P. O. or by V. P. P. for Rs. 2/10/- for a copy of "HEALTH & VITALITY by MODERN METHODS." Contains over 450 pages and about 200 illustrations. Everything you want to know about the disorders and diseases of sex and its modern medical treatment is described and illustrated in minutest detail.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

HERING & KENT

Post Box 323 (I.R.M.) Opp. Lloyds Bank,
261/263, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

NEW BOOK**JUST OUT**

SELECTIONS FROM SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

The published writings and speeches of Swami Vivekananda cover more than three thousand pages. Many do not have access to them, and others have not the time or patience to go through them all. The need for a selection from the Swamiji's writings and speeches has therefore long been felt. The present book is in response to the need. We have tried to make the selections as best and as representative as possible. Thus we have culled some of his Lectures (dealing with Yoga and Indian problems), Discourses, Interviews, Answers to Questions, "Inspired Talks," Conversations, Writings and Articles, Letters, Poems, and have also included translation of some Bengali writings and utterances. The study of the book will be facilitated by the Index that has been added to it. Pages 620. Price Rs. Six.

Beautifully got-up and containing a fine portrait of Swamiji

ADVAITA ASHRAMA . . . 4, Wellington Lane
CALCUTTA

Alt.

RAMAKRISHNA VEDANTA MATH PUBLICATIONS

NEW LIGHTS ON THE INDIAN HISTORY!

* A valuable Treatise on the MAHAYANA BUDDHISM!

* For the first time published in English from German!

MYSTIC TALES OF LAMA TARANATHA

By Lama Taranatha. Translated in English by Bhupendranath Datta, A.M. Dr. Phil.

* It was originally translated from the Tibetan into German by Prof. Gruendwel.

With Numerous Plates of the Buddhist deities, important names of the Buddhist Acharyas and Places and Index.

With designed flap. Rs. 4.

* The undying glory of India resounded through the Trumpet Voice of the Patriot Saint!

* Inspiring thoughts on India's Religion and Nationalism!

LECTURES IN INDIA

By Swami Abhedananda.

Double Crown. Rs. 3-8.

A complete account of the Swami's memorable tour throughout the whole length and breadth of India in 1906.

* With a brief survey of the Swami's glorious achievements in America (1897-1906) and a nicely designed flap.

* For the new detailed list of all our publications, please send one anna and nine pies stamps.

TO BE HAD OF:

RAMAKRISHNA VEDANTA MATH
19B, RAJA RAJKRISHNA STREET, CALCUTTA.

Mar. '45. Alt.

MAYA

Its spiritual Exposition
Based on the Theory of
Relativity.

By Swami Madhava Tirtha

What the renowned writer

PAUL BRUNTON SAYS?

'Your spiritual exposition of relativity doctrine shows the fruits of the many years you have devoted to study and meditation upon the subject. Undoubtedly, it is through such channels as a realisation of philosophical implications of relativity-that science is being forced to give up Materialism. Here is great hope for the future.'
Pgs. 110+24.]

Price Re One. Postage Extra.

Available from:

UTTHAN KARYALAYA

GOYA GATE, BARODA.

Mar. '45.

NEW BOOK!

JUST OUT!!

Hinduism At A Glance

By
SWAMI NIRVEDANANDA
FOREWORD

By
SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN

Cr. 8vo. 232-Full cloth.....Rs. 4-8.

A rational survey of the essential contents of Hinduism from a catholic view-point. As Sir S. Radhakrishnan has put it, '...In this small book...based on specialised knowledge...the author gives us a clear and precise account of the fundamental categories of Hindu thought...To my mind this book is an excellent introduction to the study of Hindu religion.'

Honble Sir N. N. Sarkar K.C.S.I. says :—"...To one anxious to know the central truths and cardinal principles of Hinduism, the book written in lucid and concise style will be of real help."

Free India, Salem Town, Madras says :—"Clarity of thought and expression is the distinguishing mark of this small book."

MODEL PUBLISHING HOUSE
2A, Shamacharan De St., CALCUTTA.

Jan. '45.



PHOTOGRAPHERS!

HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY

If you have good photographs relating to Travancore, please send them to the "Travancore Information and Listener". Contributions accepted and published will be paid for.

THE EDITOR,
TRAVANCORE INFORMATION & LISTENER,
Department of Information,
Huzur Cutcherry,
TRIVANDRUM.



A Simple Secret

A massage with Tomco Coconut Hair Oil nourishes the roots of the hair, a weekly wash with Tomco Coconut Oil Shampoo ensures its cleanliness and natural lustre.

TOMCO SALES DEPT.,
19, Vaniar Street, P. B. No. 31, MADRAS.

BIRTH CONTROL

Hygienic and Sanitary goods for
Ladies and Gents,

ENTS.	EACH.	PER DOZ.
French Paragon	As. 4.	Rs. 2-12
H. W. Sheath	As. 6.	Rs. 4-8.
Silk Paragon	As. 8.	Rs. 5-8.
Silk L. Paragon	Rs. 1.	Rs. 11-8.
American L. Sheath.	Rs. 1-8.	Rs. 17-8.
American Tips	As. 8.	Rs. 5-8.
LADIES.	EACH.	
Rubber Check Pessary	Rs. 2.	1st qty.
	Rs. 1-8.	2nd qty.
"Brocto" Tablets.	Rs. 1-14.	per Tube.
"Neurelle" Jelly.	Rs. 1-15.	per Jar.
"Belledame Band" (For wearing during the menses period.)	Rs. 2-4.	Each.

HEALTH & Co. (I.R.)
OPP. MAJESTIC CINEMA,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY, 4

THE DEAF HEAR? The permanent Cure, No Relapse.

Deaf People:—Very easiest method to restore the accuracy of hearing power quite marvellously. No matter if there is any derangement established in the apparatus. GUARANTEED and Recognised "EMERALD PILLS AND RAPID AURALDROP." (Regd.) (Combined treatment) Rs. 27-13-0. Full course. Trial course Rs. 7-5-0.

LEUCODERMA

The only invention upto date recognised and praised from coast to coast for unique cure of White Patches only by internal use. Histologically Demonstrated and UNANIMOUSLY admitted. "LEUCODERMINE" (Regd.) Rs. 25-13-0 per bottle. Perfect Cure is guaranteed. No matter if congenital or self acquired.

ASTHMA CURE

You surely expect for radical cure. You tried so many; but they were relieving agents. I shall cure you permanently. No relapse guaranteed. Any chronic nature or type of asthma and bronchitis, colic pain, piles and fistula are also cured successfully.

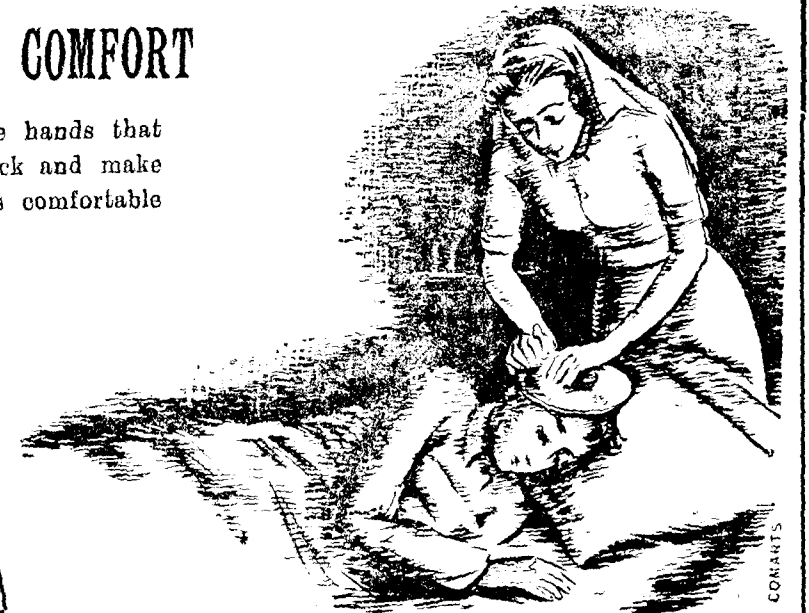
CATARACT (without knife)

No matter ripe or unripe. No matter however old the patient. Cure guaranteed. No sick-bed or hospitalisation. Particulars Free. Give full particulars and history to Dr. SHERMAN, F.C.S. (U.S.A.). Baliabhang (Faridpur), Bengal, India.

HANDS THAT COMFORT

Blessed are the hands that
comfort the sick and make
the sick-bed as comfortable
as can be.

We make
Rubber Cloth
Hot Water Bags
Ice Bags
Air Beds & Pillows
Air Rings & Cushions
Surgical Gloves
Surgical Aprons
Etc.



BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS (1940) LTD.

CALCUTTA • NAGPUR • BOMBAY

JUST OUT

JUST OUT

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: S. N. Agarwal.
(Principal, Seksaria College of Commerce, Wardha.)
With a Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi.

A powerful plea for the introduction of mother-tongue media in Education. Price Rs. 1-4-0.

MERCANTILE LAW: James Menzes and Thakore.
Includes all the acts which a businessman ought to know. Price Rs. 10.

U. K. C. C. & INDIA: A. N. Agarwala.
(Mg. Editor, Indian Economic Journal.)
With a Foreword by Sir Padampat Singhania.
Price Rs. 2-8-0.

BEVERIDGE EXPLAINED: G. D. H. Cole.
Price Re. 1.

PLAN FOR BRITAIN: G. D. H. Cole, Prof.
Laski, Beveridge and others. Price Rs. 2.

VORA & Co., Publishers, Limited,
3, Round Building, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY 2.

Feb. '45.

INDIA'S SACRED SHRINES & CITIES

This book gives a vivid account of Important Cities and Sacred Shrines in India, together with the history and legend connected with them. An attempt is made to cover notable Shrines and Cities all over British India and the Indian States as well. It will be found indispensable not only to the pious pilgrim but to the foreign tourist interested in art and architecture. But it is no mere guide book for the pilgrim tourist only. It is literature of a novel kind, making available to the English-reading public the rich treasures of the *sthala purana*, with copious descriptions of places and temple architecture.

With Index and 86 Illustrations.

Price Rs. Three.

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

NEW HORIZONS

An Illustrated Monthly
Covers All Human Interests

A remarkable achievement in the war time. A thrill of discovery will be yours when you realize how much there is to be gotten from it, factual knowledge, interpretation of news-events, stories, art and science, health and beauty, satire and humour, film and fashions and many other up-to-date features.

DISTINCTIVE FORMAT
IMPRESSIVE ILLUSTRATIONS
No Other Periodical Duplicates It

As. 12 per copy, Rs. 9 yearly.

Further information from
CIRCULATION MANAGER
9, CAWNPORE ROAD • ALLAHABAD

PUBLISHED by KITABISTAN



You are a youngman to-day in the prime of your life, working hard, day in and day out and yet cheerful and smiling. That's because you love the life.

Have you thought of the future you would love, say, after 25 years?

Perhaps you would long for a retired peaceful life after a crowded and busy career, enjoying your pipe sitting in a snug corner, free from all cares and worries.

THIS CAN BE A REALITY IF YOU CONSULT US.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE CO., LTD.

FOR

Fire, Accident, Motor, Marine and other General Insurance

Consult: **NATIONAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.**
7, Council House Street, Calcutta.

Madras Branch:—

National Insurance Building,
362, China Bazar Road,
Esplanade.

Sub-Offices at:

Bangalore & Madura.

MIND YOUR THROAT !

The gateway through which the germs of many diseases enter your system with dire consequences.

Take time by the forelock and guard against the inroad of diseases through this route.

PUMILET PALATABLE PASTILLE

THAT SOOTHES, PREVENTS, PROTECTS

Contains

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF PINE, THE
BEST DISINFECTANT OF THROAT
AND THE LUNGS.



BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA . . . BOMBAY.

Madras Agents:

N. DASAI GOWNDER & Co.,
41, BUNDER STREET.



Tea Time—Where the Five Rivers flow

On summer evenings, the Punjabi forgets the heat of the day out of doors—sometimes in a public garden. At sunset, hot tea guards against the risk of a chill.

Served from a graceful lota, the tea is already prepared with milk and sugar. The cup is considered puny in a country generous of build and heart. Here brass vessels or glasses are the fashion.

The picturesque dress of men and women and the glory of a Punjabi garden will form an impression of the Land of the Five Rivers which no visitor will easily forget.

Here as everywhere in India, Brooke Bond fresh teas are greatly in demand.

Brooke Bond

"Two Leaves and a Bud"

Indian Judges

BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL SKETCHES WITH PORTRAITS

WITH A FOREWORD BY

SIR B. L. MITTER, K.C.S.I.



This is a collection of famous Indian Judges who have adorned our courts during the last half a century. Indians have distinguished themselves in various professions under British rule but nowhere have their talents risen to such heights as in our law courts, where it is indisputably recognised that they have held their own with singular distinction on the Bench as on the Bar. The sketches of Indian Judges are designed to present not only a record of individual achievements in law, but also to throw light on the evolution of Hindu and Muslim Law under British administration, and with them the growth of



social and political institutions and the modernisation of an ancient and deep-rooted civilisation. CONTENTS:—Sir T. Muthuswami Iyer; Nanabhai Haridas; Dwarkanath Mitter; Mahadev Ranade; Sir Subramania Aiyar; Sir Bashyam Iyengar; Badruddin Tyabji; Sir Gurudas Bannerjee; Sir P. C. Bannerjee; Sarada Charan Mitra; Rt. Hon. Amir Ali; Kashinath T. Telang; Justice Mahmood; Sir Romesh Ch. Mitter; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar; Sir C. Sankaran Nair; V. Krishnaswami Aiyar; Justice Shah Din; Sir Shadi Lal; Sir Asutosh Mokerjee, and Sir Abdur Rahim.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE

**FAMOUS PARSIS
INDIAN SCIENTISTS
INDIAN CHRISTIANS**

Price Rs. 3 (Three) each.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES FROM 1911 TO 1934

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

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

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

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

PRICE RUPEES FOUR.

Foreign 6sh. Postage 1sh. 6d.

☞ All Foreign Orders must be accompanied with remittance.

Books will not be sent by the C. O. D. system.

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

JUST PUBLISHED

3RD EDITION

INDIAN TALES

OF

FUN, FOLLY and FOLKLORE

A COLLECTION OF THE

TALES OF TENNALI RAMAN
TALES OF MARIADA RAMAN
TALES OF RAJA BIRBAL
KOMATI WIT AND WISDOM
THE SON-IN-LAW ABROAD
NEW INDIAN TALES
TALES OF RAYA AND APPAJI
FOLK-LORE OF THE TELUGUS

Price Rs. Two.

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

Tales from the Sanskrit Dramatists

THE FAMOUS PLAYS OF

KALIDASA, BHASA, HARSHA, SUDRAKA,
BHAVABHUTI AND VISAKHADATTA

These tales which range over the vast field of Sanskrit Drama, from Bhasa down to Visakhadatta, written on the lines of Lamb's Tales, bring the treasures of the classics within reach of the lay reader in easy and elegant English prose.

CONTRIBUTORS: Prof. M. Hiriyanna, Dr. S. K. De, M.A., Dr. Kunhan Raja, M.A., Dr. Subramania Sastri, G. I. Somayaji, M.A., T. L. Krishnaswami Iyer, M.A., and Mrs. Kamala Saththianadhan, M.A.

CONTENTS:—Vision of Vasavadatta, Avimaraka, Sakuntala, Malavikagnimitra, Vikramorvasiya, Mricchakatika, Malati-Madhava, Uttara-Ramacharita, Nagananda, Ratnavali and Mudrarakashasa.

Price Rupees Two.

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

MAHATMA GANDHI

THE MAN AND HIS MISSION

A biographical and critical sketch of the life and career down to the year 1943.

In this, the tenth edition, an attempt is made to bring the story of Mahatma Gandhi's life up-to-date. It is a clear and succinct narrative of his remarkable career in South Africa and India, including a sketch of the Non-Co-operation movement, his historic trial and imprisonment, together with a full account of his great march to the salt pans of Surat, his arrest and internment, the Round Table Conference, the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement, the Rupture and the Agreement with Lord Willingdon after his return to India, his conflict with authorities, his correspondence with the Viceroy, his latest activities in connection with Congress politics and of the All-India Congress Committee, his arrest and detention in the Aga Khan Palace, Poona, his correspondence with Lord Linlithgow, and his Fast, down to the Leaders' demand for his release. Apart from its purely biographical interest, the sketch is a rapid review of the social and political history of modern India, as the Mahatma's life and activities are so intimately bound up with almost every phase of the nation's activity during the last three decades.

WITH APPRECIATIONS

Price Rupees Two. Foreign 4sh.

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



NATESAN'S PUBLICATIONS

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS

Price Rs. 3 each

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Ram Mohun Roy | Sir D. E. Wacha |
| Dr. P. C. Ray | Annie Besant |
| Lord Sinha | Sir W. Wedderburn |

NATIONAL BIOGRAPHIES

Price Rs. 3 each

- Indian Judges.** Sketches of 21 famous Judges.
- Indian Christians.** Sketches of famous Indian Christians.
- Famous Parsis.** Biographical sketches of fourteen eminent Parsis.
- Indian Scientists.** Sketches with an account of their Researches.

POLITICS

Congress Presidential Addresses. (1911-1934.) Containing full text of Presidential Addresses. Rs. 4.

Mahatma Gandhi: The Man and his Mission. 10th Edn. Revised and brought up-to-date. Rs. 2.

Indians Overseas. By Dr. Lanka Sundaram, M.A. Re. 1-8.

Indian National Evolution. By A. C. Mazumdar. Rs. 3.

The Governance of India. By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 3.

Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule. By Gandhi. 4th Edn. As. 8.

ECONOMICS

Essays on Indian Economics. By Mahadev Govind Ranade.

Indian Industrial and Economic Problems. By V. G. Kale. Rs. 2.

INDIAN TALES

Indian Tales of Fun, Folly and Folklore. Rs. 2.

Tales From the Sanskrit Dramatists. Second and Revised Edition. Rs. 2.

The Idiot's Wife. By Dr. Naresh Chunder Sen Gupta, M.A., D.L. As. 8.

Sakuntala. By Kamala Sathianadhan. As. 6.

Maitreyi. By Pt. Sitanath Tattvabhushan. As. 4.

Sir S. RADHAKRISHNAN'S WORKS

Freedom and Culture. Re. 1.

The Heart of Hindustan. Re. 1.

INDIA'S SACRED SHRINES & CITIES

This book gives a vivid account of Important Cities and Sacred Shrines in India, together with the history and legend connected with them. It will be found indispensable not only to the pious pilgrim but to the foreign tourist interested in art and architecture. Gives copious descriptions of places and temple architecture. With index and 86 illustrations. Price Rs. 3.

NATIONAL CLASSICS

Price Re. 1-4 each.

Valmiki Ramayana. Text in Devanagari and English Translation. Foreword by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.M. 3rd Edition.

The Mahabharata. Text in Devanagari & English Translation. Foreword by Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

The Srimad Bhagavata. Text in Devanagari, and English Translation. Foreword by Dr. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar.

Upakhyanamala (A Garland of Stories.) Selected from the Epics and the Puranas. Text in Devanagari. Foreword by Dr. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar.

The Upanishads. Selections from the 108 Upanishads. Text in Sanskrit Devanagari. With a Foreword by Prof. M. Hiriyanna, M.A. Re. 1-4.

Prayers, Praises and Psalms. Text in Devanagari and English Translation. Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi. Re. 1-4.

Sankara's Select Works. Text in Devanagari and English translation. Re. 1-4.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

The Mission of our Master. By Eastern and Western disciples. Rs. 3.

Aspects of the Vedanta: By various writers 5th Edition. Re. 1.

Hindu Ethics. By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 2.

Temples Churches and Mosques. By Yakub Hasan. 68 illus. Re. 1-8.

The First Four Califs. By Ahmed Shafi. Re. 1.

WORLD TEACHERS

Jesus Christ: By Mr. S. K. George. As. 12. To
Sankaracharya: His Life and Teachings. By S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri. Price As. 12.

Sri Krishna: His Life and Teachings. By Mr. M. R. Sampatkumaran. 2nd Edn. As. 12.

Life and Teachings of Zoroaster. By Prof. A. R. Wadia. As. 12.

Life and Teachings of Buddha. By D. Dharma. pala. 4th Edn. As. 12.

Prophet Muhammad. By Ahmed Shafi and Yakub Hasan. As. 12.

SAINTS

Chaitanya to Vivekananda. Lives of the saints of Bengal. Re. 1-8.

Leaders of the Brahmo Samaj. 7 Portraits and Sketches. Re. 1-8.

GENERAL

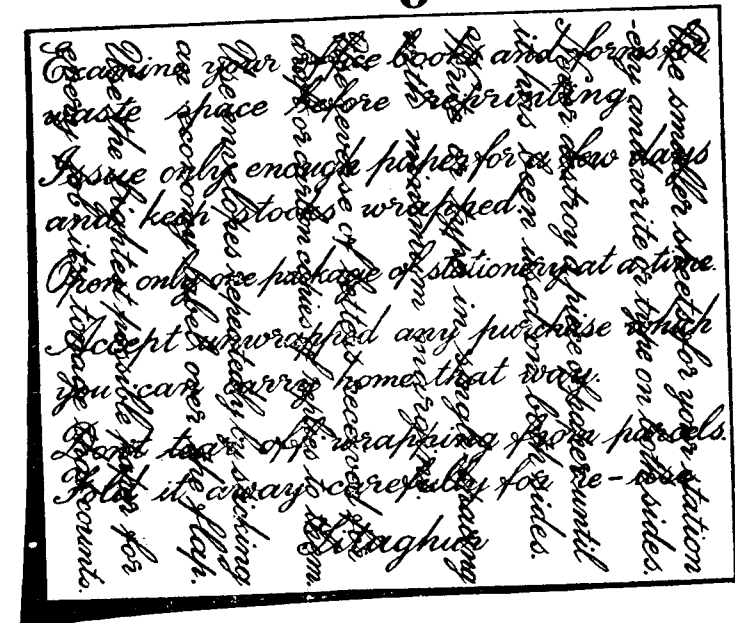
Famous Battles in Indian History By T. G. Subrahmanyam, M.A., L.T. Re. 1.

Malabar and its Folk. By Mr. T. K. Gopala Panikkar, B.A. Rs. 2.

Shakespeare's Tragedies: King Lear, Macbeth, Hamlet and Othello. By Dr. William Miller. Rs. 1-8.

• SAVE PAPER • SAVE PAPER • SAVE PAPER • SAVE PAPER • SAVE PAPER • SAVE PAPER •

Palimpsest



Valuable parchment suggested the palimpsest—it was possible to erase the first inscription before writing across it. Your grandmother used to write such letters on her expensive note paper without erasing anything. But this won't do in modern business; you must get down to making one sheet of paper do the work of three by every other means. The law enforces this two-thirds cut on printers, publishers, manufacturers and shops, to help us all in sharing around the paper available.

Save paper

Issued by THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS CO., LTD.
THE MILLS THAT ADVERTISE THEIR PRICES.

• SAVE PAPER • SAVE PAPER • SAVE PAPER • SAVE PAPER • SAVE PAPER • SAVE PAPER •

For LONG AND LOVELY HAIR

USE
KAMINIA OIL

(Regd.)

Long and lovely hair beautify your face. **KAMINIA OIL** does it for you. It grows hair, makes them smooth and lovely, stops falling them and turns grey hair into black. Use once and you will use it for ever.



YOU ARE WELCOME

Before leaving home sprinkle some drops of :

OTTO DILBAHAR (Regd.)

on your clothes and you will be welcome by all. **OTTO DILBAHAR** gives refreshing and delightful perfume and it has gained the title of **THE KING OF PERFUMES**.

ANOTHER
DELICIOUS
HAIR OIL

DILBAHAR OIL (Regd.)

with its delicious scent gives satisfaction to all. It also smoothenes your hair and helps their growth. Try once.

DAILY NECESSITIES AT HOME

for headaches and pain in chest
use **ODMAN'S CYPRUS SALVE**.
(Regd.)

For Strength, vigour and vitality,
USE **PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS**.
(Regd.)

BEAUTIFUL FACE

BY

KAMINIA SNOW. (Regd.)

A sure remedy for black spots, wrinkles on the face. Makes your skin smooth and shining.

Place your order with :

ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
285, Jumma Masjid : : BOMBAY, 2.

Edited, printed and published by G. A. Natesan—Printed and published at the G. A. Natesan & Co. Press, No. 3, Sunkurama Chetti Street, G. T., Madras.

17

517

PRICE AS. 12.

THE

INDIAN REVIEW

EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN.



1945

Vol. 46. MARCH No. 3.

CONTENTS

The British Commonwealth

By Dr. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer

Wanted—A Constitutional Committee

By Prof. M. Ruthnaswamy

In Wartime London

By Major D. Graham Pole

The work of Literary Ambassadors

By Mr. G. A. Chandavarkar, M.A.

The South African Indian Question

By Mr. H. S. L. Polak

Miniature Painting in India

By Miss Wahida Aziz

The Reigning Ruler of Cochin

By Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon

Hinduism at a Glance

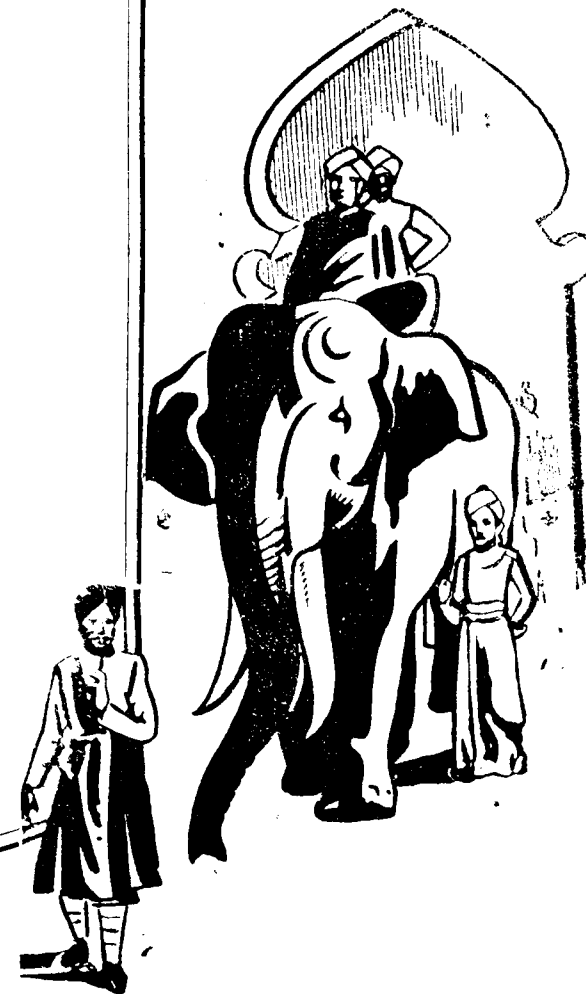
By Mr. Justice N. Chandrasekhara Aiyer

The Niagara Falls

By Dr. H. L. Pasricha

Co-Education

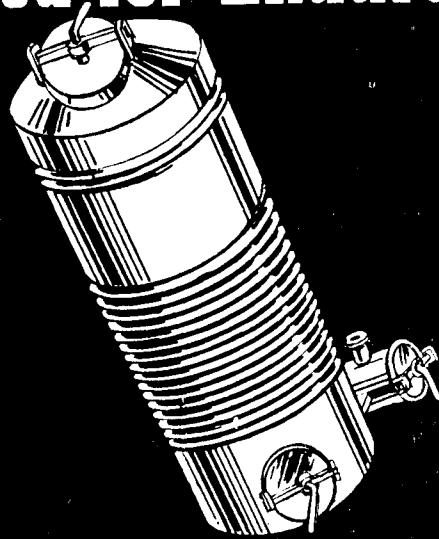
By Mr. Prem Nath, M.A.



Annual Subscription Rs. 5. (Foreign 12sh.)

G. A. NATESAN & Co., MADRAS

Forged for Endurance



For the greatest strength, endurance and performance-essential qualities in a Producer gas plant-there is no better than **SIMPSONS**

Simpson & Co., Ltd.

MOUNT RD. :: MADRAS



An Indian Industrial Institution since 1840.

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME

Your children are your fortune
BUT
Their fortune is your responsibility

SAVE and BUY THEM

Some National Savings Certificates.

FOR EVERY.			YOU GET.		
Rs.	...	5	IN 12 YEARS	Rs.	... 7-8-0
"	...	10		"	... 15-0-0
"	...	50		"	... 75-0-0
"	...	100		"	... 150-0-0
"	...	1,000		"	... 1,500-0-0
"	...	5,000		"	... 7,500-0-0
THIS IS INCOME-TAX FREE					

OBTAINABLE FROM :

1. AUTHORIZED AGENTS
2. POST OFFICES and
3. SAVINGS BUREAUX.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 46]

MARCH 1945 :— DETAILED CONTENTS

[No. 3.

	PAGE		PAGE
THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH		WORLD OF BOOKS	166
By Dr. Sri C. P. RAMASWAMY AIYER ...	129	BOOKS RECEIVED	167
WANTED - A CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE		DIARY OF THE MONTH	168
By Prof. M. RUTHNASWAMY ...	136	TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS	169
IN WARTIME LONDON		INDIAN STATES	173
By MAJOR D. GRAHAM POLE ...	139	INDIANS OVERSEAS	176
THE WORK OF LITERARY AMBASSADORS		QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE	177
By Mr. G. A. CHANDAVARKAR, M.A. ...	141	UTTERANCES OF THE DAY	178
THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN QUESTION		POLITICAL	179
By Mr. H. S. L. POLAK ...	143	EDUCATIONAL	180
MINIATURE PAINTING IN INDIA		LEGAL	181
By Miss WAHIDA AZIZ ...	146	INSURANCE	182
THE REIGNING RULER OF COCHIN		TRADE AND FINANCE	183
By Mr. T. K. KRISHNA MENON		WOMEN'S PAGE	184
HINDUISM AT A GLANCE		LITERARY	185
By Justice CHANDRASEKHARA AIYER ...	153	PERSONAL	185
THE NIAGARA FALLS		MEDICAL	186
By Dr. H. L. PASRICHA ...	156	HEALTH	186
CO-EDUCATION		CURRENCY AND BANKING	187
By Mr. PREM NATH, M.A. ...	159	RAILWAYS	187
SUMNER WELLES ON BRITAIN & INDIA	161	ART AND DRAMA	188
INDIAN AFFAIRS		SPORT	188
By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST" ...	163	SCIENCE	189
FOREIGN AFFAIRS		FILM WORLD	189
By "CHRONICLER" ...	165	AUTOMOBILES	190
		AVIATION	190
		INDUSTRY	191
		AGRICULTURE	191
		LABOUR	192
		GENERAL	192

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS IN THE "INDIAN REVIEW"

	PAGE		PAGE
Advaita Ashrama	14	Kitabghar	15
Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co.		Lipton's Tea	6
4TH COVER		M. & S. M. Railway	3
Bengal Chemical Works	21	" Madras Mail "	4
Bengal Waterproof Works	10	Madras Provincial War Committee	4
Brooke Bond Tea	20	National Insurance Co.	15
Browne Publishing Co.	10	Mysore Govt. Sandalwood oil	2
Buckingham & Carnatic Mills	17	" " Sandal Soap	7
Carzon & Co.	6	National Savings Certificates	6
Darul-Shafa Golian	13	" New Horizons "	16
Eastern Economist	23	Oriental Life Assurance Co.	5
Fancy Photo	18	Oudh Sugar Mills	7
Gannon, Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.	14	Parry & Co.	3
Hering & Kent	9	Ramakrishna Vedanta Math	16
Health & Co.	12	Recruiting Campaign	5, 19, 22
Himo-Diabtox	21	Scindia Steam Navigation Co.	14
Indian Bank	23	Sherman, Dr.	12
Indian Tea Market	F. 8	Simpson & Co.	2ND COVER
Kerala Soap Institute	12	S. S. S. Saving Certificates	F. 1
		Tata Iron & Steel Co.	11
		" Times of India " Press	8
		Titagbur Paper Mills	3RD COVER
		United India Life Assurance Co.	1
		Utthan Karyalaya	18
		Vora & Co.	10

THE INDIAN REVIEW

3

[MARCH 1945

HELP US TO HELP YOU

SEE that all old marks and addresses on luggage, parcels and goods tendered for despatch are obliterated.

SEE that all articles of luggage, parcels and goods are properly addressed in BLOCK CAPITALS and securely packed.

SEE that all parcels and pieces of luggage have an inside label giving the owner's name and address.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY

Safeguard
our fighting forces
by
Killing Careless Talk.
Secure
their welfare
by giving again
To H. E. The Governor's
War Fund
Earmarked
"Amenities For Troops".

FACTS & FIGURES *that* inspire **CONFIDENCE**

THE TWENTY-THIRD TRIENNIAL VALUATION REPORT
discloses

IMPROVED MORTALITY EXPERIENCE
REDUCED EXPENSE RATIO

NET PROFITS FOR THE TRIENNium **1,50,88,092**
after valuing the Company's Liabilities
on a 3% Interest basis

POLICYHOLDERS' RESERVES THEREBY INCREASED BY **Rs. 54 LAKHS**
BONUSES }
DECLARED } : Rs. 12/8 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under
Whole Life Assurance Policies
Rs. 10/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum under
Endowment Assurance Policies

O R I E N T A L
GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Estd. in India 1874. Head Office: BOMBAY.

Branch Offices:—
O R I E N T A L BUILDINGS,
ARMENIAN STREET, G. T., MADRAS.
BANGALORE, COIMBATORE, MADURA, TRICHINOPOLY, TRIVANDRUM AND VIZAGAPATAM

Dec. 45



VITAMINIZED Wax.

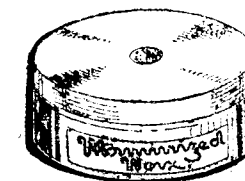
- * A Scientific Toilet Preparation with Vitamin.
- * Removes Pimples; Heals Cuts & Burns;
Cures Skin Diseases & Chapped Skin

PUTS A NATURAL BLOOM OF LOVELINESS
ON YOUR SKIN & IS AN INVALUABLE
AID TO BEAUTY

Distributors: * KUTTEN & Co., TRICHUR.
Madras Stockists:

TRADES & TRADE AGENCIES, George Town.
ANGLO-AMERICAN AGENCIES, Mount Road.
KENATH BROTHERS, 2, Armenian Street.

VITAMIN LABS, INDIA, CAWNPORE.



POPULAR BOOKS

KING EDWARD'S SPEECHES IN INDIA

This is an exhaustive collection of ex-King Edward's Speeches delivered in India during his tour in 1921 as Prince of Wales. Price Rupee One.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM. By C. F. Andrews. Re. One.

MORLEY'S INDIAN SPEECHES
Re. 1-8.

EDWIN SAMUEL MONTAGU. A study in Indian Polity. As. 8.

WARFARE IN ANCIENT INDIA. By P. Jagannadhaswami. As. 4.

K. T. TELANG The Man and his times. Re. 1.

Natesan's National Biographies

Handy Uniform Volumes with Portraits

Biographical and critical sketches of Eminent Indians, Friends of India, Saints and others.

EMINENT INDIANS

N. G. Chandavarkar
R. N. Mudholkar
Hakim Ajmal Khan
Sasipada Banerji
Prof. D. K. Karve
C. Rangachari

R. Ragunatha Row
Poet Ghalib
Sir T. Muthuswami
Sir V. Bhashyam
Pratap C. Mazumdar
Ali Bros.

SAINTS OF INDIA

These lives are all based on the original accounts and biographies in the several Indian languages. Each book also contains a special account of the peculiar religious doctrines which each saint taught.

Ekanath
Appar
Namdev

Ram Tirath
Nammalwar
Vemana

FRIENDS OF INDIA

Annie Besant | Dr. Miller
As. 4 each.

INDIA'S UNTOUCHABLE SAINTS. By K. V. Ramaswamy. As. 6.

MAITREYI. By Pt. Sitanath Tattvabhushan. As. 4.

NATION BUILDING. By Annie Besant. Price As. 4.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review", edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "the most up-to-date Indian Periodical", send your name and address with four anna postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Subscription can commence from any month.

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



Fine strong flavour, rich colour & low price combine to make Lipton's White Label the best value on the market.



LIPTON'S
White Label
FINEST INDIAN LEAF TEA

LTK 84 W



Oudh Sugar Golden Syrup, most hygienically prepared from the choicest cane sugar, is so rich in glucose. Chemical analysis shows that it contains 62.80% glucose. Buy a tin today. Keep it handy during these sugar-rationing days.

May be used in place of sugar with any food or drink to which sugar is ordinarily added e.g., on cereals or fruit, in lemonade, tea, coffee, etc.

LOUDH SUGAR MILLS LTD
MARGAON (SITAPUR) U.P.
416 NAS

FOOD...

FUEL...

CLOTHES...

EDUCATION
OF CHILDREN...

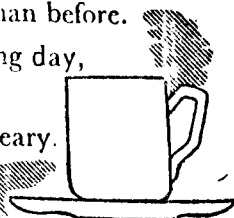
WAR...



War imposes a great strain upon everyone in the Services, in business or on the land. Food is difficult to get and expensive, travelling in crowded trams, buses and trains is uncomfortable and sometimes even hazardous.



Clothes are far above pre-war prices and difficult to get. Everyone has to work harder and at greater pressure than before. That is why so many people, tired at the end of a long day, turn to the solace and comfort of a good cup of tea. Tea stimulates—cheers you up—makes you feel less weary. Tea is the finest drink—any place—any time.



THE INDIAN REVIEW

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

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 46.]

MARCH 1945

[No. 3.]

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

By DR. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY Aiyer, K.C.S.I.

—) O (—

IN discussing the development of common ideals in the British Commonwealth, it is essential to examine the facts of the present situation in relation to World events.

The British Commonwealth is based on monarchy as the centre of unity. It is generally granted that in such a far flung organisation, a centre of legal as well as emotional unity has to be provided. A leader has been such a centre in various countries and stages of development. In Russia, the outstanding idea of the revolution, along with the personalities of its leader and his successor have together contributed to build up a potent tradition. Americans appear to be able to build up unity on the basis of their Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. The British Commonwealth, so far, has relied on monarchy as the legal and psychological link between the various Dominions. Long ago, George Washington asserted that "Influence" is not Government. But so far as one can see, it is solely Influence and not Government that holds the British Dominions together to-day. It has been argued that the monarchical system is snobbish or undemocratic, but it has worked. We in India can realise the significance

of such a link perhaps theoretically weak but really effective. But in ultimate analysis it is true that the Dominions, for all practical purposes, have become independent; and even under the impact of the present war, have continued to remain independent. They were at liberty to make peace or war or to be neutral in the remarkable sense in which Ireland is neutral. They have established economic freedom. They can exclude Chinese or Indians or even the English. In these matters, they are ahead even of American practice. Under American law, businessmen were bound to send their cargoes let us say, from Hawaii by American ships and American ports and they could not use Dutch or British shipping facilities. The Dominions very early asserted their right to such a status. After the failure of the American experiment and before the middle of the nineteenth century, those colonies which had predominantly European populations were progressively freed from the so-called imperial control. The right of disposal of public lands, the imposition of tariffs and increasing freedom in all economic matters preceded the war of 1914. The Dominions entered the

League of Nations as independent Units and by 1931, Dominion Status became equivalent to practical independence and there was no power which an independent State could exercise which a Dominion could not wield. So much so was this the case that the Ottawa Conference of 1932 was largely forced upon England by the Dominions. When the present war broke out, one Dominion, Ireland, decided to be neutral and South Africa very nearly did the same. But, in the main, the Dominions participated in a war which, at the time it began, did not seem to concern them. Dominion Status was thus vindicated. But as very acutely pointed out by Professor Brogan, Dominion Status, although a great invention, has left many questions undecided. The Dominions, as a matter of fact, could have pursued independent and most inconvenient foreign policies though in reality they did not do so. In truth, as more than one writer has noted, the British Commonwealth bears heavy strains, but is not quite so able to bear light strains. In the language of one of them, Australians and Canadians may die for their Empire, but will not easily adjust their tariff or emigration policies for the benefit of the Empire as a whole. On the other hand, while the Dominions have insisted on political independence, internal and external, they have not till recently felt it incumbent on them to incur the responsibilities of independence and Australia was nearly caught out when Japan declared war.

Speaking generally, the British Empire, in the old sense, must be regarded as no

longer a practicable proposition. However benevolent and disinterested Great Britain was, the American War of Independence showed that she was in danger of being stigmatised as tyrannical when she endeavoured to impose her will even on men of her own race. After the South African war, many thought that it was an extremely foolish venture on the part of England to extend Dominion Status to the Dutch but the results have more than justified the expectations of the optimists. In the memorandum adopted by the Conference on Inter-Imperial Relations in 1926, it was declared that the British Empire defies classification and bears no real resemblance to any other political organisation which now exists or has been tried. After the Statute of Westminster of 1931, this statement held good even more definitely. The exact position of the Sovereign and the right to secede were matters of great controversy before the present war and, in the language of J. A. Spender in his "Government of Mankind", "The British Commonwealth is a League of Nations without sanctions and the members stand or fall as a voluntary association bound together by tradition, sentiment and self-interest. No compulsion could make it succeed if good will were lacking; any attempt to apply compulsion would be fatal to good will". If India is to be brought into the orbit of Dominion Status, these points should be remembered and implemented. The sentiment in favour of Dominion Status has sedulously to be cultivated and cherished and it can be so cultivated only if the consciousness of equality and

equal opportunity can be continuously maintained throughout the areas concerned. It must not be forgotten that unless the motive of self-interest also operates, such links are apt to be weak and therefore India must feel that, in her own interests, it would be well to remain within the ambit of Dominion Status. As a necessary concomitant, a self-governing constitution has to be brought into existence which will alone give her an absolutely equal status compared with the other self-governing Dominions.

In coming to a conclusion as to whether India should remain within or without the circle of the Dominions or whether she should become an independent country, let us not ignore the following considerations:—Already there is talk of a World Council controlled by the great Powers. At the present moment, the Powers that are named as Great Powers are Britain, the Soviet Union, China and the United States. It is still a matter of controversy, despite General Smuts, whether France will come within or remain without this charmed circle. It has also been seriously suggested that China may drop out of this circle and disturbing tendencies and candid discussions are already noticeable. Talks are now taking place as to the feasibility of organising these Great Powers as an executive body to act as the Policemen of Peace. Persons have not been slow to point out the danger of the alliance of the great powers transforming itself into what Barbara Ward termed "an international share-out" and into spheres of influence or zones of security. In fact, Mr. Walter Lippman, the famous American

journalist and author has suggested an Atlantic Community, a Russian Orbit and a Chinese strategic System. There is not only the risk that these great powers may exercise drastic powers within their own spheres but may very soon quarrel and clash *inter se*. Whether any purely military alliance will last is a matter of speculation. For myself, I agree with those who see no solution excepting in a World Union of all Nations practically in perpetual session. To assert such a possibility is perhaps to provoke a smile. But every other alternative seems to be doomed to failure sooner or later. What is now taking place in Belgium, in Greece and in Poland, what may happen in Poland or Spain, are pointers that cannot be ignored. So long as nations differ as much as they do, great divergences of power and the influence that goes with power, cannot be abolished. The aim of the future should be not to indulge in impractical dreams of equalising power but to restrict and canalise that power. Looking as far ahead as practicable, India will not be one of the great military powers of the world nor do her cultural and spiritual traditions predispose her to tread the path of predatory states. If and in so far as England can advance the ideals of peace and progress as well as the promotion of complete equality of opportunity amongst the dominions and can make up her mind without hesitation or faltering to shed all traces of a superiority complex born of racial or economic considerations, not only the path of self-interest but the path of harmonious world evolution would lead us to Dominior

Status as our goal; but no Dominion Status can be contemplated without the development of common ideals throughout Great Britain and the Dominions commonly shared and commonly put into practice.

H. G. Wells, writing on "Subject Peoples" in his deliberately provocative book "The Fate of Homo Sapiens" asserted that Indian nationalism is no sort of synthesis as it is based on a common and understandable resentment at the British Imperial Government and on very little else." He was good enough to add that "there is much to be said for an Indian nationalism if it be based upon the idea of human brotherhood and the common future of mankind". What Wells has remarked about such a basis and outlook may be applied to every aspect of the problem and every country. Will Dominion Status create a community ready to welcome the conception of a common social objective and an one-pointed will co-operating with that objective? Will the world at large and the British Commonwealth, Russia and U. S. A., to start with, awake to the need of a complete and unified Police control throughout the World designed, in the frank language of H. G. Wells, to repress the financial scramble and gangster violence which constitute the closing phase of the Sovereign State and the private ownership system? On the answer to such a question depends the future of India as a Dominion and I go further and say that on this answer depends the continuance of the British Commonwealth

and the possibility of peace upon earth and general good will.

It is impossible to contemplate the reconstruction of the world on the basis of aggressive and conflicting nationalisms. At the end of the last war men and women developed no joint purpose and many of the old ideals of colonial imperialism persisted. Above all, the economic problems of the world were lost sight of. The main cause of the failure of the League of Nations was that its outlook was primarily political and, the world forgot, as Wendell Wilkie has reminded us, that no nation can reach its fullest development alone. In Wilkie's "One World", it has been shown how America's isolation and detachment from world affairs contributed not a little to the present chaos. The improvement of communications by air, sea and land, the development of the wireless and the general short-circuiting of space and time that has been effected make it impossible for any country to segregate itself. To quote again from Wilkie: "A true world outlook is incompatible with foreign imperialism no matter how high-minded the governing country. It is equally incompatible with the kind of imperialism which can develop inside any nation." "We are learning in this war that it is not racial classifications nor ethnological consideration which bind men together; it is shared concepts and kindred objectives." So far as India is concerned, side by side with the maintenance of her ancient culture she has been more or less continuously assimilating Western ideas of nationalism and constitutionalism, and her

present political status and her programme for the future are in essence *sui generis*. It is too often taken for granted that the attainment of national independence would solve the entire problem of India. It will not. At the same time, although attempts made in the world to set up international creeds have failed for other reasons, there is no escaping the conclusion that until the national question is settled, the wider international questions that confront a nation cannot be successfully tackled, as was very picturesquely emphasised by Bernard Shaw in his preface to "John Bull's other Island". The solution, therefore, of the problem of Indian self-government is fundamental and, without such a solution, Dominion Status as an external factor cannot be envisaged nor world policy as based on such status. In other words, India must be a full fledged Dominion before Dominion Status is considered or discussed.

There is one phrase which is too often used lightly and has played a dominant part in recent debates and is also likely to create great troubles in the solution of future political questions. It is often forgotten that when President Wilson spoke of "self-determination" he was evolving a doctrine which was not in consonance with, but a distinct departure from, the policy of Abraham Lincoln. I am at one with those who contend that one of the great confusing items in present-day discussions is the bracketing together of the phrases "self-determination" and "self-government". The American writer, Walter Lippman, to whom a reference has

already been made has forcibly reminded us in his latest book entitled "United States' War Aims", that "Hitler invoked the principle of self-determination when he annexed Austria, dismembered Czechoslovakia, attacked Poland, infiltrated Alsace-Lorraine, and conspired against Russia in the Ukraine". The following passage in that penetrating study of Post war Peace planning is most instructive. "Self-determination rejects the ideal of a State within which diverse peoples find justice and liberty under equal laws and become a commonwealth. Self-determination has nothing to do with self-Government but has become confused with it. By sanctioning secession it invites majorities and minorities to be intransigent and irreconcilable. There is no need to emphasise its atomization of human society. Within minorities who have seceded there will tend to appear other minorities who will tend to secede." Every word of this is applicable not only to India but to most other countries.

The moral of the human drama that is now being enacted before our eyes is obvious. The result of the Chicago Conference on aerial navigation is an agreement to differ and many such hurdles remain to be surmounted. Where the economic motive operates powerfully, abstract doctrines tend to recede to the background. These prophets would not only be rash but foolish who would, in the face of happenings in Poland, Greece and Belgium, assert that the collapse of Hitler would be a prelude to an epoch of peace and harmony. In political discussions preceding and during the coming

Peace Conference, it is necessary that, whatever our ultimate ideals might be, we should proceed on the recognition of the stark realities that face us. The problems of nationalities, the problems of minorities, the problems of racial and colour prejudice, the problems of economic rivalry may, without much warning, produce a conflagration. At the same time, it would be pure shortsightedness even when confronted by these problems, to lose sight of the inevitable interdependence of each part of the world on every other, in the days to come. The progressive annihilation of distances and the conquest of time, apart from every other factor, render it impossible for any country or race to follow a policy of isolation, aloofness or superiority complex. The political or national independence that economists and constitutional historians discoursed upon till recently is rapidly becoming an obsolete idea and no Government to-day is powerful enough to defy the rest of the world. It is also manifest that the immediate by-product of this war would be the emergence of three States or polities which would occupy supreme positions taking into consideration power, population and resources, namely the British Commonwealth, the Soviet Union and the United States of America, none of them however being able to function independently of the others. The status of small countries and States throughout the world will necessarily be one of great complexity and delicacy. They will have to be junior partners of one or other of these great powers and enjoy the blessings and be prepared to reconcile themselves to the handicaps

attendant upon truncated sovereignties that are only partially able to enforce their will.

Apart from conventional phraseology it cannot be gainsaid that China although from the point of view of her size, population and potential resources, she may be regarded and spoken of as one of the great powers, will, in practice, be only one of the more influential entities amongst the minor partners. The position of India will be determined with direct reference to similar inescapable postulates. Like China, India's population and her resources, both mental and physical, entitle her to the position of a great power but her economic position and her neglect to catch up even with Canada and Australia in the matter of agriculture, industries manufactures and shipping, have placed her in a position of definite inferiority, and the problem of England being asked to quit India, when analysed, is only of academic significance. Self-government in the sense of India being allowed to solve her own political, social and economic problems, whatever the cost may be, and setting up her own constitution, whatever be the difficulties of such a task, had been long overdue. Its achievement is going to be a task of great magnitude, but cannot be postponed. In the present juncture the problem of Indian self-government is not intrinsically different from the problems which China, Italy, Greece, Poland, Belgium, France, Spain and many other countries have to deal with. The solution in India can be reached only in one of two ways: (a) By Great Britain

adopting a policy of complete non-interference with the procedure by which the various communities and groups in India adjust their differences and settle down to a constitution of their own devising after, it may be, undergoing in the process all incidental travails which may include a Civil War. Such a procedure may or may not result (and, in my opinion, will not result) in the establishment of an exact replica of responsible government on the British model. (b) By Great Britain arriving at some decision as to the formulation of a constitution most suitable to India in her bonafide opinion and promulgating it as she did in 1858, 1919 and partially under the Act of 1935. Even after such self-government is attained India will be only at the threshold of the world Polity and proceeding thence she will have to enter the orbit of Great Britain, or the United States or Russia. Whatever theorists may aver, India will not, in the next few years, be sufficiently strong to function as a State independently of these three great powers. If so much be granted, there are many reasons for and very few against India electing to be a unit of the British system along with Canada and Australia. To say this is not to under-rate or minimise future difficulties. Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are settlements of white races not all of whom are willing, in practice, whatever their professions might be, to treat brown or black races

on a footing of equality. There are possibilities of economic conflicts between India on the one hand and the existing Dominions on the other as also between India and England. There are also possibilities of Australia, New Zealand and Canada aligning themselves especially in fiscal and economic affairs more and more with the United States and the economic practices of America. None of these problems, however, will vanish if India declines to be a Dominion. On the other hand, they may be accentuated. Considering the question, therefore, without the importation of sentiment or passion the conclusion is in my opinion irresistible that, fully conscious though she should be of possible handicaps and obstacles, the right course for India to pursue is to choose Dominion Status, at the same time making it clear that the development of her army, her navy, her air forces and the evolution of her social and economic plans would be envisaged primarily in her own interests although Indian policy must be consonant with that regional and international policing and guidance without which humanity will slide into chaos. It is not too much to declare that not otherwise than by including India as a willing partner and conjointly with India developing the common ideals outlined above will the British Commonwealth be an operative factor of World Peace and World Harmony.

Wanted—A Constitutional and Administrative Reconstruction Committee

BY PROF. M. RUTHNASWAMY

Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University

SO many reconstruction committees have been set up by the Government of India and the provincial Governments that the independent political observer may wonder why a committee for the reconstruction of the constitutional and administrative structure of government in India has not been set up—why no one has thought of it. He may be told that that is the business of the Government of India and of the great political parties and organizations. But the Government of India has thrown the burden of the business on the parties and the parties and organizations have agreed not to come to an agreement with each other on this matter. So that this important question of reconstructing the constitution of India is left suspended in the air—it remains a question mark. Now this question must be brought down to earth, it must be turned into a positive assertion. That can be done by the appointment of a Constitutional and Administrative Reconstruction Committee—on the lines of the others, the economic and social services Committees that have been set up by the Government of India. It will be a exploratory rather than a decisive committee—so that neither the Government nor the political parties and organizations need fear that the decision will be taken out of their hands. If the political parties and organizations come to decide upon an agreed constitution—of which I have grave doubts, as they disagree, the Muslim League and the

Hindu Mahasabha, and to a lesser but still important extent the Congress—on fundamentals—the work of the Committee I am proposing will help the formulation of proposals in regard to the details of the constitution. If the parties and organizations fail to agree on a constitution, the work of the Committee will furnish the Government of India and His Majesty's Government with the data on which they in the ultimate resort, in keeping with their responsibilities to the peoples of India, of England, and of the World which they have proclaimed on other occasions and in other contexts, will frame the future constitution of India.

First of all, this Committee will take up the constitutional structure of India. It must deal with it thoroughly from top to bottom not merely with the top-dressing, as recent proposals have done from the Cripps proposals onwards. It must start from the village, and go stage by stage through the district, the town, the province to the central government. It must be thorough not only vertically but horizontally—it must embrace the Indian States and their future relationship with the rest of India in their purview. It must be thorough in its study and proposals regarding village government, local government, provincial government and central government, the relations between the units of local government, and the provincial and central governments. The question of electoral franchise and organization at every stage, the constitution of provincial and central legislatures and executives it must

MARCH 1945]

WANTED—A CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE

187

consider and report on. Its study and recommendations must be so solid and far-reaching that the main lines of political and constitutional development will be laid down once for all—that is for a generation or two—and political parties and organizations will not be tempted to propose radical changes in it, except as the result of a revolution. Of course it is assumed that all the proposals will be made with a view to furthering the cause of Indian self-government—there can be no discussion of this premise.

As necessary and as urgent as a study, with a view to proposals for changes, of the constitutional structure of government is that of the structure of the administration. The administrative structure of India, as we see it in operation now, is nearly a hundred and fifty years old. Its main features were determined by the commercial origins in the East India Company of the Government of India, the Land Revenue system, the influence of the Army and of the Frontier and by the new duties of paternalism cast upon it when the Crown assumed the responsibility of the government of the country. New influences like the modern theory of the duties of the State illustrated by the great importance of social services and public utilities, parliamentary and democratic government, the State control of industry, and State participation in industry have not been allowed to influence the structure or the ways of administration. The administrative structure has not been changed all these years in any fundamental aspect of direction—except for the addition of a room here or a corridor or passage there. The old stage-coach has gone lumbering on. No wonder

it breaks down at times of crisis. For instance the intensity of the disturbances of August 1942 in the United Provinces and Bihar would be attributed by the student of the history of administration to the prevalence of the Zemindari permanent settlement which keeps the cultivators and tenants—the bulk of the population—at more than arm's length from the district officials who thus have no means of knowing what is going on in the neighbourhood of villages and tahsils. Whereas under the ryotwari system, this gap between official and ryot does not exist. One would have thought that some reform of the administrative system in these Zamindari tracts could have been attempted to bridge the dangerous gap between district officials and the ryot. The recent appointment of a high official from a ryotwari province like Madras to study and report on the administrative system of Bengal which has broken down under the impact of war and food scarcity is an admission under duress of facts that all is not well with the administrative machinery of Bengal. The S. O. S. sent to the army during the scarcity crisis of 1943 was another proof of this breakdown. A notable defect in the constitution of provincial as well as central government is the absence, till war forced it on them, of a department of publicity and a section of public relations in each department of government. One would have thought that in the modern world no government could afford to do without publicity, especially a government like governments in India which have few friends, many hostile critics, and a widespread hostile press. But governments in India have preferred to let

their good deeds shine in a naughty world. But the naughty world has done its best to take the shine off its good deeds when it does not demigrate them. And again none could have thought that with the establishment of the beginnings of popular government 25 years ago, each department of government would have a public relations officer and section. But the people have been left to get at facts about Government's policy and acts, through newspapers which do not publicise anything which has no news value i.e., sensation or nuisance value, or through the painful and dilatory process of official correspondence. These and other defects like the slow speed of the administrative process, red-tape, circumlocution, the numerous forms and accounts in the Revenue Department, frequent reports which act as a drag on the real work of the district collector would have to be considered and reforms proposed by this Reconstruction Committee. If the administrative system is to be an efficient instrument in the hands of the new State in India it must be tempered to serve its new purposes.

And there is the important question of the recruitment and training of personnel. If for nothing else, the Committee I am proposing would have to be set up to deal with this question. The success of all the plans for reconstruction will depend on the men that will be called upon to put them into force. These plans would "gang agley" if there were no adequately qualified personnel to handle them. Are the present sources of recruitment satisfactory? Do our secondary schools furnish

a plentiful supply of suitable young men for recruitment to the subordinate grades of government service? Are our Universities good enough training grounds for candidates to the higher grades of Government service? Is supplementary training required? Would a Staff College be necessary for training candidates for the higher grades of government service, as has been suggested in influential government circles in England? These important questions connected with the important objective of getting a well-equipped personnel for the administrative services of the future would be dealt with by this Committee.

How should this Committee be constituted? The political parties and organizations having refused to study this question of the constitutional future of the country, as they have made up their minds already on the subject, it is useless to look to them for furnishing members to the Committee. It must be manned by people who can be presumed to bring willing and accommodating minds to the study of these important matters. Representatives of communities must be there—for communities are unlike parties a reality in India—Representatives of the Army and of the States—two forces that would tell in the running of any constitution would have to be there. Two or three representatives of the Imperial, Central and provincial services would be useful in advising on the administrative consequences of constitutional reforms and on reforms in the administrative structure itself. Universities, those nurseries of disinterested learning, ought to contribute two or three teachers who are also students of political science and constitutional law. And to give prestige and power to this Committee it ought to have as its chairman a member of the Governor General's Executive Council, who would look upon this work as a whole time job, for it will take the whole of his time and attention—if the work is to be finished by the time peace comes to us.

IN WARTIME LONDON

BY MAJOR D. GRAHAM POLE

MY friend Mr. Natesan, the editor has kindly invited me to write a few lines on a subject of general interest and I have been going over the past year in search of such a subject. But what a year it has been. Even to have trod so fast upon each other's heels, they deserve a whole history. Rome freed one day; the next day is D-Day. First Paris, then Brussels, is entered by the Allies; while at home the Flying Bombs roar over London. Tragedy indeed falls on other Allies. There is the waste of life and of a city in the heroic unsupported Warsaw Rising. Irreparable harm is suffered by the sturdy freedom-loving Dutch, when the Germans flood their territory—territory which they wrested not from a neighbour, after the high German fashion, but from the sea. . . . And all the time the Russians have been advancing and growing so great in power that some whisper it is Russia who will decide the destiny of Europe, and not the principles laid down in the Atlantic Charter.

But such events are beyond the scope of a short article. Instead it might be wiser to stick to London and give a few impressions of what we are doing and thinking. First as to what we look like. Do Indians think of London as battered, beleaguered, bomb-scarred, with many of the old land-marks gone for ever? Certainly it is scarcely possible to enter any street without coming on signs of bombing, the commonest sight being those flimsy-looking "stage windows" which are of course a feature of the first-aid given to house.

But in the main, with outstanding exceptions alas in the City and the Inns of Court and with Churches everywhere, London looks like it always did. It may be a very shabby London, badly in need of armies of house-repairers and oceans of new paint, but it hasn't changed its nature. You have only to see all the flags flying on the public buildings, as they did the other day on the King's Birthday, to feel that London will always go its accustomed way. Some of our most pictured sights are gone "for the duration". Eros, who for years gave a soul to Piccadilly Circus 'is away in the country. (Tho' the authorities, with most unlikely imagination, have so boarded up his plinth as to give the impression that he is there all the time imprisoned, waiting to flit out across the Circus when Peace returns.) Charles the First too no longer rides in Whitehall, nor are the Horse Guards mounted. Most missed of all by me, since for years my office had looked down on them, gone are the great round gas-lamps which used to surround Palace yard. I never see the constant stream of sightseers—mostly American soldiers—who came to stare at Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament, without regretting that the lamps are no longer there. It was those lamps which gave its unchanging Victorian air to the scene. And when they were taken away, with them went the atmosphere of Gladstone and Disraeli.

In the matter of Art at large however London is by no means a desert. If Public authorities must send out of danger the great and glorious collections committed to their charge, private collectors and present-day

artists can and do take their chance of bomb or rocket. The National Gallery and the Tate Gallery, traditional resort of Londoners on a wet Sunday afternoon, may be denied to us. But there are plenty of other Exhibitions. In Bond Street for instance at the present time, and within a few yards of each other, it is possible to see a collection of landscapes from Constable to Cezanne; or lower down and better still there is a collection of ancient Flemish landscapes. Indeed an Art Critic, writing in the current number of *Apollo*, groans over the fact that he is asked to "notice" no less than two thousand five hundred and twenty exhibits! But of the many shows now in progress one I shall certainly visit is that of the Fire Fighting Services. When war was imminent many London artists, being averse from the job of killing, volunteered as Fire Fighters. Since then, through blitz and flying-bomb and rocket, they must have looked on sights that would appal the devil. Yet they are as famous for their good spirits as for the paintings and toys that they make. The toys go to the most-bombed areas but many of the paintings have been bought for the nation. One painting in particular is sure to find its way into the Tate Gallery. It has for title "The Spirit of Camden Town" and its subject was suggested by the uncomplaining courage of a small child injured in a raid. (It is some comfort that the dreary wastes of Camden Town should gain such honour. Raids in the slums do such terrible damage because the houses have no chance against blast.)

It is not possible to think of life in *War-time London*, and especially of the long

black-out evenings, without admitting that a feature of them has been the B.B.C. "Brains Trust". If it rarely lives up to its proud title, we most of us continue to listen. Indeed every now and then it reminds us of some truth, obvious or not, which is of value. The other day, a history specialist stated that Nostalgia is a powerful stimulus. And it is this truth which provides the key to the kind of books that are being read and written in England to-day. Never before were so many re-reading the classics, reading historical biographies, reading historical novels. Total war has destroyed so much of our heritage that almost everything out of the past has now a value. There was striking evidence of this nostalgia when, in August, Professor Trevelyan published his "English social history." It is safe to say that the edition could have been sold not a hundred but a thousand times over. It was noteworthy too how many critics quoted it from a letter written by one Thomas Betson in the year 1476 to his girl bride and the letter ended: "Written at Calais the first of June, when every man was gone to his dinner and clock smote noon and all our household cried after me and bade me come down. 'Come down to dinner at once!' And what answer I gave to them ye know of old." There is comfort in the midst of war to meet with that Englishman of five hundred years ago. That maddening trick of the Englishman (not of the Englishwoman) of keeping the dinner waiting whenever it suits him, is evidently hard to kill. . . .

But space is running out and I must make an end. Still there is one event

which cannot be passed over and that is the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Such hopes we had in him and so soon were they ended! A huge spirit in a huge being, he was the very embodiment of the Church Militant. His was no tentative, temporising faith; he seemed to think that nothing could be too good to be true. How we laughed with him too at what he termed the blue-domers—those people we all know who can't be brothered really to give Christian worship a trial but the explanation they give is that they can worship God anywhere "and especially out of doors"! Indeed, when one thinks of William Temple, one is reminded of the words inserted in the Mass for Sir Thomas More. For like that Tudor Saint he too

clung to the Cross with a stout and cheerful heart.

At the moment of writing the Germans have launched their terrific new Offensive and the Government propose to call up another quarter of a million new, what a specially cruel war this is when so many of the hazards and casualties are coming at the end. Perhaps, remembering these men, I may close with the words of a young Polish soldier, killed in London last summer by a senseless flying-bomb:

You mustn't think that war is horrible all the time. Much of it is very interesting. I am not afraid of dying; my religion means more to me than anything else on earth. And I am quite sure of one thing: I would rather have a dangerous life than a dull one.

A dangerous life or a dull one. Let men see to it that a different alternative be presented to future generations.

December, 1944.

THE WORK OF LITERARY AMBASSADORS

BY MR. G. A. CHANDAVARKAR, M.A.

— : O : —

IN the remarkable history of the impact of the East and the West the discovery of America by Columbus and the sea-route to India by Vasco De Gama are, among others, two outstanding different ways. That impact has resulted either in the enrichment of the mutual cultures or in a clash of colours in different areas. While in America the subjugation of some races in places like Mexico proceeded on lines of ruthless conquests in the earlier stages, in India historical accidents in the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries, led to comparatively more peaceful transformation of the enterprising British trader into a well meaning trustee-ruler, although at times the

courses of his penetration and consolidation ran through undulating beds and even uneven strata. Apart from the significance of the economic and the political results of the Indo-British contact the work of some orientalisists has been of much inestimable value in the cause of good-will and harmony. Amidst the din of political changes there arose the stentorian voice of some literary ambassadors with a clear message. For consolidating the political relations between peoples correct mutual understanding is essential, a fact which has been rightly emphasised in the recent Conference of Dominion Ministers also. Equally incontrovertible is the fact that

the task of entering into the inwardness of the races is a supremely difficult one. To respond to the whispers of the soul of the ruled people demands the exercise of the great qualities of the head and heart of the powers that be, such as wide sympathy, great imagination and genuine toleration. That again means the emphasising the points of contact more than the accentuating of the differences between the rulers and the ruled. Such a task in spite of its difficulty was accomplished by some orientalists of the period, which undoubtedly facilitated the strengthening of the bonds of union and fellow-feeling then. The pragmatic aspect of the great and good work of the scholars is decidedly on a par with that of the liberal statesmen of the type of John Bright, William Wedderburn and A. O. Hume. Oriental scholars like Sir William Jones, E. B. Cowell, Thomas Colebrook, Muir, Wilson, Max Muller, Coleman and others widened the intellectual horizon of man by their patient researches in the field of Sanskrit literature. They taught us all 'to embrace millions of strangers as members of one family'. They believed 'India was an epitome of the whole world.' We are, however not unmindful of the fact that there arose some detractors also but they were few and far between. Prof. Max Muller and Wilson vigorously condemned books like Mill's *History of British India* and tried to remove the misunderstandings that were likely to arise between the rulers and the ruled. The work of these orientalists was continued later by writers like Dr. Annie Besant, Sister Nivedita and Romain Rolland. English poets too like Wordsworth, Browning and

Swinburne were profoundly affected by the Vedantic thought. Thinkers like Deussen, Schopenhauer and Dr. Schawaitzer, Rene Guenon have all equated Hindu doctrines with the western wisdom. They felt that 'Science divides and Metaphysics unites'. The works of writers like Abbe Dubouis and Miss Catharine Mayo are too impotent to nullify the good effect of the work of these literary ambassadors. From India also was raised the stentorian voice of Swami Vivekanand, Rabindra Nath Tagore, Aravinda Gosh, Radhakrishnan and others to justify the sublimity of Indian thought. If England is the 'bridge-state between Europe and America, India is a bridge-nation between Europe and Asia. These literary ambassadors were and are the builders, among whom writers like Aldous Huxley, Hitler Brown, Pearl Buck and Andrews may also be counted. If the eastern philosophers hold that there is no gulf between matter and spirit, western writers proclaim that that there can be no barrier between man and man, to whatever colour he may belong to. Then again there are some mute but glorious interpreters of India in its architecture and sculpture. Buildings of this land, be they Hindu, Buddhist, Musalman or Jain silently proclaim that unity was secured in deversity. Variety of conception has been presented in rocks, marbles, wood and bricks in as marvellous a way as is done in the great books of the orientalists. Each endeavoured to establish first the great advance made in Indian culture and then what contribution India has made in the world's civilisation.

As long as peace is the supreme interest of Man it has to be maintained through proper

understanding between people. Pointed reference was made by Lord Wavell to the geographical unity of India but these literary exponents emphasise the existence of cultural, spiritual and historical unity of India also. Lord Halifax in one of his speeches observes: "The British Empire is founded upon the most successful reconciliation of unity and diversity through the alchemy of liberty". Towards that reconciliation the Indian and

the British writers have made a great contribution. Wherever the 'alchemy of liberty' has been applied greater success has been achieved. Wherever it has been delayed disquieting situations have arisen. Wherever disputes and differences have arisen between sections of the human race, reason based on liberty has been their best solvent. That is the message of the great literary ambassadors of the past and the present.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN QUESTION

BY MR. H. S. L. POLAK

This brief and forcible statement of the case for Indians in South Africa and for justice at the hands of the Whites there, will be read with interest by all those who are keen on a satisfactory solution of a grave problem. Mr. Polak, it may be remembered, was almost the first European who bravely and at considerable self-sacrifice took up the cause of Indians and played no mean part in helping Mahatma Gandhi in the great struggle.—Ed. *Indian Review*.

It is not generally known that some three millions of Indians have their permanent homes overseas, mostly in British territory. They are mainly descended from those who migrated under the old indentured labour system, which came to the aid of the sugar-planters upon the abolition of slavery and was ended in 1920. In addition, a number of Indian traders went abroad in later years to supply the needs of the labourers. Most of these Indians overseas have been born (in many cases up to three generations) in the countries of their residence, know little at first hand of their county of origin, and have latterly tended to approximate to Western standards of life, where possible.

Of these, nearly 250,000 (as against some two millions of whites) are in South Africa, with which they have been connected since 1860. About 200,000 are in Natal, the

remainder in the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union. Immigration is now virtually restricted to the wives and minor children of lawful male residents. They have no freedom of migration within the Union, so that, for practical purposes, the Natal Indians who constitute the great bulk of the South African population, are excluded from bettering their conditions in another Province. If a Natal Indian wishes to appear in person in his own case in the Appellate Division of a Supreme Court, at Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State (which has no Indian population at all), he would have to obtain a special temporary permit to do so, as presumably would his counsel if an Indian. Indians have no vote, municipal, provincial, or Dominion, save a tiny handful in the Cape. Speaking generally, Indian education has been badly neglected by the Governments concerned.

It will be seen that race-prejudice and the colour-bar affect these Indians almost as seriously as in the case of African natives. They must travel separately from the whites, they are refused admission by most of the trade-unions and in various other ways their assumed racial inferiority is emphasised. Their treatment under the old South African Republic of President Kruger was one of the alleged causes of the Boer War, and they are to this day segregated in the Transvaal for residential (and often, in effect, for trading) purposes under the Republican Law 3 of 1885, upon the doctrine that there should be no equality between white and colour.

It was to prevent an extension of this principle in the Transvaal and throughout the Union, to secure the removal of certain degrading anti-Indian legislation, and to preserve the honour of India, that Mr. Gandhi, who spent the first twenty years of his adult life in South Africa, fought so resolutely and self-sacrificingly. He finally, unable otherwise to secure redress, led his countrymen in a seven years' passive resistance struggle involving several terms of imprisonment, before he felt free, after a reasonable settlement with the Union Government (whose principal Minister concerned was General Smuts) to return to his Motherland at the beginning of the last Great War.

But soon afterwards a new wave of race-prejudice swept the Transvaal and Natal, and further attempts were made to enforce more rigorously the segregation policy, both as regards residence and trading areas. As a result of the intervention of the Government of India, to whom

the conduct of negotiations with the British overseas Governments had by this time been transferred from Whitehall, a Round Table conference was held in Capetown between representatives of the Indian and Union Governments and an agreement was reached in 1927, by which Western standards of life were conceded to be appropriate to South Africa, the Union Government recognised that Indians who were prepared to conform to those standards should be encouraged to do so, and they agreed to withdraw the proposed segregation measures, whilst a representative of the Government of India was to be appointed to South Africa to facilitate continuous and effective co-operation between the two Governments.

It was hoped that, in consequence of the understanding so reached, racial tension would gradually relax. But, on the contrary, it has increased, notably in Natal though the white population there has expanded until it is now larger and much more affluent than the Indian. Some of the reasons for this are that fewer Indians than formerly are now engaged in agriculture and more in industry, trade and the professions, and from being in the main a rural population, they have become increasingly urban, tending to gravitate to Durban and the adjacent areas. But the Durban Municipality, whilst continuing to insist upon segregation, has permitted serious encroachments by the white residents upon what were formerly regarded as Indian residential areas, without making adequate provision for decent accommodation of the increasing number of Westernised Indian city-dwellers. Other causes

of intensified prejudice have been that, in order to obtain suitable residential facilities, a few of the wealthier Indians, living fully up to Western standards, had purchased residential plots in white areas adjacent to the Indian areas, whilst others, unable otherwise to invest suitably under war-conditions and to remit their savings for investment to India, had bought from willing European sellers a small number of residential plots in white areas, without, however, intending to use them for their own residential purposes. In consequence, and taking advantage of General Smuts' election needs in 1943, the Dominion Party of Natal, upon whom he relied for a satisfactory majority, persuaded him to put through the South African Parliament the so-called Pegging Act, affecting adversely the Transvaal Indians, too, and which, for the first time gave statutory sanction to racial segregation affecting Natal Indians' residential rights. The measure was to be of a temporary character, pending further judicial inquiry into the facts, and was enforced, in Natal, only in Durban. The passage of this measure, in defiance of the protests of many enlightened Europeans, and of the South African Indians and their countrymen in India regardless of party, as well as of the Government of India, has created so much bitterness and resentment that it is being used in India as an additional argument even in some moderate circles, against India's retention of the British connexion.

General Smuts' latest attempt, to undo the mischief wrought by the passage of the Pegging Act by its withdrawal as regards Natal, and its replacement by an Ordinance of the Natal Provincial Council,

setting up a joint commission of Europeans and Indians to control, by voluntary action, the purchase of plots within each other's normal residential areas, has been embarrassed by opposition on both sides, a section of the Indian community insisting that agreement even on a voluntary basis to racial segregation is unacceptable to a people claiming the full rights of South African citizenship, irrespective of race or colour. The outcome of this latest development is yet unknown, but the intransigence of the Dominion Party and of the Durban Municipality (which has notoriously failed in its civic duties) and the Chamber of Commerce is calculated rather to intensify than to heal the inter-racial friction which has been prevalent for so long.

One thing is clear from all this. The increased adoption of European standards by the South African Indians had not protected them from aggression on the part of the white population. The Natal Indians, to whatever party or organisation they may belong, will look with apprehension to the future so long as the Pegging Act remains on the Statute-book. And so long as such legislation disfigures it in any part of the Union, it will be difficult to convince the world that South Africa is genuinely opposed to Nazi doctrines of race-supremacy.

The Ordinance which has just been passed by the Natal Legislature is a breach of the agreement between the Union Government and the Indian leaders, as it provides for complete statutory racial segregation, prohibiting not only the purchase of plots in Durban areas described as "white" for residential purposes, but also even for investment purposes, and it is also capable of extension to the purchase of business premises and agricultural lands, not only in and around Durban, but throughout the Province. All this without consultation with the Indian community and without waiting for the Report of the Judicial Commission of Inquiry before which the Community has given evidence.

MINIATURE PAINTING IN INDIA

BY MISS WAHIDA AZIZ

THE art of painting miniatures in India has resolved itself into three main schools or phases. These are the Moghul school, the Rajput school, and the Modern Movement initiated by Dr. Abanindra Nath Tagore. The earliest miniature paintings in India which have come down to us date from the latter half of the 16th century, and these mark the beginning of the Moghul school of pictorial art.

It is doubtful whether this method of 'painting in little' was practised in India previous to the Moghul rule, although fresco and temple paintings were common forms of expression among the Hindus and Buddhists in the first centuries of the Christian era. In any case the miniature form of the art first comes into view during the reign of Akbar the Great, and the pictures of this earlier period are strongly Persian in character and style.

The wall-paintings, of which fragments survive at the Fatehpur Sikri, are also in the same style, though they may be called enlarged miniatures. It is a courtly and aristocratic art, realistic and romantic, almost wholly secular, and quite remote from folk sentiment. What is more, it is profoundly interested in individual character, and the splendid ceremonial of court life. Its keynote, accordingly, is portraiture—not the old Asiatic conception of portraiture, the rendering of a type—but actual likeness verisimilitude.

INTRODUCTION INTO INDIA

The old home of the Moghuls or Timurias was in Turkestan, and it is from the schools of Bokhara and Samarkand

that this interest in personality and character derives. It is by this way also that there enters into Indian Moghul, as into Persian miniature art, a strong Chinese element. The term Indo-Persian is only applicable to a part of the Moghul painting, and obscures its general character. The art itself, though eclectic, is no mere appendage to the foreign schools; it is quite distinctive, and moreover, superior to any Persian art of the 17th century.

The Moghul art in India covers little more than a period of two centuries, from the middle of the 16th to the latter part of the 18th century. Its brilliance depended entirely on court and individual patronage. Baber's love for the masterpieces of Iranian miniatures shows him to be fairly acquainted with the art of Iran. This interest is reflected in the late 16th century picture in which he is represented as actually superintending the laying out of a garden.

The first part of Humayun's reign in India was too much occupied in quelling disturbances and finally seeking the protection of Shah Tahmso, the ruler of Iran. It was here that he met the famous painter Mir Sayyid Ali whom he invited to India after he had regained the throne, to execute for him the illustrations of Amir Hamza, the uncle of the Prophet Mohammed. A brief examination of the paintings reveals that they were inspired by Iranian tradition, but Indian influences are equally apparent especially in the delineation of costumes and ornaments, figures of women, as also in the expression of vigorous movement and sense of overwhelming force.

MARCH 1945]

MINIATURE PAINTING IN INDIA

147

ART UNDER AKBAR

It is said that periods of exceptional artistic activity owe much to patronage and stable government. During the reign of Akbar, both these stimulus combined to give the artist-writer, painter, musician and architect wider opportunities in India than any he had enjoyed during the preceding four centuries. In the sphere of art his enthusiasm is well-known. While at Kabul he himself received lessons in drawing, and once in power he did all he could to encourage the gentle art of painting.

It was his patronage which prepared the way for the development of the characteristic Moghul art of the 17th century. He employed a large number of Hindu artists to copy the illuminated pictures in the Persian 'Shah Namah' and similar romantic histories. Of the literary works illustrated in his time the greatest interest must always attach to the 'Razm Namah.' It is a compilation from the Mahabharata in the Persian language for the use of himself and his courtiers. The fact that there were no illustrations of the epic in earlier times, but that they had to be new creations based entirely on the artist's own imagination and creative power, gives them a special artistic value.

Of these artists five are well-known. They are Dhannu, Banwari, Narain, Madho and Pars. It is surprising to see with how much zeal the ceremonies of the Hindu Religion were studied and with how much minuteness they were rendered. The Horse Sacrifice and Vasuki Yagna by Dhannu, King Drupada's Sacrifice by Surju and others are most interesting documents of Hindu religion. The accuracy goes as far even

as to show the correct kind of tree leaves in the decoration of a canopy.

LOVE OF NATURE

Jehangir inherited from his father a peaceful kingdom and a highly organised government. The pages of his memoirs bristle with his love of nature with its flowers and fountains, animals and birds. So great was his enthusiasm for beautiful flowers and birds that often he would stop on his marches to gloat over these, and he often made it a point to order their likeness to be taken by the painters who accompanied him on his tour.

The art of painting received great patronage from him. With such a connoisseur and critic at the head of the State pictorial art flourished and assumed a character hitherto unknown. He mentions the great painters of the day, Farrakh Beg, Bishan Das, Abul Hassan and Ustad Mansur. The most treasured painting of his age is an incident of his visit to the mausoleum of Khawja Moin-ud-Din Chishti. The Emperor is himself not represented, his connection with the incident being indicated by an inscription overhead.

Similarly, the reign of Shah Jehan is marked with tremendous activities in the sphere of Moghul architecture and superb decoration. The art of painting however moved on by the sheer momentum it had received during the previous reigns. The painters of his period aimed most at the high finish, and no pain was spared either in the selection of colours, or in the manipulation of studied lines, or in the delineation of minutest decorative details, to give these paintings a very high finish. It began to decline during the reign of Aurangzeb.

RAJPUT SCHOOL

Out of this Moghul development of miniature painting emerged almost imperceptibly the Hindu aspect of the art, which, for convenience, has been referred to as the Rajput school. It has been so named because the centres of its development were in Rajputana, or among some of the Rajput people of the Punjab Himalayas. Pictures of this school are not ancient, few of them are earlier than the 17th century, and the majority of those in most collections of Indian art are even as late as the 18th century.

In sentiment and method the Rajput art presents analogies with the contemporary music. Its chief motifs are traditional themes, upon which each artist improvises more or less freely. Thus, as in all national and long-enduring art, a tradition takes the place of individual supreme genius, but each artist must exercise much more invention than mere imitation, in his works are to be, as here they were, infused with life.

These paintings, though not a young tradition, have all the intensity of primitive art. They are largely inspired by the impassioned Vaishnava poetry, which they so often illustrate. Their beauty is perfectly naive, not intended to be picturesque, never sentimental, but inevitably resulting from the clear expression of deep feeling. Much of it is folk-art, drawing its imagery from the daily life of villagers and herdsmen.

TWO GROUPS

The paintings fall into two groups: the Rajasthani, from Rajputana; and the Pahari, from the Punjab hill-states, especially Kangra, Chamba, and Punch. The chief features of a typical Rajput picture are delicacy of line,

brilliance of colour, and minuteness of decorative detail. The earliest examples are Ragini paintings probably executed in the late 16th century. The treatment of the landscape is conventional; the colours are dark, and the subject matter infused with a lyrical feeling in keeping with the spirit of the poems of Brijbhasha, of which this school is visual interpretation.

A later Pahari work is another picture of Shiva and Parvati—a night scene, the great god watching her as she sleeps. It is uncertain how far the representation of night effects is original in Rajput art; they occur in some of the most provincial types, but are rarer in Kangra pictures. Some of the pictures of this school are attributed to a Hindu painter of Garhwal, whose ancestors had worked in the Moghul court, but came originally from Rajputana. The names of many others are unknown.

It seems from these paintings that portraiture was never a favourite subject among these people, and there are a few drawings which may strictly be called portraits. Thus Rajput painting contrasts in every way with the secular Moghul art with which it is largely contemporary. That secular and professional school was an affair of but two hundred years; but the hieratic and folk-art takes us back through many centuries, further even than Ajanta, to that "Early Asiatic", of which a Western phase has been preserved in the remains of ancient Crete.

A WOMAN PAINTER

The work of the Pahari school would be incomplete without a mention of the name of Mankoo—a woman painter, whose series of 'Gitagovinda' pictures are perhaps the masterpieces of art. These

are classified as those of Bisholi, or in its Sanskrit form Visvathali, now an outlying tahsil of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. These paintings are particularly remarkable for their bold colour designs and somewhat unorthodox treatment of the background, especially landscape.

Mankoo appears to have acquired so much renown in her craft that an accomplished artist, working at a later date, considered it an honour to attribute his handiwork to her. She describes herself as a humble painter devoted to Vishnu and as having illustrated the 'Gitagovinda' in Vikrama Samvat 1787, or 1739 A.D. They are purely Hindu in technique and inspiration and remarkable for everything artistic in Indian art. These pictures, apart from their feminine authorship, are therefore of exceptional interest.

Apparently Bisholi was a fruitful centre of pictorial art towards the end of the 17th and early years of the 18th century, for there is a mention of another artist under the name of Devidas, who, under the patronage of Raja Kripal Pal, illustrated a work called 'Chittrasamanjari' in 1752 Vikrama Samavat, or 1695 A.D. in Bisholi on the beautiful banks of Airavati, the modern Ravi. The present Bisholi does not, however, seem to have any claims to distinction except perhaps for its ruined monuments.

MODERN SCHOOL

The latter part of the 19th century in India has been a blank, so far as any serious work in painting goes. Western influences have made fashionable the most trivial of academic realism; but not a

single painter, of all those who have worked under these influences, has produced any work of permanent importance, even of its own class. The beginning of the present century has been marked by a reaction; not only in a taste, leading to a renewed appreciation of the older works, but also in production, where a group of artists, led by Abanindra Nath Tagore, have endeavoured to recover old traditions, and give sincere expression to Indian sentiment.

In the course of time the work of the leader and his disciples has made itself known, and the effect that it is having on the modern thought of India is being watched and copied with sympathetic interest. Their treatment of the myths has not always proved a success, mainly from lack of sufficient conviction; but they have portrayed well, though in a manner too much influenced by Japan, the delicate charm and refinement of the old Indian daily life, so far as it survives. Great credit is due to all such pioneers, under conditions so difficult and so hostile to sincere feeling as those which obtain in India at the present day.

The fact that paper was almost unknown in India, previous to the advent of the Moghuls in Hindustan, had much to do with the course of the miniature painters' art. It was the introduction of paper that developed the miniature picture in India almost as much as the Moghul Emperors' patronage. Previously the art was mainly employed in ornamenting the interiors of buildings, and the subjects were diffused over a considerable area of wall space.

THE REIGNING RULER OF COCHIN

BY MR. T. K. KRISHNA MENON

THE Ruling Family of Cochin traces its descent from the last of the Cheraman Perumals. "It can, therefore, claim", as a research scholar remarks, "a continuity and antiquity scarcely paralleled by any other Royal family here or elsewhere"

Cochin, though small, made itself covetable by its rich variety, its valuable possessions, and still more by its ancient port of Muziris and later, by its modern harbour of Cochin. In the face of hostile conditions, it had to put up a stiff fight on its onward march. But even in the darkest days of its history, even when it was deprived of costly slices from its priceless possessions, it fearlessly fastened its fate to its flag which stood for *manum* as its *kula-dhanam*, "Honour is our Family Treasure." Nor did it, at any time, give up its high ideals and lofty traditions, and its tireless efforts to enrich the realms of literature and fine arts. The rulers retained their hold on the people by their proper rule. Thus it is that Cochin stands, as it always stood, in the forefront among the progressive States of India.

To this heritage it is that H. H. Ravi Varma, familiarly known as Kunjappan Tampuran, became heir, on the demise of his brother, the late Maharaja, Sir Sri Kerala Varma, on the 27th of Kanni 1119 M.E.

The fight is still present. Only the arena is changed, the combatants are different, and the mode of warfare more delicate, difficult and extremely complicated. Like his forbears, His Highness is well equipped for the conflict and to lead his land in its path of progress. His Highness is also fortunate in having for his Dewan Sir George Boag, a brilliant officer who has

left his mark in his university and in the varied departments he served under the British Government.

The early days His Highness passed under the tutelage of his father, Brahmasri Panayil Pazhur Kudtan Namputiripad, a learned member of a rich, aristocratic Illom, and of his mother and grandmother, who were cultured in the old, traditional way. They directed his studies in Sanskrit and religious lore, and imparted to their apt pupil something of their piety and courtly manners. These have stood him in good stead. Even now, His Highness never misses his daily devotional practices and has an abiding faith in the workings of the Divine Hand; while those who have had the privilege of coming into close contact with His Highness pronounce him to be the *beau ideal* of a perfect gentleman.

After this preliminary grounding, His Highness went to Kalikkotta, where Mr. Robert White and his able staff then took the Princes through a course of training in English, history, geography, elementary mathematics and science, and in such other subjects as would be useful to them in the performance of their divinely-ordered duties. He applied himself with warm diligence to the acquisition of a sound and practical education.

He joined the Princes' Club and made good use of its library and of its tennis-court. Both in play and in study, there was no rush about him. He took to them slowly but carefully, so as to derive the maximum benefit out of them. To works on religion and philosophy, and to newspapers and magazines, he has always evinced a special

MARCH 1945]

THE REIGNING RULER OF COCHIN

151

interest. He has great faith in the power for good of an upright, outspoken journalism. He always liked to enjoy the bracing sunshine of constructive and constitutional criticism. Thus, there will be no wonder for any to be told that His Highness has been a regular reader of *the Indian Review*, *the Anurita Bazaar Patrika* and of *the Modern Review*. He is, therefore, capable of seeing and of sympathising with both sides of a question.

He is singularly open to conviction. When his opinion is unformed, he may be seen oscillating from side to side, but when once the decision is made, there is a staunch tenacity in the grip with which he clings to his position.

It will not be wrong to remark that His Highness Ravi Varma has the faith of the Dharmika Chakravarthi, the generous, patriotic impulses of his late brother and the tactful firmness of the abdicated Ruler.

In his 31st year, His Highness married Srimathi Parakkat Kamakshi Amma, a sister of late Mr. Damodara Menon, who retired in great dignity after holding several high offices of the State with conspicuous success. She is trained in the old tradition of aristocratic womanhood, which is evidenced by her polished manners and her enlightened talk. She speaks little; she is a stranger to banter and to those other qualities cultivated in modern drawing rooms. Her life has something of the quiet of the cloister. She has no taste for politics and is never inclined to interfere with them. But to those who go to her for help and advice, she is ever ready with generous sympathy and resourceful counsel. If one is fortunate enough to go behind the veil of

family life, one will easily notice that, though there is no scintillating glamour over their domestic felicity, their attachment to each other is almost idyllic in its fervour.

His Highness has two sons and a daughter. Their spotless character and their loving devotion to their parents bespeak not a little of their training and of their attainments. The loss of one son, a brilliant B.A., I.C.S., a model for modest, becoming behaviour, left a sore in the heart of his parents which, even in this distant period, at times, still festers in a distressing manner. Other worldly ills too they had to suffer; but they bear them all with a philosophic calm and a full resignation before the one supreme spiritual Presence and Power.

On three occasions, both His Highness and the Consort went out on long pilgrimages. These have covered almost all the famous temples and the sacred rivers in India. These have in some way served to alleviate their sorrows; and the experience and the knowledge His Highness gained from these wide travels he regards as of inestimable value to him as the ruler of the State.

Although His Highness was not actively participating in the practical administration of the State, he has been keeping himself informed of the important events ever after his eldest brother ascended the musnad. He was in this way not entirely new to the role he had to assume as the Maharaja of Cochin, a year ago.

It is, perhaps, too early to pronounce any verdict on his work as a Ruler. But it can be stated without any doubt that he has made it abundantly clear that he is cognizant of the elements of well-being

and well-doing requisite to constitute progress, and that he owns qualities that will go to make him a patriotic and statesmanlike Maharaja. If he has the needed environments and the complementary encouragement from the public, His Highness is sure to leave a deep and beneficent mark on his regime. For this necessary co-operation, the people should not crawl about on the surface, sting one another in the dust, and try to kill one another. On the other hand, they should realise that the destiny of their country is partly entrusted to them as well, that it has a glorious potential future, and that they should prove themselves worthy citizens of this ancient motherland of theirs.

It was said before that His Highness is a prince of immense faith. But his religion combines in itself a loyalty to necessary conditions and devotion to ideal ends. He lays no exaggerated emphasis on convention, and is always ready to respond to the concrete realities of the situation.

To-day a dark shadow hangs broad, and heavy, over the land. The war, with its disastrous, disturbing effects, "which rob the spirit of man of its hope, of its sanity, and of its poise," is proving a disconcerting ordeal to His Highness. He has to subordinate every other consideration to the one endeavour for the success of the Allies and for the peace of the world.

In spite of it all, he tries to be cool and calm even under the burden of toil and anxiety, and to sail by the fixed stars of eternal values, with a grasp on the wheel that no gale can shake nor conquer.

He is accessible to all; the right of a subject to approach his ruler is never denied to any one in the State. He has an inviting manner in listening to whatever one has to represent, and a modest reserve in thrusting his opinion in reply. When he answers or explains, there is the fusion of a simple tone with serious content which, in apt cases, would clearly indicate that he could be deaf to the counsels of shallow sectarian wisdom which masquerades itself under the guise of well-meant guidance and statesmanship. There is an avuncular benevolence about him.

His age he does not count, and he devotes in more than the average measure to the study of the problems that come up for his consideration for the well-being of his subjects.

He is well posted with the character and capacity of most of the high officers of the state. Himself so gentle and so strong in the pursuit of duty, he is exacting in his demands for the purity of public conduct and the zeal for the promotion of the commonweal. He is never tired of remarking that he wants officers of character more than capacity, and those endowed with patriotism enough to think of a conscientious performance of duty, not equated to pay promotion and pension.

The zeal with which he labours for public weal and the courage with which he endures domestic calamity, the warmth with which he welcomes wholesome suggestions and the lofty disdain with which he regards carping criticism, the people of Cochin have to contemplate with grateful reverence. And let them pray that it may be given to his loyal subjects to approach with homage the great work for which his life His Highness devotes is brought to its magnificent fruition.

HINDUISM AT A GLANCE

BY THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE N. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYER

SOME one has said that Hinduism is not one religion but a congeries of religions. In one sense, this is indeed true. It includes within itself the highest philosophy of the identity of the soul with Brahman and the crude image worship of the primitive man. It postulates one God—formless, attributeless, all-pervading, immanent and omniscient—and at the same time admits the validity or utility of the worship of varied manifestations of the Deity with forms and names. There is no place where He is not found, say the Vedas; 'worship Him in temples and sacred places' is an injunction of equal force found in some of the Hindu scriptures. The preachers and propounders of unadulterated materialism are as much within its fold as the great seers and sages who pursued the quest after the unknown and the unknowable. With so much of diversity in thought and speculation and in religious observances and practices, still the Hindu religion stands for a most remarkable unity, which has preserved Hindu culture as a living and beneficent force, all these thousands of years, despite the impact on it of other forces, religions, spiritual systems of thought, and civilisations.

To define Hinduism therefore is by no means easy. To comprehend its scope and full meaning, to discover the true secret of its vitality, and realise what it has always stood for, and how it can help in a sane reconstruction and re-ordering of the world with its present distractions, extravagances and horrors is a difficult task indeed. It is however possible even in a short compass, to indicate the

primary sources of this great religion and its chief trains of thought, its ultimate goal, and the roads to be pursued for reaching it.

This is what Swami Nirvedananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission (Bengal) has done in this excellent book.* It is a praiseworthy attempt to state cardinal principles of Hinduism as briefly and tersely as possible, without sacrificing clarity of thought. In this land of religion, life has always centred round religious beliefs and thoughts; and mundane existence has been inextricably interwoven with spiritual ideas and ideals. This does not mean that the Hindu has been enjoined to live a life of cloistered seclusion far from the maddening attractions of the earth and lost in philosophic contemplation. The life of the Hindu has been as rich in the matter of worldly possessions and glory as the lives of the people belonging to other races, climes and civilisations. But material prosperity, so far as the Hindu is concerned is rooted in a strong belief of divine dispensation and its summation or culmination is spiritual efflorescence. Not only can a man become divine; he has to become divine—this is one of the fundamental tenets of Hinduism; and to the extent to which he does not strive after divinity to attain *mukti* or liberation, he continues in affinity with the animal class. This effort towards reaching perfection can be made in various directions and can take different shapes: and this is where the Shastras—like the *Srutis*, the *Smritis*, the six *darshanas* or

* Hinduism at a Glance; by Swami Nirvedananda; Bengal Vidyamandira, Dhakuria. Foreword by Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

systems of philosophy, the Puranas and the Itihasas can help us—by direct and indirect teaching, by the systematisation of thought and reason, as well as by precept and parable. What is life? It is an accident, or is there any truth in the doctrines of rebirth, Karma, and transmigration, what is the nature of the soul or jiva, what is the process of creation of the Universe and what is meant by its dissolution—these are some of the questions ably expounded in this useful publication. The differences in the path of the wordly life and of renunciation, and the equipment necessary to endeavour to reach the Almighty by Karma-Yoga, Raja-Yoga, Bhakti-Yoga and Gnana-Yoga are portrayed and discussed with learning and simplicity. There is a well-written chapter on the nature of Ishwara or God. The place of rituals and mythology in religion also receives attention and the point is made that they are meant as so many processes for purification of the mind so that the veil of ignorance (Avidya) can be cast aside ultimately and the real Truth may dawn on us. Methods of prayer, worship and approach to the Lord must necessarily vary according to the spiritual competency of the devotees, but so long as the faith is sincere and the belief is cherished that we conform to the higher laws of Nature and Self in our daily lives, there is progress along right lines and scope for improvement in our moral and ethical standards and in spiritual vision. The man who worships the God in the image and he who loves to think of Him as immanent and omnipresent are both pilgrims on the road to self-realisation, though at different

points. This catholicity of outlook, this tolerance of other creeds and faiths and religions, this comprehensiveness or synthesis of ultimate ideals has been the primary strength of Hinduism. To use the author's own words "Rigidity with regard to the fundamentals and elasticity in readjusting the externals have been the technique through which the Hindus have succeeded in living through millenniums". Hinduism is not narrow, exclusive or sectarian; it is not a creed or dogma: it is a way or mode of life: intrinsically, it represents an outlook on life and emphasises the truth that the God worshipped in all great religions is One and one only, though the learned speak of Him variously and from different standpoints. एकं सन् विप्राः बहुधा वदन्ति (Ekam Sat; Viprah Bahudha Vadanti). Sri Sankara who composed शिवानन्दलहरी and सौन्दर्यलहरी (Sivananda Lahari and Soundarya Lahari) is, also the philosopher who was responsible for the wonderful hymn called परापूर्वा describing the utter futility of the common modes of worship of the Absolute. No-where else do we find such a beautiful concept as in this memorable verse:

यं शैवाः समुपासन्ते शिव इति ब्रह्मेति वेदान्तिनः
बौद्धाः बुद्ध इति प्रमाणपटवः कर्त्तेति नैयायिकाः ।
अर्हन्नित्यथ जैनशासनरताः कर्मेति मीमांसकाः
सोऽयं वा विदधातु वाञ्छितफलं त्रैलोक्यनाथो हरिः॥
which freely translated means

"Grant, me my desires, oh Lord—
Who is worshipped as Siva by the Saivites,
As Brahma by the Vedantins,
As Buddha by the Buddhists,

As the Cause (कर्ता) by the Nanyayikas,
As Arhat by the Jainas, and

As Fate (कर्म) by the Mimamsakas.

Such expansiveness of mood and comprehension of the fundamental unity underlying all faiths and religions is one of the great features of Hinduism rightly understood.]

When the Swamiji says that harmony and not rigid uniformity is the Divine law of nature, he is asserting a great truth underlying Hindu religion. The careful and critical student of Hinduism does not turn away from the fourfold classification of the Hindu by the Smriti writers as senseless and an evil to be abhorred. There is not much truth in the saying that man is born equal. Inherited differences in tastes, capacity, bents of mind and outlook on life undeniably exist and they have to be taken into account in any proper ordering of society, or the building up of a nation, or the evolution of a particular type of culture. It is however another thing to say that all men should have equal opportunities in any civilised society or state. "There may

exist diversity of castes but there must not be any hatred or rancour between them. Each group is sacred, each has its place, each has its part to play in the symphony of Hindu life." Who can deny the wisdom of this view of Hinduism with its singular loftiness of purpose and aim in inculcating the divinity of man and the humanity of God?

Renunciation, Love and Service have been the watchwords of the Hindu religion. If today it does not exhibit its full strength and grandeur, it is only because we have for the time being lost sight of our true ideals and allowed ourselves to slide away from them somewhat. But the lapse is only temporary. Thinkers say that the renaissance is coming, and must come, so that there may be a revival not only of Hindu culture and civilisation but also a solution of some of the world's problems of today arising out of national greeds, jealousies, aggrandisements and strifes. The Swamiji says: "An ebb-tide of our cultural life is just over, a resurgence is in the offing." May this prove true!

THE NIAGARA FALLS

BY DR. H. L. PASRICHA,

Professor of Economics, Dungar College, Bikaner.

SIX million horse-power stampeding in wild waste over a 165-foot precipice—that was Niagara Falls up to a generation or two ago. Countless generations of Red Indians wove the "Thunder of Waters" into their myths and legends. French missionaries of the 17th century, venturing through

a wilderness, brought back amazing tales of wild waters leaping down a mountain-side.

It was an obscure fur-trader, Chabert Joncaire by name, who first saw both power and beauty in Niagara Falls. Sometime in 1757 he dug a little circular ditch just above the American Falls. With a six-foot fall he

ran a saw-mill that may have used 20 horse-power. The lumber thus produced was used in building ships to bring down furs from the Upper lakes.

Modern methods in the Niagara power industry began in 1852 with the digging of what is known as the Hydraulic Canal. This canal was part of a project to take water from a point about a half mile above the American Falls and bring it across the city of Niagara Falls to the cliff wall of the gorge below the Falls. By letting the canal water flow over the cliff, power could be developed on a far greater scale than had ever been undertaken before. As in 1852 electricity had only been recently applied to telegraphy, the dream of the Niagara power pioneers of that generation never went beyond water wheels directly connected with machinery.

Even so, it was a great dream. Some pioneers sacrificed careers and fortunes to a dream they never saw come true. Walter Bryant and his friends struggled against unexpected obstacles until they had lost \$300,000. Horace H. Day and others who then took up the challenge sunk \$700,000 in the project before they confessed failure.

But the hour produces the man. In 1877 Jacob F. Schoellkopf and his associates bought the canal property at public auction and set doggedly to work, building, experimenting, testing, perfecting. They struggled and persevered. Soon a flour mill was using 900 horse-power developed from the canal water.

Then came electricity which revolutionized the entire Niagara power industry. In 1879 Prospect Park in Niagara Falls was

lighted by arc-lamps fed by Niagara power. By 1881 water wheels of 2,000 horse-power capacity were connected with dynamos by rope-drive, and the electric power developed was sold for commercial use.

Others came to share in the great power development. The trial had been blazed. Capital was slowly obtained for the necessary experimental work. Great electro-chemical industries spread about the Falls. Constant and dependable low-cost power in the quantity production of ferro-alloys, chlorine and alkalies, electrodes, graphite phosphorus compounds, sodium, potassium, aluminium, and a score more basic products was the magnet that attracted them.

New water-ways, tunnels, receiving basins, grew to mammoth constructions of cement and steel and stone. Improved electrical machinery continuously increased in size, efficiency and power, until units of 70,000 horse-power were reached and a vast web of transmission lines radiated from the Falls to serve wide country-sides and multitudinous populations.

Quite as fascinating as the taming of Niagara's wild horse-power is the story of how it was harnessed to transmission lines and put to work. When the transmission of Niagara power was first begun, a range of a few miles was the limit for practical and economical distribution. In 1905 the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company undertook the creation of a high voltage transmission service for supplying Niagara power to Syracuse. Failure was freely prophesied concerning such long distance transmission of electrical power.

Today Syracuse uses 110,000 volts—nearly 200,000,000 kilowatt hours, all transmitted and supplied by the Company.

High voltage transmission of electrical power over long distances is not so mysterious an operation as some people think. Increasing the voltage on a transmission line is precisely similar in effect to increasing the pressure in a water main. Just as more water is sent through a pipe of the same size under a great pressure, so more electricity goes over the same wire under a higher voltage.

The Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company's transmission service has a total installed capacity of 678,500 horse-power. Its operating capacity approximates 550,000 horse-power, leaving a reserve for emergency use of 128,500 horse-power. The Company today has in operation more than 1300 miles of high-voltage circuits, and this vast system represents an investment of over \$30,000,000. Its transmission lines cover 17 counties in New York State, reaching 2,000,000 people in 142 cities, towns, and villages. It is worth remembering that all this untiring engineering skill gives the people the most power from the least water at the lowest cost.

The visitor sees at the Prospect Point of the Niagara Falls half a million tons of water per minute fall 165 feet. But not till he has gone to the foot of the Falls can he form a just idea to their height or volume. For when gazing up from a vantage point below, he sees, as it were, the ocean itself pouring out of the sky. He sees the remarkable group of bridges—steel arch, suspension and cantilever—which span the gorge—the finest

group of its kind on earth. He sees large generators built in the river, three of which develop 70,000 horse-power each. During his excursion through the gorge he sees the cliffs, over 300 feet high, showing the successive strata of shales and limestones, and further down the first outcroppings of the Medina sandstone. He sees everywhere one of earth's most tremendous object lessons in erosion and can reason for himself the time required for the river to cut its way from the edge of the escarpment at Lewiston to the present position of the cataracts; and he can learn from official sources that the apex of the Horse-shoe is receding at a rate of more than five feet a year. The grinding away of the rock by the ceaseless rushing waters has been going on through the ages, geologists estimating that it has taken 36,000 years for the Falls to recede from the escarpment at Queenston and Lewiston to their present location. Nowhere on earth is there a better place to study these tremendous problems. The botanist will find a wonderfully rich flora, with several rare species, on the islands and cliffs; especially at Niagara Glen, a beauty spot on the Canadian side. A lover of Nature with an eye for fine scenery will delight in the outlook from Queenston Heights, the eye sweeping over seven miles of farm and orchard land through which the green river peacefully flows to the blue Ontario. Whether an artist or scientist, student of past or present, man of business or of leisure, the visitor will find much at Niagara to interest and amuse him.

The Niagara River is the greatest single source of water power in North America. Its flow is uniform throughout the year.

Neither flood nor drought affects its tumbling torrents. Only the wind can check its flow, which averages 210 000 cubic feet per second.

Utilising the full developable drop between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario the river's waters equal the labour of 15,000,000 horses working eight hours a day. To produce a like amount of power by burning fuels would make it necessary to consume at least 50 000 000 tons of coal annually. But a small part of this power is being developed, although the generating system at Niagara leads all systems in the world in annual output of electrical energy.

The demands of home and farm and industry for Niagara power greatly exceed the supply and, in view of the dwindling coal resources of the United States, probably always will. Just imagine that one would have to burn more than a ton of coal each second to produce the amount of power represented by the inexhaustible torrents of Niagara. The amount of coal burned has a direct effect upon the price we all pay for it. The supply of coal cannot be increased. The greater the demand for coal, the higher the price will be.

It is, therefore, to the public advantage that more power be produced from Niagara Falls, but the problem is complicated in diverse ways and is even affected by international relations. The boundary line between the United States and Canada runs down the Niagara River. The amount of water that may be diverted from above the Falls is limited by Treaty, and the Congress of the United States has created the Federal Power Commission with authority, to license and regulate power plant development and

operation. Because the Niagara Falls Power Company was in a position to produce power most speedily as well as most efficiently and economically, it was licensed for 50 years to use practically all of the water that may be diverted from above the Falls on the New York side under the existing treaty.

Several methods have been proposed for the utilization of more water for power purposes without in any way affecting the scenic beauty of the Falls.

Water already used for the production of power could be taken at a lower level from the Whirlpool Rapids. By leading this water through a tunnel of moderate length and returning it to the Niagara River still lower down, about 200,000 additional horse-power could be developed. This project would take no more water from above the Falls and the amount diverted would be too small to affect the appearance of the Whirlpool Rapids.

Another feasible method would be to obtain a better distribution of water along the crest of the Horseshoe Falls by means of submerged and invisible engineering works in the bed of the river. Only 5 per cent. of the water flowing down the river goes over the American Falls, but because it is evenly distributed along the crest, the American Falls are in some ways a more beautiful sight than the Horseshoe Falls which receive 95 per cent. of the river's flow.

On account of the character of the river bed, the great bulk of the water is concentrated at the centre of the Horseshoe Falls. This concentration of ever-rushing waters increases and speeds the wear on the rock underlying the centre of the

Horseshoe Falls so that the condition is becoming continuously worse, with more and deeper water going over the centre and less and shallower water going over both sides of the crest. Submerged engineering works in the river bed would produce a more equal flow all along the crest and lessen the wear at the centre which is now steadily detracting from the appearance of the Horseshoe Falls. If this

were done, double the present amount of water could be taken for power purposes, while affecting at the same time a very considerable improvement in the scenic beauty of the entire Niagara Falls district.

Thus it will be seen that further power development at Niagara Falls is a complicated question that lends itself readily enough to controversy and misunderstanding.

CO-EDUCATION

By MR. PREM NATH, M.A.

NEVER in the history of education before has there existed more indefiniteness, doubt and hesitation on the problem of mixed education than at the present juncture. Not only this, we have witnessed extreme reactions during these years of transition towards this vital problem for if Germany declared with all her strength the 'close down' of Co-educational institutions, Russia rose up with as much strength to plant the mixed school in her soil. Why such irreconcilable tendencies?

Germany, apparently, has been led to this order because of her new political ideas and imperialistic ambitions to train the men and women to the modern warfare for which the prevalent system of co-education seems to be a definite hindrance, while Russia in her attempt to carry to perfection socio-economic revolution has economized and nationalized the problem of education by providing the mixed schools for boys and girls.

Here in India, we have the problem still more complicated due to our socio-

political conditions. Rather than take up the problem and find out the best solution, we have kept ourselves at arm's length and only allowed the affairs to take shape by force of circumstances which has been the tragedy of education.

The first objection against co-education has been raised in that it is an undesirable act to draw together the two sexes in early childhood which is harmful for the development of a child's personality biologically as well as psychologically. Children in co-educational institutions are likely to be driven to sex mis-conduct and psychological phantasies attending that faithfully may pervert still more the sex life. How far this fear is exaggerated is quite clear from the observations of the persons who have had some experience in such institutions. It goes without saying that the school has always generated a healthy influence on the growth of the children and has always sublimated their sex instinct. The boys and girls are found to behave better in each other's company and are more considerate and respectful of

each other's feelings. More positively the presence of either sex stimulates all that is best in each other as also it remedies each other's faults. A boy learns more self-restraint, better etiquette and appreciation of all that is good and beautiful while a girl grows more and more conscious of self-respect and loses pettiness and sentimentality. It may be good answer for the critics who make much evil of co-education on the ground that it retards the progress of the sexes.

The mutual influence is responsible more or less, for regulating the sex life of the children who grow less ticklish to that problem in contrast to the segregated children who are led to more harmful acts like self-abuse by way of compensation for something that is missing in their life. Those who believe in the home atmosphere as the basis of education realize full well the importance of co-educational institutions which are somewhat extended units of the same model. Since co-education should give training 'of life for life and by life,' it is only in such atmosphere that the proper intellectual and emotional development of the children can take place, without which education has no meaning. Perhaps, this is what Addison meant when he said that female friendship is necessary for intellectual development. School being the pivot of social life, it is bound to thwart and falsify the social values if boys and girls are kept apart. Those who are blind to this exceedingly important aspect may well consider how co-educational schools compensate the family atmosphere in case of boys and girls who lead lonely lives in the families.

Arnold Lloyd quotes a family analysis recently drawn up in a co-educational school of 170 children; of 85 boys, 9 were only children and 33 had no sisters; and of 85 girls 9 were "onlies" and 24 had no brothers. Thus among 70 children whom there is no reason to suppose not typical of their age, 18 were only children and one in three had at home no companion of the opposite sex.

Some of the critics raise still another objection that mixing of the two sexes makes boys more effeminate and girls more masculine which, however, seems to be groundless. Rather in the presence of each other's company boys and girls try to preserve their respective 'qualities' and rejoice in them.

Physiological and psychological differences are yet another reason for which co-education has never been given full support and at best, it has been approved upto the primary standard, for till then the sex differences do not come to full operation. While I admit the psychological significances of the difference in inclinations and tastes for the matter of education, I feel this point has been made much of, for we have failed to understand and introduce the right type of mixed school. So far, a band of a few girls has been joining the boys' schools and colleges and have been almost compelled to fit in with the system devoted mainly and primarily for boys. Girls are there only in negligible numbers. But new school must start with equal consideration for both boys and girls alike. Yet, the objection may stand that the different types of studies could not be provided to the different sizes. But this is only more apparent than real for the same school can provide the facilities for different subjects and yet the boys and girls would be reading together for all purposes.

MR. SUMNER WELLES ON BRITAIN & INDIA

—) o (—

AMONG the many interesting chapters in Mr. Sumner Welles' remarkable book on "The Time for Decision",—[Hamish Hamilton, London—Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Rs. 9-12-0]—is the one on the 'Japanese Threat'. He describes in vivid terms how in 1942 the situation in the Pacific continued to grow worse, how the onward rush of the Japanese military and naval forces was left unchecked, how the people of the United States and the Filipino patriots passed through those grim days which ended in the complete domination of the Philippine Islands by the Japanese troops, the infiltration of Japan in Thailand accomplished by treachery and corruption which later terminated in British disaster, the capture of Burma and Malaya and Singapore, the conquest of the Netherlands East Indies and finally her occupation of the strategic islands in the South Western Pacific, bringing her within an easy striking distance of Australia and New Zealand. Though the United Nations were able finally to prevent the Japanese invasion of the dominions of the South Pacific, and prevent the danger of the German and Japanese forces effecting a juncture, it must frankly be noted, says Mr. Welles, that one psychological development—the growth of nationalism among the peoples of the Far East—has been greatly accelerated by the Japanese triumphs of 1942. The quick collapse of the British naval base at Singapore and the general elimination of all western resistance to Japan, were due to nationalistic development, due in part to "healthy and

spontaneous growth, as represented by the birth of a greatly unified China and by the demands of the people of India during the past quarter of a century for the right of self-government." This, according to Mr. Sumner Welles, "has likewise been stimulated by Japanese propaganda during the past five years or more, in all of which much emphasis has been laid upon the issue of 'Asia for the Asiatics'".

The inherent justice of that thesis, if divorced from the fact that it has been put forward to serve their own ends by a people who have shown the most cynical disregard for the rights of others, has necessarily made an appeal to all the peoples of the Far East. For that matter, it has appealed to many peoples in other parts of the world as well. Moreover, during the years between 1930 and 1940, a period in the history of the Asiatic and Pacific peoples was in any event drawing to its close. The startling development of Japan as a world power, and the slower but nevertheless steady emergence of China as a full member of the family of nations, together with the growth of popular institutions among many other peoples of Asia, notably India, all combined to erase very swiftly indeed the fetish of white supremacy cultivated by the big colonial powers during the nineteenth century. The thesis of white supremacy could only exist so long as the white race actually proved to be supreme. The nature of the defeats suffered by the western nations in 1942 dealt the final blow to any concept of white superiority which still remained.

Another factor in the Asiatic situation, which we of the west must constantly bear in mind, is that, quite apart from the fact that we cannot logically expect any people to derive satisfaction from their domination by an alien power, the colonising powers of Europe have only in a few instances used their authority with any regard for the rights or interests of the people over whom they have ruled. Resentments, as a result, are deeply rooted. They have their roots not

only in the memory of early brutalities and shocking injustices, but also in such recent horrors as the massacre at Amritsar. They find their origin likewise in the very natural human reaction to the contemptuous treatment usually accorded a subject people by its overlords.

The British Government, like the government of the Netherlands, has undoubtedly demonstrated a desire to deal justly with the people within the British Empire, and the spirit of devotion, of decency and of self-abnegation shown by many thousands of British colonial administrators can only be admired. Yet only too many British representatives in Far East have demonstrated that type of thinking which is so well exemplified in the words of a high British official in India at the outset of the present century when he expressed a conviction which he asserted "was shared by every Englishman in India from the highest to the lowest. . . . the conviction in every man that he belongs to a race whom God has destined to govern and subdue".

These words might well have been spoken in this present year of grace to the German people by Hitler, or by one of his Nazi associates. They assert the existence of a master race, and the right of that master race to "govern and subdue". We ourselves, the British people, and all free peoples are at the present moment fighting and dying in order to show the intrinsic falsity of any such philosophies as these.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that as the peoples of Asia have become increasingly conscious of their own individual virtues, of their own national strength, and of their own national resources, any such doctrine as that should become more and more intolerable. If the assertion of these alleged rights has already proved to be so completely unbearable to peoples ruled by the most humane and the least tyrannical of the colonial powers, how far more unbearable it must have proved to the peoples dominated by colonial nations mainly bent upon the exploitation of the subject population.

No wonder Mr. Sumner Welles asserts that these new forces of nationalism can

successfully be canalized into peaceful and constructive channels only if the powers of the world are willing to adopt the basic principle that no nation possesses the inherent and unlimited right to dominate alien peoples.

Referring to India, Mr. Sumner Welles avers that no useful purpose will be served by debating whether or not the people of India are capable of self-government, since upon several occasions after the conclusion of the first World War and notably two years ago during the the special mission to India by Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Government has officially announced its intention of granting self-government to India. As recently as January 28, 1944 that most enlightened and liberal-minded of Indian Viceroy, Lord Halifax, publicly stated in the name of the British Government:

We hope that India, in what we believe to be her own highest interests, will wish to remain within the British Commonwealth. But if, after the war, her people can establish an agreed constitution and then desire to sever their partnership with us, we have undertaken not to overrule such decision. . . .

The ideal method of solution, according to Mr. Welles, is through direct negotiation between the British Government and the representatives of leaders in India. But he is emphatic that, should these efforts continue to fail, the Executive Council of the International Organization, through its agencies, should stand ready to assist in composing the difficulties which may still exist.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

India and the Commonwealth Conference

FOR one in his position in the official hierarchy, Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan's speech at the Commonwealth Relations Conference in London must be said to be remarkably outspoken. Pleading for full Dominion Status for India with considerable warmth and no less cogency he asked the Empire statesmen assembled at the Conference,

Does it not strike you as irony of the first magnitude that India should have two and a half million men in the field fighting and struggling to preserve the liberty of the nations of the Commonwealth and yet should be a suppliant for her own freedom?

Reuter has not reported what the other statesmen said to this query. But there is no doubt Sir Zafrullah's straight talk must have gone home. Indians have fought for the liberation of Greece and Italy, of Burma and Abyssinia, but the liberation of India herself is as far from realisation as ever. It seems to be receding in proportion to her sacrifices in the interest of the Empire! It is a queer situation, and Sir Zafrullah did not hesitate to point out the growing impatience in this country of her continued subjection. It is clear that despite the affected coolness of the British press, Dominion representatives have been deeply impressed by the arguments and fervour of the Indian delegation's plea. Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan publicly stated that the British Government could not absolve itself by saying that lack of agreement among Indians was the sole hindrance in India's path to freedom. He characterised this as a defective attitude and added,

India should be given a year's notice of Dominion Status in which she should prepare herself to take up her own responsibilities.

No wonder that quite a few of the Dominion delegates thought that Sir Zafrullah Khan was a member of the Indian National Congress and "this is certainly a great tribute to his patriotism and his courageous stand".

Mr. Brelvi's Plea for a Free Press

We whole heartedly endorse Mr. Brelvi's eloquent plea for the freedom of the press in India, made at the last session of the Editors' Conference at Calcutta. With him, we welcome the world movement for a guarantee of the freedom of the press being written into the peace treaties in unequivocal language.

Bitter experience has taught us to beware of fine phrases which are not translated into deeds. Not only has India been grossly misrepresented abroad, but she has also not known a genuinely free press at home.

But for countries like India, said Mr. Brelvi, a news charter, even if embodied in the peace treaties will not be worth the paper on which it is written unless the peace treaties usher in the dissolution of imperialism as well as the destruction of Nazism and Fascism. The press in India has therefore to work both for its own freedom and that of the country:

"We stand for the freedom of the Press," he declared. "We stand for the emancipation of the radio as well as all the other channels of information from the monopolistic control either of the Government or of private agencies."

But even more urgent is the removal of the numerous restrictions under which the press in India has to carry out its day to day work.

The time has come when we should demand the immediate repeal of the Press Emergency and the Princes' Protection Acts and the necessary amendment of the Penal and the Criminal Procedure Codes and also other Acts so as to make the Press law in this country no more restrictive than is the Press law in U. S. A. or Great Britain.

Now that the war situation has definitely taken a better turn and the internal political situation has vastly improved there is no meaning in interfering with the legitimate functions of the press and the freedom of expression.

"If we succeed in the attempt to make the Press in India as free as the Press in Britain or U. S. A.," said Mr. Brelvi, "we shall have taken a very great step forward in achieving the second object of our Conference which is to safeguard the right of the Press in general and in particular, the freedom of publication of news and comment."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

BY "CHRONICLER"

Savings Certificates or Forced Loans ?

Government sustained the first defeat of the Session over a non-official adjournment motion tabled by Mr. Abdul Ghani of the Muslim League censuring them for the "use of force and unfair methods employed in Bihar in collecting subscriptions to the National Savings Campaign". Mr. Ghani told the House that in Bihar parents were compelled to pay for National Savings Certificate at Rs. 10 per child on pain of non-admission. Holders of gun licences had to pay anything from Rs. 200 to 300. Everyone who paid a tax of Re. 1 should buy S. C. for Rs. 20. Those who refused to comply with the order were harassed in all possible ways. The fact of oppression on a large scale has been testified by unimpeachable authority. The Patna High Court condemned in no uncertain terms a case of illegal extortion brought to its notice. Surely not all such cases are brought to the notice of the Court and the plight of the poor can well be imagined. Mr. Neogy mentioned instances of what he called the "Mudie touch" in methods adopted in U.P. and Bihar. Other instances of the application of third degree methods were brought to the notice of the House. Sir Mahommad Yamin Khan, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai supported the motion which was carried by 47 votes to 40. The Finance Member's plea that such saving went to check inflation is beside the point, as

in a country where death from starvation has become a common spectacle and the vitality of millions is being undermined irretrievably by sustained privations of a character which would be simply unintelligible to Sir Jeremy's countrymen, it is a mockery of economic doctrine to talk of compulsory levies by irresponsible officials saying for the people's own good.

Government should tap other sources to arrest the so-called inflation. The Nawabzada asserted that 75 p.c. of inflated money was with

contractors, bribe-takers and black marketeers working under the protection of the Government of India. These were the three sources which should have been tapped for getting money; only then could a large portion of inflated money have been got at.

India and South Africa

The recent debate in the Central Legislature gave unmistakable proof of the strength of feeling in this country on the South African question. For the whole non-official block, irrespective of party or political affiliations, attacked Dr. Khare, the member for Commonwealth Relations for not giving effect to the Reciprocity Act. Some members of the House went so far as to demand the recall of the High Commissioner who, it was contended, should not have been sent while the House was yet to give its verdict.

It is some comfort that at such a juncture competent authorities in South Africa should have ruled the hated ordinances *ultra vires* of the Provincial Council of Natal. There is therefore the chance of their being vetoed by the Governor-General. The ordinances have created wide-spread discontent among South African Indians and it is hoped that the banning of these obnoxious ordinances will pave the way for a more reasonable approach to the Indian problem. May we hope that so acute a statesman as Field-Marshal Smuts will not miss this opportunity to right a grievous wrong to a people who, after all, are members of the same Commonwealth of which he is such an eloquent expositor.

It is good too that the subject should have been brought to the notice of the Commonwealth Relations Conference now sitting in London. The Memorandum presented by the delegation led by Mr. Fenner Brockway, representing the Indian Freedom campaign, rightly demands that Indians in South Africa be given full right of franchise in local and provincial elections, and urges all Dominion delegates to press the South African Government to abolish all racial discriminatory legislation.

The Yalta Conference

COMPREHENSIVE plans for the final defeat of Germany and for enforcing unconditional surrender terms which will be imposed upon her, were announced in a joint statement issued by Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt, and Marshal Stalin.

The statement, which discloses that the "Big Three's" 8-day conference took place at Yalta, in the Crimea, says that the three Powers will each occupy a separate zone in Germany. Co-ordination will be through a Central Control Commission with headquarters in Berlin. France will be invited to take a zone of occupation, if she desires.

An agreement was reached on Poland involving a reorganisation of the Provincial Government now in Poland, with inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and Poles abroad. The eastern Polish frontier shall essentially follow Curzon Line, with Poland receiving new territory elsewhere.

It was agreed that a conference of the United Nations be called in San Francisco, in April next, to prepare a charter of peace.

Declaration by the "Big Three"

The following are highlights of the Declaration signed by Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin at Yalta, Crimea, on February 12, 1945.

Faith in Atlantic Charter:—We reaffirm our faith in the principles of the Atlantic Charter and our pledge in the declaration with other peace loving nations of a world order under law dedicated to peace, security, freedom and general well being of all mankind.

Unity for Peace as for War:—Our meeting here in the Crimea has reaffirmed our common determination to maintain and strengthen in the peace to come that unity of purpose and of action which has made victory possible and certain for the United Nations in this War. We believe that this is a sacred obligation, which our Government owe to their peoples and to the people of the world. Only with continuing and growing co-operation and understanding among our three countries and among all the peace-loving nations can the highest aspiration of humanity be realised—a secure and lasting peace, which will in the words of the Atlantic Charter "afford an assurance that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want." It is considered that victory in this war and establishment of the proposed international organisation will provide the greatest opportunity in all to create in the years to come the essential conditions of such a peace.

Egypt's Declaration of Defensive War

The Egyptian Parliament has declared a defensive war after hearing a statement by Ahmed Maher, Premier.

The Wafdist Party under the presidency of Nahas Pasha, however, unanimously decided to oppose Egypt's declaration of war. The decision was communicated to King Farouk, Ahmed Maear and Britain, the United States and Russia.

Egypt's declaration of war is almost exclusively an academic one. She has declared a defensive not an offensive war. In other words, she will not wage an active war against the Axis, her views all along being that the "sacrifices" she has made in helping to drive the Italo-German forces from Africa entitle her to be regarded as all but a belligerent nation with a right to direct representation in the conferences to settle the pattern of the post-war world.

Egypt feels she has every right to regard herself as justifying Britain's description of her as an "independent power and ally."

With the news of the Egyptian declaration came also the news of the Premier's assassination on February 24.

Ahmed Maher, who was shot at while walking from the Chamber of Deputies to the Senate, was killed instantly.

The assassination took place as Ahmed Maher was carrying the declaration of war, bearing the signature of King Farouk, from the Chamber of Deputies to the Senate.

Turkey to declare War on the Axis

The Turkish National Assembly has unanimously approved the declaration of war against the Axis.

The Ankara Radio said that the British ambassador to Turkey has invited the Turkish Government to take part in the San Francisco Conference. The Radio added that the condition for Turkey's participation in Conference was that Turkey should declare war against the Axis by March 1.



The WORLD of BOOKS

(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)



OXFORD PAMPHLETS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS:
No. 20. Tariffs and Industry by John
Matthai. Oxford University Press.

In this pamphlet, Dr. John Matthai in his masterly way deals with two related topics, the origin and working of the policy of protection in India and the part that protection is likely to play in the industrial development of India in the post-war period. In the first part of the work, while admitting the substantial successes achieved by discriminating protection, the author gives expression to the view that they might have been greater if the Fiscal Autonomy Convention had been worked in the proper spirit. In the second part, after dealing with the benefits the country will derive from industrialization, he examines the question of tariffs as a means of assisting the development of industries. Here his conclusions are that in the immediate post-war period tariffs will play an insignificant part, but that they will have a more important bearing on a long range industrial plan. As a true economist he however deprecates economic isolationism and pleads for the development of an international outlook for reconciling India's interests with her obligations to the world.

MARX: ENGLS: LENIN: STALIN. SERIES
NO. 23. ON YOUTH. By Lenin & J.
V. Stalin. People's Publishing House,
Raj Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

In this selection of letters, articles and speeches by Lenin and Stalin addressed to youth one meets the familiar thesis of communism expounded in lucid style. They deal with the problems that face the youth in Russia with a fanatic appeal for unity and organisation in building a communist society. The extracts from the speeches of Stalin outline the tasks before the Communist League laying sharp emphasis on the study of Marxism and Leninism.

THE FUTURE OF THE RUPEE. By C.
N. Vakil and J. J. Anjaria. Popular
Book Depot. Bombay. Price Re. 1-4.

Vital questions such as the future of sterling balances, deflation, post-war currency policy and India's attitude to the proposed monetary fund are discussed dispassionately by the authors of this stimulating booklet. They point out that after the war, India must have an autonomous rupee de-linked from sterling and supported by appropriate exchange control, which would enable us to shape our price-and-cost structure to suit our economic conditions and exigencies. Within a short compass the authors have contrived to pack valuable suggestions with the historical background necessary for understanding the significant factors internal and external and their interaction when determining our future currency and exchange policy. A topical study which is bound to be valuable to students of economics, bankers and financiers.

A STUDY OF MUSLIM INSCRIPTIONS. By
V. S. Bendrey. Karnatak Publishing
House, Bombay.

Mr. Bendrey has brought out several useful publications on Maratha and Deccan history and an instructive brochure on the Ilahi era of Akbar. His present work is based on a study of several hundreds of inscriptions published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* (1907-1938). The first part of the work gives a very informative apparatus of data indispensable for a proper study of these inscriptions. The second part contains a chronological table of these inscriptions, as well as lists of places and place-names embodied in them. The author's observations are very valuable for a grasp of the different eras and date-schemes and of the direct and indirect values of the contents of the epigraphs.

MARCH 1945]

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

167

THE RACIAL HISTORY OF INDIA. By
Chandra Chakraborty. Vijaya Krishna
Brothers, 81, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.

This is a very curious treatise of the different factors, sociological and physiographical and of other kinds that have contributed to make the present Indian people. Wide reading and a too fertile imagination, sometimes leading to strange conclusions, mark the book. The wanderings of man in the old world have been dealt with and the Mediterranean, Alpine and other races, the spread of their subsections, the affinities that they display to Bharatavarsha, the animals and plants of our land and the different sections of our ancient peoples and their connections with extra Indian countries, have been all pictured in a manner that sometimes obscures the understanding. The racial components of India are analysed and interpreted with startling conclusions. The chapter on Government, marriage and institutions, is interesting. But everywhere there is an abundance of speculative equations.

FRANCE FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM. Edited by
Mohan Kumaramangalam. People's Publish-
ing House, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Ever since France fell nearly four years ago in June 1940 and lay prostrate at the feet of her Nazi masters the majority of civilised Frenchmen have been fighting the conquerors. The Liberation Committee and the movement of resistance in France are gaining strength everyday despite intrigues and hostility of reactionaries. This illuminating booklet contains documents of the French liberation movement and the reader will find in these lively pages the France of the Revolution of 1789, the France of the commune, the France of the Popular Front reminding him that a new and democratic France will rise again on Hitler's crumbling Empire.

LAUGH WITH LAURIE WEBB. By Laurie
Webb. Thacker & Co., Ltd. Bombay.

This is an interesting collection of titbits. Laurie Webb specialises in Cockney humour but this varied assortment of topical and witty jokes will be liked by all readers.

BOOKS RECEIVED

— o —

OCCUPIED EUROPE. German Exploitation and its Post-War consequences. Royal Institution of International Affairs, Oxford University Press.

JOURNALISM. By C. L. R. Sastri, Thacker & Co., Bombay.

BOOK HERE FOR BEDFORD. By Peter Mall. Thacker & Co., Bombay.

WHY PAKISTAN AND WHY NOT. By K. T. Shah. Pratiba Publication. The Popular Printing Press, Bombay 7.

LIGHT LUNCH AND SUPPER DISHES. By Anna Card. Thacker & Co., Bombay. Re. 1-12.

THE PROBLEM OF HINDUSTAN. By Tara Chaud, Indian Periodicals Ltd., Allahabad.

INDIAN ECONOMY DURING THE WAR. By L. C. Jain, M.A., LL.B., PH.D., D.SC. Civil and Military Gazette, Ld., Lahore.

CONDENSED CONTRACT WITH A SIMPLE CALLING SYSTEM. By L. E. Fox. Thacker & Co., Ld. Bombay.

INDIAN INTERLUDE. By Eric C. Beecroft. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay Rs. 6-14.

SOCIAL REVOLUTION. By Sri Brahmanandaguru Swami. Translated by A. Gopalakrishna Sastri, Tenali. Re. 1.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND THEIR FUTURE. By Owen Snell, Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA. By Santosh Kumar Chatterjee, M.A. Foreword by Madangopal Poddar. The Marwari Association, Calcutta, Re. 1-4.

LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN INDIA. By K. Nagaraja Rao, M.A., B.L. The Modern Librarian, Lahore.

RECIPES FOR GROWING CHILDREN. By Anna Card. Thacker & Co., Bombay.

TO THE HEIGHTS. By Nolini Gupta. The Culture Publishers, 63 College Street, Calcutta.

RIG VEDIC CULTURE. By Swami Sankarananda. Ramakrishna Vedanta Math, Calcutta. Rs. 10.

PIONEER WOMEN OF INDIA. By Padmini Sen Gupta, Thacker & Co., Ld., Rs. 4-12.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL - The Man and his Work. By G. Sreenivasa Aiyengar, Advocate, Shimoga.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

—:o:—

- Feb. 1. Zhukov's march to Berlin—forty miles from Reich capital.
- Feb. 2. Three power Conference meets.
—Sir C. Setalvad calls on Government to apply trade sanctions against S. Africa.
- Feb. 3. Death is reported of "Passyfoot" Johnson.
- Feb. 4. Manilla re-captured by Americans.
- Feb. 5. Messrs. Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill meet in Black Sea area.
—Greek Deadlock ends.
- Feb. 6. Lords pass India Estate Duty Bill, without a division.
- Feb. 7. Ninth Session of the Indian Road Congress meets under the presidency of H. E. Sir Arthur Hope at Madras.
—Belgium Government resigns.
- Feb. 8. S. African Union Assembly passes motion expressing full confidence in the Government.
—Central Assembly carries adjournment motion censuring the Govt. of India for failing to apply sanctions against S. Africa.
- Feb. 9. Bombay High Court sets aside the Bombay Govt.'s order demanding security from the Editor of *Forum*.
- Feb. 10. Japs abandon Malaya.
—Churchill's stern reply to Franco.
—Assembly condemns use of force in Savings drive.
- Feb. 11. U. S. planes bomb Tokyo.
—Marshal Koniev crosses the Oder, north-west of Breslau.
- Feb. 12. Statement by the "Big Three" on agreed policy towards Germany.
—Civil war ends in Greece.
- Feb. 13. Select Committee report on Insurance Amending Bill published.
—Budapest falls: end of German resistance.
- Feb. 14. Breslau is encircled.
—Chinese troops occupy Kutkai.
- Feb. 15. Chile declares war on Japan.
—Railway Budget is presented in the Assembly.
- Feb. 16. Egyptian Premier demands complete independence for Egypt.
- Feb. 17. Sir Zafrullah Khan pleads for full Dominion Status for India at the Commonwealth Conference in London.
- Feb. 18. Gandhiji indicts Behar order.
—Death of General Chemyakorsky, Soviet Commander in E. Prussia.
- Feb. 19. U. S. land on Jwojima.
—Natal Indian Congress warns Indians against accepting segregation plan.
- Feb. 20. Sir S. S. Bhatnagar and other members of the delegation arrive in India.
- Feb. 21. Cut motion on Government's Railway policy carried by Assembly by 58 to 46.
- Feb. 22. Assembly passes motion to discuss inadequacy of dearness allowance to Railwaymen.
- Feb. 23. Turkish National Assembly approves decision *re* declaration of war on Germany and Japan to take effect from March 1.
- Feb. 24. The Hidayatullah Ministry is defeated in the Sind Assembly by 25 votes to 19.
- Feb. 25. Egypt declares war on the Axis: Egyptian Premier assassinated.
- Feb. 26. Delegation headed by Mr. Fenner Brockway presents memorandum to Commonwealth Relations Conference urging abolition of racial legislation in S. Africa.
—Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, New High Commissioner, arrives at Durban.
- Feb. 27. Governor of Madras, Sir Arthur Hope's term extended for 6 months.
—Mr. Churchill explains Yalta decisions to the House of Commons.
- Feb. 28. King Farouk signs war decree against the Axis.
—Mr. Amery turns down proposal for Parliamentary delegation to India.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



ISLAMIC CULTURE IN INDIAN LIFE

Prof. Humayun Kabir, writing in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, discusses the influence of Islamic culture on Indian life. From immemorial times, he says,

India has been the meeting place of conflicting races and civilizations. From immemorial times, it has tried to achieve a unity for the heterogeneous elements which make up the totality of its life. Different races have met and fought and fraternized on its soil. Conflicting cultures have struggled for supremacy and in the end been fused in new syntheses that have marked new levels of achievement for the human spirit. They all appeared on the scene as victors, but were soon absorbed in the ranks of the vanquished. Each fresh incursion of race or idea found the Indian temperament more malleable than before, and accelerated the process of assimilation and synthesis.

The same process of conflict and synthesis that intensified a thousand times occurred with the advent of Islam in India. The impact of Islam on India was deep and profound.

The contact between new and old modes of thought compelled acute and sensitive minds to think afresh about the eternal problems of the universe. Men's minds were freed from the tyranny of old traditional ways. New religions and philosophies appeared to mark the rapprochement between Hindu and Islamic modes of thought. Yet the assimilation and synthesis between the two systems was not complete, for the facts of physical distance and inaccessibility remained. The interchange of thought and culture between the capital and the country remained imperfect. The small, compact, and on the whole, homogeneous Moslem aristocracy gave the tone to civic culture. In the country it was otherwise. Difficulties of communication preserved some of the local units. Without constant interchanges of men and ideas, the inherent rigidity of social forms was able to assert itself. The result was that Moslems in the provinces were influenced by the pressure of Hindu forms of life. Rural culture, in spite of large-scale changes in religion, remained dominantly Hindu, or men changed their creed but not their way of life.

The history of India in the middle ages is in fact a story of assimilation and synthesis. At first under Pathans and later on a wider scale under the Moghuls, this is unmistakable in the evolution of customs and conduct, fashions and festivals, in the very preparation of food and in social and household affairs.

In the matter of dress, a new costume was evolved which shows hardly any trace of Arab or central Asian influence. That period also saw the growth of a new language which serves to this day as a medium of communication between Indians of different races and religions. In music and art, in sculpture and architecture, in social habits, life, and manners, the effects of the synthesis are visible to this day. Even as early as the time of Baber, the process of assimilation had gone so far that he could characterize it as a new and unique mode of life, a mode to which he gave the name of the "Hindustani way." Those who seek to boast today of the purity of Hindu or of Moslem culture in India are therefore ignorant of history or else they lack the capacity to understand the nature of historical processes.

It is impossible to separate today the different strands which constitute Indian culture. It is even difficult to say how much of the present Hindu philosophy of life is derived from the Vedas and the Upanishads and how much is the resultant of direct or indirect influences of Islam.

The Professor finds traces of Moslem influence in quarters where they can be least expected. He says:

Sankara is usually regarded as a product of purely Indian modes of thought, but even in his philosophical constructions, extraneous influences are not altogether absent. There are reasons for holding that he was influenced by the impact of new thoughts which came in the train of Islam.

It is a commonplace to say that Indian art and architecture today bear witness to the remarkable influence of Islamic culture on India. Nor is it less evident in painting and music, not to speak of other forms of art,

THE INDIAN DEADLOCK

DE VALERA

The general situation in India does not appear to be making much progress, writes the *Economist*. "If Mr. Jinnah's refusal to co-operate with the mediatory Sapru Committee is final, and there seems no reason why it should not be so, hopes of an agreement between Indian leaders must be lower than ever," says the paper.

Putting the query whose should be the move in India, the *Economist* writes:

Tactically it may be the turn of British to play a card or two and yet it is hardly likely that if they did, anything more could be offered than the Cripps proposals of 1942. . . . But merely to repeat the Cripps offer would probably only exacerbate Indian suspicions of sincerity of British motives. In that case, the wider strategy of achieving the best possible solution compatible with independence may dictate a firm stand on the very liberal terms already offered and refusal to initiate detailed discussions until Government's stated conditions are accepted and the terms of release for imprisoned Congress leaders fulfilled. This policy has paid dividends (though not very large ones) in the past two years, and may have still more to pay. In any event, if it be granted that there is any case at all for firmness, it would surely be foolish to abandon the policy, now that the Congress is on the defensive. If this is the intended line, the Viceroy, in calling the Princes' bluff, may be sounding a warning to others. It may also explain the rather studied concentration of the Indian Government on problems of economic development in India.

In this context of events, the resolution passed by the Labour Party Conference against the advice of its executive shows admirable enthusiasm of Indian independence, but little appreciation of the complex difficulties of achieving genuine freedom for Indians.

The resolution called for the immediate opening of negotiations with Indian leaders, but it failed to specify on what basis such negotiations should proceed. Unless the supporters believed that Indian leaders would find a common ground in the presence of the dominating power and would forget the difference which broke up their own direct discussions, it is hard to see how such a suggestion assists a final and acceptable solution. While many will have more emotional sympathy with the Labour Party Conference than with the hard-headed and obscure workings of the Government of India, it may yet be that the policy of the latter will contribute more to the formation of a free and cohesive India.

The *Aryan Path* for February contains an article on "De Valera: Eire's man of destiny" by Mr. R. M. Fox who compares De Valera to Mahatma Gandhi. What is the secret of De Valera's hold on his countrymen which so often baffles the stranger and even puzzles many of his contemporaries in Ireland? Mr. Fox answers:

He shares with Gandhi an air of calm self-confidence, a simplicity of manner, a singlemindedness of purpose, that is undisturbed by good or ill fortune. This gives him a greater personal ascendancy than any other Irish leader of our time.

No one since Parnell has evoked such a degree of loyalty and affection. Like Parnell he is by no means a consistently great orator. His speeches can be dull. But he always conveys the impression of passionate sincerity. Often he seems to be examining his conscience in public. He subjects everything to a moral as well as an intellectual test and does not rely on mere cleverness alone. In a country where eloquent spellbinders are three a penny, the tone of aloof authority and moral purpose will dominate.

De Valera stood again for election and he came out triumphant at the polls. What are his achievements? The writer sums up as follows:

Step by step he has extended the independence of Eire until he is able to declare that if only the boundary question of Northern Ireland could be solved Ireland would have no grievance left. De Valera has pursued a policy of friendliness towards Britain both politically and economically. He has won his biggest victories not by battle but by moral power and by the recognition that the destinies of Ireland and Britain must be closely intertwined. Both nations have much to gain by close trade relations and it is De Valera's argument that Ireland's independence should mean greater friendliness between them.

Although De Valera is one of the shrewdest political leaders of Europe it remains true that his appeal is not primarily political. For

when you listen to him you forget you are listening to a politician. He stands on the platform carefully examining his conscience. Not until he has finished with himself does he seem to become aware of his audience. And then suddenly he appears to be speaking as the voice of a nation.

THE FUTURE OF BURMA

The *Journal of the Indian Institute of International Affairs* for January contains an interesting discourse by Mr. U. Tin-Tut on the Future of Burma. Mr. Tin-Tut observes that with the success of the Allied arms Burma will soon be free from the Japanese yoke. Many Burmans are anxiously awaiting the return of the British. Yet there must also be many who would be regarding this coming event with some anxiety arising from the belief that the British will come to take away from Burma the independence she received from Japan. The author avers that the Burmese reaction to the impending reconquest of the country and a great deal of the future relationship between the British and Burmese people will depend on what the British will say and do in respect of Burma in the next few months.

We may take it for granted that Burma will receive a great deal of material assistance from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the task of rehabilitating the country after the ravages of war. But the Burmese will want to know of Britain's political intentions. The Burmese have been told that the ultimate aim is Dominion Status, but this is no new story and to my countrymen the all-absorbing question is: When? It is not for me to presume to advise His Majesty's Government but I have stated the question which is agitating the mind of every Burman who has no doubt as to the ultimate success of the Allied arms. On the satisfactory answer to this question will depend, I have said, the future relationship between the British and the Burmese. The right answer will evoke from the generous-hearted and impulsive Burman gratitude, loyalty, co-operation and enthusiasm for the British connection and all that this can mean for the welfare of Burma. A wrong answer will evoke opposition, disloyalty and hatred from a nation of seventeen millions of whom nearly fourteen millions speak the same language, have the same culture and follow the same religion. Parties and factions were a feature of Burma politics but there was never any dissension in regard to the demand for the immediate grant of full self-government. In ministerial Burma every Burman is a nationalist in politics.

Looking ahead into the mist of years to come, Mr. Tin-Tut admits that he is unable to see any satisfactory future for Burma outside the British Commonwealth.

He thinks that Burma has her best future as a free and equal partner in a federation or commonwealth of nations and he has no doubt that the status of a Dominion in the British Commonwealth is the one that conduces to the highest desire of Freedom.

Dominion Status is now accepted as carrying with it the right to secede from the British Commonwealth and in the fullness of time Burma will no doubt have a free choice in the matter. By that time India herself may be either a Dominion or a number of Dominions and she will also have the right to remain or not in the British Commonwealth according to the wishes of the sovereign peoples of India. May I say here that whatever may be the political future of India and Burma there will be need for the closest ties of alliance and friendship between the two countries. The Burmese derive their religion and a good deal of their culture from India. India is the principal market for Burma's agricultural and mineral products. Burma is India's granary of rice and not an unimportant market for her manufactured goods. Happy trade relations between the two countries are important for India and essential to Burma. The present war has shown that the defence of Burma is closely linked with the defence of India. A united defence system might, I suggest, be the aim of both countries while in the realm of commerce there is room for close and friendly co-operation.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

(Established—December, 1911)

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

Authorised Capital	Rs. 5,25,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 5,04,39,600
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 2,50,95,100
Reserve and Other Funds	Rs. 2,52,09,500
Deposits as at (30-6-1944)	Rs. 89,81,41,000

DIRECTORS.

Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E., Chairman, Ardesir B. Dubash, Esquire, Haridas Madhavdas, Esquire, Dinshaw D. Romer, Esquire, Vithaldas Kanji, Esquire, Noormahomed M. Chinoy, Esquire, Bapuji Dadabhoy Lam, Esquire, Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esquire, H. F. Commissariat, Esquire.

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

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

H. C. CAPTAIN,
Managing Director.

NEW ORDER IN ASIA

The magazine *Amerasia*, reviewing British imperial policy, asserts that the post-war economic prosperity of Britain, America, and other industrial nations must be based on an expanding world economy which can only be created "by large-scale development programmes in hitherto backward and impoverished areas of the world particularly India and China."

Only by raising the living standards of these millions of people can we hope to bring about an increase in the world's purchasing power on a scale sufficient to keep the world's productive facilities fully employed to provide profitable outlet for capital investment. For India, China and other backward areas, such a programme would mean increased prosperity, escape from the oppressive fetters of feudal and semi-feudal land systems and opportunity to build up a strong foundation for political democracy and national independence. For the United States such a programme holds out the only hope for maintenance of full employment and a high level of national income. It also holds out by far the best hope for solution of Britain's serious economic problems. Only an expanding world economy can enable her to achieve that substantial increase in her export trade that is imperative, if British standards of living are not to suffer serious decline. Above all, it would remove the threat of disastrous economic rivalry among major Powers, particularly between Britain and the United States.

Declaring that United States and Britain hold the key to the solution of the problem, the magazine says that 'America's enormous resources in investment funds and capital goods place her in a position to take the lead in formulating a programme for constructive economic development in backwards areas.

It is essential, however, that future trade investment policies for the United States should be shaped with an eye to the need of the world as a whole and not designed to merely protect the short term interests of individual American business concerns. For unless American policy on this question is designed primarily with a view to benefiting peoples of these areas and not to securing special advantages for American trade, there will be no chance of achieving the long-term goal of an expanding world economy.

The *Amerasia* says that Britain holds the other key, since "she alone can say whether the pre-war colonial status is to be restored intact or whether there shall be a genuine "new order" in Asia.

BRITISH POLICY IN INDIA

Trenchant criticism of British Government's "do nothing" policy on India is made by *New Vision* a quarterly review devoted to problems of subject peoples of the world published recently in an article on Gandhi-Jinnah talks. The editor sums up the position in these words:

The position shows that the British Government's attitude of lying low and saying "nuffin" is a deliberate and machiavellian policy. Having helped to create the present Hindu-Muslim problem, the British Government announces that nothing can be done until it is solved. When it suits its purpose the British Government turns innocently to the questioner and says blandly that it is not its policy to interfere with the people under its rule. It has only been the policy of Government so to interfere when personal gain has been concerned. There would be no personal gain for Government "to announce that it intended to put in hands plans for provisional Indian National Government—that for the interim period rights of all minorities would be safeguarded and that once British power had been withdrawn Indians would be free themselves to come to a settlement of their own problems. It is the right, only policy but it will not be undertaken.

All indications to-day go to show that the moral degradation of British policy and lamentable apathy of the British people as a whole leave no alternative for a solution of the Indian problem but revolt. Hatred in India to-day is such that final revulsion from British rule may take a dangerously violent form.

THE TORY PLAN FOR BURMA

The *New Statesman and Nation* in an editorial note on the Conservative members' "Blue-print for Burma" says: "It offers what it absurdly calls Dominion Status, but reserves defence and foreign affairs, excludes a big area of hill country and proposes that the constitution shall be framed after a six-year period of transition. This is impossible. The Burmese will accept nothing less than what Sir Stafford Cripps offered the Indians. The demand that this Dominion shall compensate British capitalists for all their losses during the war would infuriate even milder people than the Burmese. The old exploitation must not start again: the problem is to find a socially desirable organisation to replace it."

INDIAN STATES

Baroda

FOOD INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. V. S. Mahajani to go round the various districts of the State, study the food situation and suggest ways of introducing improvements in the matter of procurement and distribution of food grains, controlling black markets etc., and make other recommendations on allied questions. Messrs. Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel, Rasolkhan Pathan and Magjibhai Govindbhai Arya have been appointed members and Mr. S. M. Shitole, the Secretary of the Committee.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL ADVICE

One more prominent industrialist Sir Sri Ram, Managing Agent, Delhi Cloth and General Mills Ltd., Delhi, has accepted the Government's invitation to work on the Board of Industrial Advice for Post-war Planning and Development, which has been recently established by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb. The other members are Sir Homi Mehta (Chairman), Sir Sultan Chinoy, Mr. M. C. Ghia, Sheth Tulsidas Kilachand and Dr. Matthai.

LABOURERS' SAVINGS

The Labourers' Co-operative Savings Societies continued to work smoothly last year. The number of societies was 20 with 23,291 members. The compulsory and dearness allowance savings amounted to Rs. 2,59,987 and Rs. 12,32,391 respectively. The total working capital came to Rs. 17,05,784.

RATIONING IN BARODA

The Government have sanctioned the scheme of rationing the supply of food grains in the Baroda city, as outlined by the Director of Civil Supplies. Schemes for big towns like Pattan, Navsari, Amreli, Petlad, etc. are also directed to be prepared.

Hyderabad

POST-WAR PLANS FOR HYDERABAD

Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Member for Planning and Development, Government of India, speaking at the annual dinner of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said that the progress made in connection with reconstruction planning in Hyderabad were satisfactory. He congratulated Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, Finance Member, Nizam's Council, and those who collaborated with him in the formulation of post-war development schemes; but it was one thing to form a scheme and another to implement it. Hyderabad was in a fortunate position in this respect, as its financial resources had been carefully husbanded by successive Finance Members—Sir Akbar Hydari and Mr. Ghulam Mohammad. Post-war plans, however, could not be financed out of accumulated resources alone. If Hyderabad was to reap the same benefits as those proposed in British India, their level of taxation must come up to that prevailing in British India.

AN INDUSTRIALIST'S MUNIFICENCE

A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been set apart by the well-known Hyderabad industrialist Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Jung Bahadur for the spread of education and relief to the needy of Mecca and Medina, holy places of the Muslims the world over.

The money is to be used for building blocks in Hyderabad city the rent of which will be utilised for the purposes which the Nawab has in view. H. E. H. the Nizam has issued a "Firman" permitting the Nawab to acquire at cost price extensive grounds for the construction of buildings in one of the busiest localities of Hyderabad City.

The Fund is to be administered by a Trust consisting of representatives of the Nawab's family, members of the Nizam's Government and some non-officials.

Mysore**GRANT TO DEPRESSED CLASSES**

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned Rs. 75,000 for the amelioration of the Depressed Classes in the State.

The amelioration will take the form of help towards construction of houses for the members of the community and promotion of their economic position and general welfare. Funds are to be placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners of districts so that, in case of accidental fire which members of this community are seriously affected and left helpless, gratuitous relief could be afforded with the least possible delay. More industrial centres are to be opened by the Industries Department for the benefit of this community at which members of the Depressed Classes may pursue some cottage industry suited to their condition.

THE VICEROY IN MYSORE

His Excellency Lord Wavell, during his visit to Mysore last month conferred on the Maharaja of Mysore the insignia of the Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, announced in the New Year's honours list.

Historical events connected with the Mysore wars of the 18th century and the exploits of great Tippu Sultan and his brother Hyder Ali were recalled when Their Excellencies spent more than two hours visiting several places at Seringapatam, so full of historic incidents of particular interest to a great soldier like His Excellency.

MYSORE RULER'S SCHOLARSHIP

The Maharaja of Mysore has donated a sum of about one lakh of rupees from his private funds for the institution of a scholarship in the name of his mother of the value of Rs. 300 a month. This scholarship will be awarded to women doctors of Mysore to prosecute higher medical studies in England or America and to specialise in diseases concerning women and children.

Travancore**WAR SERVICES OF TRAVANCOREANS**

Presiding over the Travancore War Services Exhibition at Trivandrum on January 12, H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore said:—"Since the Exhibition was started in Delhi about two years ago, Trivandrum is the 16th centre it has visited and the exhibition has already been witnessed by more than two million visitors. It is designed to bring within the ken of the lay citizen in the far-flung corners of India what the processes of modern warfare are. It also represents to Travancoreans who have thrown in their lot with His Majesty's subjects from all quarters of the Empire—a picture of the perils and the privations as well as their triumphs of the spirit of response to duty. . . .

About 80,000 men have been recruited for the various services besides recruitment to the Women's Auxiliary Corps and in regard to the percentages of total enrolment, Travancore has been reported as being the foremost among the Indian States."

TRAVANCORE STATE FINANCES

The accounts of the Travancore Government for the year 1119 M.E., corresponding to 1943-44, have been closed. The revised estimates for 1119 were Rs. 489.41 lakhs whereas the actual figures are now seen to be Rs. 506.11 lakhs. The expenditure charged to revenue aggregates to Rs. 366.20 lakhs. Out of the surplus of Rs. 138.91 lakhs, Rs. 9 lakhs have been allotted to the revenue Reserve Fund and the balance, namely, Rs. 130.91 lakhs have been credited to the Post-War Reconstruction Fund.

TRAVANCORE ENGINEERING DEGREE

The Institute of Engineers (India) has recognised the B.Sc. (Engineering) degree of the Travancore University as entitling its holders to exemption from sections "A" and "B" of their associate membership examination.

Patiala**THE RULER'S APPEAL FOR UNITY**

The Maharaja of Patiala, in reply to an address of welcome from the Peshawar Sikhs, said: "My family always has been serving the Sikh community and I too, am not unconscious of my duty towards my country, the Indian people, and the Sikhs in particular. But unity is the chief factor which makes nations and if the Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus unite and live like true Indians, the world will respect you. The Sikhs are a small community and if they truly follow their religion and organise themselves they can easily live honourably. The respect which the Sikh community commands at present is all due to their military spirit and sense of duty and I hope they will stick to their martial traditions."

Cochin**HOSPITAL FOR COCHIN**

Sir George Boag, Dewan of Cochin laying the foundation stone of the new hospital constructed by Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar for the welfare of the labourers of the Cochin Textiles observed: "I am glad that in his relation with labour, Dr. Alagappa Chettiar has set an example which all employers of labour in this State and indeed throughout the country will do well to emulate." The new hospital located in the spacious grounds in front of the Mills and providing 12 beds will be named "H. H. Maharaja Ravi Varma Cochin Textiles Hospital."

Bikaner**BIKANER'S 5-LAKH GRANT**

To prepare the people of Bikaner for technical and other services, H. H. the Maharaja has sanctioned scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 lakhs covering higher education and training in India and abroad in geology, industrial chemistry, tanning, public health, agriculture and engineering.

Bharatpur**BHARATPUR ORDERS**

The Bharatpur Government have given discretion to all the Government Departments for the use of Khadi for uniforms of the State employees where it is possible.

In order to prevent the slaughter of the useful cattle and also to preserve the cattle wealth of the State, the Bharatpur Government have banned the slaughter of cows, bulls, bullocks and calves, buffaloes below 3 years of age, male-buffaloes between 3 and 10 years and she-buffaloes between 3 and 10 years of age which are capable of producing milk and that no cattle will be slaughtered on Mondays and Fridays.

Jaipur**THE TEMPLES OF JAIPUR**

The temples in Jaipur are a wonderful sight; they are all over the city—on the hill-tops and in the valleys, on many a road-side and right in the centre of some streets and squares. Within the last three years, several of these age-old abodes of worship have been repaired and renovated, and a sum of above one and a half lakhs of rupees has been spent on their restoration and maintenance.

Kathiawar States**JOINT SCHEME FOR FOREST**

A meeting of the representatives of the Kathiawar States was held at Rajkot recently under the presidentship of the Resident to consider the scheme of post-war developments of forests.

The forest policy of the Eastern States Agency was recommended as a model for Kathiawar States to be adopted with suitable changes. But all the States, except Junagad, rejected the idea of working the scheme on co-operative basis, owing to their dislike of joint services. Some of the bigger States were willing to take up the work individually.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

South Africa

NATAL CONGRESS'S WARNING

The Working Committee of the Natal Indian Congress has passed the following resolutions:

This meeting of the Working Committee, Natal Indian Congress, reiterates its unequivocal opposition to any plan or scheme which is intended to segregate the Indian community. It views with grave concern and alarm the recent efforts of the department of the Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs to entice the Indian people in country districts and towns to accept separate areas for occupational purposes and housing schemes. It feels that this is a measure to give effect to the aim and purpose of the servitude scheme of 1939, which has for its objective complete residential and economic segregation.

It declares that the Pegging Act has been responsible for stagnating economic development and bringing about the present deplorable and inadequate housing conditions. As a sequel to that the Government is endeavouring to compel the Indian community to acquiesce in an unjust and undemocratic policy of segregation, which is becoming more and more evident in the declarations of General Smuts and other responsible authorities to solve the so-called racial problem by establishing racial zones.

The meeting therefore rejects *in toto* the policy pursued by the department of the Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs and local authorities, and determines not to entertain any scheme of separation in the country or towns but asks for immediate and unconditional repeal of the Pegging Act.

In giving practical effect to this, the Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress is instructed to inform the Prime Minister, the Minister of Interior and the Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs of the decision of the Congress to instruct all branches of the Congress not to acquiesce in, or enter into, any agreement with the department of Immigration and Asiatic Affairs or any other local authority. The meeting resolves to conduct a country-wide campaign for repeal of the Pegging Act by petitions, meetings of protest and other means.

In this connection it is interesting to learn that legal difficulties have arisen in the promulgation of the Natal Provincial legislation passed last year and that Field Marshal Smuts has been apprised of it.

The South African Press Association has been informed that the Residential Property Regulation Ordinance, the Housing Ordinance, the Expropriation Ordinance and the Water Supply Ordinance, in their present form have all been ruled 'ultra vires' the powers of the Natal Provincial Council.

Burma

FUTURE OF INDIANS IN BURMA

The Council of the Imperial Citizens' Association, in a letter to the Department of Commonwealth Relations, Government of India, on the "blue-print" for the future of Burma, says:

"If the recommendations of the 'blue-print' are accepted, the pre-war prejudices against Indians will re-appear, which by no means will contribute to Burma's future welfare and happiness. . .

No final agreement should be concluded without consulting all bodies interested in Indians in Burma and without the approval of the Central Legislature, the letter says: India should be represented in an adequate manner at any future conference that may be held for the reconstruction of Burma.

While the Burmans themselves are trying to maintain good relations with Indians, the the Council observes, speeches such as the one made recently by Sir Alfred Watson saying that "the Burmese in these years of freedom have developed the strongest prejudice against the exploitation by Indians" tend to prejudice British public opinion.

U. S. A.

U. S. CITIZENSHIP FOR INDIANS

The United Press of America understands from a responsible quarter that the State Department will throw its weight behind the Bill pending before the Congress to place India on the same level as China and European countries as far as immigration is concerned. It is understood the State Department will make the position known in the hearing on the bills now before the House Immigration Committee which would make the Indian nationals eligible for citizenship and establish an immigration quota. It is understood the Committee has asked the State and Justice Departments for their views. It is reliably reported that the State Department has already prepared a favourable reply.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

Questions of Importance

SOLVE THE INDIAN PROBLEM

A strong appeal for a solution of the Indian problem was made by Chaudhuri Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, when he replied to the toast of "Delegates from Overseas" proposed by Viscount Astor at a dinner to the delegates to the British Commonwealth Relations Conference in London on February 19.

Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan said:

Believe me, issues far more momentous and vital for future peace and civilisation hang upon the solution of this problem than is perhaps being appreciated at the moment. The attitude of His Majesty's Government appears to be that they having announced a policy regarding India, it is now up to India to make the next move. Failing such a move, is Britain released from all further liability concerning India? In the interests of the United Kingdom itself, in the interests of the Commonwealth and in the interests of world peace and security, the situation must not be permitted to deteriorate any further. The strains and stresses imposed by the war have not prevented Britain from making big strides in many directions. She has not been too timid to tackle tremendous and intricate problems of social security at home. In foreign relations, she has struggled through to an understanding with the United States and what is more satisfactory, with Russia. Is Britain content to accept defeat only in the case of India?

After describing how the Cripps proposals had failed to resolve the "Indian deadlock", Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan continued:

May I appeal to you, who are gathered here from all parts of the Commonwealth, to bring constructive minds to bear on this problem that when victory is achieved, the Indian question may also have been settled? Would it not be feasible for His Majesty's Government to announce that it would be prepared to implement any agreed settlement put up on behalf of India within one year from the cessation of hostilities against Japan, but failing such a settlement His Majesty's Government would place, before Parliament itself proposals concerning the future constitution of India designed to place India on a footing of complete equality with the Dominions?

INDIAN SCIENTISTS' STATEMENT

Five members of the Indian Scientific Mission, who returned to India on 19th February after five months' stay in the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Canada, in a statement, say that in the course of their lectures and conversations in the U. K., they advocated the view that for developing India, her natural resources must be used to the fullest extent, and for this purpose there should be a National Government at the centre as well as in the provinces.

"We were happy to find," the statement says,

that most of the scientists, administrators and industrialists fully endorsed this view.

Mr. Amery and other Cabinet members told us repeatedly that India now enjoys the fullest freedom regarding her economic development, and if she fails to take any effective measures in this direction, the responsibility rests solely with the members of the Government of India.

In U. K., the statement says, the scientists were impressed by the total mobilisation of scientific talent for the prosecution of war.

The effort being made there has already effected vast changes in industrial efficiency, and has revealed that when the people and the Government are enthused with a common purpose, industrial and agricultural exploitation of resources offered by nature can effect wonders in peace as well as during a war. India too has the brain power and the population to achieve this, "but her progress in these directions must be by forced marches and there must be a national purpose behind all her plans of development, so that the people may be enthused to put forth their best effort and support the Government to the fullest extent in their effort for an all round industrial and agricultural development.

The signatories to the statement are Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, Sir J. N. Ghosh, Prof. S. K. Mitra, Prof. J. N. Mukherjee and Prof. M. N. Saha.

SIR ZAFRULLAH ON INDIA'S FREEDOM

Sir M. Zafrullah Khan, Leader of the Indian Delegation addressing the Commonwealth Relations Conference which opened in London on February 17, said :

Statesmen of the Commonwealth, does it not strike you as an irony of the first magnitude that India should have two and half million men in the field fighting and struggling to preserve the liberty of the nations of the Commonwealth and yet should be a suppliant for her own freedom?

How long do you think she will be prepared to wait? India is on the march. You may help her or you may hinder but none shall stop her. India shall be free within the Commonwealth if you will let her and accord her the position which is her due, but without the Commonwealth if you leave her no alternative.

Sir Mohd. Zafrullah continued :

The sense of disappointment and frustration in the political field is being aggravated by the fear that it may be relegated to a position of inglorious obscurity in the post-war arrangements some of which will form the subject matter of discussion in this Conference. China is to-day freely recognised as one of the four big nations. India does not compare unfavourably with China in population and area. In every other respect China can stand no comparison with India. I am sure it will be freely recognised that in respect of natural resources and their development, of manufacturing capacity, industrial potentials technical and mechanical skill, capital investments, literacy and higher education, in arts and sciences, communications, public health and veterinary services, maintenance of law and order and administration of justice and a host of similar matters, India stands far ahead of China whatever may be its position *vis-a-vis* the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR. It may be objected that India suffers from divisions and conflicts but the divisions and conflicts in India do not prove more intractable than differences that divide Communists and Kuomintang in China. Though often a victim of aggression, India has throughout her long history never been guilty of aggression herself.

Elucidating his remark that "India will be free within or without the British Commonwealth" Sir Zafrullah Khan, said, in "an interview with the United Press of America Correspondent, that India can only be fitted into the Commonwealth if two conditions are fulfilled: firstly, she should be free to order her own affairs without dictation from outside, and secondly, between the Dominions she should be able to pull her full weight in the matter of racial discrimination. After that, India may decide to remain within the British Commonwealth.

MRS. PANDIT'S BROADCAST

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, broadcasting from Washington said that an effective system of collective security could not be established "so long as 400 million people in India are not free to choose the pattern of their national life."

India presents a moral challenge to all progressive forces and is the acid test for those declarations which have been made regarding the policy of the United Nations. You cannot think in terms of a system of collective security by which peace and progress will be established as long as 400 million people are not free to choose the pattern of their national life. The world has shrunk so rapidly that each country is dependent on and in need of co-operation from its neighbourhood. A world plan wherein India is not an equal partner can never succeed because in the solution of India's problem and in her freedom lies the key of the bigger issues which will affect peace and happiness in the entire world. India is part of that world picture. . . . You are fighting this war for freedom—remember freedom is indivisible. The present political deadlock in India must be ended and the natural leaders of the people who are behind prison bars must be released and even an opportunity to share as equals in the making of those great decisions which will share the future course of world events. Time is moving so rapidly that we cannot afford to have relations between peoples embittered any further. . . . Let it not be said that fear and self-interest hold back peace and prosperity of the world. . .

Mrs. Pandit continued :

America won its freedom from the British. We are striving for ours You have established the four freedoms in the United States. We work in order to make them possible for our people. We have no quarrel with the Englishmen. . . . But we are out to destroy the Imperialist system they represent. . . . When the war came, we saw in it an opportunity to help the cause of democracy and our leaders announced that a free democratic India will gladly associate herself with other-free nations for mutual defence against aggression.

Refuting those who claim that Indian independence was hardly possible due to the "minorities problem" she said:

India's main problem is not the minority problem. It is the problem of a vast majority of people who go hungry, unclothed and uneducated. There is no help in time of sickness. . . . The war is drawing to an end and the future world will be determined by the policies which the United States along with others will formulate. It is not enough to bring new words into use—new words must have new thoughts behind them and those thoughts must have strength and force so that they culminate in action. If this war has been fought to defend *status quo*, if Imperialist possessions, colonies, and vested interests are to continue to dominate the world in less familiar names than the future holds little hope.

DR. SHRIDHARANI ON INDIAN ASPIRATION

"America is the only Western country which still retains the confidence of Asiatic people," said Dr. Krishnalal Shridharani, the Hindu philosopher and writer, the other day at New York.

All the great colonial powers—France, the Netherlands and England—have discredited themselves in the eyes of Asia. The aspirations of India are based on two fundamental propositions—firstly, India should always remain one economic unit. Any attempt at partitioning India into Hindu India and Muslim India or into Pakistan or Hindustan would mean India's subjugation to foreign powers indefinitely. India is a unit and she should remain a unit. Secondly, the necessity of India's complete independence and freedom. The cause of India's present misery is the lopsided economy fostered under alien authorities who have looked upon India as nothing but a consumers' market. India should become a producers' market. This can never be altered by alien authority. So only a Government of Indian people by the Indian people and for the Indian people can be trusted to preside over the transformation of India from a poor country into a great industrial country.

INDIA, THE ACID TEST

India will be the acid test of all that has been said regarding the moral issues of this war, declared Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, in a speech at Boston on February 15.

In the freedom of India lies the hope of a settlement of the world problem. Free India becomes a force for good in the East and the whole problem of the Pacific becomes more easy of solution. A discontented India means a discontented Asia. There can be no lasting peace unless it is based on the recognition of human rights. The first step in this direction is the freedom of these countries still under foreign domination. Unless this is done, the present global conflict becomes merely a war for power with no moral sanction behind it.

Proceeding, Mrs. Pandit said :

Statements are not enough—good intentions do not go very far if they are only theoretical. It is only actions that will help in clarifying the issues, and so far, no such action has been taken by the United Nations. If the plan for post-war world is to concentrate on power and to impose systems of security on weaker nations, it is bound to fail. Civilisation is not a monopoly of the white man. Asia and Africa have a heritage which stretches far back into antiquity and the world is as much in need of a message of these great continents as any that Europe and America have to give.

MAJLIS SECRETARY ON MR. JINNAH

Accusing Mr. Jinnah of retarding the progress of the country and doing the greatest disservice to the Muslims of India, Shaikh Mohammad Jan, M.L.C., General Secretary, All-India Muslim Majlis, says :

Whenever slightest sympathy for the political aspirations of this down-trodden country is shown by the progressive sections of the people of England or America, Mr. Jinnah does not fail to raise his head from his cool Malabar Hill treat in order to indulge in mean tirades against the Congress and empty threats to the British Government of dire consequences for them if they ever have any truck with the Congress without his sanction.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit is touring America for the last few weeks pleading for the release of innocent Congress leaders and self-determination for the people of India on democratic lines. The American public have given her sympathetic hearing and this was sufficient for Mr. Jinnah in an exclusive interview to the *New Chronicle* to vilify not only all Congress leaders, but malign each and every Hindu, no matter what school of thought he belongs to for conspiracy against the Muslims. He even spoke of incompetence of the Hindu society for democracy and if ever Britishers left India's shores, committing "the faithful" to the mercy of the Hindus "100 millions will revolt". But the truth is otherwise, as save and except certain vested interests headed by Mr. Jinnah all Muslims with their manifold differences with the Hindus, religious, social and cultural are equally anxious to throw away the foreign yoke by all legitimate and peaceful means.

NEW INDEPENDENCE PLEDGE

Gandhiji wrote out the following Independence Pledge for celebrating Independence Day while he was in detention in the Aga Khan Palace. The pledge was repeated by him and his companions on August 8, 1943, and also on Independence Day in 1943 and 1944:

My immediate objective is and for years has been to gain for India her independence, complete in every sense of the term by truthful and non-violent means. In prosecution of that objective, I re-pledge myself on this Independence Day not to rest till it is gained. I seek for the fulfilment of my pledge, the assistance of that divine unseen power, which we recognize by such familiar names as God, Allah and Paramatma.

This was the pledge taken on Independence day (26th January) this year at various centres in India.

DR. SARGENT'S PLAN

Dr. John Sargent, Educational Adviser to the Government of India, speaking on the post-war educational reconstruction of India, at New Delhi on January 24, outlined the aims and objects of the educational plan of the Central Advisory Board of Education. The plan, he said, would be regarded as a kind of house with six main rooms and six out-buildings.

Elaborating his thesis, he said that the first room provided not only universal free and compulsory education for all boys and girls between the ages of six and sixteen but it sought to ensure for them a healthy and successful life for the exercise in the fullest capacity of their rights as citizens. The second provided for the starting of nurseries to lay the foundation of good behaviour, good social attitude in boys and girls and to check infant mortality. The next three provided adequate high school accommodation, training of technical, industrial and research workers for the industrialisation of the country and the colossal problem of adult education.

The out-building provided for linking up the medical inspection of students with the urgent question of treatment, essential nutrition, recreation facilities, setting up of bureaus to provide information to those seeking employment after completing their education and training of teachers.

The scheme aimed at providing equal opportunities for all when it laid down that no boys or girls should be deprived of education owing to the poverty of their parents. The object of the scheme which was as elastic as possible, was to frame a system of education suited to the interests and conditions of this country. It was set out in the principles of the Board's report to make children physically fit, mentally alert and morally sound.

SIR C. V. RAMAN'S PLEA FOR MORE UNIVERSITIES

A demand for the establishment of more universities in different regions with the system of education completely overhauled to suit modern times was made by Sir C. V. Raman in the course of his recent address on "Unity of Knowledge" at the Maharaja's College, Jaipur.

The lecturer pleaded for the establishment of a University at Jaipur as a vital need in furtherance of the transformation going on there and repudiated the assumption that the bigness of a university depended on its size by illustrating the superiority of Cambridge over London. He emphasised that the real wealth of the country lay in knowledge that its youth could acquire in a healthy atmosphere and congenial surrounding, peculiarly appropriate to the genius of the soil.

DR. JAYAKAR ON 'VARSITIES

Dr. M. R. Jayakar, opening at Ahmedabad on February 3, the building of the research centre of the 96-years-old Gujarat Vernacular Society, founded by an Englishman, Forbes, said that feeling for a separate University had permeated the intellectual classes of Gujarat.

India was a vast country where there was scope for many regional Universities. The Bombay University was too unwieldy to exercise efficient and beneficent control over its component parts. The committee appointed by the Government of Bombay with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad as President had reported in 1925 in favour of regional Universities, which could not be given as gifts from God, but must grow from the soil, free from Government control.

Stressing the importance of research, he said that the soil of Gujarat was rich in material for research. Hindu and Muslim civilizations had combined in the past and would combine into one stream in future, showing that there was nothing inconsistent between the two civilizations.

HINDU LAW REFORM

Sir S. Varadachariar, Judge of Federal Court of India, addressing the students of the Lucknow University Law Faculty on the "Codification of Hindu Law", discussed the organic nature of all laws and their revolutionary character whether developed or legislated. He thought that the conventional hold of the customary laws in India was broken with the advent of the British in India when they superseded these laws with their own piecemeal and temporary legislations.

The speaker said:

This break in the continuity of our organic laws has made the problem of reforms and codification a very difficult one. This break-up has led to the emergence of a maze of texts and interpretations which are incoherent to the synthetic whole that Hindu philosophy is and are thus devoid of their logical or sociological justification.

"The advocate of reform and codification", the speaker continued, "takes it as a powerful plea for his cause while the opponent takes it to be a justification for his proposal to codify the whole of Hindu Law into the integral piece or not to attempt at all."

Concluding, the speaker pleaded for the middle course of adopting long-range legislation, wide in its sphere.

SECURITY ORDER ON "FORUM"

A full bench of the Bombay High Court consisting of Mr. Justice Mohammad Chagla, Mr. Justice Lokor, and Mr. Justice Weston, on February 9, set aside the Bombay Government's order demanding a security of Rs. 2,000 from Mr. Joachim Alva, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the weekly news magazine, the "Forum".

The demand for security was based on an article in the "Forum" commenting on the death sentence passed on 16 accused persons in the Ashti and Chimur cases.

Their Lordships held that the article in question was only a strong plea for the commutation of the death sentence on the 16 accused, and did not express approval or admiration of the action of the accused persons.

LAWYER WHO LEFT HIS POST AS PROTEST

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla at the Bombay High Court agreed with a tribunal of the Bombay Bar Council that an advocate of the High Court, Mr. D. N. Subba Rao, was not guilty of professional, or other misconduct, within the meaning of Section 10 of the Bar Council Act.

It was contended on behalf of the Government that Mr. Subba Rao had abandoned his post without lawful or reasonable excuse and without informing the Court to which he had been attached. It was an offence for which he had been convicted and he was guilty of professional misconduct, and liable for disciplinary action.

Their Lordships agreed with the findings of the Bar Council that there had been no professional misconduct.

NEW MADRAS JUDGES

Mr. P. V. Rajamannar, Advocate-General, Madras has been appointed Judge of the Madras High Court in the vacancy that will be caused by the retirement of Justice Sir Vere Mockett on July 25 next.

Mr. Rajamannar is aged 44. He is the son of Mr. Justice P. Venkataramana Rao, Chief Justice, Mysore and former Judge of the Madras High Court.

Mr. Rajamannar took charge as Advocate-General only on July 10 last, from Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar.

It is officially announced that Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali, Chairman of the Income-tax Tribunal, Bombay, has been appointed Judge of the Madras High Court during the period when Justice Sir A. J. King goes on leave, viz., March 5 to April 28.

CONVICTION FOR POLITICAL OFFENCES

That conviction for political offence should not be taken to imply a defect of character, unfitting a pleader or an advocate to be a member of the legal profession was the view expressed by the Madras Advocates' Association, on a reference made to it by the Bar Council, Madras.

THE INSURANCE AMENDING BILL

All the 15 members including official members, of the Select Committee on the Insurance Amendment Bill have signed one or other of the six minutes of dissent appended to their report which has been submitted to the Assembly.

One of the most contentious proposals in the report seeks to throw the field of small insurance open to unrestricted competition between insurers including mutual and co-operative insurance bodies and provident societies. Differing views are expressed on this point in most of the dissenting minutes.

Sir Vithal Chandavarkar says this is not a wise move. He suggests that joint stock insurance companies should not be allowed to take policies below Rs. 1,000. As regards mutual companies and co-operative societies he does not think there should be any restriction. It is agreed, he says, that the healthiest form of insurance is one which is carried on a mutual or co-operative basis and such societies would therefore be allowed to underwrite insurance without any restriction.

Sir Azizul Haque, Commerce Member and mover of the Bill and Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan, Superintendent of Insurance, in their minute of dissent consider that a fair chance is not given to provident societies, which have to comply with the rigorous provisions of Part III of the Insurance Act, while ordinary insurers are not under that obligation and still are free to compete with provident societies.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sir Yamin Khan, Mr. Nauman, Haji Essak Sait, Mr. Satyanarayan Sinha and Mr. Abdul Qaiyum say that if it is to enable co-operative societies to transact insurance business without any restriction as to amount, they will support it.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari objects to the proposal and says he is not convinced that the whole field of life insurance should be left free to all types of life organisations to operate upon.

SIR C. SETALVAD ON INSURANCE

Speaking at a tea party given at "Woodlands", Madras, on January 11, in honour of his visit to the City, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad dwelt on the large scope for expansion of Insurance business in India and referred to the need for removing certain drawbacks found in Indian insurance Act.

Mr. Ramaswami, the host, who is Branch manager of Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co, Ltd. Bombay in welcoming the distinguished guest referred to the need to amend the Insurance Act. He said that insurance companies must work for alteration of the Act, with a view to reducing the rate of increase in incometax and super-tax.

Replying to the felicitations, Sir Chimanlal said that under the existing insurance law over 55 per cent. of the funds of a company had to be invested in Government paper. The interest on Government paper had now been reduced to 3 per cent. and out of that interest, the companies had to pay a big slice by way of incometax and super-tax, so that the income of the companies for investment in funds was indeed very small. The Government should permit greater latitude for investment of funds in other securities.

In England, Sir Chimanlal proceeding said, they had what was known as 'the ceiling limit' for taxation of insurance companies. The reason for that was a proper one. These companies since they had to enter into long term contracts in the course of their business, should know what their position and liability were, in respect of taxation. Beyond ceiling limit, whatever might be increase in income the rate for these companies would not increase. He pressed this view on the Government. Though they were glad that the Government acceded to their request, the limit the Government had fixed was too high. They were still agitating about it, and he hoped that in course of time, they would get the concession they were in need of.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Both import of foreign merchandise and export of Indian merchandise were higher by 42 crores and 16 crores of rupees respectively in the first half of the current fiscal year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The former amounted to 94 crores as against 52 crores last year and the latter to 109 crores as against 93 crores last year. These figures do not include the value of either imports or exports on defence account.

Import of foodgrains has increased, while their export has declined. There was a spectacular rise in the import of raw materials, while exports of the same have registered only a moderate increase. Of manufactures, there has been a moderate rise in import and an appreciable rise in export. Import from and off-take by Empire countries, including the U. K. have increased, and while import from foreign countries has substantially increased, export to them shows only a small increase.

As a result of far more increase in the value of imports than of exports, the total visible balance of trade in private merchandise in favour of India had declined. It amounted to 44-52 crores in the first half of 1943-44 and only to 20-42 crores in the corresponding period of the current fiscal year. This represents a decline of 24-10 crores or about 54 per cent.

An analysis of trade country by country shows that the import trade with the Empire countries (including the U. K.) has appreciably increased by 13 crores from 25 crores to 38 crores. The U. K. has gained by 7 crores.

In the export trade, the off-take of Empire countries has increased by 11 (from 61 crores to 72 crores) and of foreign countries by 5 crores (from 32 crores to 37 crores).

INDIA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Commenting on the arrival of the India Trade Delegation in Australia, the Sydney *Morning Herald* says that the mission is yet another reminder of the growing and friendly relationships between India and Australia. The *Herald* points out that one result of India's services to the Allies has been the accumulation of large cash resources both at home and overseas.

The paper says: "These funds provide the basis for ambitious schemes of national economic development which are already afoot and which will involve expenditure in capital and consumption goods of many millions of pounds Sterling. In time this must raise the living standards of a steadily increasing proportion of the great mass of population, and India's economic progress, besides directly benefiting her own people, will provide opportunities for others."

WORLD MONETARY FUND

The Bretton Woods Conference scheme for a World Monetary Fund was mentioned during question time in the Assembly, when replying to Mr. T. S. A. Chettiar, the Finance Member said that until the scheme was discussed by the American and British legislatures it appeared premature to attempt to formulate any final conclusion. Should the proposals be accepted by the U. S. A. and the U. K. he added, an opportunity would be given to the House, at a suitable date, to discuss the question of India's adherence to the international agreements in question.

INDIAN SUPPLY MISSION TO U.S.

Mr. K. C. Mahendra, head of the India Supply Mission, Washington, is to wind up his duties and await replacement before returning to India, says the United Press of America. Mr. Mahendra is silent on the reasons for his return to India, but it is reported that the Viceroy is not in accord with his ideas regarding increased post-war Indo-American trade.

IDEALS OF INDIAN WOMANHOOD

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, speaking on 'Indian Womanhood' at a meeting of the Islamia College Students' Union at Calcutta said: "Indian women—your mothers, your sisters, wives and daughters—are all integral parts of your nation, and your nation's worth can only be measured by the opportunity women have for fulfilling the highest ideals of your nation". Indian women, she added, could not be divided into this generation and that generation, Hindus and Muslims.

Referring to reports that Indian women were all sad and down-trodden, she said that the women of India had a record of which any part of the world might be proud. In India, women had been working gladly and selflessly for a long time and the whole of the Hindu civilization demanded that Indian women should have independence of judgment because they had half the responsibility in the progress of humanity.

The ancient ideals were of co-operation and comradeship between man and woman; it was also the case with that great wife of the Prophet, who helped him in every way. As things progressed and digressed, Mrs. Naidu continued, women began to seek protection and privilege. Then, with the cessation of responsibility, right also began to lapse. And, that was the history all over the world and there came a period when women were regarded as mere goods and chattels for all practical purposes.

Women in the East had always had a right in property and in Islam too they had an economic position. It was with the lapse of right they became entirely dependent on others. Comparing Indian women with those of other countries she said: "We are not really so backward as we like to believe. We are as good as anybody else, and can be better if we work out our old traditions".

Mrs. Naidu finally pointed out that at present women could be found working in various branches of education, law, commerce, social service and the like.

MRS. V. L. PANDIT'S OFFER

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, in an interview in Boston said that if India had certain promises amounting to a guarantee of freedom and the release of the 18,000 still in prison without trial since 1942, "we will throw our whole weight of men and resources into the war against the Japanese."

"The two million supposed to be in the war to-day are just 'rice' soldiers forced by unemployment into army. We are a little bored by the assumption of the English that they are the only civilised people."

"There is a talk of the affairs of the world being settled by the Big Five. Who the dickens are the Big Five to determine what is to be done for the world? Without a free India the Pacific problem cannot be solved."

Saying that she had come to the United States by courtesy of the United States Air Command and that she was very much touched by the kind treatment from American soldiers and officers who were "so gentle and kind to other people." Mrs. Pandit added that it was by these things that nations were drawn together.

WOMEN FOR MEN'S JOBS IN U. S.

Mr. R. Burlow, Director of the United States Office of War Information told the Rotary Club of Calcutta that the present war had broken down all barriers between men's and women's jobs in the United States.

Women, he said, had taken a number of men's jobs and to-day one-fourth of the workers in the war factories were women.

Mr. Burlow emphasised that women were making a magnificent contribution to the war effort without which, he said, it would have been impossible to achieve the considerable production of goods in the States.

The men in the States, Mr. Burlow said, considered women as their equals. There were women doctors, lawyers and judges. Women competed with men in business and also held responsible Government posts.

AIMS OF EMPIRE PRESS UNION

Lt.-Col. J. J. Astor, Chairman of the *Times*, presiding at the annual meeting of the Empire Press Union said that there were two principles which the Union had always sought to practise and, indeed, fought for,—freedom from Government control and speedy transmission of news.

"One of our first duties after the war" he said, "will be to ensure for the Empire Press full benefit of war-time technical research and invention. Our aim must always be to secure the fastest possible transmission at the lowest possible rates. Exchange of news from reputable sources and responsible comment free from Government control from whatever country of origin is one of the burning questions of the day. We have seen what mischief can be wrought and harm done when people are kept in ignorance of world affairs and their own country's affairs and when news can be censored, doctored and delayed."

RESPONSIBILITIES OF JOURNALISTS

Presiding over the United Provinces Journalists' Conference at Allahabad on January 20, Mr. K. P. Viswanatha Aiyar, President, Tamil Nadu Journalists' Federation and Assistant Editor of the *Hindu* surveyed the rights and responsibilities of Indian journalists as well as the difficulties and dangers that surrounded them and exhorted them to organise themselves into a powerful body to do justice to themselves and discharge their duty by the public.

"The conditions of newspaper finance to-day are such", he said, "as could sustain a far higher standard. Newspaper profits are governed by advertisement revenue and the latter increases with the increase in national income. If, therefore, the expectation of a considerable increase in India's national income materialises, then newspaper revenues are bound to expand and newspaper proprietors have no cause to feel pessimistic about their ability to do material justice by their employees."

Mr. J. M. KUMARAPPA IN AMERICA

Mr. J. M. Kumarappa, the first Indian educationist to be invited to U. S. under the State Department's cultural relations programme, told the United Press that his mission was three-fold. Firstly, study of State and private social service programmes, and "correction" institutions for the Tata Institute of Social Sciences; secondly, visit universities to collect information for the Foreign University Bureau; thirdly, find out to what extent the American Foundation is interested in the International Cultural Centre of Bombay and to help to acquaint foreigners with Indian culture. He pointed out India could furnish important contributions, especially in philosophical values, to scientific and practically-minded westerners. He expects to visit New York, Boston and Cleveland where he will attend a Social Workers' Convention.

"PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON

Mr. William Eugene "Pussyfoot" Johnson, the internationally known prohibitionist died on February 2 at the age of 82. He made three trips round the world in the interests of temperance and delivered more than 4,000 lectures. He was honorary member of the Devalaya Association and Vishwa-Bharati in India, and a life member of the Prohibition League of India. He lost one eye at a prohibition meeting in London in 1919, by a missile thrown from the crowd.

SIR C. V. RAMAN

The honorary degree of Doctor in Science was conferred on Sir C. V. Raman *in absentia* at the annual convocation of the Lucknow University on February 3 in recognition of his "high eminence in the scientific world and his great services to the cause of Science in India".

GANDHI'S STATUE FOR KARACHI

The Karachi Municipal Corporation has unanimously decided to erect near the Sind Secretariat a full-size bronze statue of Mahatma Gandhi offered by the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association.

HONEY CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

The Russians seek honey cure for the treatment of tuberculosis. The honey is distilled from flower of the local cork tree and has been used for years as a sure remedy for tuberculosis by the natives in jungle country on the Manchurian borders. Now, following scientific research into the chemical properties of this tree, the Geographical Society of the Academy of Scientists of U.S.R.R. intends sending a fully-equipped expedition to the jungle to study the tree and establish a base for exploitation, says Moscow Radio.

SHARK LIVER OIL

The phenomenal development of the shark liver oil industry in India during the past 4 years, is due no less to the increasing recognition of its therapeutic value as to the wartime shortage of the imported product. India's present output is estimated at 1,500,000 lbs. of cod liver oil standard. Questions vital to the development of this important industry are discussed in the January issue of the *Journal of the Scientific and Industrial Research*.

NEW MALARIA CURE

A new cure for malaria, one of the worst maladies in China, has been discovered following one year's laboratory work conducted by a group of Chinese. The new cure, known as "Changshan" is a Chinese drug prepared from a native herb called "Changshan" which abounds in West China. It is an effective substitute for quinine.

DELHI MEDICAL COLLEGE

The late Lord Hardinge, former Viceroy of India, who died in August last, left £71,000 on which the death duty paid was £12,000. He bequeathed £2,000 to the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi. The bulk of the estate is left to his son, Sir Alexander H. L. Hardinge.

DR. P. V. CHERIAN

Dr. P. V. Cherian of Madras has been elected a member of the British Association of Otolaryngologists.

LEPROSY IN AMERICA

Leprosy is still an important problem in some American countries; campaigns against it are slow; new outbreaks may be expected after the war. This solemn warning is contained in a report submitted by the delegates to the Fifth Pan American conference of directors of health in Washington.

Disease, adds the report, has done as much as the attraction of city life to speed the rural-to-urban shift in population. Sickness takes the head of the family to a city hospital, his dependents follow. This trend can bring about a serious increase in living costs owing to the lack of farm labour. Higher costs, in turn, will increase malnutrition—the "chronic hunger" of the Americas.

FLU AS A PREVENTIVE

'Flu may be a blessing in disguise, says the *British Medical Journal*, in a leading article on air disinfection.

"If there is any serious prospect of checking the spread of the common cold or influenza completely, it may be asked whether the effect of this would be entirely desirable," it says.

"One distinguished author has suggested that occasional attacks of these infections are the price we pay for some degree of immunity to more serious diseases of the air passages.

"If there is any basis for this idea it may perhaps be inadvisable to go beyond a certain point in protecting the community against airborne infection."

ELIMINATION OF TETANUS

The *Times*' medical correspondent reports that as a result of compulsory immunisation of all officers and men, the United States War Department has almost eliminated tetanus. Not one case of tetanus among wounded soldiers or sailors has occurred in men, who completed the course of injections.

INDIA'S STERLING BALANCES

Financial circles in America continue to be interested in India's problem of blocked balances. It is pointed out that it is to the interest of the United States to unblock Indian balances thus enabling India to trade with the United States. It is said that Britain will not be in a position to repatriate the sums involved in the post-war period.

It is also noted that India and the United States will possibly be the only two creditor nations in the post-war period.

BANKING SYSTEM

The Committee of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, in a communication to the Government of India states that the present step to amend the law relating to banking companies was merely a tinkering with the problem and not designed to develop the banking system of the country on a sound footing.

It urges the need for reorganization of the whole banking system in the country and also equal and fair treatment for Indian banks in foreign countries.

THE INDO-COMMERCIAL BANK

The twenty-fourth report of the Indo-Commercial Bank Ltd. shows the steady progress of the bank. The Net profits of the Bank amounted to Rs. 4,84,168.14.2. Out of this, after providing for taxes and placing Rs. 75,000 to the Reserve Fund (thus raising it to Rs. 3,75,000) Rs. 56,250 is to be given as dividend. It is also satisfactory to note that provision for Rs. 26,000 has been made as two months' bonus to the staff.

DAILY OUTPUT OF MINTS

The average daily output of the mints, said the Finance Member in reply to Mr. Manu Subedar, were; Bombay 40 lakhs, Calcutta 31 lakhs and Lahore 11 1/2 lakhs pieces. Both Bombay and Lahore mints produced rupees, half-rupees, quarter rupees, two annas and single pies. The Bombay mint produced in addition one anna coins. At Calcutta one anna and half-anna coins only were minted.

THE RAILWAY BUDGET

The Central Government's Railway Budget, which was presented to the Central Assembly and the Council of State on February 15, revealed the following figures (all are in Crores of Rupees).

	1944-45	1945-46
	Rs.	Rs.
Traffic Receipts	214.30	220
Working Expenses	147.49	159.87
Writing Down Costs	24	30
Surplus	42.01	16.51
To General Revenues	32	32

Presenting what he described as a somewhat unorthodox budget, the War Transport Member, Sir Edward Benthall, stated that it was not proposed to make any general increase in rates and fares, apart from the decision announced already that from February 1, the port-to-port rates on certain goods would be increased in order to bring them into line with the cost of shipment by sea.

RATES FOR RAILWAY GOODS TRAFFIC

An important change contemplated in the system of railway rates was mentioned by Mr. G. E. Cuffe, President, Indian Railway Conference Association at a Press conference last month.

He said the idea was to introduce, for all varieties of traffic "telescopic class rates" under which the charges per mile decreased as the distance to be traversed increased. By means of this system which was on the basis of continuous mileage, traffic would have the benefit of tapping scales of rates on the total distance from the booking to the destination station irrespective of railway boundaries.

"It is clear", he said, "that such a principle is preferable to the present unsatisfactory system under which horizontal class rates increase the charge to be paid by the trader directly in ratio to distance. The new scale of rates provide for a lowering of the charge per mile over long distances and should be of considerable benefit to trader generally.

DRAMA AND FILM

"That society is best ordered where there is perfect harmony between life and art. Men and women cannot realise their lives fully without the aid of art. Nor can there be true art unless it is vitally related to life," said Mr. S. A. Brelvi, presiding over the People's Theatre Conference at Bombay.

"The vast majority of our fellow-countrymen," Mr. Brelvi continued, "do not live but merely exist, being deprived of the joy of living, oppressed by the humiliations of political subjection and haunted by the fear of want and economic insecurity. Art in our own country is for most part, divorced from life. The problem before us is thus a two-fold one.

"We have, in the first place, to win our political freedom so that we may use it to secure for all of us freedom from want, freedom from fear and all those other invaluable freedoms which make life worth living for men and women."

Mr. Brelvi said that the film had become a great and growingly formidable rival of drama. Drama would live and could never die. But it would never hope to win the hold over the minds and hearts of the people which the film was fast acquiring.

SIR WILLIAM ROTHENSTEIN

The artist Sir William Rothenstein died on February 14, at the age of 75.

Sir William was one of the official artists of the first world war. He was Principal of the Royal College of Art 1920-35 and Trustee of the Tate Gallery.

Among his many publications were: Six portraits of Rabindranath Tagore; Ancient India; Life of Goya; Paul Verlaine; A Plea for the wider use of artists and craftsmen.

It was Rothenstein who introduced Tagore to W. B. Yeats and Yeats' encouragement led to the publication of "Gitanjali" which first brought Tagore's writing to the notice of the Western world and earned him the Nobel Prize for literature.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA

Mr. R. A. Oxlade, the New South Wales member of the Boards Control, referring to the hope expressed by Lieut.-Col. C. K. Nayudu that Australia would invite an Indian team after the war, said that an Australia tour by an Indian team was included in the Board's post-war plans. An invitation to India was being considered when the war began. "The visit will now have to be delayed until matches with England are resumed", he said, "and it must be remembered that South Africa is due to pay us a return visit."

ARCHIE MACLAREN

Sir Pelham Warner, Deputy Secretary of the Marylebone Cricket Club in a letter to Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, Honorary Secretary to the Board of Control for Cricket in India, acknowledging the letter of sympathy on the death of Archie MacLaren, says he was a very fine cricketer and was one of the four best batsmen in what has been called "the golden age of cricket", the other three being Jackson, Fry and Ranji.

INTER-VARSITY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

The Madras University won the Inter-University Tennis Championship defeating the Punjab University by 3 matches to 2. Madras had a lead of 3 matches to 1 on January 17 and of the two Singles ties decided on January 18, each University claimed one.

THE RANJI TROPHY

Holkar defeated Madras by 10 wickets at Chepauk in the semi-final and thus qualified to meet the winners of the match between Bombay and the Northern India Cricket Association in the final of Ranji Trophy Cricket Tournament.

ALL-INDIA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

Minerva Club, Madras won the All-India War Fund Football Tournament on February 9 defeating the R.A.F. Golden Rock Reds by one goal to nil.

"LIVING BOMBS" IN PACIFIC

A German News Agency message from Japan says that the Japanese are using "human VI's—air torpedos with a pilot against the American Fleet in the Philippines.

The Agency's correspondent described the new weapon as "a kind of VI with a pilot" and said that it had only enough petrol for a flight to attack. "There is no fight back. These pilots try to hit the side of a ship. These death-pilots have been trained for two to three years.

PLASTIC TREATMENT FOR CLOTH FIBRES

The Monsanto Chemical Laboratories have announced the development of a process called "res-loomig," whereby individual fibres of fabrics are impregnated with a plastic that resists heat, water and most chemicals. Woollens thus treated do not run and trousers retain their creases. The fabrics are sponged with one of several chemicals lumped under the heading of "systons"—made of highly purified quartz (silicon dioxide) in water.

MODERN METHOD OF DEHYDRATION

Dr. B. C. Guha and Dr. M. L. Khanna who left for U.K. last September to investigate modern methods of dehydration have completed their work and will be shortly leaving for U. S. A. to study fruit and the quick-freeze process.

Competent observers are of the opinion that low temperature treatment of fruit is the real line of future advance in India. The quick-freeze process, therefore, is likely to occupy a prominent place in post-war conditions.

LONDON D. SC. FOR INDIAN BIO-CHEMIST

The University of London has conferred the degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc.) on Dr. C. N. Acharya, Chief Bio-Chemist to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, for his investigations in the field of biological decomposition of organic materials, with special reference to the preparation of farm and town composts.

UDAY SHANKAR'S KALPANA

It looks as though Uday Shankar has made up his mind to shoot his picture *Kalpana* at Gemini Studios Madras. The world-famous dancer during his recent visit to Madras, is said to have marvelled at Mr. S. S. Vasan's movieland and at the innumerable facilities afforded there to producers.

Report has it that Mr. Vasan is also examining the possibility of bringing out Hindi pictures for an all-India market.

BRITISH WHITE PAPER TO BE FILMED

The British Government's White Paper on Britain's war effort is to be made into a 50-minute show by the Ministry of Information and shown all over the world.

It will be a mixture of animated cartoons and snatches from newsreels and will contain many shots, such as jet-planes, until now banned on security grounds.

RAMNIC'S MUSICAL HIT

Kiran, Ramnic's romantic musical, features the screen's popular romantic team, Ashok Kumar and Leela Chitnis. Melodious music is claimed to be one of the highlights of the picture, which was directed by Jagirdar.

THE COSTLIEST PICTURE

"Frenchmen's Creek" is planned by Paramount as the costliest picture ever to come out of a Hollywood studio. This screen version of the Du Maurier novel is estimated to cost 4,000,000 dollars (approximately £1,000,000) a shade more than the great "Gone with the Wind."

POET NARENDRA'S LYRICS

One of the highlights of Bombay Talkies' *Jwar Bhata*, under production, is Poet Narendra's lyrics, appropriately set to music. This popular Hindi poet is known to have composed a number of poems which have an appeal of their own and charmed many.

INDIAN MOTOR-CARS

A small group of Nuffield key-technicians who are coming to Calcutta to assist Birla's Hindustan Motors, are experts in latest mass-production methods.

In an interview with *Globe* an official of the Nuffield organisation tended to deprecate press suggestions that Indian motor-cars would soon be rolling off the assembly line.

"Our key men are going to prepare for such a contingency, but everything depends upon Governmental control and the amount of material which can be exported from the United Kingdom under licence," he said. "If the war goes well one can expect to see the 'Hindustan 10' within a short period, but if the war lags, so will production in Calcutta.

"Eventual developments will be something tremendous. With many new major roads already in being, the Indian market offers great potentialities," he added.

MOTOR INDUSTRY FOR INDIA

The *Glasgow Herald*, commenting editorially on the arrangement between the Nuffield Organisation and Birla Brothers by which Indian industry will undertake production of cars and trucks on a large scale, says: "We are learning slowly and somewhat painfully a new technique, for mixing humanity with commerce, and India provides a singular testing ground.

"The relationship between India's physical and political problems is capable of exaggeration; yet, it is clear that the road towards Dominion Status is hard, so long as the country overpopulated by any standard which can be applied, is dependent on primitive or almost entirely agricultural economy. No matter what fresh difficulties appear to complicate the situation, between this date and total victory, there must be a vigorous attempt to raise the standard of life for the multitude and that implies a move towards a semi-mechanised society."

INDO-BRITISH AIR LINES SURVEY

Preparations are now being made by the British Airways Corporation for a survey of air passage requirements of the commercial community in India to and from the United Kingdom during the immediate post-war period.

The survey, which will include other classes of potential passenger traffic, is being undertaken in collaboration with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. On its results, it is stated, will depend largely not only the successful planning of the services, and their frequency but also the prompt procurement of aircraft required for the purpose and permission to utilise them for civilian traffic.

The provision of air services, it is further stated, will in the case of many firms and companies, go a long way towards affording a partial solution of the post-war "home leave" problems which have to be faced.

LONGEST AIR ROUTE

R. A. F. Transport Command recently opened the longest air route in the world and has made its net-work of air communications world-wide.

It is a military air service between Canada and Australia through New Zealand, with connections from Great Britain and the East.

From Montreal passengers, war freight and official mail are delivered in Sydney in approximately four days while from Great Britain and Cairo, for instance, the travelling time is five and six days respectively. The distance from Montreal is 11,520 miles and the route is *via* San Francisco, Honolulu, Canton Island, Auckland and Sydney.

The service was inaugurated by the famous Liberator transport named "Commando" from a mission it once flew with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten when he was in charge of the Commandos. This machine has flown more than 400,000 miles during the war, including flights to all the big international meetings. It took Mr Churchill twice to Moscow, including his last visit.

THE INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY

An optimistic view of the future of the Indian cotton industry, especially in the immediate post-war years, is taken by *The Financial Times*. There are large arrears of unsatisfied civilian demand on it and current demand after the war will also be heavy. No piecegoods imports can be expected from Japan or from devastated Europe. If India, therefore, wants to import piecegoods, they can come only from Lancashire or the United States. It is probable that such imports will be needed for, if internal demand continues at the pre-war and current annual rate, the Indian industry may not be able to export even at the present rationed figure of 600,000,000 yards. If plans to increase India's industrialisation radically improve her agriculture, raise the standard of living of the agricultural population and expand the national income are effective, the paper continues, the expansion in India's home market for cotton cloth should be vast.

TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE FOR INDIA

The United Press understands that the Government of India is appointing a committee to consider the establishment of high grade technological institute in India somewhat on the lines of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The committee, which may be presided over by Mr. Sarkar, will constitute of men interested in business and in applied science and technological education.

FUTURE OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES

"I am in a position to give an unrestricted and unqualified assurance that Indian industries would get adequate protection against foreign competition and foreign dumping," said Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Member for Planning and Development, Government of India, replying to the speech delivered by Seth Gopaldas Motha, President of the C. P. and Berar Chamber of Commerce, at the "at home" given in his honour at Nagpur on January 18.

SOIL EROSION

Soil erosion is possibly the worst menace to the agricultural prosperity of any country. Nature spares no nation that thoughtlessly commits 'rape' on the soil. The United States of America is an instance in point. Every year floods devastate that country, destroy crops and vegetation and sap away the fertility of the soil. It is because the Americans have cleared most of the forests that fed the soil of the land and acted as a great reservoir of the rain-water.

In his informative pamphlet entitled *Soil Erosion* (Published by the Oxford University Press, Bombay. Price As. 6.) Sir Harold Glover suggests various measures to strike at the root causes of erosion. The urgency of the task would become apparent when it is considered that the productivity of half the cultivated area (total: 330 million acres) of our country is being seriously lowered on account soil erosion.

VALUE OF RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE

The *Spectator*, commenting on Prof. Hill's report on scientific research in India, stresses the importance of wide extension of scientific research in India itself and and says that in no field is that more necessary than agriculture which must long, probably always, remain India's staple industry. "To convey the fruits of scientific research to the ryot," adds the *Spectator*, "is a formidable undertaking but it must be attempted and can no doubt be achieved. If in regard only to agriculture and medicine Prof. Hill's recommendations were carried out, the effect on the physical well-being of India would be far-reaching.

And there are many other recommendations than these. To begin with, India will need some assistance from the West and it can and should be given and accepted without any kind of political implications. A country of men like Sir Jagadish Bose has its own contributions to make in the field of scientific research, but it may need to learn now to apply them."

Labour

MR. M. K. BOSE'S PLEA FOR UNITY

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, the newly elected President of the All-India Trade Union Congress has issued the following statement to the Press:

"We have just concluded the biggest session of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Madras. Founded in 1920 with a very small membership, it has reached its present dimension covering all India, including the States, with a membership of over five lakhs. The most important resolution of the session is the one dealing with the political situation. This resolution pledges the T.U.C. to the effort at securing the independence of India. The T.U.C. is now more or less a deliberative rather than an executive body. I have no doubt that at no distant future it will develop, as the National Congress has done, into a fighting machine in the hands of the working class. The workers have, therefore, to be trained in discipline, organisation and sacrifice. This is only possible if the various groups in the T.U.C. develop a greater spirit of comradeship. I would also suggest for the consideration of T.U.C. unions the desirability of passing only resolutions of general interest leaving the provincial organisations to deal with matters which can only be dealt with by the Provincial Governments."

U. S. LABOUR LEADER'S CALL

Mr. R. J. Thomas, Vice-President of the Congress of Industrial Organisation of America, said at the World Trade Union Conference in London on February 11 that they must have consideration for the position of workers in China, India and other countries. They were not trying to exploit the workers of those countries.

He added, "We must help them to help themselves, so that they are in a position to buy our manufactured goods and we are in a position to buy theirs. That is the only way peace can be organised throughout the world on a sound basis."

General

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ARCHÆOLOGY

The first meeting of the Advisory Board of Archæology, which met at New Delhi on February 3, recommended that a Committee be set up to consider the establishment of an Indian National Museum of Art, Archaeology and Anthropology.

The Board stressed the need of establishing closer cultural contact with Iran, China and other adjacent countries. One way of doing this, according to the Board, was to set up wings for each country in the proposed Indian National Museum. They should also exchange professors and students with these countries from time to time.

The Board recommended that Government should provide necessary funds and facilities for resuming the publications of the Department. It further advised the starting of a periodical bulletin that would chronicle the activities of the Department and describe the "new finds" and current work.

Another recommendation was that the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act should be amended to empower the Central Government to deal more effectively with the protection of ancient archaeological sites and monuments.

COST OF FOREIGN MISSIONS TO INDIA

Enquires made by the United Press indicate that a sum of about Rs. 8,50,000 has been spent from the Indian Exchequer to meet the expenses of the 13 foreign Missions that have visited India since the commencement of the war, the few individuals who were invited to visit India and the 13 experts called out to this country. The above figure does not include the expenses that the Indian Revenues had to bear on account of the various military Missions and military experts that visited India.

SAGOTRA MARRIAGES

The five hundred scientists who attended the Indian Science Congress at Nagpur have unanimously arrived at the decision that Sagotra marriages among Hindus are not harmful biologically.

Your Life Assurance IS A Living Force to your Family

By its very nature, Life Assurance is an active, continuing force—a living force in the thousands of homes who share its benefits.

This force has saved homes and prevented panic. In thousands of families, while other investments were collapsing, their Insurance money renewed courage and restored confidence.

Your stabilizing force is a vital necessity now more than ever to your family:

Insure with UNITED INDIA—

A name you can trust:

United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

(Established in 1906)

UNITED INDIA LIFE BUILDING,
ESPLANADE, MADRAS

TRUSTEE:

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

This is the
**GENUINE GUARANTEED
 SANDALWOOD OIL**



EXPERT OPINION SAYS

Other "sandalwood oil," says Mr. H. Trotter, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, "is really a mixture of oils, and though passing the minimum standard of santalol content required by the British Pharmacopoeia (1933), does not possess all the qualities of true sandalwood oil."

MYSORE
SANDALWOOD OIL

GOVT. SANDALWOOD OIL
 FACTORY, MYSORE.

Try



ORCHARD FRUITS AND HEALTH FRUITS

Finely flavoured, each sweet is wrapped separately and hygienically

THE BEST FOR CHILDREN.

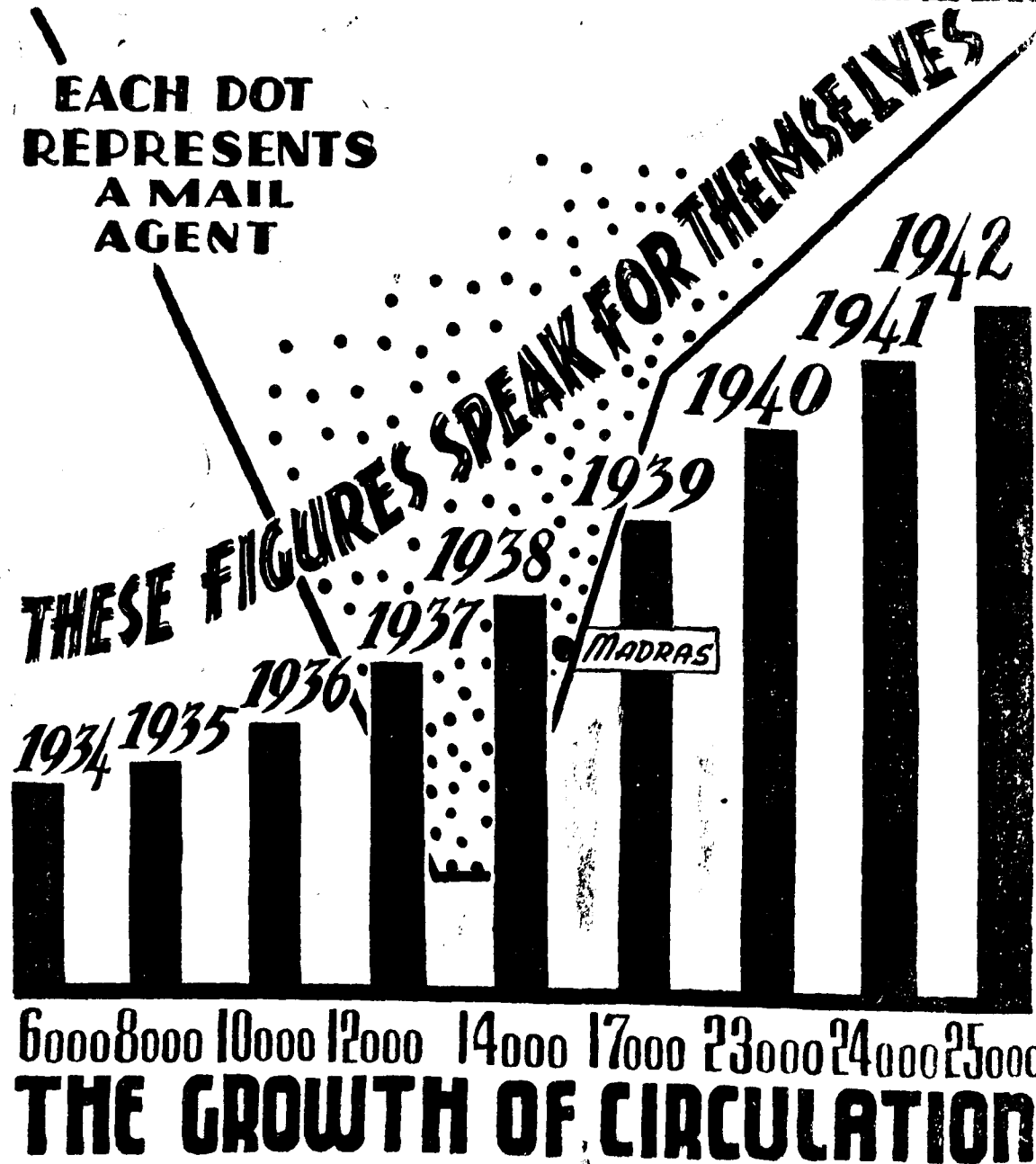
PARRY & CO., LTD.,
 MADRAS.



The Established 1867 MADRAS Mail

THE GREAT SOUTH INDIAN DAILY PAPER

EACH DOT
REPRESENTS
A MAIL
AGENT

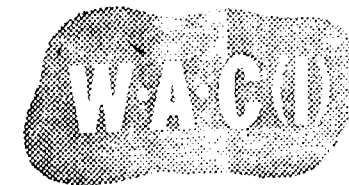


YOUR PRESENT AND YOUR FUTURE

Service in the W.A.C.(I) Naval Wing offers the women of India a magnificent chance to prepare themselves to take an important part in shaping their country's future which is their future too. There is a growing desire amongst Indian women to progress and to take as active a part in national affairs as the women of other nations. In commerce and industry, India is progressing rapidly and this fact is giving women the chance they need. It is certain that many well-trained personnel (both men and women) will be needed for civil jobs when conditions return to normal. There is no doubt that a Naval Wing training and the experience gained while doing new and interesting jobs will equip many women with the essential qualifications necessary for a successful career in civil life.

Many women have joined already but more are still needed. This is a great opportunity for you to prove yourself worthy of the great traditions of India.

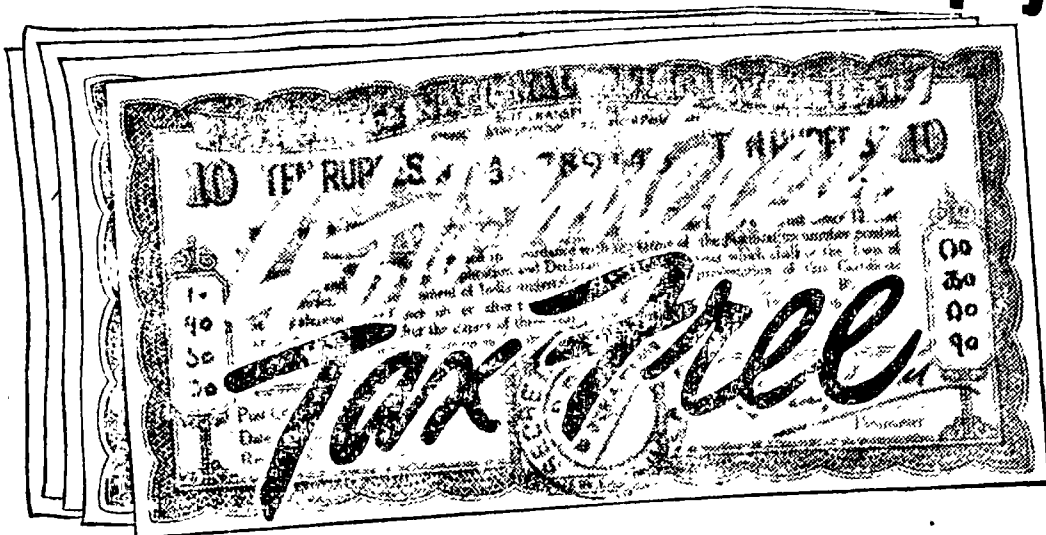
JOIN THE



naval wing

★ For full details, apply to any Recruiting Office, or to the nearest W.A.C.(I) Naval Wing Unit Commander, or to the Naval Officer in Charge at any port town.

The Only Government Security that pays—



National Savings Certificates cost Rs. 10/- and are worth Rs. 15/- after 12 years. This is the equivalent of 4½% interest. That is, if you invest Rs. 1,000 now you can get Rs. 1,500 back and your money is SAFE the whole time.

They are encashable any time after 3 years.

You can buy them from Authorised Agents appointed by Government or from Savings Bureaux or Post Offices.

Buy National Savings Certificates

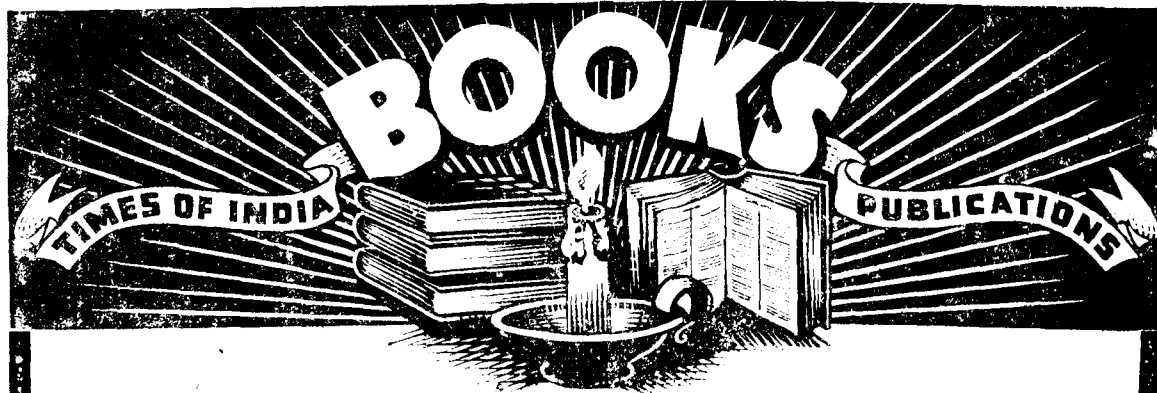
1243

*Babies love it
for its
Fragrance
and profuse lather*

It has been definitely proved that MYSORE SANDAL SOAP is an ideal soap for baby's complexion, its rich, pure, creamy lather penetrates the tiny pores without irritation and leaves a smoothness delightful to touch. Be sure that baby is washed from head to toe with MYSORE SANDAL SOAP—a purity product ensuring better health.

Mysore Sandal Soap

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY, BANGALORE.



— FOR YOUR LIBRARY SHELF — AT POPULAR PRICES

HISTORY

BOMBAY

By Samuel T. Sheppard.

If you want to know something about the history of the City of Bombay, here is the book you should read. Full cloth edition with 24 full-page illustrations.

Price Rs. 5. (By V. P. P. Rs. 5-8).

MONOGRAPH ON THE RELIGIOUS SECTS IN INDIA AMONG THE HINDUS

By D. A. Pai, B.A.

Printed and published under the patronage of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay. This handsome volume is the outcome of years of study. It is well written and profusely illustrated with half-tone and coloured plates. A most interesting book.

Price Rs. 4. (By V. P. P. Rs. 4-9).

SPORT

CRICKET AND HOW TO PLAY IT

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

Read this book to improve your game and to better appreciate good play. Written by a man who has played first class cricket at Lord's.

Price Re. 1-8. (By V. P. P. Re. 1-13).

CONTRACT CONCENTRATED

By Ace Trumper.

Learn Contract Bridge the short, easy, systematic way and help the sick and wounded of the Forces and Indian Prisoners of War in Europe and the Far East.

The entire proceeds of the sale of this book will be donated to the Joint War Organisation of the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association. Rs. 3-8.
(By V.P.P. Rs. 3-13).

PHILOSOPHY

A BOOK OF GOOD THOUGHTS

Series 1, II III & IV

Selections from "A Thought for Today" quotations published in *The Times of India*. They cover a wide variety of subjects, given under well-defined headings, and contain words of truth, wisdom, encouragement and hope from some of the most eminent men of many nations.

Price Re. 1 each.

(Rs. 4 for the four Series, by V.P.P. Rs. 4-8).

TRADE & FINANCE

THE INDIAN INVESTOR

By C. F. C. De Souza.

This is not a book of get-rich-quick formulae for the speculator but a lucid treatise on the principles of scientific investment. Equally indispensable for city and mofussil investors. A very practical book indeed.

Price Rs. 6.

(By V. P. P. Rs. 6-8.)

LAW

LAW OF MARRIAGE GOVERNING DAWOODI BOHRA MUSLIMS

By Abbasali Najafali B.Sc., B.Ag.

M.A., LL.B., Advocate.

This book deals with every aspect of the Law of Marriage among Dawoodi Bohras. It gives complete knowledge of the meaning and form of marriage relations in this community.

Price Rs. 3. (By V. P. P. Rs. 3-5.)

FROM

THE TIMES OF INDIA

PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Calcutta: 13/1, Govt. Place, East & all Agents and Booksellers.



WITH A SONG IN YOUR HEART AND A SMILE ON YOUR LIPS!

Yes, my lady, dance as much as you please; you have a reason to be merry, now that you have discovered NOVUM: NOVUM is an indispensable necessity for every modern woman and does away with that apprehensiveness which comes periodically again and again. NOVUM is the surest and the quickest way to end your monthly delays. Life will hold new delights for you, now that NOVUM shows you how to be carefree all thirty days of the month.

A troubled mind, frayed nerves and drained energies follow when nature forgets. But these fears disappear when a correct, natural method of dealing with delays is found. NOVUM OFTEN ENDS MENSTRUAL DELAYS WITHIN 48 to 72 HOURS. An ideal help for family limitation and married hygiene. Recommended by doctors and nurses all over the world. Price per container of 21 capsules of NOVUM RS. 12-8. Novum Forte (strong) per bottle of 63 tablets: Rs. 21. Novum special (Extra Strong) for long standing, obstinate cases of amenorrhoea: per bottle of 21 Red capsules: Rs. 50.

SPECIAL

ONE-DAY

GUARANTEED

INJECTION

TREATMENT: For advanced, obstinate cases of amenorrhoea (menstrual delays due to any cause). Quick, easy and 100% effective treatment. For further particulars consult our "Clinical Dept." personally.



WARNING

As all the ingredients of NOVUM possess the clinical repute of bringing back the suppressed menses, it must not be used when there is even the slightest suspicion of pregnancy, without first consulting a qualified registered physician.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE

We conduct a most up-to-date "Clinic" under the direct supervision of qualified and experienced physicians. Latest laboratory equipment to facilitate exact diagnosis available. Electrotherapy, with latest modern apparatuses, a speciality. Strictest privacy and confidence guaranteed. All persons suffering from premature old age, impotency, infertility, sterility, premature ejaculation, masturbation and its sequels, deformities of the bust (undeveloped, sagging or over-developed), deformities and disorders of the male and female generative systems, disorders and diseases of menstruation and pregnancy, obesity, gonorrhoea and syphilis, married and personal hygiene problems, birth-control problems, all constitutional chronic diseases which have defied all treatments, etc., can now secure personal guidance and treatment from us. Consultations free.

Consult between 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on week days. Saturdays: 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Those who cannot visit our "clinic" personally should send full history of case together with "a stamped self-addressed envelope" for free "diagnosis and suggested treatment." Ask for our FREE CIRCULAR, describing all our specialities.

Send Rs. 2/- (postage 8 as. extra) by M. O. or P. O. or by V. P. P. for Rs. 2/10/- for a copy of "HEALTH & VITALITY by MODERN METHODS." Contains over 450 pages and about 200 illustrations. Everything you want to know about the disorders and diseases of sex and its modern medical treatment is described and illustrated in minutest detail.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

HERING & KENT

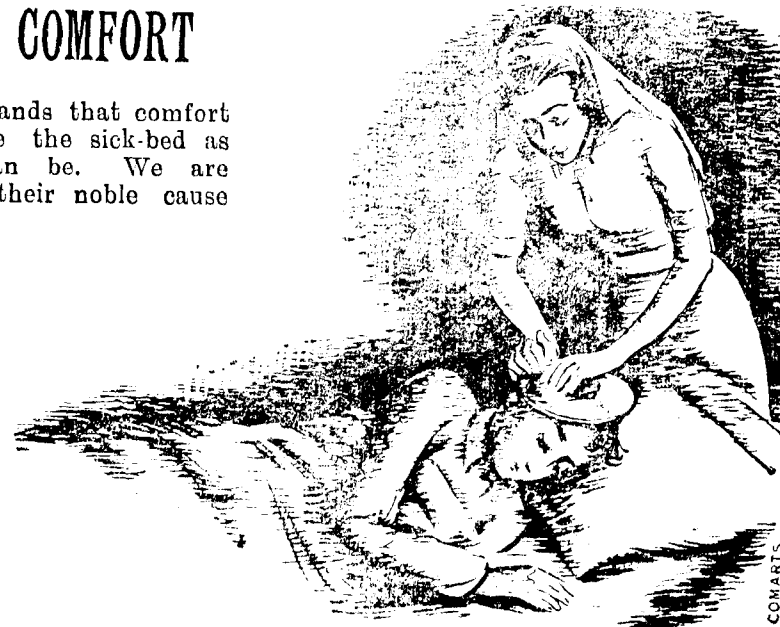
Post Box 323 (I.R.M.) Opp. Lloyds Bank,
261/263, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

(Telephone: 24297)

HANDS THAT COMFORT

Blessed are the hands that comfort the sick and make the sick-bed as comfortable as can be. We are happy in helping their noble cause with our products.

Rubber Cloth
Hot Water Bags
Ice Bags
Air Beds & Pillows
Air Rings & Cushions
Surgical Gloves
Surgical Aprons
Etc.



BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS (1940) LTD.

CALCUTTA

NAGPUR

BOMBAY

REMEMBER

The age of miracles is past. Do not be easily led away by the impossible claims of quacks and unscrupulous advertisers that cures can be rapidly and easily effected, that the microbes of disease, as subtle as they are virulent, can be overcome with a single dose. The disappearance of the external symptoms does not constitute a cure. It only means that the germs are driven deeper within, sowing death and destruction. Among the tissues and internal organs, which in turn points to endless suffering and torture in the future. Read "The Conquest of Venereal Disease". Price Rs. 5.

BROWNE PUBLISHING CO.

585, Sachapir Street, POONA.

JUST OUT

AN ESSAY ON GANDHIAN ECONOMICS:
J. J. Anjaria M.A., M.Sc., Econ. (Lond.) Reader in Economics, University of Bombay.

An analysis of the ideology, method and programme of Mahatma Gandhi for India's economic reconstruction. Price Rs. 1-4-0.

MERCANTILE LAW: James Menezes.

An admirable yet complete summary with case law of Indian Contract Act, Indian Companies Act, Sales of Goods, Partnership etc. Very useful to students and businessmen. Price Rs. 10.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: S. N. Agarwal.
With a Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi.

Principal S. N. Agarwal, the author of the Gandhian Plan pleads for the introduction of mother-tongue media in Education. Price Rs. 1-4.

ZONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA: K. M. Munshi.
A strong case against Pakistan by eminent Advocate. Price As. 8.

VORA & Co., Publishers, Limited,

3, Round Building, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY 2.



THE HEROIC SCALE

India must plan to increase her steel production if she is to develop the heavy industries essential for a country of her size. For the construction of iron and steel manufacturing plants on a massive scale the irreplaceable need is steel.

TATA STEEL

Issued by The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
Head Sales Office:
102A, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BIRTH CONTROL

Hygienic and Sanitary goods for

Ladies and Gents.

ENTS.	EACH.	PER DOZ.
French Paragon	As. 4.	Rs. 2-12
H. W. Sheath	As. 6.	Rs. 4-8.
Silk Paragon	As. 8.	Rs. 5-8.
Silk L. Paragon	Re. 1.	Rs. 11-8.
American L. Sheath.	Rs. 1-8.	Rs. 17-8.
American Tips	As. 8.	Rs. 5-8.

LADIES.

EACH.

Rubber Check Pessary	Rs. 2.	1st qty.
	Rs. 1-8.	2nd qty.
"Breto" Tablets.	Rs. 1-14.	per Tubo.
"Neurelle" Jelly.	Rs. 1-15.	per Jar.
"Belledame Band" (For wearing during the menses period.)	Rs. 2-4.	Each.

HEALTH & Co. (I.R.)

OPP. MAJESTIC CINEMA,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY, 4

THE DEAF HEAR?

The permanent Cure, No Relapse.

Deaf People:—Very easiest method to restore the accuracy of hearing power quite marvellously. No matter if there is any derangement established in the apparatus. GUARANTEED and Recognised "EMERALD PILLS AND RAPID AURALDROP." (Regd.) (Combined treatment) Rs. 27-13-0. Full course. Trial course Rs. 7-5-0.

LEUCODERMA

The only invention upto date recognised and praised from coast to coast for unique cure of White Patches only by internal use. Histologically Demonstrated and UNANIMOUSLY admitted. "LEUCODERMINE" (Regd.) Rs. 25-13-0 per bottle. Perfect Cure is guaranteed. No matter if congenital or self acquired.

ASTHMA CURE

You surely expect for radical cure. You tried so many; but they were relieving agents. I shall cure you permanently. No relapse guaranteed. Any chronic nature or type of asthma and bronchitis, colic pain, piles and fistula are also cured successfully.

CATARACT (without knife)

No matter ripe or unripe. No matter however old the patient. Cure guaranteed. No sick-bed or hospitalisation. Particulars Free. Give full particulars and history to Dr. SHERMAN, F.C.S. (U.S.A.). Baliabhang (Faridpur), Bengal, India.

YOU MUST READ THIS. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

IT WILL HELP LAKHS OF PEOPLE

DEAR READERS,

I am neither a doctor nor an Ayurvedic physician but I am an ordinary man—a man who unfortunately had been a victim of his own follies. My excesses within a very short time led me to complete nervous debility. I got weaker and weaker, the palpitation of heart increased. I felt constant dizziness and worried to death. Friends would enquire about the cause of my sadness but how could I tell the cause of my ruin? Privately I consulted thousands of well-known doctors and hakims who boasted of their miraculous cures I used their nectars and ambrosia but to no avail. I preferred death to this living veritable hell. Fortunately, I happened to go to Peshawar in connection with my services where incidentally I met a Mahatma (Sanyasi) who at the outset enquired about the cause of my dismal and morose appearance. My troubled heart compelled me to narrate my whole story to the Mahatma so much so that I told him even my intention of committing suicide. This Sanyasi took pity upon me and gave two prescriptions, one for taking and the other for local application. Accordingly I collected the herbs and medicines and prepared the prescription in his very presence I then started the Regular course. Dear Readers! I swear by Almighty that on the 7th day, I began to feel the effects of Rejuvenation and now I am proud of my manly power. Although I could not control myself after a few doses yet according to the instructions of the Sanyasi I had to undergo this treatment for 21 days with the necessary precautions. I could easily digest four seers of milk daily. My eyes sparkled, a rosy glow of life came into my cheeks and my body regained the lost vigour and vitality. On my return to my place I tested the rest of the medicine by giving it to some hopeless cases. On the suggestion of my far-sighted friends and for the benefit of public I am advertising it for those who might have become the victims of such dangerous diseases and lost their Manhood. Those who have spent a lot of money in unsuccessfully curing these diseases can have this instantaneous cure for practically nothing. The price is even insufficient to cover the expenses of publicity and the net cost of the medicines.

PRICE IN ADVANCE FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

REJUVENATION PILLS for 21 days Rs. 4-8-0.

Oil for Local Application for 21 days Rs. 5-0-0.

THESE MEDICINES CAN CURE ALL SORTS OF NERVOUS DEBILITY EXCEPT THAT BY BIRTH

These medicines do not contain any *Kushta* and thus can be used by young and old alike without consideration of the season. (The oil does not create blisters).

TESTIMONIALS

A few of the latest thousands of testimonials for readers:

- (1) Dr. Xavier Kurudasery, Kumbalangi, writes that the medicines advertised have had wonderful effects on his patients and they are without exaggeration a unique preparation for the young and old alike for impotency, premature old age and general weakness. D/ 10-8-43.
- (2) Dr. B. Sambamurty, L. M. P. (Regd.) Bezwada writes that he has used these medicines on a case of Spermatorrhoea and extreme nervous exhaustion due to excessive sexual intercourse and found the results most excellent. D/ 14-5-43.
- (3) Dr. A. Sanmgampillai, Nazareth testifies to the fact that on using these medicines he has found them miraculous. D/ 4-7-43.
- (4) Hakim and Vaid Pt. A. D. Sharma, Bilot Shareef: This medicine is a guaranteed cure for those who are suffering from the after effects of youthful indiscretions. No medicine in the world can equal it. It can be used at any time without consideration of the season.
- (5) Manager, My Magazine, Madras: I visited the office of Darul Shafa Golian, Batala, and was impressed very much with the zeal with which this institution is being worked for the benefit of humanity. I verified a bundle of testimonials which exceed thousand.

A SURE CURE FOR ALL PRIVATE DISEASES

Guaranteed Cure—If this medicine proves a failure I solemnly promise to refund the money on receipt of solemn pledges to this effect. It has been recommended by thousands of medical men.

Important Notice.—This medicine is useful only to sufferers from nervous debility—relaxed muscles, weak nerves. It is also a wonder worker in case of weakness due to Gonorrhoea and other many evil doings. It produces pure and rich blood.

Correspond with: THE MANAGER,

DARUL-SHAFA GOLIAN (Regd.) (I.R.M.)

BATALA, DIST. GURDASPUR, PUNJAB.

Mar. '45.



All Textile Machinery and Mill Stores

"SAMSON" BRAND ASBESTOS ROPE & CORD PACKINGS

"LAGGIT" BRAND 85% MAGNESIA ASBESTOS
BOILER COMPOSITION.

"ATLAS" BRAND FIRE EXTINGUISHERS &
FIRE HOSE VALVES.

"JOHN BULL" INDICATORS AND GAUGES.

"V" ROPES, WHITTLE LINK "V" BELTING, LEATHER
BELTING, COTTON ROPES, BELT HOOKS,
RAWHIDE & LUBRIHIDE PINS, LACING & CUTTERS.

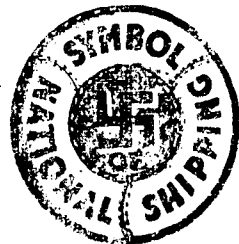
OBTAINABLE FROM

GANNON, DUNKERLEY & Co., Ltd.
MADRAS, BANGALORE, COIMBATORE.

July '45.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PIONEERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE



MANAGING AGENTS
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES:—

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

For booking of cargo and passengers, also
for dates of sailings, etc., please enquire
at Scindia House, Dougall Road, Ballard
Estate, Fort, Bombay or phone to:

B. S. N., } For Konkan, Karachi and
I. C. N., } Coast Service
R. S. N., } Tel: No. 25061 .. 4 lines
R. S. N., }

SCINDIA: Tel: No. 30075 .. 6 lines

Freight Brokers:

Pitamber & Co.: Tel: No. 24066.
Kanji Jadhavjee & Co.: Tel: No. 25744.

SCINDIA HOUSE,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

U. F.

— NEW BOOKS —

The Profound Wisdom of Lord Krishna

THE HOLY GITA

Text with an English Translation,
and Introduction by J. J. Pandya, M.A.

The translation has been made as easy as possible,
and yet the greatest care has been taken to
stick to the text. The mutual relation of
Jnana, Karman, Bhakti and Yoga has been
explained in a clear and the most acceptable way.

Standard Edition Rs. 12-8-0 cloth-bound.

De-Lux edition Rs. 35/- bound in
Velvet with Silver.

THE INDIAN FAIRY TALES

By Nagardas Patel

60 illustrations - 8 Art plates

Fairy Tales are a flower that can flourish in any
soil. Besides providing an amusement to children
of all ages and countries, they bring us home
the common elements in the psychology of
humanity. The barriers of nations fade into
nothingness. Their origins are lost in the mist
of time. They are as old as the human race itself.

Rs. 5/- cloth-bound.

The book that will hold you spell-bound !

THE MEMOIRS OF A MAHARAJA'S MISTRESS

An extra-ordinary revelation made by a
repentant woman, serving as a chamber-maid in
the harem of an Indian native ruler.

Rs. 5/8.

WILLKIE'S WORLD

An analytical criticism of Willkie's
"One World" by Dhanwant Oza.

Rs. 2-8-0.

GANDHI IS INDIA

By V. V. M. Rs. 1-12-0.

Order from

KITABGHAR, Publishers, RAJKOT

April '45.

SCALING A NEW HEIGHT!

1943 2.83 CRORES

1942 1.41 CRORES

Business Completed in 1944

EXCEEDS 4.65 CRORES

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Madras Branch: NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
362, China Bazar Road, Esplanade.

Sub-Offices at: BANGALORE & MADURA.

Mar. '45.

NEW BOOK!

UNIQUE IN ITS KIND!

Do we exist after death?

Here with this unique volume:

LIFE BEYOND DEATH*A CRITICAL STUDY IN THE MYSTERY OF PSYCHE AND SPIRITUALISM*

BY

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA*Let your doubts be cleared;—philosophical queries be satisfied;—aching hearts be pacified!*

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONTENTS:

Higher Spiritualism and its History of Development—Scientific View of Death—Life after Death—How do the spirits remain after Death and what they do—Destiny and Rebirth of the soul—Pre-existence and Reincarnation—Immortality and Science—Spiritualism and Vedanta—Ancestor-worship—Spiritualistic mediumship—Automatic slate-writing—Seances—Materialization of the spirit-body—Spirit-communication—Spirit photograph—Borderland of the spirit-world or *Vaitarani*—Voice from the dead and various topics of absorbing interest.

With Appendices, Notes, references, detail contents, index and a photograph of a Slate-writing, excellent get-up:

Rs. 6-8-0.

TO BE HAD OF:

RAMAKRISHNA VEDANTA MATH

19B, RAJA RAJKRISHNA STREET, CALCUTTA.

Mar. '45.

NEW HORIZONS*An Illustrated Monthly***Covers All Human Interests**

A remarkable achievement in the war time. A thrill of discovery will be yours when you realize how much there is to be gotten from it, factual knowledge, interpretation of news-events, stories, art and science, health and beauty, satire and humour, film and fashions and many other up-to-date features.

DISTINCTIVE FORMAT

IMPRESSIVE ILLUSTRATIONS

No Other Periodical Duplicates It

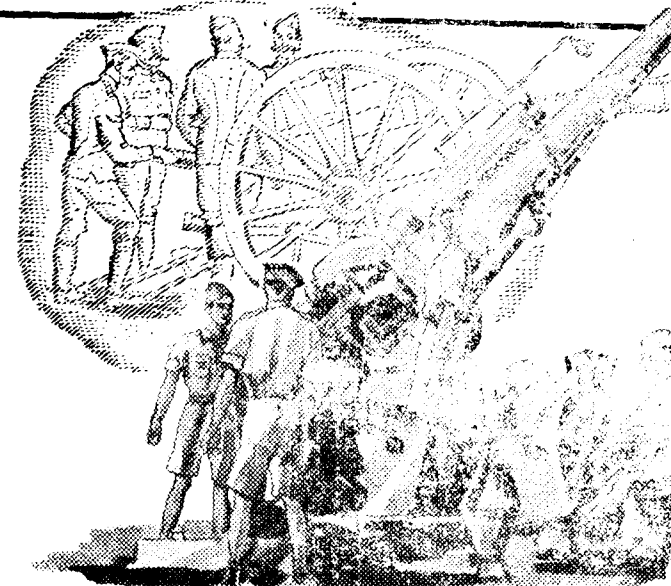
As. 12 per copy, Rs. 9 yearly.

Further information from

CIRCULATION MANAGER

9, CAWNPORE ROAD . . . ALLAHABAD

PUBLISHED by KITABISTAN

MILESTONES ON THE ROAD TO INDIA'S SELF-SUFFICIENCY**PIONEERING IN KHAKI MANUFACTURE**

WAY back in 1900 the pioneering efforts of the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills resulted in the manufacture, for the first time in India, of Khaki materials required by the Army and the general public. Since then production has increased by rapid strides and during World War I, the mills' output passed the 1¼ million yard limit per month.

In the reconstruction period following World War I, special processes were evolved as a result of long and sustained technical research, which bestowed properties of uniformity and fastness hitherto unattained by any other maker. World War II has also necessitated placing of the entire resources of the Mills,

with its large technical staff, at the disposal of Government for the duration.

When the War is over and Peace returns, the knowledge and experience gained by us in meeting the exigencies of war will be trans-

mitted to you in the shape of better and brighter materials at comparatively lower cost.



Drying Machine in the Dye-house of the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills.

BUCKINGHAM & CARNATIC MILLS

MADRAS

Managing Agents: Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.



MAYA

Its spiritual Exposition
Based on the Theory of
Relativity.

By Swami Madhava Tirtha

What the renowned writer

PAUL BRUNTON SAYS?

'Your spiritual exposition of relativity doctrine shows the fruits of the many years you have devoted to study and meditation upon the subject. Undoubtedly, it is through such channels as a realisation of philosophical implications of relativity-that science is being forced to give up Materialism. Here is great hope for the future.' Pgs. 110+24.]

Price Re One. Postage Extra.

Available from:

UTTHAN KARYALAYA

GOYA GATE, BARODA.

Mar. '45.

FREE FRENCH ART PHOTOS

quite fresh and most beautiful taken from real lives of beautiful girls in very attractive and charming poses. Samples against -5/- stamps with "Secret hints on married life" free. Limited stock. Apply sharp.

FANCY PHOTO SUPPLIERS, (I.M.)

HALKA No. 31, LAHORE

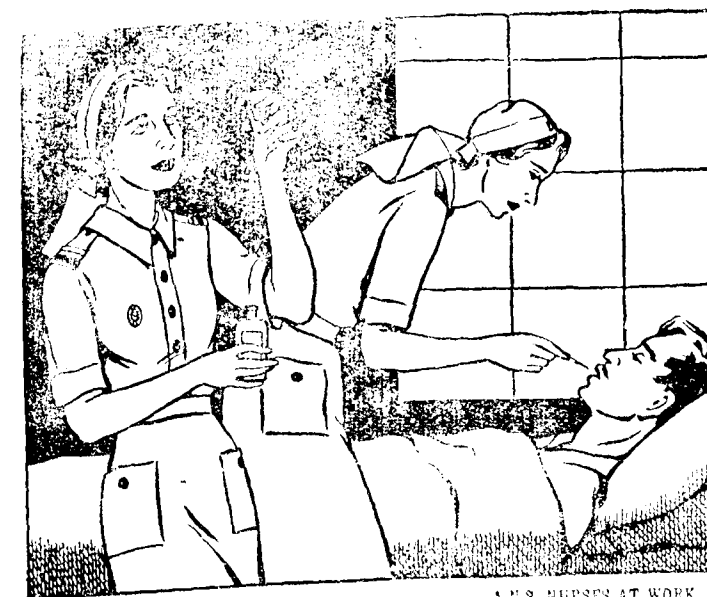
WE CHALLENGE Rs. 1 000/-

(A Wonderful Invention)

MAGIC RING

This ring is prepared with the help of magic and mesmerism power. It works wonders. Any one who wears this ring will succeed in any object however difficult or uncontrollable it may be. It will save you from all kinds of dangers and diseases. There can be no effect of evil stars. The wearer of this ring will have a full control on a person (male or female) however hard hearted or proud (he or she) may be, and will become most obedient, rather feel distressed in absence. You will succeed in love, litigation and service and acquire a lot of money. In short the ring will serve as a bodyguard. Try once and see its wonderful results on the very first night.

PRICE Re. 1/15. Postage Extra, Price Refounded if proved Otherwise
HOUSE OF MIRACLES, Premgali (I.M.) LAHORE.



A.N.S. NURSES AT WORK

An Independent Career for Women— unselfish & respected

Society no longer requires a girl to be a stay-at-home idler. For you, an intelligent modern woman, India's Auxiliary Nursing Service offers work that is absorbing, interesting and useful. No uniform enjoys higher prestige than does the white cap and apron of the "angels of mercy". The first-class A.N.S. training will make it easy to pass on to a successful career in civil nursing after the war. Even if you have different plans, the medical knowledge gained will be invaluable in your home life or in connection with national social services. Do not miss this chance!

General Service rates of pay are: (1) For uncertificated nurses—Rs 100—126 p.m. (2) For certificated nurses—Rs 135—175. Both with free accommodation, food and fuel. The Service is open to any women between 17½ and 45 years of age who is a British subject or the subject of an Indian

State. No previous qualifications are necessary but those with nursing experience can enter the Service at an advanced grade. Nurses are well cared for and are in all cases posted to stations in India unless they specially volunteer to go overseas.

a.n.s.
AUXILIARY NURSING SERVICE
**THE NOBLEST WORK
FOR A WOMAN**

AAA 1197

FOR FULL DETAILS

Write today to the Lady
Superintendent, St. John
Ambulance Brigade, in the
area where you live; or to
the Director-General,
Indian Medical Service,
New Delhi.

4TH EDITION

JUST OUT

Lectures from Colombo to Almora

By SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

A complete collection of the inspiring lectures and replies to the various addresses of welcome, etc., delivered by the Swami in India. These lectures embody in them the most salient features of the Swami's constructive plan for the regeneration of India.

IT IS A BOOK ON INDIAN NATIONALISM

Crown 8vo. pp. 416. Excellent get-up and printing. Price Rs. 5
To Subscribers of "Prabuddha Bharata," Rs. 4-8

ADVAITA ASHRAMA, - - 4, Wellington Lane
CALCUTTA

Alt.



Tea Time — In the North West

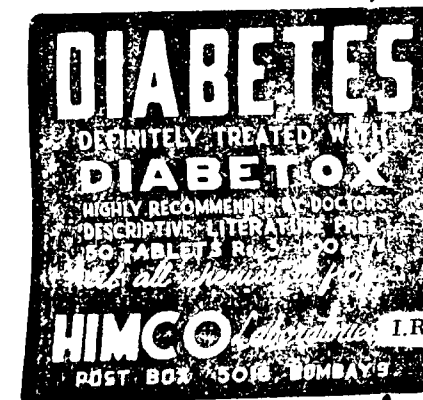
West of the Indus, life is as hard as the rocks among which it is lived. Both the Pathan and the Baluchi accept danger as part of the day's work or the night's vigil.

Especially when on a journey, it is often necessary to bivouac, setting a watch by the camp-fire. To help the night-watch keep on the alert, hot tea is brewed in bulk, with milk and sugar, and sipped from brass tumblers. Tea keeps out the chills of the night air and is a companionable drink for the solitary watcher.

Up and down the Frontier, fresh Brooke Bond tea is as popular as in the rest of India.

Brooke Bond

"Two Leaves and a Bud"



Mar. '45.

MAHATMA GANDHI THE MAN AND HIS MISSION

In this, the tenth edition, an attempt is made to bring the story of Mahatma Gandhi's life up-to-date. It is a clear and succinct narrative of his remarkable career in South Africa and India, including a sketch of the Non-Co-operation movement, his historic trial and imprisonment, together with a full account of his great march to the salt pans of Surat, his arrest and internment, the Round Table Conference, the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement... down to his arrest and detention in the Aga Khan Palace, Poona, his correspondence with Lord Linlithgow, and his Fast and to the Leaders' demand for his release in 1943.

Price Rupees Two.

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



BEWARE:

A neglected Cough and Cold of to-day may lead to serious complications to-morrow. More often than not they are precursors of illnesses like Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Asthma and Tuberculosis. Take timely precautions to prevent the onset of Cold and Cough, but when they come do not delay, take a course of the tried remedy.

Kasabin

RATIONAL CURE FOR
COUGH & COLD

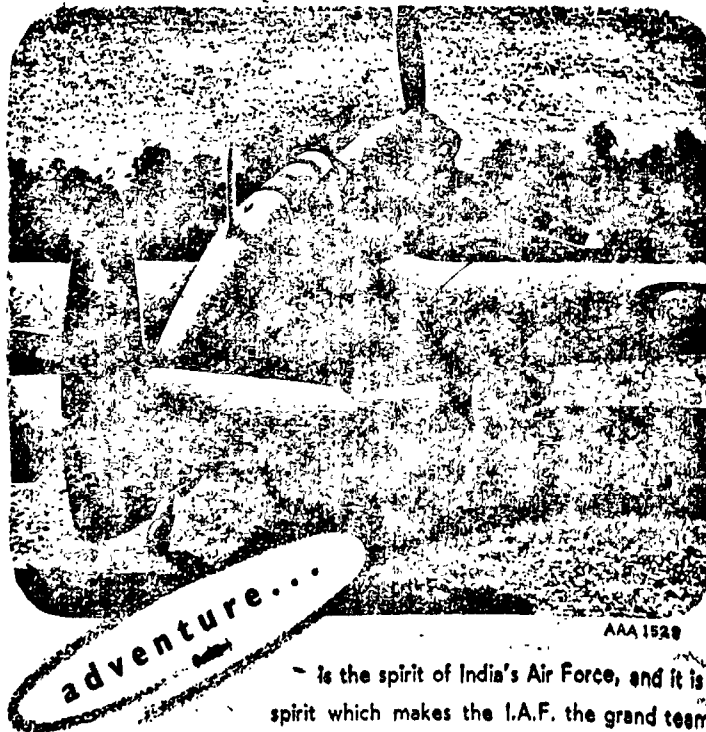
with approved formula.

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY

Madras Agents:

N. DASAI GOWNDER & Co.,
41, BUNDER STREET.



Now is the time to think of your Post-war Career too!

- There is no doubt that the training and experience gained by an officer in the Indian Air Force will equip many men with the qualifications necessary for a successful career in civil life.
- Government has guaranteed, for the duration of the war, to keep vacant a large percentage of the posts under their control. These posts will later be filled by men who have been in the service.
- Plans are now being made whereby candidates from the services may elect for special training, at Government expense, in selected trades or professions.
- Candidates who are now at universities are entitled to valuable post-war educational concessions by means of which, they may continue their studies after the war. Actual details may be obtained from the authorities of your own university.

Send your **COUPON** to the nearest **G.D.R.O.**

I.A.F. G.D. (Pilots) Recruiting Officer, 15, Old Court House St., CALCUTTA.
 I.A.F. G.D. (Pilots) Recruiting Officer, Padupet Lines, Mount Road, MADRAS.
 I.A.F. G.D. (Pilots) Recruiting Officer, 24, Assaye Buildings, Colaba, BOMBAY.
 I.A.F. G.D. (Pilots) Recruiting Officer, 5, Way Road, LUCKNOW.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

and post it to your nearest G.D. (Pilots) Recruiting Officer who will send you an application form and details of terms and conditions of service for pilots in the Indian Air Force.

Name _____
 Address _____

HERE'S WHAT THE I.A.F. WANTS

Men who are in perfect physical condition, with normal vision and hearing and between 17½ and 28 years of age. They must be able to stand the strain of active service flying and possess a sound general education with ability to speak and write fluent English.

INDIAN BANK, LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED IN 1907)

Head office: North Beach Road, MADRAS

LOCAL OFFICES:

ESPLANADE:	..	Broadway.
TRIPPLICANE:	..	Big Street.
MYLAPORE:	..	North Mada Street.
THEAGARAYANAGAR:	..	Prakasam Road.
PURASAWALKAM:	..	Purasawalkam High Road
MOUNT ROAD:	..	"South View", Mount Road.

Issued and subscribed capital	...	Rs. 60,00,000
Paid-up capital	...	" 33,48,651
Reserve Fund	...	" 32,00,000
Deposits exceed	...	" 10 crores

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS DONE

N. GOPAL AIYER,
 Secretary.

[BN.] 101.

Aug. '45.

THE EASTERN ECONOMIST

EDITED BY DR. P. S. LOKANATHAN

INDIA'S POPULAR &
 UP-TO-DATE ECONOMIC
 WEEKLY!

A SOUND MEDIUM
 FOR PUBLICITY
 AT LOW COST!

Single Copy Re. 1.

Annual subscription Rs. 41. (Inland)

Limited number of Copies and limited space for advertisement
 now available

MANAGER

THE EASTERN ECONOMIST LTD.

Cannaught Circus, NEW DELHI.

NATESAN'S PUBLICATIONS

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS

Price Rs. 3 each

Ram Mohun Roy Sir D. E. Wacha
Dr. P. C. Ray Annie Besant
Lord Sinha Sir W. Wedderburn

NATIONAL BIOGRAPHIES

Price Rs. 3 each

Indian Judges. Sketches of 21 famous Judges.
Indian Christians. Sketches of famous Indian Christians.
Famous Parsis. Biographical sketches of fourteen eminent Parsis.
Indian Scientists. Sketches with an account of their Researches.

POLITICS

Congress Presidential Addresses. (1911-1934.)
Containing full text of Presidential Addresses.
Rs. 4.

Mahatma Gandhi: The Man and his Mission.
10th Edn. Revised and brought up-to-date. Rs. 2.

Indians Overseas. By Dr. Lanka Sundaram, M.A.
Rs. 1-8.

Indian National Evolution. By A. C. Mazumdar. Rs. 3.

The Governance of India. By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 3.

Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule. By Gandhi. 4th Edn. As. 8.

ECONOMICS

Essays on Indian Economics. By Mahadev Govind Ranade.

Indian Industrial and Economic Problems. By V. G. Kale. Rs. 2.

INDIAN TALES

Indian Tales of Fun, Folly and Folklore. Rs. 2.

Tales From the Sanskrit Dramatists. Second and Revised Edition. Rs. 2.

The Idiot's Wife. By Dr. Naresh Chunder Sen Gupta, M.A., D.L. As. 8.

Sakuntala. By Kamala Saththianadhan. As. 6.

Maitreyi. By Pt. Sitanath Tattvabhushan. As. 4.

Sir S. RADHAKRISHNAN'S WORKS

Freedom and Culture. Re. 1.

The Heart of Hindustan. Re. 1.

INDIA'S SACRED SHRINES & CITIES

This book gives a vivid account of Important Cities and Sacred Shrines in India, together with the history and legend connected with them. It will be found indispensable not only to the pious pilgrim but to the foreign tourist interested in art and architecture. Gives copious descriptions of places and temple architecture. With index and 86 illustrations. Price Rs. 3.

NATIONAL CLASSICS

Price Re. 1-4 each.

Valmiki Ramayana. Text in Devanagari and English Translation. Foreword by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.I.E. 3rd Edition.

The Mahabharata. Text in Devanagari & English Translation. Foreword by Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

The Srimad Bhagavata. Text in Devanagari, and English Translation. Foreword by Dr. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar.

Upakhyanamala. (A Garland of Stories.) Selected from the Epics and the Puranas. Text in Devanagari. Foreword by Dr. Sir C. F. Ramaswami Aiyar.

The Upanishads. Selections from the 108 Upanishads. Text in Sanskrit Devanagari. With a Foreword by Prof. M. Hiriyanna, M.A. Re. 1-4

Prayers, Praises and Psalms Text in Devanagari and English Translation. Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi. Re. 1-4.

Sankara's Select Works. Text in Devanagari and English translation. Re. 1-4.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

The Mission of our Master. By Eastern and Western disciples. Rs. 3.

Aspects of the Vedanta: By various writers 5th Edition. Re. 1.

Hindu Ethics. By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 2.

Temples Churches and Mosques. By Yakub Hasan. 68 illus. Re. 1-8.

The First Four Califs. By Ahmed Shafi. Re. 1.

WORLD TEACHERS

Jesus Christ: By Mr. S. K. George. As. 12.

Sankaracharya: His Life and Teachings. By S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri. Price As. 12.

Sri Krishna: His Life and Teachings. By Mr. M. R. Sampat Kumaran. 2nd Edn. As. 12.

Life and Teachings of Zoroaster. By Prof. A. R. Wadia. As. 12.

Life and Teachings of Buddha. By D. Dharma-pala. 4th Edn. As. 12.

Prophet Muhammad. By Ahmed Shafi and Yakub Hasan. As. 12.

SAINTS

Chaitanya to Vivekananda. Lives of the saints of Bengal. Re. 1-8.

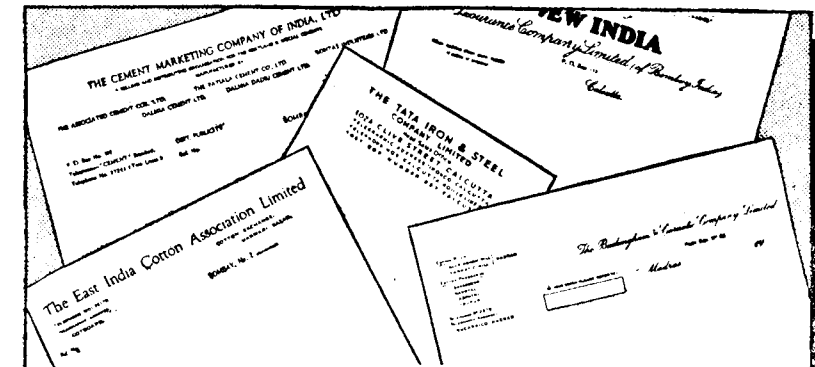
Leaders of the Brahmo Samaj. 7 Portraits and Sketches. Re. 1-8.

GENERAL

Famous Battles in Indian History. By T. G. Subrahmanyam, M.A., L.T. Re. 1.

Malabar and its Folk. By Mr. T. K. Gopala Panikkar, B.A. Rs. 2.

Shakespeare's Tragedies: King Lear, Macbeth, Hamlet and Othello. By Dr. William Miller. Rs. 1-8.



A NATION'S CORRESPONDENCE

The reorganisation of India after the War will devolve largely for execution, if not planning, on business houses. And it is impossible to think of National Planning to which the experience of business-men in India does not make the chief contribution.

Letters will suggest and confirm meetings, besides carrying routine correspondence. Minutes of Committees, Draft Schemes and Projects which have to be circulated will need duplicating paper. Titaghur will supply letter-papers in different weights and surfaces and duplicating paper through the best printers in India, whose advice on economical sizes and weights will always ensure the best value.

OTHER TITAGHUR PRODUCTS

Papers and Boards for Ledgers, Printing of all kinds, Binding, Packing and Labelling.

Notepaper & Envelopes. Shorthand Notebooks.

TITAGHUR

THE MASTER-PRINTER'S CHOICE

ISSUED BY THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS CO. LTD.

JWT (E) LTD.

For LONG AND LOVELY HAIR

USE
KAMINIA OIL

(Regd.)

Long and lovely hair beautify your face. **KAMINIA OIL** does it for you. It grows hair, makes them smooth and lovely, stops falling them and turns grey hair into black. Use once and you will use it for ever.



YOU ARE WELCOME

Before leaving home sprinkle some drops of:

OTTO DILBAHAR (Regd.)

on your clothes and you will be welcome by all. **OTTO DILBAHAR** gives refreshing and delightful perfume and it has gained the title of **THE KING OF PERFUMES**.

ANOTHER
DELICIOUS
HAIR OIL

DILBAHAR OIL (Regd.)

with its delicious scent gives satisfaction to all. It also smoothens your hair and helps their growth. Try once.

DAILY NECESSITIES AT HOME

for headaches and pain in chest
use **ODMAN'S CYPRUS SALVE**.
(Regd.)

For Strength, vigour and vitality,
USE **PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS**.
(Regd.)

BEAUTIFUL FACE

By

KAMINIA SNOW. (Regd.)

A sure remedy for black spots, wrinkles on the face. Makes your skin smooth and shining.

Place your order with:

ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

285, Jumma Masjid

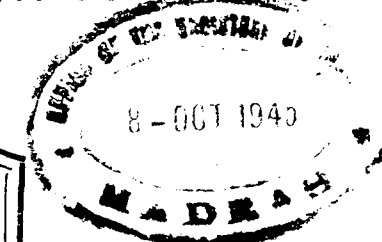
: :

BOMBAY, 2.

PRICE AS. 12.

INDIAN REVIEW

EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN.



1945

Vol. 46. FEBRUARY No. 2.

CONTENTS

The Communist Problem in India

By Sir Mirza Ismail, Kt., K.C.I.E.

Bankruptcy of Statesmanship

By Prof. Haracharan Mukerjee

Co-operation in Economic Planning

By Mr. Vaikunt L. Mehta

The Renaissance of Hinduism

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

Christianity in India

By Mr. P. Oommen Philip

The States in India's Future Constitution

By Mr. C. V. H. Rao

Road Plan for India

By Mr. V. R. K. Tilak, M.A.

The Frozen Brook : A POEM

By Mr. M. Gopalankutty Menon

Recent Conferences

The Hindu Maha Sabha

Indian Science Congress

Indian History Congress

Indian Economic Conference

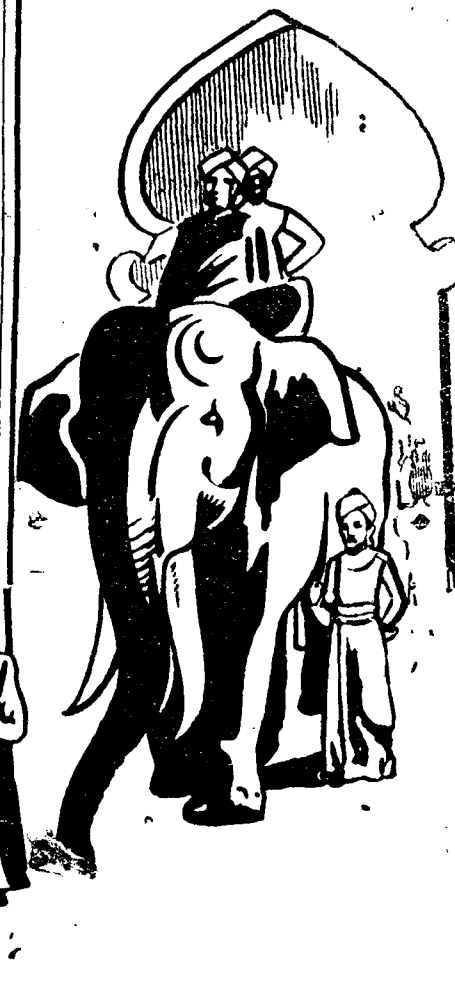
All-India Educational Conference

The Philosophical Congress

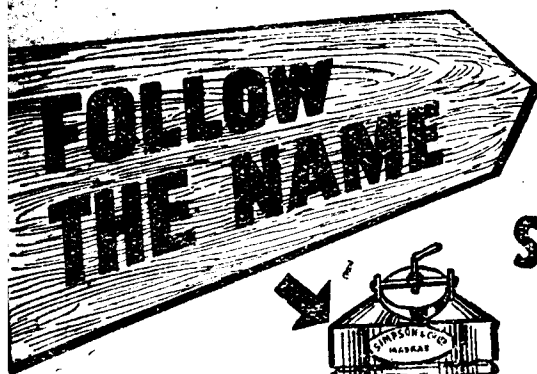
Political Science Conference

All-India Medical Conference

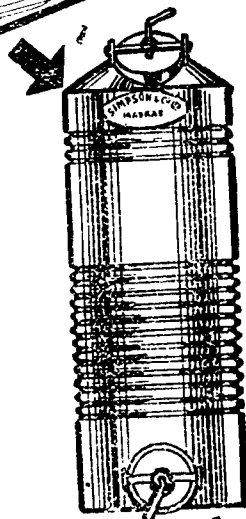
The I. F. L. Conference, etc.



G. A. NATESAN & Co., MADRAS



SIMPSON'S



*The better the gas
the better the performance*

This name on your gas plant means an easy start from cold; and a real light-weight special patented STANSIMCO gas mixing chamber which enables change—over from gas to petrol or a combination of both. And more, its leading position has enabled its being sold at substantially reduced prices at present.

Simpson & Co., Ltd.
MOUNT RD. :: MADRAS

TO-DAY'S BEST INVESTMENT
IS NATIONAL SAVINGS
CERTIFICATE.

 An Indian Industrial Institution since 1840.

S. S. S.

*All INDIA is repeating it in
a hundred tongues.*

LISTEN!

Like the bee that draws the honey
From the flowers, turn your money
Into a Certificate
Which waxes while you wait :

**NATIONAL
SAVINGS
CERTIFICATES**

The wise man's hoard.

Rs. 5	Grows to	7-8-0
" 10	"	15-0-0
" 50	"	75-0-0
" 100	"	150-0-0
" 1000	"	1500-0-0
" 5000	"	7500-0-0

IN
12 Years.

OBTAINABLE FROM:—
Authorised Agents,
Post Offices and Savings Bureaux.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 46]

FEBRUARY 1945:— DETAILED CONTENTS

[No. 2.

	PAGE		PAGE
THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM IN INDIA		WORLD OF BOOKS	102
By Sir Mirza Ismail, Kt., K.C.I.E.	65	BOOKS RECEIVED	103
BANKRUPTCY OF STATESMANSHIP		DIARY OF THE MONTH	104
By Prof. Haricharan Mukerjee	67	TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS	105
CO-OPERATION IN ECONOMIC PLANNING		INDIAN STATES	109
By Mr. Vaikunt L. Mehta	69	INDIANS OVERSEAS	112
THE RENAISSANCE OF HINDUISM		QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE	113
By Dr. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I.	73	UTTERANCES OF THE DAY	114
CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA		POLITICAL	115
By Mr. Oommen Philip	75	EDUCATIONAL	116
THE STATES IN INDIA'S CONSTITUTION		LEGAL	117
By Mr. C. V. H. Rao	81	INSURANCE	118
ROAD PLAN FOR INDIA		TRADE AND FINANCE	119
By Mr. V. R. K. Tilak, M.A.	85	WOMEN'S PAGE	120
THE FROZEN BROOK		LITERARY	121
By Mr. M. Gopalankutty Menon	87	PERSONAL	121
RECENT CONFERENCES	89	MEDICAL	122
The Hindu Maha Sabha		HEALTH	122
Indian Science Congress		CURRENCY AND BANKING	122
Indian History Congress		RAILWAYS	123
Indian Economic Conference		ART AND DRAMA	123
All-India Educational Conference, etc., etc.		SPORT	124
INDIAN AFFAIRS		SCIENCE	124
By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"	97	FILM WORLD	125
FOREIGN AFFAIRS		AUTOMOBILES	125
By "CHRONICLER"	100	AVIATION	126
		INDUSTRY	126
		AGRICULTURE	127
		LABOUR	127
		GENERAL	128

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS IN THE "INDIAN REVIEW"

	PAGE		PAGE
Acharya T. A. K.	F. 7	M. & S. M. Railway	F. 3
Advaita Ashrama	14	" Madras Mail "	4
Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co.	4TH COVER	Madras Provincial War Committee	F. 4
Bangalore Mills	10	National Insurance Co.	19
Bengal Chemical Works	19	Mysore Govt. Sandalwood oil	2
Bengal Waterproof Works	21	" " Sandal Soap	7
Books of the World	22	National Savings Certificates	9
Brooke Bond Tea	11	" New Horizons "	12
Browne Publishing Co.	22	Oriental Life Assurance Co.	F. 5
Buckingham & Carnatic Mills	15	Oudh Sugar Mills	F. 7
Curzon & Co.	6	Parry & Co.	8
Gannon, Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.	14	Ramakrishna Vedanta Math	12
Hering & Kent	17	Scindia Steam Navigation Co.	14
Health & Co.	23	Sherman, Dr.	25
Indian Tea Market	F. 8	Simpson & Co.	2ND COVER
Kerala Soap Institute	16	S. S. S. Saving Certificates	F. 1
Kitabghar	20	Tata Iron & Steel Co.	18
Lipton's Tea	F. 6	Tata Oil Mills	18
Little's Oriental Balm	F. 5	" Times of India " Press	8
		Titaghur Paper Mills	3RD COVER
		Travancore Government	5
		United India Life Assurance Co.	1
		Uttban Karyalaya	22
		Vora & Co.	22

M. & S. M. RAILWAY

PUBLIC NOTICE

The attention of the travelling public is drawn to the following Notification issued by the Government of India (Defence Department):—

No. 5-DC (80)/44. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Defence of India Rules, namely:—

After rules, 85-B of the said Rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

85C. (1) No passenger shall travel on the roof, steps or footboard of any carriage or an engine or in any other part of a train not intended for the use of passengers.

Prohibition
of improper
travelling on
trains.

(2) If any person contravenes the provisions of sub-rule (1) he may be removed from the railway by any railway servant or police officer, and shall also be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

T. STEPHENSON,

Chief Commercial Manager.

War outlook for 1945.

Bigger Battles Greater Bloodshed More Prisoners

Therefore

A Greater Call than Ever

on

RED CROSS

H. E. The Governor's War Fund

Urgently Solicits

Subscriptions Earmarked

"RED CROSS"

FACTS & FIGURES *that* *inspire* **CONFIDENCE**

THE TWENTY-THIRD TRIENNIAL VALUATION REPORT
discloses

IMPROVED MORTALITY EXPERIENCE
REDUCED EXPENSE RATIO

NET PROFITS FOR THE TRIENNIUM **1,50,88,092**
after valuing the Company's Liabilities
on a 3% Interest basis

POLICYHOLDERS' RESERVES THEREBY INCREASED BY Rs. 54 LAKHS

BONUSES }
DECLARED } : Rs. 12/8 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under
Whole Life Assurance Policies
Rs. 10/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum under
Endowment Assurance Policies

ORIENTAL

GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Estd. in India 1874.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Branch Offices:—

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,

ARMENIAN STREET, G. T. MADRAS,

BANGALORE, COIMBATORE, MADURA, TRICHINOPOLY, ERANDURUM AND VILUPPATTAM

Dec. 45

LITTLE'S

ORIENTAL BALM



Soothes at a touch

For Relieving Headache, Backache,
Strains, Sprains and
Muscular Pains, there is no
better remedy.

For FREE Booklet
"Little's Oriental Balm & Medical Guide"
Write to

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM & Ph. Ltd.
P. B. 67, MADRAS.



Fine strong flavour, rich colour and low price combine to make Lipton's Tea Girl the best value on the market.

**LIPTON'S
TEA GIRL**

FINEST INDIAN DUST TEA

LTK 84 G

DON'T INDULGE IN CARELESS TALK WHILE YOU ENJOY YOUR CUP OF LIPTON'S TEA

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

(Extraordinary power of prophesy).

A. K. Acharya, the international Astrologer and Spiritualist, wellknown in America and London who has prophesied almost every principal turn of the present European War, **Premiership of Mr. Fazlul Haque** etc., in his renowned booklet "World at War" and was called by the Bengal Premier for an interview after fulfillment on the 12th December 1941, who predicted afterwards **Premiership of Sir Nazimuddin**, predicted through press the attack of **Chittagong area** by the Japanese on August 7th, 1942 and sent a copy of the same to the late Governor of Bengal Sir John Herbert just on the eve of the attack (His private Secretary wrote "I am desirous to acknowledge your letter with enclosures") and who predicted with certainty the **re-election of President Roosevelt** in Daily Telegram of 2nd September (A copy has been sent to the President through air) and has been showing other miraculous power of prophesy, is ready to serve you.

(1) Send your birth date, time, name of the place of birth (name of the principal town near birth place is essential) and know your future for four years almost monthly (better if copy of Rashichakra is sent for test) or have a horoscope with the current year's prediction Rs. 8/- v. p. extra.

(2) His tested Tantric remedies with miraculous power:

(a) **LUCK**—This is a Shastric Jupiter Kabacha with pure pearls accompanied with other Tantric charms for increase of knowledge and success. **It is a friend of University Examinees and students in general.** It is shown by experience that without favourable Guru (Jupiter) success in examination is not possible. It makes Guru favourable and **paves the way to success**—Rs. 3/- v. p. extra.

(b) **SAFETY**—It is a Maha Nabagraha Kabacha with nine kinds of genuine and examined stones prepared as per direction of *Vriha Samhita*. **It removes all kinds of dangers and difficulties** due to evil influence of planets and makes **life healthy, wealthy and prosperous.** In addition it is prepared with tested Tantric charms for **profit in business, increase of earning capacity, promotion in service, fortune by chance**—Rs. 20/- v. p. extra.

(c) **Magnet**—Tantric Kabacha for mutual attraction. **It brings heart to heart response**—Rs. 7/- v. p. extra.

(d) Answer to one vital question only with reference to astrology and spiritualism (writing time essential)—Rs. 4/-.

Tantricacharya A. K. ACHARYA, B.A.

Jyotirbaridhi, Palmist, Numerist and Spiritualist.

5, Nilmoni Dutt Lane, Calcutta.

(Consultations only on Sundays).



Oudh Sugar Golden Syrup, most hygienically prepared from the choicest cane sugar, is so rich in glucose. Chemical analysis shows that it contains 62.80% glucose.

Buy a tin today. Keep it handy during these sugar-rationing days.

Also Oudh Sugar Golden Crystals and Oudh Sugar Honey.

FREE. Write today for your copy of the interesting booklet "THE ENERGY FOOD FOR THE NATION."

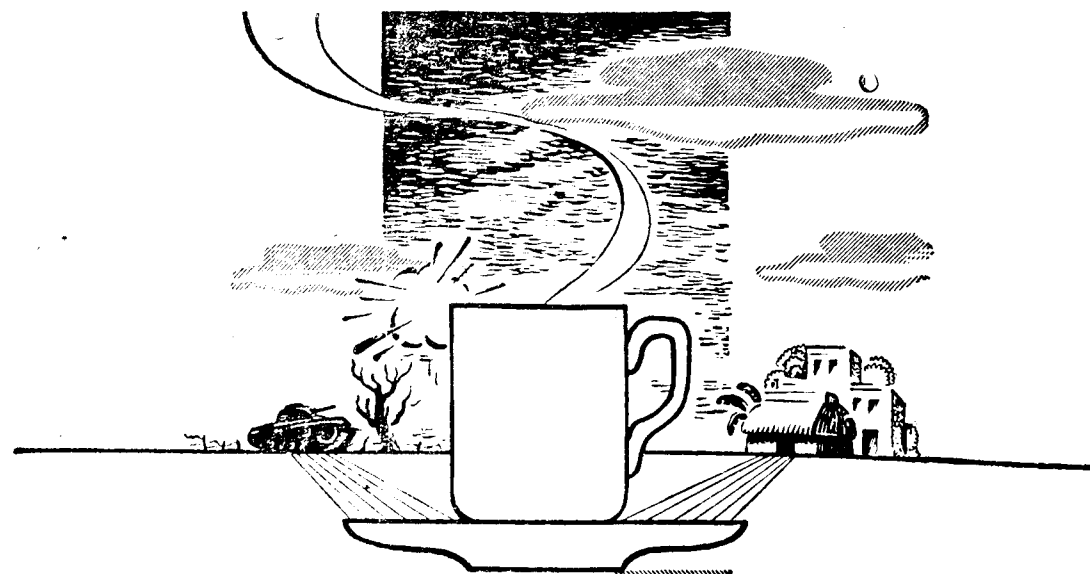


OUDH SUGAR MILLS LTD

HARGAON (SITAPUR) U.P.

436

N23



SERVING 2 fronts!

In wartime the civilian as well as the fighting man has a hard life. Holidays are less, work is harder, and spare time is rare. All the more reason to use it properly. And what better way than with a book or a newspaper and a refreshing cup of well-made tea.

Tea cheers you up, makes you forget the worries of the day. Tea is stimulating without being in any way harmful. Tea is cooling in hot weather, warming in cold. Treat tea as your best friend, and always enjoy your leisure in his company.



THE INDIAN REVIEW

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

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 46.]

FEBRUARY 1945

[No. 2.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM IN INDIA

By SIR MIRZA ISMAIL, Kt., K.C.I.E.

THE Hindu-Muslim problem is our shameful trouble today. Judging from my own long experience, I do not regard it as by any means an insoluble problem, or one that need fill us with dismay, as, I confess, it is apt to do sometimes. Time and world-conditions are factors which will tell in the end and bring about a national and cultural fusion. We cannot go on quarrelling for all time, nor over things which do not really matter. Good sense will, sooner or later, dawn upon us and we shall realise that, so long as ill-will and animosity pollute the atmosphere, nationalism cannot flourish.

Some are apt to blame "the third party" overmuch for all our present-day troubles. Let us not forget that the present times are vastly different from those of early British rule in India. Conditions have changed all over the world and men's ideas, too, have undergone a vast change. Adjustments are as inevitable as the change of seasons, and we have to make them, if we are to survive in such a world. English education had to come. The English language, which is fast becoming a world language, was bound to become the principal medium of communication between the educated classes. These were

inevitable developments, and why need we regret them?

It has been suggested that our history books should be rewritten, and let us hope that this will be done before long. We must see to it that the youth of the country receive the right kind of education that will make them worthy citizens of India, and which will make them think not in terms of their own community or religion, but of the country as their common motherland. Common schools, common hostels, common political ideals, common enterprises will bring the various groups of youth together.

I attach special importance to the association of members of different communities in common industrial enterprises. Nothing so surely brings people together and keeps them together as earning money together.

Religion need not be neglected, but it should not be allowed to dominate social and political life. Nationalism should do that. It is to the youth of India, the coming generation of leaders, that the country can look with some confidence to come to her rescue and to extricate her from her present embarrassments.

It is a curious fact—but nothing strange in a land of inconsistencies and perplexities—that communalism and sectionalism should be rampant among the intelligentsia, the English educated classes, but not among the masses. It is the former who are trying to resurrect the dead past, and creating unnecessary trouble for themselves and others. The drum-beaters of the moment are only to be found in their ranks.

I heartily endorse the following proposals put forward for solving the communal problem. First, the Muslim League should be recognised by the Congress as the sole representative body of the Muslims. This recognition would not, of course, mean the desertion by the Congress of its Muslim members. I would even go further and say that the Congress should unreservedly accept the fact that the League is at present the largest political organisation of the Muslims in India, and can legitimately claim to represent the Muslim point of view as no other organisation does. Secondly, the Congress and the League, the two chief political organisations of the country, should enter into a pact guaranteeing to the minority communities their legitimate rights and privileges.

Nor can I see any good reason why the Congress and the Muslim League should not effect a settlement on the following basis:—

1. Autonomy in the provinces to the fullest possible extent. The aim should be to have a Central rather than a Centralised All-India Government; a Supreme Government is a vital necessity for India, as it is for the United States of America.

Both history and necessity support this suggestion.

2. Composite ministries in the provinces, composed not merely of representatives of the Congress and the Muslim League, but also of other important interests and groups like, for instance, the Sikhs in the Punjab, minorities elsewhere, and the scheduled castes; nor should non-League Muslims and non-Congress Hindus be left out for that reason. The more mixed a ministry is (paradoxical as it may sound) the more popular and stable it is likely to be.

A special responsibility rests upon the Congress, as representing a vast majority of non-Muslims to bring the two major communities together, and to refrain from doing anything likely to hurt the susceptibilities of the Muslims or to encourage the feeling that either their language, religion or culture is in any danger.

India is passing through a most critical period in her political history. Once we get through it and allow time—that solver of difficulties—to play its part, India will emerge a united and powerful nation. The various religions will, as I hope, continue to exist, but they will come to occupy their proper place in the life of the peoples. The quarrel between Hindi and Urdu will also, I am hopeful, cease and circumstances will force the two contending parties to agree to have a common language. A language acceptable to the majority of the people will somehow come into existence. If the respective protagonists will only let events take their own course, the evolution of such a national language may be expected to follow as a natural result.

BANKRUPTCY OF STATESMANSHIP

BY PROF. HARICHARAN MUKERJEE

It is sad to contemplate how true statesmanship has become a rare thing in the present day world and how as the result of it the different nations are made to suffer the greatest misery and difficulties and how these sufferings instead of easing in the near future are likely to be accentuated all the more. As honesty is always the best policy so true statesmanship consists in being fair and square in one's dealings with all other nations, in being sympathetic to their just demands and to all their legitimate aims and aspirations and not at all in being selfish and grasping. If this enlightened policy were consistently followed there would have been no wars and rumours of wars in this world disturbing the concord of nations and they would have lived in perfect peace and amity. But if this idea be something utopian, if national interests demand that these should be safeguarded and interests of other nations trampled under foot and injustice should be done to the latter, expediency dictates that these injustices should be done under the cloak of doing something righteous and an attempt should be made to hoodwink the world or a section of it and under no circumstances the jealousy of other competing nations should be roused or at least a workable arrangement must be arrived at with these latter by admitting them to a share of the booty. That was exactly the course followed after the last Great War when mandates were given to certain great powers to administer certain conquered areas as mandatories in the

interests apparently of the mandated territories but really in the interests of the mandatories themselves. So everything was in perfect order and managed quite nicely.

Furthermore statesmanship also dictates that when some great danger threatens a number of states and there is need for joint action, no effort should be spared to keep in check personal or national greed and ambition, at least so long as the crisis is not over and all causes of friction must be eliminated for the sake of smooth and harmonious working to remove the menace and bring the struggle to a successful conclusion.

But what we notice in the present day sometimes leaves us gasping. The greatest statesmen of the world who are the undisputed leaders of their own people, wielding vast influence and who are charged with the task of moulding the destiny of the human race, have been behaving in such a manner as to make us doubt sometimes their very sanity. Or is it rather the plenitude of power which has turned their heads and made them even careless of quarrelling with their colleagues and brothers-in-arms upon whose help and co-operation they have to depend so much? We can first of all take the case of Mr. Churchill himself, the undisputed dictator of the British Commonwealth. When he was in sore straits and the empire was tottering he put his signature to the famous Atlantic Charter guaranteeing freedom to all dependent nations of the world. But as soon as

he felt a little sure of his ground he qualified it by saying that the Charter was meant only for the victims of aggression and not for India at all. Then came the Phillips' affair and we were left wondering how he could dare to trail on the coars of his great colleague Roosevelt whose timely intervention in this war has brought about the welcome change in its tide, by declaring his especial envoy as a 'persona non grata' and demanding his recall. But this action as it referred to India, 'a subordinate branch of the British administration' did not at all create a crisis. But emboldened by this he took a further step which far outshone his previous performances and brought down on him angry denunciations of the American publicists and a sharp reminder also from the state department. British intervention in the domestic quarrels of Belgium, Italy and Greece has precipitated a first class diplomatic crisis and Mr. Stettinius, the new American Secretary of State has cried 'hands off' to Britain. But it is doubtful if Mr. Churchill fortified by the vote of confidence in the House of Commons will pay heed to this timely warning. In that case the friendship between America and Britain upon the continuance of which the successful issue of the war depends is likely to be put to the severest strain and will doubtless provide occasion for Hitler to chuckle over it. Though, as we sincerely hope, the tension will be eased and the crisis tided over, it undoubtedly shows the absence of true statesmanship, for this occasion might have been avoided in the interests of allied solidarity and for the successful and speedy termination of this disastrous war.

Ideological sympathies ought not to have been allowed to intrude on these delicate questions.

Next when we come to Stalin, Russia's man of destiny, we seem to detect the same lack of statesmanship. He, undoubtedly, like Mr. Churchill, is a man of wonderful power and energy, of drive and personality but he too perhaps has been betrayed into taking false steps through a consciousness of unlimited power and a consequent disregard for his colleagues and the world opinion. The stand which he has taken on the Polish question is likely to precipitate a crisis and thus hamper joint action. The question has not been solved but only shelved for the present but likely to push itself in the forefront as soon as Poland will be completely liberated.

The Persian oil concession question also betrayed the cloven foot of brute force which he wants to apply to all weak neighbouring states to fall in with his imperialistic designs and no disclaimer on his part that he will not interfere with their domestic arrangements is likely to remove the suspicions and fears of these states.

Generalissimo Chiang-kai-shek is another outstanding personality wielding vast influence over his countrymen and in great favour with the allies. But even he did not hesitate to be guided entirely by personal prejudice in insisting on the recall of General Stillwell, who though dreadfully efficient, is an unsparing critic of all and sundry. Chiang by his insistence on this question surely wounded the susceptibilities of his great American ally upon whose

continuous and timely help depends the very salvation of his country.

His refusal to arrive at a compromise with the communists, with Japan literally beating at the very gates of his capital and threatening to overrun the rest of the country over which he now exercises jurisdiction, has almost taken our breath away. Nothing can perhaps beat this in sheer dogged pertinacity and utter disregard of larger national interests.

Lastly we can not pass without notice in this connection the behaviour of another great statesman, one of the pillars of the British Empire, Field-marshal Smuts who

enjoys the greatest reputation for sanity and level-headedness. His attitude towards the Indian question now so much exercising the minds of both Indians and South Africans is perfectly unsympathetic and non-committal. This has made the *Statesman* (Calcutta) which is always very guarded in the expression of its opinion remark in its issue of 9th December the following significant words—

Neither Britain nor the U. S. A. can look on comfortably while one of the United Nations pursues policies sharply conflicting with the principles of tolerance for which the war is being fought. As Hitlerite Germany nears defeat, another *herrenvolk* maintains out-moded prejudices in South Africa.

Comment upon the above is superfluous.

CO-OPERATION IN ECONOMIC PLANNING

BY MR. VAIKUNT L. MEHTA

A RECENT writer on planning* describes the post-war aim of improving the economic and social condition of the mass of the people in the following simple terms:

The concrete objectives are everywhere alike—an increase in the material goods of life, better nutrition, housing, health and education, as a means for a larger spiritual and cultural life of all people. Most plans also imply that bettering the condition of the people will bring about a greater economic and social equality among all groups and classes.

It has often been urged that this desire for a better social order is a war-time craze. The war of 1914-18 witnessed the beginning of the end of *laissez faire* if not its actual end; and numerous were the schemes of reconstruction conceived and put forth during that war and soon thereafter. With the mishandling of the world's affairs—both political and economic that

came in the wake of Versailles—an economic depression was, however, inevitable. This blizzard when it came swept away all plans of reconstruction in Great Britain and countries associated with it. But the need for economic planning was never lost sight of by economic thinkers all over the world. Subsequently, the Russian experiment in large scale organized planning revived keen interest and enthusiasm among those who wished to organize economic life with the conscious deliberate purpose set forth above. With the outbreak of the present War, the ranks of these thinkers have become strengthened and to-day there is scarcely a country which does not subscribe to the ideal of planning.

Not that the conception has not its critics and its detractors. One of the most prominent of these, Prof. Hayek goes so

* "Post-War Plans of the United States"—By Lewis L. Lorin.

far as to dub purposeful organized efforts at reconstruction as marching on the road to serfdom. He and others of his way of thought, both in England and the United States of America, urge that controlled economy may be accepted as inevitable during the stress of War, but that once that stress is relieved there should be a restoration of conditions in which private enterprise and competition may have full scope. Then alone will it be possible, according to this school, to ensure stability and to usher in prosperity. That uncontrolled private enterprise and unregulated competition cannot but bring about disaster is conceded by Prof. Hayek who has thus to accept the position that some control of economic life is essential in the interest of the community. That being the common ground, the dispute may well be restricted to the kind of control required, the extent of the control to be imposed and the agency through which such control is to be exercised.

More cogent, however, is the plea that planning kills the spirit of initiative and enterprise. Under planning, it is averred, the individual is lost in the community. He may neither produce nor consume what he pleases; nor may he, it is alleged, think or act as he chooses. Those who argue thus scarcely pause to consider what is the kind or the extent of the freedom that an individual enjoys at present in modern economic life controlled by syndicates, trusts, cartels, corporations or even a centralized bureaucratic system. In fact, it is because of the suppression of the economic freedom of the millions and the dehumanizing of their personalities that we

witness the outbreaks of the international gangsterism which the industrially organized and economically advanced nations indulge in at frequent intervals in their history. There can certainly be no well-ordered society when there is no respect for human personality; but the freedom of the individual in such a society has to be interpreted with society in the background. If in planning for economic development freedom in this social sense is postulated, there is no reason why the critics should identify conscious organized planning with conditions of economic slavery.

It is because the co-operative movement seeks to harmonize the interests of the individual with those of the community and to protect the freedom of the individual while promoting the well-being of the community that it must be accorded a prominent place in any scheme of national planning. That is not the only ground on which co-operation claims attention. It is a movement which is essentially democratic—of the people, for the people, by the people, to use a description commonly applied to it. As is observed in a recent survey published by the International Labour Office* it is characteristic of the co-operative structure that it is built upon the most numerous and smallest economic units. Resting as it does thus, on the broadest basis and on the deepest foundation that can be found in the whole economic and social complex, the co-operative structure consequently remains in close touch with the practical conditions of man's everyday life and labour. While the constitution is democratic the advantage

* Co-operative Organizations and Post-war Relief.

of large-scale operation is secured by a system of federation and coalescence, which knits together the units for common economic endeavour but allows scope for initiative and freedom of action. The natural tendency towards concentration of authority is ordinarily offset in the movement by constitutional devices: whereby, the exercise of centralized control does not take economic power further away from the people, but tends to bring it closer to them.

In as much as the strength of the organizations of persons of small means consists in the success with which they establish bonds of moral solidarity between all the members it follows that without the intelligent participation of its co-owners in its affairs, a co-operative society loses much of its democratic nature and its efficiency. Hence the dependence of co-operative organizations on the education of those who constitute them—education not only in the aims and objects of their own undertaking but also in the common purpose which guides the movement and in the principles which inspire it. The objective being the creation of a common social life, the lesson of self-help receives as great a degree of attention as that of mutual aid. If the development of human personality in a manner in which is reconciled the welfare of the individual with that of the society to which he belongs represents an ideal for which it is desirable to strive then, surely, the co-operative movement has a valuable contribution to make in planning for the new social order.

Through the democratic control and educational programmes which are the features of the co-operative movement as

is observed in the recommendations on the subject of co-operatives made the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, it can play a vital part in the training of good democratic citizens. It will, besides, assist in inducing a sound conception in economic matters. The last point is of especial importance in the drawing up and execution of economic plans. In his preliminary note to the National Planning Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru explained that the ordered development contemplated connoted that a due proportion should be observed between the various forms of producing new wealth, its equitable distribution among the members of the community and adjustment of the interests of the producers and consumers. The proper functioning of co-operative societies may facilitate the adjustment of agricultural production and distribution such as is essential in the interest of the community as a whole. Being peoples' organisations, run on democratic lines through their own representatives, they inspire confidence among their members who show an inclination to follow the guidance and recommendations of their own co-operative societies which they know operate in the interest of their members and of society in general. They can check if not control the vagaries of administration and be the medium for exercising the vigilance required to protect the individual from harassment.

The fact that co-operative organizations are based on small economic units has a peculiar significance in a country such as ours. Notwithstanding the economic developments of recent years, ours is still

a country of small producers-agriculturists and artisans and of small tradesmen and shopkeepers. Compared to other countries it is also composed of numerically a larger proportion of "low-income" families in urban and industrial areas. In countries situated as ours, the type of economic planning conceived of as most suited, as is seen from the Survey* referred to earlier, is collectivization and co-operation. The combination of nationalization of the heavy key industries, public utilities and basic resources and a mixed economy based on co-operation for agricultural and decentralized industries seems to be the line of action most favoured, particularly if, as is the case with us, large-scale capitalistic development is still in its earlier stages.

It is time that in India, too, we cried halt to the advance of capitalist domination over the field both of industries and agriculture as also of finance. We can do so either by extending the sphere of State enterprise with its centralized system of administration or by promoting co-operative organisations with control decentralized and democratized. The aim animating both is service and both seek to eliminate the profit motive. While in the former the gains of the economic enterprise accrue to the State as a whole, in the latter they accrue to the individuals or groups of individuals who go to constitute the primary co-operative units and their federations. To extent that these stand to benefit by the surplus earnings, the co-operative undertaking may be deemed helpful in stimulating individual effort, a stimulus such as is provided in

* Post-War Plans of the United Nations.

the efficiency schemes of capitalist organizations and by the system known as "Stakhanovism" in the State enterprises or collective farms of Russia. The co-operative method is if anything superior in its manner of rewarding individual effort. Moreover, in so far as it circumscribes strictly the reward for an individual through a system of decentralized small scale production, it does not conflict with the aim of eliminating the profit motive from economic activity.

It is for these and similar other reasons, presumably, that the claim was put forward at the recent session of the All-India Conference of Registrars that "the co-operative movement should be an integral part of the development plan for the country". An indication was given in several of the resolutions adopted at the Conference of the place which the co-operative movement could occupy in the plan of economic development, particularly, in the spheres of rural credit, land improvement, agricultural marketing, retail trade and cottage industries. The recommendation was also made that where the execution of a plan required action by members of an economic category or group, it should be made compulsory for all either to join a co-operative society for the purpose or otherwise to carry out the plan.

Often enough, the trouble about planning is not the lack of ability to draw up plans or of the will to enforce orders but the absence of a suitable local machinery to execute them. In the opinion of at least one section of the administration of the Government of India, such a machinery is

provided by the co-operative society. In functioning as a local unit for this purpose, a co-operative society has a dual role to play, it acts as an absorber of shocks and it serves as an agency for education. Planning without tears, it has been aptly remarked, is almost an impossibility. But what is ordinarily deemed as outside the range of possibility may be achieved by interposing an organization which, so to say, "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb", that it eases the burden of the sanctions which are to be enforced in the execution of the plan. At the same time, the co-operative society will study the implications of the plan that is being executed and convey that understanding to the individuals who compose it. It creates the proper local atmosphere and instructs its members in the why and the wherefore of the plan. That is where the advantage of its being built on the most numerous and smallest economic units consists.

The planning that we envisage is planning compatible with democracy. "True democracy", said Arthur Salter in a recent

address to the Conference on International Co-operative Reconstruction, "is made by active participation of citizens not only in the polling booth and governmental office but in education, in economic enterprise and in social effort." It is because the co-operative movement affords to all individuals who resort to it for their common economic end this opportunity for active participation in the economic endeavour on a footing of equality and on a non-profit basis that it claims the attention of those charged with the task of preparing for a new social order. To sum up in the words of an American co-operator: "Private monopoly has had its opportunity and has failed, political bureaucracy has had its opportunity and has failed; there is no other way but voluntary co-operation." Success along that way will, however, come only when there is a wider knowledge and understanding than at present of the co-operative system of economy, its significance and its aims, on the part of those in power as well as on the part of the people outside the movement.

THE RENAISSANCE OF HINDUISM

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

THE title of this book* suggests a number of interesting questions about Hinduism, such as, what is Hinduism, who are the Hindus, when did Hinduism come into existence, and did it ever go out of existence. We think we all know the answers to these questions, but our know-

ledge is far from clear or satisfactory. In such cases the old expedient was to suggest that institutions which we cannot explain were *anadi* or without any beginning. We are tempted to adopt this answer to the problems suggested above. The materials collected by research scholars have not definitely improved our position. It is no fault of Prof. Sarma that no more clear-cut

* THE RENAISSANCE OF HINDUISM. By Rao Bahadur D. S. Sarma. (Benares Hindu University).

answers can be furnished to the questions I have referred to. He holds that Hinduism is a fusion of Aryan and Dravidian faiths. But we are not told what the articles of faiths of the Aryans and Dravidians were.

In his valuable historical introduction Prof. Sarma points out that there have been several renaissances of Hinduism in the past, and especially in the nineteenth century and since. The subsequent parts of the book deal with the revival of interest in the study of the Hindu religion and the lives and teachings of the great men who have influenced the thoughts and ideals of the Hindus in recent times. Prof. Sarma begins with Raja Ram Mohun Roy and the Brahma Samaj, and gives also a sketch of Ranade and the Prarthana Samaj, Swami Dayananda and the Arya Samaj, Mrs. Besant and the Theosophical Society, the movements associated with the names of Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore. The leader who has most attracted the attention of Prof. Sarma is Mahatma Gandhi. The purity of his life, his moral courage and his devotion to the cause of India and the welfare and progress of its peoples cannot be too highly extolled, and they account for the unparalleled influence which he exercises over the minds of the people in India and over the intellects of people like Prof. Radhakrishnan. The Hinduism on which Prof. Sarma has focussed his attention is not the ancient Hinduism of the orthodox, but the Hinduism of the educated Hindus of recent years who have been affected by modern influences. The oldest representative of what may be called reformed

Hinduism is Ram Mohun Roy who was the founder of the Brahma Samaj. The creed of the Brahma Samaj has undergone several modifications and developments. Besides the original or Adi Brahma Samaj, there has been the Sadharan Brahma Samaj, as the seceders from the Adi Brahma Samaj call themselves. Keshub Chunder Sen was the leader of Sadharan Brahma Samaj. The tenets of the Sadharan Brahma Samaj and the off-shoots of the Adi Brahma Samaj are featured in section VIII of the chapter on Ram Mohan Roy.

The next leader of importance was Justice Ranade who founded the Prarthana Samaj of Bombay. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar took a prominent part in the activities of the Prarthana Samaj. Ranade was one of the ablest and sanest thinkers and reformers of the nineteenth century. He was prominently associated with the political life of Bombay and the Sarva-janika Sabha established in Poona. He was deeply interested in politics and social reform and was rightly recognised as the uncrowned king of Poona. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was his most eminent disciple. Ranade was an authority on economic questions and was a member of the parliamentary committee on Indian finance which was appointed in 1871. If there is anyone in the history of modern India by whom the Liberal Party of the present day has been most influenced in its policy and outlook, it is Ranade. Though Prof. Sarma is not in tune with the views and outlook of the Liberal Party, he is not unwilling to acknowledge the part played by Ranade in the intellectual, political and religious life of India in recent times.

In his chapter on Mrs. Besant, Prof. Sarma does not hesitate to point out certain inconsistencies in some of the lectures and publications of the Theosophical Society.

Of the many personalities of whose life a sketch is given in Prof. Sarma's book, those which have appealed to me most are Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Rabindranath Tagore.

The most eminent expositor of Hinduism in the twentieth century is Prof. Radhakrishnan, and one can add nothing to the glowing tributes paid to him by philosophers all over the world.

Prof. Sarma's book will be read with appreciation and gratitude by a growing circle of readers.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

BY MR. P. OOMMAN PHILIP

AS in the case of China, India was first introduced to Christianity by the sporadic missionary efforts of the Eastern Church, centuries before the representatives of Western nations came to India as adventurers and traders. While in China, the early Church thus established disappeared, the Church in India continues to exist to this day. The orbit of the influence of the Church in India was very limited, and for centuries it had a chequered history in the narrow strip of land on the west coast between the Western Ghats and the Indian Ocean. The modern representatives of this ancient Church now live in the Indian States of Travancore and Cochin, but with their ancient solidarity sadly broken, first by the Portuguese who came in the sixteenth century and who by all the methods of persecution and inquisition, considered Christian in those days, brought a large number of them into the obedience of Rome, and later by the coming of the Anglicans in the nineteenth century followed by Protestant sects from the West whose presence and work in their

midst have, besides drawing away from them varying numbers, introduced theological and ecclesiastical issues on which divisions have taken place. The history of almost all the branches of the old Eastern Church in lands like Egypt, Iraq, Palestine and Syria presents perhaps the same kind of experience, and so there may be nothing unusual in what has happened to the Syrian Christians (as the representatives of this ancient Church are called) of South India. The present conditions and status of the remnant of this ancient Church may not have any important bearing on the general subject of the place of Christianity in the life and thought of modern India. But the existence of this remnant in India with Christian traditions going back to the early centuries, and the vicissitudes through which it has been passing through the centuries, are facts to be noted in any study of the history of Christian contacts with India.

Two observations may be made here, very briefly, in regard to the survival of early Christianity in India. First is the

remarkable spirit of religious toleration shown by the people of India to Christianity that came to its shores. Those who accepted the new religion were not subjected to persecution. On the other hand there is reason to think that they had freedom for practising their religion in their own way and even for propagating it. Otherwise, it is impossible to explain the growth of the Christian Church on the west coast of South India and the prosperous condition in which it was found by the Greek traveller Cosmos who visited the this region about the year 522 A.D. and by the Portuguese who arrived in the early years of the sixteenth century. It is strange but true that those ancient Christians living peacefully as farmers and traders under independent Hindu rulers were first subjected to religious persecution not by Hindus but by Christians who came from the West in the 16th century armed with the military power of Portugal and fired by missionary zeal for establishing over this ancient church of Malabar the supremacy of the Church of Rome.

Secondly, the Christianity that found its way to India in the early centuries true to its genius as an Eastern religion, developed according to a pattern suited to Indian conditions and not in rigid organisational forms prescribed for it in later times by the West. While maintaining the basic features of Christian faith and practice through the centuries, we find that it also assimilated what was considered good and noble in the religious culture and social behaviour of the Hindus from whom they were originally drawn and amidst whom

they lived as citizens of the same country. But these observations are only by the way.

With the coming of the Portuguese to India in the beginning of the sixteenth century and with the establishment of their political domination along its west coast, Christianity entered upon a second stage of its history in this land. It is the first time that Christianity is introduced to the people as the religion of the ruling race, a race strangely different from the Hindu race in customs, culture and civilisation. In the earlier periods Christianity was introduced by missionaries or traders belonging to the Eastern Church who could not lay claim to any political power. For that reason whatever progress Christianity made in India in the early centuries was by its inherent power of appeal to the religious sense of the people. But the Christianity that came to parts of India where the Portuguese had established political domination came with the sword of the Portuguese and backed by the power and prestige of the empire. The use of compulsion or force for attaining what they conceived to be the highest good of those who were outside the Church was but a part of the code of conduct of the Western Church of those days. The methods of coercion and persecution which the Portuguese resorted to for the purpose of winning adherents to the Christian Church form one of the darkest chapters in the history of Christianity in India. Goa which is even to-day retained by the Portuguese became in those days the seat of the Inquisition which imposed disabilities and penalties on those who would not accept the Christian faith. Even the descendants of the earliest

Indian converts to Christianity whom the Portuguese were surprised to find in Malabar were condemned by them as heretics and the task which they attempted of bringing them into the "true Church" was accompanied by methods which were questionable and frightful. Even after a lapse of four centuries the bitter memories of the religious persecutions by the Portuguese have not entirely left either the Hindus or the Syrian Christians of the west coast. It should be remembered at the same time that this was a period when the Roman Church was launching its great missionary enterprise. The coming of the famous missionary, Francis Xavier, to India was at a time when the Portuguese were at the zenith of political power. Great and devout Christian that he was, he did not hesitate to make use of the Portuguese power for furthering the missionary cause, only showing thereby the lamentably sub-Christian standard of conduct which prevailed in that age in regard to the followers of other religions.

With the decline of the Portuguese power and with the establishment of British government in India, the religious freedom for which India has always been famous once more came to be established. The British profited from the experience of the Portuguese and became committed to a policy of neutrality in regard to all religions. They were more concerned with the establishment of their empire in India than with the spread of the religion which they professed. To offend in any way the religious susceptibilities of Indians and to arouse their religious animosity was considered by British statesmen as a sure

means of undermining the foundations of their government in India. Therefore the the British adopted a policy of strict non-interference in the matter of the religious practices and beliefs of the people, so long as they did not outrage the accepted canons of civilised humanity. Even in regard to the revolting religious practice of the Hindus—the *sati*—the British were at first hesitant in taking any action. It was the lead given by some enlightened Hindus that encouraged the British government to suppress this practice.

This explains the unfriendly attitude adopted by the British government in early days towards missionary effort of any kind. European missionaries were prohibited from settling down in any part of British India for propagating Christianity. The first English missionary to India William Carey, not being allowed to live in English territory had to take refuge in Serampore, then a Danish possession, and carry on his missionary operations from there. There were no doubt chaplains in the employ of the British government in important places where British soldiers and civilians lived; but their work was confined to the spiritual ministrations of the British community and they were not encouraged, even if they had the inclination, to devote their attention to the native population with a view to attracting them to Christianity.

Soon a stage arrived when there was nothing to prevent Christian missionaries from engaging themselves in educational and other activities so long as they did not create trouble for the government. The missionaries themselves, coming as

they did from Great Britain, America and the Continent of Europe and being in entire sympathy with the ideals of the British government in India did not find it in any way irksome to carry on their work under these nominal restrictions. In fact some of the early missionaries like William Carey and Alexander Duff who were pioneers in imparting to Indians English education and Western culture had a great share in shaping the educational policy of the Government of India for the future. After a great deal of controversy, this policy was laid down in 1854 as that of imparting education in the English language instead of the vernaculars and of substituting western arts and sciences for the ancient Sanskrit or Persian learning. This decision has been a turning point in the history of this great land. Through western education India has been brought into living touch with the outside world as she has never before been in her long history. Through the study of English literature and of English institutions and through acquaintance with the history of Europe, which is but the story of the progress of human freedom, India has been introduced to quite a new world of thought and ideals. Under the impact of this western influence, Hinduism which for ages has been a medley of beliefs ranging from gross animism to the subtlest pantheism, has been forced to undertake the task of setting the household in order. In bringing about this renaissance in India Christian missionaries had a great share.

In the early stages of the spread of western education in India, Indians who came under the spell of western civilisation were inclined to be equally depreciative of things Indian.

In this period we find not only the good features of western life copied but also its bad features. It was in fact a period of blind imitation of the west. The religion of the westerners also came to be looked upon with a certain amount of glamour and admiration as the religion of the progressive people of the world. It was in this period that Christianity won some of its notable early converts from the ranks of high class intellectuals. But this was only a passing phase. Hinduism was soon on the defence and great movements for reforming it were started by men who were anxious to arrive at a synthesis between the old order and new. The reform movements in Hinduism represented by the Brahmo Samaj and the Arya Samaj have to a large extent succeeded in arresting conversions to Christianity from the educated classes of Indians. Later on came Theosophy with the powerful advocacy of Mrs. Annie Besant who threw herself politically on the side of Indians. Theosophy, more than any other movement in modern times, popularised among educated Indians the teaching that all religions are equally true, and therefore conversion from one religion to another is uncalled for.

The rise of the national movement towards the close of the nineteenth century introduced another element of antagonism to the Christian religion. Indian converts to Christianity were, as a rule, not much in sympathy with the national movement and this was put down to the fact that they professed the religion of the rulers. In recent years, however, Indian Christians by their closer association with national leaders and increasing sympathy with national

aspirations have helped in disabusing the minds of their fellow citizens of this prejudice.

It is true that conversions to Christianity from the higher classes and from the educated have become rare and occasional in recent years. But it cannot be ignored that Christian educational institutions influence hundreds of young people every year. The work of medical missions also touches a large number. Then there is the silent influence of scores of missionaries who devote their lives in unselfish service for the leper, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the incurable and the aged. All these have helped in creating among all classes an appreciation of Christian ideals. The stand that missionaries sometimes take in defence of righteousness and truth against influential bodies of their own race on questions affecting the welfare of the people has also been of very great value in familiarising educated India with the high ideals of Christian conduct.

The life and activities of Mahatma Gandhi have also been an important factor in influencing the people of India in favour of Christ and his teachings. There is a great deal of thoughtless talk going round the world about Mahatma Gandhi being a Christian at heart. This was perhaps started by some American tourists who came to India. He has more than once publicly declared that he is a devout Hindu and that he finds in Hinduism everything needed to satisfy his spiritual aspirations. The teaching about *ahimsa* of which he is a consistent advocate is in Hinduism, but he has enriched it with what he has derived from the teaching and practice of it by Jesus Christ and by

Leo Tolstoy. His bold application of this principle of non-violence, involving voluntary suffering, to politics, first in South Africa and then in India, has been unique; and it has irresistibly turned the thoughts of men to the suffering Christ and the eternal truths implied in the Cross of Christ. In the exposition of his practice of non-violence Mr. Gandhi has on several occasions referred to the Sermon on the Mount and the Cross. It was therefore natural for those who hold Mahatma Gandhi in reverence, and who in India does not?—to turn to the story of the life and teachings of Christ as given in the Gospels. In this way there might have been a new interest among thinking classes in India in Christianity. But to build on this fact, as some superficial observers have been inclined to do, the theory that the whole of India under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi is in the process of becoming Christian is fantastic. It is also necessary to note, in this connection, that there are influential groups of people in India who question the fundamentals of Mr. Gandhi's religious position. They believe that it is futile to rely on non-violence when the opposing forces are overwhelming and they derive their sanction from superior military strength. The doctrine is being preached in India to-day that evil entrenched behind organised military force can never be overcome by non-violence but only by force. The followers of this school of thought denounce Gandhi and what they consider to be his imbecile methods of non-violence for winning freedom for India.

Those who may not be satisfied with seeing the fruits of Christianity only in the

intangible realm of thought and spirit of the Indian people derive encouragement from the remarkable advance that the Christian religion has made in recent decades among the depressed classes. The bulk of the membership of the Christian Church in India is drawn from these classes, and they have undergone great transformation in the course of two or three generations. Through what Christianity has demonstrated as possible in the way of transforming the depressed classes whom India had for generations treated as sub-human, the scale of values of Indian society has been profoundly affected. That every human personality, however humble and degraded, is valuable in the sight of God and therefore worthy of reverence is being re-learned by India.

Side by side with the above process, millions who remain within the old social fabric of Hinduism are coming under the spell of the dynamic ideas which reform movements within Hinduism stand for, and as a result of that their religious outlook and social behaviour are changing markedly. The Hindu community, as a whole, is responding nobly to the call of modern prophets like Mahatma Gandhi and other reformers, old and new, for the removal of conditions which have kept several millions of their fellow countrymen as depressed classes. If the part played by Christian missions in stimulating these reform movements within Hinduism is not always recognised, it is because the renaissance Hinduism of to-day is developing a technique of defence against the inroads which Christianity is making on the Hindu community. It is clear that Hinduism, though battered from outside by aggressive missionary religions like

Christianity and Islam and vitiated from within by its caste system, is still a living religion, capable of shifting to its centre the vital truths of universal religious appeal which hitherto found a place only in its marginal life, and capable also of profiting from the teachings and methods used by other systems of religion in winning men to their allegiance.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century the influence of outstanding foreign missionaries engaged in the pioneer work of imparting Western education to Indian youth let many Hindus of the higher castes to accept Christianity. At that time it was hoped by missionary optimists and feared by Hindu leaders that Christianity would infiltrate from top to bottom and make the whole of India Christian. But through the operation of forces generated from within Hinduism itself such hopes and fears have been falsified. During the last fifty years depressed classes have been accepting Christianity in large numbers. Along with this, a new strategy has developed among the missionary statesmen of the West which stresses the way in which Christianity first spread among the humble and oppressed in the Roman empire and then gradually conquered the whole empire. The hope is entertained that India will become ultimately Christian through the depressed classes now entering the church in large numbers. But this hope is being frustrated already. The social and economic disabilities under which the depressed classes labour have been the main incentive for driving them to the Christian Church where they are offered opportunities for moral and material progress. Now, under the impulse

of reform movements within Hinduism and as a result of the expanding government programmes for the social, moral and economic betterment of the depressed classes, these disabilities are being rapidly removed. Well organised efforts are also being put forth by Hindus to reach the depressed classes with the higher message of Hinduism and to retain them within the Hindu fold. The result is that the so-called "Mass movements" to Christianity on which missionary leaders rely so much for converting India are being effectively check-mated in different parts of the country. There is reason to think that in the coming years conversions of the depressed classes to Christianity will not only stop, but that the opposite process already started, of re-converting to Hinduism recent converts to Christianity, will also gain momentum.

What may then be the future of Christianity in India? On a survey of the

total religious situation in India, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that outside the battle for numbers and the issues raised by mass conversions and re-conversions, the influence of Christianity on Hinduism and *vice versa* are already in progress. Just as surely as a new type of Hinduism influenced by Christian thought is emerging in India to-day, Christianity, in the measure in which it is left free to develop according to its genius is assimilating to itself elements from the spiritual heritage of India. Both these processes are necessarily slow. It is vain to expect that Christianity, even in an Hinduised form, will be adopted as their religion by the hundreds of millions of Hindus living in India. It is equally unreasonable to think that Hinduism will continue to give, as in the past, sanction for belief or practices that tend to retard the full development of human personality and weaken its spiritual message of universal significance.

The States in India's Future Constitution

BY MR. C. V. H. RAO

It is, I suppose, a truism that in any future constitutional arrangements for India the Indian States must find an honourable place. We may and can frame a constitution for British India without providing for the States therein; but it will not be long before it will be discovered that the constitution so framed has tottering foundations. You may exclude the Indian States from any constitution, but as the late Mr. C. R. Das said in respect of Bengal on another occasion, you cannot

obliterate them from the map of India. Our ideal, in spite of the schemes for partition and division that are now being so vigorously canvassed and advocated, should be a united and homogenous India, into which the States can come in on some mutually satisfactory terms, either from the very commencement or after some time. It is impossible to conceive that the integrity of a free India can rest on secure and strong foundations if the Indian States remain like so many islands

of isolation studded all over the Indian mainland claiming direct relationship with the British Crown. It will be a wholly incongruous position detrimental alike to the interests of British India as to the interests of the States themselves. Concerted, joint and co-operative action among the States themselves, supposing they remain isolated from the rest of India, in any matter will become impossible, particularly as such joint action is calculated essentially to be called for in respect of National Defence, economic progress and so on. For example, very few States are big enough to claim possession of economic self-sufficiency, when British India has a separate constitution for itself and the States continue to remain where they are. A position of splendid isolation for them is impracticable even if some of them may regard it as desirable.

The need for securing the active co-operation of the States in the evolution of national policies is as imperative for British India as the securing of British India's co-operation and goodwill is imperative for the States. We cannot have one part of India marching ahead leaving the other behind nor can we conceive of one part of India enjoying dominion status in the British Commonwealth while the other is confined to the position of subordinate relationship with the British Crown. For, however much one may try to gloss over it, the internal sovereignty of even the biggest Indian States is limited by the influence if not pressure or even amounting to it in some cases, indeterminate and not easily apparent though it may be exerted over its administration

by the Political Department. It is galling and humiliating to the States themselves, but it is nevertheless a fact. I believe that most of Their Highnesses feel the humiliation and would be glad to enter into treaty relation with an Indian controlled Central Government, with its centre of gravity in New Delhi and not in Whitehall. The dictum that Paramountcy is Paramount" grates on the ears of the more sensitive among them, for it involves acceptance of a position which is intended to relegate the States to a position of perpetual dependence on the Paramount Power.

If India is going to have a Dominion status constitution after the war, it necessitates both British India and the Indian States getting together in purposeful co-operation to ensure the establishment and the successful working of such a constitution from now onwards. It is, however, at this stage, that difficulties are likely to arise and differences might make themselves manifest. The States demand that their rights and privileges as embodied in treaties with the Crown should be safeguarded and preserved intact; that they should not be forced to sacrifice their present constitutional position of direct relationship with the Crown, with all its defects, and substitute it by another relationship which might serve to swamp their individuality and integrity but might not bring with it any corresponding advantage from their point of view. Obviously they would have objection too to being stampeded in the matter of internal constitutional reform and extension of self-government in their territories.

Individual States have special problems of their own which need to be settled satisfactorily when Paramountcy is transferred from the British to an Indian Central Government.

There is no doubt that so stated, the States' case is understandable and reasonable, even if it may not be acceptable *in toto*. But the danger has so far been that British Indian political organisations like the Congress have infused an apprehension in the Princes' mind that they would not hesitate to force the pace of constitutional reform in the States, that they would not hesitate to abolish the States system wholesale, if needed, or deal with them in some rough and ready manner when the time comes. The patriotism of the Princes' has been called in question; they have been described as "lackeys" of British imperialism; as tools in British hands to hold up India's progress. Such aggressive and revolutionary ideals *vis-a-vis* the States professed by an advanced political party inevitably put the Princes, as a class, on their guard and induced them in the past gradually to become more and more cautious and demand safeguards before they would accede to an all-India Federation to which their spokesmen solemnly pledged themselves at the first Round Table Conference. If the progress of negotiations for the implementation of the Federal provisions embodied in the 1935 Constitution Act dragged on their weary course and eventually the scheme itself was suspended, the blame for that unfortunate consummation must be laid more at the door of the incautious activities and pronouncements of extremist

politicians than at that of the Princes themselves.

The period of the war has been a period of singular political stagnation in India. But the Cripps' scheme, formulated by the British Government and by which they swear now, involves the promise of post-war Dominion Status for India with a provision that the States might stay out of the Indian Union-to-be if they so desired. It is, therefore, an extremely opportune time for the Princes to examine what their part in post-war Indian constitutional evolution will be, to what extent and in what manner they can play that part, as it is essential for British Indian politicians of all parties also to examine the constitutional problems of India in the post-war period though in the case of the latter there are impediments of a different category to be overcome like Pakistan and the minority problems before they can address themselves to it.

No longer is it profitable, however, to proceed on the assumption that the Princes are a reactionary and unprogressive lot and that the Indian States as a whole are nests of reactionarism. Criticism based on such assumptions will only irritate and cannot be conducive to India's progress. It is good to see that some of the more prominent Indian Rulers have not hesitated to repudiate these aspersions, the Maharaja of Nawanagar, the Maharajas of Bikaner and Kashmir, being among those who have done so recently, while a number of others have been repudiating them in actions more than in words. The Maharajah of Bikaner has been frankly outspoken when he said in a recent interview that "the Princes at their recent

meetings held in Bombay unanimously arrived at the conclusion that they do not consider themselves separate from the rest of India and far from desiring in any way to oppose, obstruct or be an impediment, they wish to see India occupy in her own right an honoured place in the comity of Nations." This is a forthright assurance and discloses a welcome aliveness and awareness on the part of at least the Rulers of the bigger states of an appreciation of realities. It is not there is not much left to be done still, but there has been a lot done already in a number of States to bring them up to the level of modern administrations. It is not that the highest standards have been attained universally in all States, but that sincere efforts are being made in a most of them to attain them and that it is now practically impossible for any Ruler to go back on the path of progress.

And more than from the political standpoint, the integration of British India with India's policies is indispensable from the economic standpoint. Most of the Indian States are so situated that they cannot follow independent economic policies which cut across one another and cut across those of British India as that is bound to cause serious dislocation and even chaos. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, one of the most indefatigable champions of States' rights as well as of their purposeful association with British India, and whose utterances on States' problems carry a weight of their own, has emphasised this view recently side by side with the view that the Princes can agree to the transfer of Paramountcy only to a Central Government for all-India and not to a divided and disrupted one

in which there will be more than one Central Government.

Nothing, however, has been so evident in recent times than the fact that the economic life of the whole of India is indissolubly interlinked up and does not permit of disintegration. Pakistan and division of India may sound sonorous to the ears of some as political panaceas, but they are not propositions which can stand the acid test of the economic stability of the States proposed to be constituted in North-West or North-East of India. Similarly nothing has been so clearly evident also as the proposition that for defence purposes India is essentially one and indivisible. Pakistan and division may be sentimental cries but cannot pass the test of providing effective military security for all-India. The Indian States are as vitally interested in both a common Defence system and a common economic system for the whole of India as the British Indian population is and these can be achieved only when politically, different parts of India, and the Indian states are bound together. The Princes have, therefore, a right to demand that in the negotiations for division of India, their viewpoint cannot be ignored. The future of India calls for co-ordinated efforts on the part of all Indian parties and nothing is so imperatively called for both absolutely and as an effective answer to British objections regarding lack of agreement as the setting up of an authoritative and representative committee of Hindus, Muslims and the States right now to formulate the principles and basis of Dominion Status constitution for India.

ROAD PLAN FOR INDIA

BY MR. V. R. K. TILAK, M.A.

ROAD transport is the most economical type of conveyance in India owing to the vastness of the country on the one hand, and the higher degree of ruralisation on the other. It is not only important but also urgent to push on a comprehensive Road plan for, the most striking features of India's road system are danger and delay. Now, let us consider how more and better roads are essential for national progress.

ECONOMIC

(a) 'If agriculture and industry are the body and the bones of a national organism, communications are its nerves'. Improved roads facilitate the marketing of agricultural produce. Fast road transport is specially suited for the conveyance of staple products like cotton, and perishable products like fruit and vegetables, which must be brought to the market before their 'boom' is lost. Agriculture will no more be a mode of living, but a profession, and the vast area of 155 million acres of cultivable waste can be brought under cultivation. The cultivator can command better prices for his produce, while paying less for his own purchases. The improved staying power of the agriculturist, the elimination of middlemen and the decline or absentee landlordism are some other advantages in the long run. Good roads lessen the transport cost of the cultivator and the industrialist due to the increased efficiency of draught animals and the decreased wear and tear on the vehicle. While better roads decide the nature of the crop in agriculture, in manufactures, they influence the site and scope of industries.

CULTURAL

(b) The road vehicle broadens the outlook of the villagers and brightens their lives by giving them easy access to amusements, recreational and educational facilities like cinemas, schools and moving libraries. It also promotes the aesthetic sense in the urban resident by facilitating his visits to country beauty spots. Internal migration will result in decline of superstition, the break-up of isolation and an healthy toning up of social life.

POLITICAL

(c) Political progress can be advanced only by intercourse, and better communications link up different areas and develop mutual understanding, which is essential to the smooth working of political institutions. The effectiveness of motor transport in political propaganda has been clearly demonstrated in elections and in war effort. Many villages have not got even post-offices and police-stations, and roads will tend to create political awakening in the masses by providing such amenities of civic life. Besides, the road system has a definite part to play in war. In fact, roads were built, from the time of the Romans, down to the present day, for strategic and military purposes as well as for civilian use. The flexibility of the motor and the impossibility of dislocation make it an ideal type of transport in the theatres of war.

HYGIENIC

(d) Good roads provide the villager with access to well-equipped hospitals, baby-clinics, and child welfare centres, which

minimise maternity dangers and high infantile mortality. Veterinary aid to the villages can also be improved. The development of new routes can improve national health by relieving congestion in industrial towns, and providing the urban people with a well-balanced diet, by facilitating the transport of protective foods. The dust menace which is one of the worst features of India's roads, and, sometimes the cause of tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases, could be combated by better surfacing of roads.

II

While the bullock-cart will remain to be the chief vehicle of India, there will be increased motor traffic on roads in the future; and any road plan must aim to absorb the thousands of trained drivers, mechanics and transport vehicles which will have to be released gradually after the war for the civilian transport.

So, our road system must provide the dual service for fast-moving traffic of motor vehicles and slow-moving traffic of bullock-carts. The relative requirements of each is fundamentally different, and a method suitable to one set of conditions may be either superfluous or insufficient for the other. Hence the necessity of segregation has been felt; and it provides safety, allows better traffic control and an improved upkeep of the road by keeping within bounds the corrugation which are inevitable under conditions of mixed traffic. While mixed traffic cannot be avoided on the zig-zag and narrow roads, it must be avoided over trunk roads, and some wide country roads to which segregation can be extended by providing parallel trackways

under the trees on either side of the road for bullock-carts, cattle etc.

Any road plan for India must suit co-ordination between all forms of transport. Hitherto, attention has been paid to the development of trunkways, radial roads and parallel roads. There is now an urgent necessity for the development of feeder roads and new access roads to the railway or marketing centre, which create more commerce and traffic for rural areas. As far as possible, all arterial roads and roads in important marketing centres should be made possible to provide for two cement tracks in each road to avoid the formation of ruts by cart-wheels and to facilitate smooth running of motor wheels.

III

A Road plan cannot break because it has not enough money; finance is merely a mechanism and there is no such thing as financial impossibility. The expenditure on roads falls mainly under two heads; (a) Construction and (b) Maintenance. While recurring expenditure can be met from the revenues, new roads must be financed out of loans, as the Railways or the Irrigation works are. It is but fair that borrowing should be mainly undertaken by the central authorities which benefit by an increase in revenues through increased railway receipts, and customs and excise on petrol etc, but not by provincial or local authorities, whose funds are less directly affected.

The central government should borrow at least Rs. 100 crores and give grants to the provinces (as in New Zealand or America), not on the basis of revenues raised, but according to their need. The provincial government, in its turn, should allot a

portion of the grant to each village, and decide a fixed quota to be borne by the village. It is left to the village community to raise this quota, either by loans or by taxes, which may be either in kind or coin. A revival of the tradition of corporate action for mutual benefit, through the village Panchayat boards or the Co-operative societies, alone can radically improve the villages, because the local bodies are not well-off to pay for the hired labour, and the cultivators can as well utilise the 3 to 4 months' spare time in the year for their own uplift. The projects benefiting India as a whole may be financed entirely out of the central revenues, and the present expenditure of 50 per cent. out of central revenues is too meagre for the purpose.

Next, the maintenance charges must be collected from those who will actually benefit by improved roads, through the various uses for which roads are required. Firstly, roads are for traffic, which is of two kinds (a) Commercial traffic and (b) Local traffic (Community use); the latter, as paid for by the general rate-payer should bear only a minor portion of the total amount. Commercial traffic can be taxed by enhancing the license duty in proportion to the transport-cost reduction (say 30 per cent.) besides extending the imposition of the license duty for bullock-carts in the villages; and by a petrol of fuel tax, which is proportionate to the usage of the road. The second use to which roads are put is access to property. Since the value of the land adjoining the road will be enhanced, a 'betterment tax' (known as Special Assessments in America) can be imposed in proportion to the benefit

derived. The third use is an extravagant form of traffic. Using the sub-soil of the road, *e.g.*, traffic by means of pipes and cables; and property adjacent to the road should bear the cost of their provision. The increase in general prosperity due to the extension of transport will lead to an expansion of public revenues, out of which a large proportion can be allocated for meeting the maintenance charges and for servicing the road-loans. If new road construction is timed to coincide with the next slump, the costs of construction will be lower, and the general effects on investment and employment will be highly desirable—the 'Right to work' of the gallant men who are straining every nerve in defending our motherland will be safeguarded, when demobilisation occurs in the post-war period.

THE FROZEN BROOK*

BY

MR. M. GOPALANKUTTY MONON

—: o :—

Frozen by chill is this little brook,
and hushed are its soul-stirring songs.
Now touch it with thy rays of warmth and light,
and revive it, O Lord Sun !
thou who hidest thyself behind that misty veil.
Let it march again,
singing its joyful tunes as before.
Or if it be thy wish,
send down thy terrible heat,
and wipe it off wholly from the face of the earth.
But unbearable is this state,
this state of supreme stagnation,
this state of being a captive
bound and made motionless by the cruel season of chill.

* A prose rendering of a symbolic Malayalam lyric published by the author. The Frozen state of the brook represents a period of prolonged ill-health (during which the original was composed) when the writer could derive no inspiration for active literary pursuits.



LEARNING TO HANDLE EXPLOSIVES

Three years ago the Ministry of Supply took over the laboratories of one of Britain's best known public schools for the purpose of training girls, aged about 17, to become chemical analysts. Something of the success of this scheme was announced recently in an official statement which reported that there were 600 girls now handling samples of various high explosives. The intensive course which they have to pass through before going to one of the Ministry of Supply's laboratories lasts three months. During the training they are paid up to 50sh. a week. They learn how to handle explosives of all types, and carry out chemical analyses on all kinds of materials. This picture shows a 17 years-old girl from South Wales, who is now going through the Ministry of Supply's course.

RECENT CONFERENCES

—:O:—

[The Christmas and New Year holidays witnessed a number of gatherings of politicians, scientists, economists and educationists at various centres in India, to take stock of their work in the past year and to plan for the current year. An attempt is here made to give a precis of the proceedings of such annual conferences as the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, the Indian Science Congress, the Philosophical Congress, the Indian Economic Conference and numerous other gatherings of the season.—ED. I.R.]

THE HINDU MAHA SABHA

THE 26th Session of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha met at Bilaspur (C. P.) on December 24 amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. Dr. Syamprasad Mukherjee, who presided over the session, made a searching analysis of the present situation, drew attention to the many internal and external evils that beset the country and called upon the Hindus to prepare themselves for the sacrifices essential to achieve their cherished national ideals.

He criticised the divide and rule policy of Britain in the past as the cause of all disruption in the country, and described at some length the economic exploitation by which England enriched herself at the expense of India. But that is all past history.

India's economic slavery is due to her political subjugation and Swaraj is the first and essential remedy for Indian poverty. A survey of India's political struggle goes to show that Britain's lust for power and possession has not been satisfied by all that she has done to India during the last 200 years. Lord Curzon announced nearly 45 years ago that "India is the pivot of our empire. If this empire lost any other part of its dominion, we can survive; but if we lose India the sun of our empire would be set." Barring promises unfulfilled, do we witness any visible change of heart though nearly half a century has passed since this arrogant imperialist pronounced his unconcealed opinion about India's future?

Appealing to all political parties in India to close up their ranks and present a united front in order to compel the British Government to part with power, Dr. Mukherjee characterised Gandhiji's latest attempt at arriving at a communal settlement 'a fresh Himalayan blunder.' He pleaded for an immediate resolution of the Indian deadlock so that India's voice can be heard at the Peace Conference not through the hired Indian agents of British Imperialism, but through her chosen

spokesmen. Commenting on Lord Wavell's recent address at the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta, he observed:

The soldier-poet Viceroy wants to assume the role of a medical adviser to cure the political ailments of India. But he forgets that any suffering patient, however humble, has the inherent right to choose his own medical adviser, or to decide whether he needs any advice at all. The British quack, instead of curing the Indian patient, has already loaded him with dangerous maladies, and has charged fees which are bleeding the patient to death. What India suffers from is a slow but dreadful poisoning, and the doctor thrives on the patient's misfortune.

I agree with Lord Wavell that the patient needs fresh air, but that air must be pure and free. To prove his *bona fides*, let him first tackle the prison-houses which often lead to slow death. Why should not a consultative board of disinterested medical advisers from America, Russia and China, two of whom at least have saved the collapsing British patient himself, be called in immediately, and if they sit along with the Indian patient and the bungling British doctor, and proceed with their task on the basis of the four-freedom prescriptions, the Indian patient will immediately recover and be a good and strong ally. Lord Wavell is right when he says that India needs a faith cure, but this must be faith in her own capacity to rise and recover her lost liberty and not a faith to lean eternally on the charity of others, especially those who have already been guilty of numerous breaches of faith with him.

Criticising the Congress policy of "barren Non-Co-operation" at every stage Dr. Mukherjee said:

In the Indian provinces, where Hindus are in a majority, the Congress, by its deliberate action in 1939 (when the Ministries resigned) has been responsible for arbitrary bureaucratic rule under Section 93 of the Government of India Act of 1935.

In the Provinces where Hindus are in a minority, predominantly Muslim Ministries are functioning, mainly with the support of European votes, and other reactionary elements.

Stating, however, that he did not suggest that acceptance of office under the present constitution could ever be the be all and end all of any political organisation he pointed out:

Nevertheless a boycott of the constitutional machinery is sometimes more harmful to the interests of the people than its utilisation as a weapon to fight reactionary forces, and to prepare the field to wrest larger powers. We must carry on our struggle both inside and outside the legislature. Every seat of power has to be captured, and the whole machinery worked in a team spirit, backed by popular support, so as to prevent avoidable mischief and to advance the good of the people whenever possible.

As might be expected Dr. Mukherjee was downright in his opposition to Pakistan:

Pakistan can never be won by the Muslim League by its own effort, nor does its leader expect that it will be thus won. He counts on British support to divide India. . . . If the British sword is to be perpetuated for defending Pakistan, it becomes a colossal hoax and a badge of unbroken slavery. If British rule is withdrawn after a forcible division of India who will prevent the free state of Hindustan from re-establishing its authority over the entire Indian territory.

Re-affirming that a proposal agreeing to a division of India was not only against the interest of the Hindus but of all India as such, he said:

Internationally India will cease to exist once she is broken into small independent groups and fragments. Our past history has shown that whenever disruptive tendencies developed in different parts of India, her liberty disappeared, and her gates were thrown open to foreign invaders. We must live and die for India, and her liberty. This is an article of faith with us and it admits of no compromise.

RESOLUTIONS

Fifteen resolutions came up before the Subjects Committee of the Maha Sabha and there was also a 65 page book containing a "constitution of Hindustan Free State" drafted by the Bhopatkar Satkar Nidhi, a Committee appointed by the Bhopatkar Mandal. This was indeed the principal resolution adopted at the session. The resolution enunciates the following principles:

Hindusthan shall be a free state and her constitution shall be styled "The Constitution of Hindusthan Free State." Historically, politically, ethnologically and culturally Hindusthan is one whole and indivisible and so shall she remain.

The form of government shall be democratic and federal. The federal legislature shall be bicameral in structure. Elections to legislatures, whether federal or provincial, shall be on the basis of adult franchise and of one man one vote. The federal government shall be distributed between the central and provincial legislatures in a manner to give a measure of autonomy to provinces adequate with residuary powers at the centre.

The powers of the government, whether federal or provincial, shall be divided into legislative,

executive and judicial with the executive responsible to the people. The judiciary will be independent of the executive.

Distinction between martial and non-martial races shall no longer exist and the military strength of Hindusthan shall as far as possible be equibalanced amongst its various provinces, consistently with its standard of discipline and efficiency.

The States should be brought into the federation of Hindusthan and responsible government should be introduced in them on the principles stated above.

The resolution further lays down the fundamental rights of citizens in a free state *viz.*, that all citizens domiciled in Hindusthan shall in general enjoy the rights and privileges and be subject to the obligations of citizenship and shall in particular enjoy certain fundamental rights detailed therein.

Mr. Bhopatkar moved a resolution enunciating an economic plan for India. Among other principles the plan advocates state ownership or control of key industries and protection of nascent industry and market by tariff walls or preferential treatment. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. B. G. Khaparde's resolution that Berar shall not be ceded to the Nizam but remain part of British India, and that nothing shall be done against the wishes of the people of Berar was also passed.

Another resolution urged steps for the removal of the ban on "Satyarth Prakash". Mr. Shyamaprasad Sastri's resolution asked the Working Committee to appoint a Committee for the propagation of the Devanagari script.

The remaining resolutions were moved by the President and accepted. One resolution requested the Viceroy to exercise his prerogative of clemency in respect of political prisoners sentenced to death and particularly in the cases of the accused sentenced to death in the Chimur and Ashti cases in the Central Provinces. A second resolution urged the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Another resolution decided to appoint a committee of renowned historians for writing the history of Hindusthan from the point of view of Hindus.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

Five hundred delegates attended the 32nd Annual Conference of the Indian Science Congress Association held at Nagpur on the 2nd January.

Inaugurating the session, H. E. Sir Henry Twynam, Governor of the Province, pointed out that since the war pragmatism approach to the problems with which we are confronted has completely driven "Laissez faire" and the Conferences which have taken place at Dumbarton Oaks, Hot Springs and elsewhere indicate the extent to which the scientific method is winning all along the line.

In welcoming the delegates Mr. Justice W. R. Puranik, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said the material problem for our country in the immediate future is not so much to reach the maximum that man is capable of, it is rather to reach the minimum below which no man in the 20th Century should be expected to live.

The Governor read a cable from Sir S. S. Bhatnagar from Washington, regretting his inability to be present, but hoping that the experiences gained in the U.K. and U.S.A. by his delegation would result in recommendations likely to lead to great scientific developments in India.

Prof. S. N. Bose then read the Presidential address of Sir S. S. Bhatnagar.

His visit to England, writes Sir Shanti, had been the greatest eye-opener to him, as he had seen for himself

the high level of scientific invention and ingenuity that had been attained during the war, but it was a tragedy that a ruthless war and almost universal bloodshed should have been necessary for this awakening.

Describing his observations in England he says

industrial and scientific research will be one of the major features in post-war industry.

If Indian industry is to rise, and rise it must to its proper stature in time, it must begin to devote more attention to expenditure on research.

It is obvious that the best and quickest way to bring about national development is for India to have a national Government representative of the people. However the present absence of such a Government does not justify that thinking men and women in India should not devise ways and means to better the lot of their fellow beings to the best of their ability, under the present circumstances, and in view of the future.

I am convinced that the rich and the wise in the land have not done all they can for the agricultural and industrial development of India.

Contrasting the conditions with those obtained in Europe and America, Sir Shanti expressed his yearning in these terms:

I dream of Tennessee Valley, it is a fairy story of wild waters controlled by human ingenuity creating electrical energy. The same can be brought to any river valley in India, the Damodar, Ganges, Sutlej or Narbudda if the people and the Government give science a chance.

The Congress divided itself into various sections and twelve such sections met subsequently with the following Sectional presidents:

Mathematics and Statistics—Dr. B. N. Prasad.

Physics—Dr. R. C. Majumdar.

Chemistry—Dr. K. Venkataraman.

Geology & Geography—Mr. N. N. Chatterjee.

Botany—Prof. G. P. Majumdar.

Zoology and Entomology—Dr. H. N. Ray.

Anthropology and Archaeology—Dr. A. Aiyappan.

Medical and Veterinary Sciences—Prof. S. W. Hardikar.

Agricultural Sciences—Prof. N. V. Joshi.

Physiology—Dr. B. Mukherjee.

Physiology & Educational Science—Mr. B. Kuppaswamy.

Engineering and Metallurgy—Rai Bahadur A. N. Khosla.

INDIAN HISTORY CONGRESS

Dr. (now Sir) A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras, who welcomed the delegates and visitors to the 7th Session of the Indian History Congress at the Museum Theatre, Madras, on December 7, spoke of the need for a true historical perspective in the interpretation of events. He said that if the role of the physician was to find out the disease in individuals and to make preventive measures, the role of the historian should be to study from the historical perspective the fundamental factors concerning the motive force of different nations, to subject nations to psycho-analysis, even as individuals were subjected, and then deduce what should be the corrective that ought to be administered to prevent a repetition of the holocaust of precious human life and to ensure the safety of the world at large.

The Hon. Mr. T. Austin, Adviser to H. E. the Governor, who opened the Conference, said that there was still scope for historical research in this province.

There must be much to interest the historians in their public archives to the selection, publication and preservation of which the Govt. of Madras had attached great importance.

Prof. K. A. Neelakanta Sastri read messages from H. E. the Governors of Madras, C. P. and Berar and other prominent educationists and Ministers.

Dr. Sen, in his presidential address made an appeal to all classes in India to unite in the effort to reconstruct the past.

Referring to the work of the Indian History Congress, he said:

The preparation of a scientific history of India has been the special care and sole concern of the Congress for the past three years. You will be glad to learn that it is making good progress. Scholars all over India have readily responded to our appeal for co-operation.

Dr. Sen criticised the method of teaching in our Universities. He pointed out:

Our Universities have proved themselves the strongholds of stagnation. So far we have not in any of our Universities a well articulated scheme of teaching history and historical methods. All subjects are usually taught in isolation and a student is permitted to take up history like other subjects at any stage of his college course. It is possible in some Universities to secure the highest degree in history without reading the whole of

the history of India, while the history of the neighbouring countries like Iran and Afghanistan, Burma and Ceylon, Siam and Tibet seldom, if ever, find a place in the curriculum.

Five Sectional meetings were held on the following day at the Presidency College, when lectures on important topics were delivered, followed by reading of papers and discussions. A historical Exhibition in connection with the Congress was opened at the University Buildings by Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar who pointed out that in Tamil literary works there was a wealth of historical material which remained still unexplored; and he paid a tribute to the research work done by pioneers like Dr. Krishnaswami Iyengar in this line.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Presiding over the 27th Session of the Indian Economic Conference at New Delhi on December 30, Dr. L. K. Hyder recommended a policy of exchange of ideas in pooling of information and agreement as to the time of advance in the process of industrialisation between the peoples of India and England. He said:

These considerations point the way to a trade treaty with Great Britain and also with other countries. If for the initial stages a demarcation of the market on the basis of grades or ranges as between the home and the foreign producers is established, the need for imposing tariff duties disappears and the Tariff Board may concentrate attention on the question of efficient production only. As regards ownership and operation of industries the State will have to advance more and more in the direction of State Capitalism.

Sir Maurice Gwyer, in his address of welcome observed that he for one found no ground for criticising the science of economics

if it has now developed an ethical standpoint and feels it its duty to denounce the exploitation of their fellow citizens, and usually of the most defenceless of them, by those to whom the war has seemed no more than a heaven sent opportunity for filling their own pockets.

Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Member for Planning, Government of India, in his inaugural address, announced Government's proposals to set up a National Institute of Economic Research and a small sub-committee of economists to

meet about once a month to give advice to the Government. For a great deal of research work has to be done, said Sir Ardeshir, into the various aspects of the country's economic life.

Replying to criticisms levelled against the Government of India's two reports issued by the Reconstruction Committee of the Executive Council that they did not provide for the ordered development of the country, as they did not indicate the overall target in respect of increase in national income, Sir Ardeshir observed:

In a country with totalitarian economy like Russia, it would be possible for the Government to lay down a prior target for a certain period and then set to work all the agencies of Government at its control to achieve it with a reliable prospect of success. We know that in the case of Russia such success was achieved, but it was done by the most rigid regimentation of every aspect of the country's life and at the cost of acute tribulation to a large number of people accompanied with serious loss of life. Neither this Government nor even a National Government, I feel, would attempt to do so in a country like India. To my mind, it is neither feasible nor desirable.

What the Government can do, he said, was to make a survey of all its resources in men, material and money, estimate to what extent

it is possible to employ them for an improvement in the economic life as is feasible within the limitation set by the political, social and other conditions of India, and thus arrive at a reasonable target to be achieved within a given period of time. That is what the Government is now doing.

A meeting of the Consultative Committee of Economists met on January 3 with Sir Ardeshir in the chair. It considered the Bretton Woods Conference and the second report on Reconstruction Planning issued by the Reconstruction Committee of the Council. A sub-committee of the Consultative Committee to be known as the "General Purposes Committee" was formed with Sir Theodore Gregory, Mr. C. N. Vakil, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Dr. Gyan Chand, Mr. M. K. Ghosh, Mr. D. R. Gadgil and Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao as members to advise the Planning and Development Department on such matters as might be referred to it from time to time. This committee is likely to meet once a month.

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

More than 300 delegates from different provinces attended the All-India Educational Conference at Cawnpore on December 29. Seth Kailashpat Singhania, in his welcome address, referred to the appalling illiteracy in the country and said that a thorough reorientation of the educational system was necessary to make greater efforts to remove illiteracy. He expressed the view that no educational scheme could serve our needs unless it was formulated by a National Government or a Government sympathetic to the aspirations of the people and conscious of their requirements. He advocated the expansion of vocational and technological education in the country.

He also stressed the need of military education to train our youths in shipping, aviation and other branches of military science where they can equip themselves with its modern methods.

Defining the objectives of National Education, Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Prime Minister, Bikaner State, in his Presidential address, stressed the importance of a system which educated the population as a whole and did not separate the educated from the general masses, which regarded education as a continuous process all through life, and provided facilities for aesthetical education.

The crucial question which Indian educational authorities had to face, he said, was the position of the teacher, and he pleaded for improvement of the teacher's social and the economic condition. Mr. Panikkar defended the system of written examination as a test of the student's capacity.

Those responsible for national education, Mr. Panikkar said, had two problems to face:

to create a new framework which would take into its fold the entire community that has to receive education; and secondly to furnish the framework with positive ideals. The planners could provide the framework; only educationalists could provide the ideals.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS

Inaugurating the 19th Session of the Philosophical Congress at Lucknow, Dr. Panna Lall, observed:

The victories of science and of war will not bring solace to mankind in spite of the promises of nations and leaders. They may bring political and economic upheavals, which in their turn will bring other problems, and I doubt if we shall be any nearer happiness or truth.

How can we obtain happiness or truth of harmony? That is the problem of problems which has exercised mankind and for countless ages our forefathers have tried to solve it by hard thinking in the mountain caves of Himalayas, or on the banks of the Ganges.

Their conclusion was that happiness is within us, and therefore they placed that branch of philosophy which concerns itself with the study of Self on the highest rung of the ladder of human studies.

Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates paid a tribute to the late Prof. Sen Gupta, famous for his researches in experimental psychology.

Prof. H. D. Bhattacharya, Head of the Department of Philosophy, Dacca University, in his presidential address, observed:

The human syllogism will never yield a correct conclusion so long as we ignore any part of the globe or any period of time and the claim of every country to the blessings of orderly progress in civilisation, comfort and freedom irrespective of the composition of its population. Freedom, peace and progress are the essential features of perfection and in a perfect world these are shared by all.

Continuing, Prof. Bhattacharya said:

But to understand properly the direction of evolution we must have the capacity to interpret the nature of reality. No one can hope to interfere successfully in any matter without first knowing the nature of the thing involved. A world that conserves the values created by man and conforms to the requirements of human reason has a character that is revealed to the insight of a purified personality. Philosophy is the progress responding with the refined sensibility of the entire personality.

It is time for us, he added, to remember that it is better to beget thoughts that will wander through eternity than to procreate

the race that might after all pass away, and that

whosoever sends adrift a good thought or a noble ideal casts a seed of perfection that will grow and give shelter to weary mortals in their toil through life.

It is for the philosopher to show the way and to preach through precept and example that the ideals of truth, beauty and goodness embody eternal values and that after life's fever-fit is over what would be remembered is not how we lived and died but how we searched within and without the basic principles of existence and strove to realise them in thought, feeling and conduct in our social life.

POLITICAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

Opening the 7th Session of the Indian Political Science Association Conference at Jaipur on January 2, Sir Mirza Ismail, Prime Minister of Jaipur, stressed the importance of such a gathering especially at a time when people are looking to, and deliberately planning for, a new era. Continuing, Sir Mirza said

an Association is or should be of infinitely greater moment than a Conference. It should exercise a continuous and increasing influence upon actual political planning. Its function is not merely to supply sifted and co-ordinated data but to assert the rule of reason. And at the same time, it should be able to give to universities such advice regarding curricula as must inevitably command assent.

Welcoming the delegates, Mr. J. C. Rollo, Chairman of the Reception Committee said:

Neither political science nor indeed any other subject can rightly be regarded and studied as an entity in itself. I think we might say that without history study of politics lacks substance, without economics it lacks structure, without metaphysics it lacks foundation and without ethics it lacks justification. So broad a scheme presents a problem, indeed, but surely this must be solved if university studies in politics are to have genuine significance.

Prof. S. V. Puntambekar of the Benares Hindu University in his presidential address spoke on the nature and functions of the World State. "No political theory in terms of a world state can be evolved", he said, if old empires like Britain and France are going to remain as they are, and the victorious powers in the war retain their conquests and vested interests, military or financial, in the name of a new Security Council of the world.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

The need for mobilizing public opinion in India to press upon the Government to adopt immediate steps for organizing an adequate and efficient public health and medical service as soon as possible so as to protect the people against all avoidable diseases and keep them fit was stressed by Dr. Jivraj Mehta, presiding over the 21st All-India Medical Conference at Cawnpore on December 26.

Dr. Jivraj, who had been elected President of the Conference for the third time, in his address dealt with problems such as paucity of medical relief in the country, preventive measures, public health service, medical research, epidemic relief, Prof. Adarkar's health insurance scheme, and other problems connected with the medical profession.

Deploring the paucity of medical relief in the country, Dr. Jivraj said

that even if we took the entire number of qualified medical men and women as in a position to serve the country through their art of healing, there was hardly one medico to every 15 villages; or one to every 9,000 of population. The average, however, did not indicate the actual availability of skilled medical advice or assistance to the millions of Indians, since out of 45,000 qualified medical practitioners, perhaps, over 35,000 would be found residing and practising in the larger towns which had no more than 12 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the total population of India, bringing the ratio of one doctor to over 20,000 persons in the mofussil areas.

After referring to the distress in Bengal and elsewhere in the country Dr. Jivraj suggested

that the Central Government should start an *ad hoc* organization, an epidemic medical corps, consisting of public health officers, sanitary inspectors and nurses. The Indian Medical Association should also actively organize medical and other assistance for necessary medical relief to combat the epidemics.

The President strongly criticised the import of foreign medical experts not only because, he said,

it means an utterly unmerited slight upon the Indian medical profession of today but also because I cannot believe those unacquainted personally with the conditions of living in India can throw, during the course of a very short peripatetic stay therein, useful light on the solution of our problems.

THE I. F. L. CONFERENCE

The Second Annual Conference of the Indian Federation of Labour met at Jamshedpur on December 24 under the presidentship of Maniben Kara, President of the Bombay Committee of the Federation. About 500 delegates from different parts of India attended.

Mr. M. N. Roy addressing the annual conference dwelt on the relationships of the labour movement with politics, with particular reference to the Indian Federation of Labour. He said that there was an impression in certain sections that trade unionism, to be genuine must be divorced from politics. Conceding that trade unionism was reformist activity within the framework of the capitalist society, he said conditions in India determined that labour activity in India would be political.

Therefore, the Indian working class has to fit its activity in the scheme of people's politics. People's politics would secure social freedom for all sections of Indian people and guarantee equality of opportunity to all.

Miss Maniben Kara in her presidential address said that the course of Indian developments would be set either in the direction of socialism or fascism.

It would be atrocious to expect Indian workers to go back to pre-war condition which was not far removed from one of brute existence.

She expounded the people's plan of economic rehabilitation and pointed out how it would meet all the requirements of the labouring classes.

A number of resolutions on subjects affecting Indian labour were adopted at the session. The resolutions included Government policy regarding post-war planning, trade unionism and politics, affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, World Trade Union Congress, labour legislations, wages and dearness allowances, etc.

The Conference passed a resolution accepting and endorsing a single plan for economic development of India, called "the people's plan," prepared by the sub-committee appointed at the last Conference.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

The fundamentals of planning for the development of agriculture in India were dealt with by Sir Manilal B. Nanavati, presiding over the fifth Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, held at Naini on December 26.

The first thing one should bear in mind while planning for rural life was, the speaker said, that the rural population was composed of men of all grades of civilisation from the primitive man to the highly efficient cultivator. While it was necessary to foster all round development, special effects were called for to assist the lowliest and the most backward to come to the level of the highest.

In any scheme of economic planning the social environment within which reforms had to work should be borne in mind. Economic planning in general or planning of agriculture in particular did not take place in a vacuum. Therefore, planning in India should be on a sociological basis covering every aspect of a man's life and must keep in view the needs and possibilities of the different regions.

The problem called for a wider vision and for bolder measures. The first essential was that India must have a vast scheme for re-organising Indian agrarian economy by reconstituting holdings on the basis of peasant proprietorship. The cultivator must be pulled out of the vast tangled web of land tenures and tenancies and adequate measures taken to set him on his own.

The speaker was fully convinced that peasant proprietorship, wisely managed, could give this country returns in no way inferior to those obtainable from large-sized farms worked on a joint-stock basis. He regretted

that the Government of India were unwilling to face the vital issue, namely, defective land system. The 1935 Act made it incumbent on the Government of India to secure the permission of the Crown before any changes were introduced in the Zamindari system.

The speaker referred to the efforts of the popular Ministries in the provinces and emphasised that

a genuine national government was a prerequisite to the economic progress of the country. . . .

There was need to set up a department of agriculture at the Centre which should take a full view of all the problems directly or indirectly having a bearing on agriculture.

ALL INDIA MUSIC CONGRESS

Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, presiding over the Second Session of the All-India Music Congress which met at Calcutta on January 5, said that the tradition of this country had been a tradition common to all races and communities,

a tradition to which everyone had made effective contribution. Here in this Music Congress, it had been possible for all of them—Hindus and Muslims to come together on a common platform and produce that psychological make-up which would take shape in political expression. It had given an impressive testimony to the unity of Indian culture at a time when separate standing was found so much in politics and other regions.

Sir Sarvapalli appealed to the musicians to mould the public taste instead of being moulded by them.

The Congress, in a resolution, decided to approach the Indian Universities to adopt classical Indian music as a subject in their curriculum for the benefit of University students. It also requested the music institutions in different Provinces to affiliate themselves to their respective universities for the co-ordination of the study of music.

THE THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION

Dr. G. Srinivasamurti, in closing the Theosophical Convention at Adyar, in the last week of December commented on the military commands which had been given to the Allied soldiers not to fraternize with the enemy. The brotherhood of the Theosophical Society, he said,

could not confine itself to one nation or to one set of Allies. Sri Ramachandra's "abhyaya," or promise of freedom from fear, was the greatest of all freedoms, and this spirit must play its part when the Theosophical Society was rehabilitating the devastated national societies. The parent society would have to judge as a mother to whom the national sections, including those in enemy lands, had been given to be cared for.

Mrs. E. M. Lavender, speaking on "Promises of a World State," said that through the war men had been forced to give expression to the unifying principle of brotherhood,

as for example in the Atlantic Charter, which though it did not exist as an official document was alive and potent because it was written in the heart of man.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

Romain Rolland and India

MORE than a year ago, the German radio announced the death of Romain Rolland, and even the London *Times*, so meticulous in its record of such events, had passed a short notice in its columns—which, however, was rectified in its evening edition. Nothing had since been heard of the great savant and Nobel prizeman, until the Paris radio announced his death last month at the age of 79.

In the death of this great apostle of non-violence has disappeared one of the noblest figures of modern times. M. Rolland had won his spurs in the world of letters, as the author of *Jean Christophe* and other works of note which won him the Nobel prize and placed him among the immortals of the French Academy. But his distinction is not confined to France and French literature. His *Jean Christophe* itself is a resounding "call of the European spirit against the separatist tendencies of national ideals." Rolland worked Tolstoy's message through literature as Gandhiji has done through life. Thus in his passing his countrymen

have lost a literary giant and the oppressed peoples of the world one of their greatest and sincerest friends.

Rolland, like Anatole France, was versatile in his interests and achievements. He was an essayist and critic and was the author of many biographies including those of Beethoven, Handel and Michael Angelo. To us in India, he endeared himself by his deep study and penetrating interpretation of Indian thought and culture. His life of Ramakrishna as of Vivekananda, is at once scholarly and inspiring. Rolland was intimately acquainted with both Rabindranath and Gandhi, and the late Mahadev Desai has left a very luminous record of the meeting of Mahatmaji with the great

French savant in his mountain home in Switzerland. Doubtless his Indian studies truly reveal where his spiritual affinities lay. "For me, as for many millions," says Gandhiji,

Romain Rolland is not dead. He truly lives through his famous writings, and perhaps more so through his many nameless deeds. He lived in truth and non-violence as he saw and believed them from time to time. He responded to all suffering. He revolted against the wanton human butchery called war.

Mr. Nichols' "Verdict on India".

Like the enterprising journalist that he is, Mr. Beverley Nichols has managed to give the widest publicity to his book—"Verdict on India." Reuter and an obliging foreign press have already given us choice selections from the book to give us a taste of its contents and the general tenour of the author's views.

The echo being louder than the thunder clap there is no need to review the book at length. The perversity of his views has given the author a great deal of publicity. An Indian edition must therefore meet the very large demand that has been created for it. The publishers—Thacker & Co., Bombay—have supplied that want.

Wise men like Burke shrank from drawing up an indictment against a whole nation but the cock-sure Nichols does not hesitate to give his verdict on India.

That verdict, true to type, does not err on the side of fairness or moderation. It has naturally raised a storm of dust which must help to facilitate its sale. For what is one to think of a man who damns the Taj for its "ugliness" and denounces Gandhi as "ignorant and intolerant". This is being original in a strange way and rightly merits S. K. C.'s humorous lines addressed to the author:

I must confess your book leaves me quite cold,
Though some there are whom such queer
writings tickle.
But how can one from you expect true gold
Who must fulfil yourself by being nickels.

Gurkhas and the Greeks

The use of Indian troops in Greece to suppress the civil revolt in that "liberated area" has been the theme of repeated questions in the House of Commons. Official attempts to parry the questioners have not been quite successful. Reuter has cabled the following passage:

Mr. Bevan said, Mr. Eden did not tell them how much the Greek people resented Gurkhas being used against them. Members shouted: "What's wrong with that" and "colour bar". Mr. Eden added: "I don't object on general grounds to the use of black troops, but Greeks object as much to being dragooned by Gurkhas in Greece as the Spaniards did to being dragooned by Moors. Gurkhas are being used in Greece because they are a politically backward people and can be relied upon to fire upon the Greek people." (Shouts of protest).

Mr. Eden, Foreign Secretary, intervened, saying: "I must tell the House that it is a fact that the overwhelming majority of our troops in Greece at this moment are white troops."

Mr. Bevan: "It is perfectly true that at the beginning a very considerable proportion were Gurkhas. We are now pouring in white troops."

A shrewd commentator observes that Mr. Eden tacitly admitted, that there was force in Mr. Bevan's objection when he pleaded in extenuation that the overwhelming majority of British troops in Greece at the moment were white troops. Mr. Bevan retorted that in the beginning a very considerable proportion of them were Gurkhas. One is tempted to ask, in passing, if Greeks have as a fact as much dislike of Gurkhas as the Germans had of the French Algerians "quartered" on them in the last war, we are not aware that any British member of Parliament raised his voice against the French then.

In the present war Indian troops have been used against Germans and Italians in North Africa. By all accounts, they have acquitted themselves so well that one would have thought that all colour distinctions, so far at least as soldiers are concerned would disappear. On the contrary they seem to grow.

Of all European nations, says our contemporary,

the Greeks have from ancient times been most in contact with and mixed with the people of Asia and Egypt. For a considerable time they were subjects of the Sultan Caliph of Turkey. The Gurkha by race and tradition is not inferior to the Greek or any other European. The Gurkha (Sanskrit *Goraksha*—protector of cows) is a Kshatriya with the ancient chivalrous tradition of the warrior caste. It is not perhaps the Greek who resents but the British Labourite on his behalf.

The Late Dr. Azariah

The death of the Rt. Rev. Dr. V. S. Azariah, Bishop of Dornakal, at the age of 70, marks the end of a career of great beneficence. The Church in India and the Christian community have lost a leader of outstanding ability and character. From humble beginnings Dr. Azariah rose to his position as the first Indian Bishop of the Anglican Church in India, a position which he held with befitting dignity and usefulness to his diocese. Dornakal was a jungle village in the Nizam's Dominions, but the new Bishop soon made it the centre of Christian activity among a population of seven millions. It is interesting to recall that it was the wise and far-sighted policy of the late Bishop Whitehead of Madras, and his generous encouragement of Indian talent that opened the way to Dr. Azariah's beneficent activities. Like Mr. K. T. Paul and Dr. S. K. Datta, Dr. Azariah was a Christian nationalist deeply imbued with faith in the genius and high destiny of his countrymen.

At the consecration of the Cathedral at Dornakal on January 6, 1939, Bishop Azariah said:

It has been our aim to make the Church harmonise with Indian architecture. . . . It is our earnest prayer that the people of India should feel at home in the Cathedral precincts, and be drawn thus to Him who came, not to destroy but to fulfil.

He ably supported all efforts to deepen and spread the Christian influence, and to strengthen the Christian community.

Mr. Hofmeyer on Racial Intolerance in S. Africa

Mr. Hofmeyer, most eloquent of South African statesmen, has sounded a note of warning against mass intolerance in South Africa. Realising the depth of feeling in India on the question of Indian disabilities in South Africa, Mr. Hofmeyer calls on the Union Government to play fair and act up to the principles and promises of the 1927 Agreement.

In that agreement the Government of the Union declared its firm belief and adherence to 'the principle that it is the duty of every civilised Government to devise ways and means and to take every possible step for uplifting every section of their permanent population and its acceptance of the view that in the provision of educational and other facilities, a considerable number of Indians, who remain a part of the permanent population, shall not be allowed to lag behind the other sections of the people.'

Those pronouncements of 18 years ago were in full accord with the Christian principles in their bearing on race relations. We have done a certain amount to give effect to them. But we have still a great deal to do before we can say to India, 'we have done what in the 1927 agreement we said we would do; your interest in our domestic affairs arising out of that document has now fallen away.'

There is no future for this as a Christian nation, he says truly,

save on the basis of generous respect for the dignity of all men, unwearying activity towards the removal of inequalities of opportunity, and open-hearted readiness to concede to others what we regard the fatherhood of God as meaning for ourselves.

Hence his plea for the application of Christian principles to race problems in the Union. So far the unchristian attitude adopted by the Whites against Indians has had its ugly reaction in perpetuating and intensifying racial hatred. Self interest, thorough, unmitigated self interest has been the bane of South African policy, and that has vitiated all efforts at a solution of the South African Indian problem which he described as "one of the least creditable episodes in our history."

It is hardly a matter for argument that in this field our record, when judged in the light of Christian principles, scarcely bears examination. The self-interest of the European brought the Indian to South Africa; self-interest has sought to get rid of him from the country; self-interest, in so far as this cannot be achieved is determined to keep him in what is regarded as his place.

Indian Shipping Policy

To a certain extent the principles enunciated in Bombay at the first meeting of the Policy Committee on shipping are sound; but the problem of their practical application to the needs of this country has never been satisfactorily solved. The Government of India's Memorandum on the subject urges the acquisition of the adequate share of the world's carrying trade as the principal aim of post-war shipping policy. To this end

steps would be taken to secure an increased share of coastal trade, including that with Ceylon and Burma; a substantial share of trade with neighbouring countries, and fair shares in Eastern trade from which Japanese shipping will be displaced, and in trade between India and more distant countries.

Now the demand for the reservation of Coastal navigation and trade to Indian shipping is a pretty old story, and Mr. Walchand Hirachand has repeatedly voiced the complaint of the Scindias who have fought many a battle for securing this right. But the Government's shipping policy has never been encouraging. In fact it has been so thoroughly disappointing in the past that the fear is widespread in Indian Shipping circles that it will be no more encouraging in the postwar period. At the recent conference Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer declared that

not only the reservation of coastal navigation to Indian Shipping but the provision of tonnage to India and building of vessels in this country are matters which will have to be tackled by England and India in full mutual co-operation.

India has a right to have her own shipping policy and no mere increase of the present share—which is 20 to 30 per cent. of the total—would satisfy the imperative needs of this country. There is no doubt that the entire coastal trade should be reserved to Indian shipping—that is, if Government keeps the wishes of the people in mind. That, however, as a contemporary reminds us, is

but another way of saying that only a National Government can, in this as in other respects safeguard and enforce our rights.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

By "CHRONICLER"

The Russian drive to the Reich

WARSAN, the Polish capital, and Cracow, gateway to the German industrial region of Silesia, simultaneously fell to the mighty Red Army. In the words of a commentator,

Warsaw has been liberated after six months of constant pressure, during which period were witnessed a Soviet advance of 400 miles from Vitebsk, the German retreat from White Russia and across Eastern Poland, the Polish patriots' infructuous rising within the city under General Bor, and the capture of the working class district of Praga by the Russians. The weight of the present offensive can be gauged from the fact that within just five days of its commencement, Marshal Koniev has covered 100 miles to capture Cracow and Czesochowa, only 15 miles from the Silesian border, and Marshal Rokossovsky has penetrated the Narew river-line into East Prussia to an extent of 25 miles on a 65-mile front. Marshal Zovukh, the hero of Stalingrad, has but lived up to his traditions by the phenomenal ease with which he has neutralised the German resistance.

As we go to press, Stalin in an Order of the Day announces the capture of four towns in Pomerania. One of these is 95 miles from Berlin and another 30 miles to the north-east.

The Reich has been invaded by Zhukov's White Russian army striking west and north-west of Poznan.

Marshal Zhukov has gone 12 miles into Germany from the frontier.

From Rokossovsky's new bridgehead across the Vistula to the left flank of Koniev's army, a great front of nearly 350 miles is now flaming against the Reich.

The Yugoslav Crisis

King Peter of Yugoslavia, now in London, took into his head to ask Dr. Iran Subasic, the Premier, to resign.

The Premier declined but agreed to see the King with whom he had talks.

The Yugoslav Government has since confirmed its decision not to resign and to stand by the Tito-Subasic Agreement. Dr. Subasic's aim in the series of talks with King Peter was to induce the king to change his attitude and give assent in the Tito-Subasic Agreement.

Charter of Trusteeship

A proposal for a "Charter of Trusteeship" for colonial and dependent territories had been agreed on by the dependency "Round Table" of the International Conference on Pacific Relations.

An official report issued by the Conference explains that this charter

would contain an explicit declaration that those States which have responsibility for the administration of dependent territories should administer them in trust for the world community, promote their advancement towards self-government and Independence and in the meantime promote their social and economic welfare.

The Conference thus contemplates establishment by a new general international organisation—which might be created within the framework of the Dumbarton Oaks Charter—of

an international expert body composed of experts from colonial and non-colonial powers sitting as individuals on the general analogy of a Permanent Mandates Commission.

Sir W. Beveridge on Peace Prospects

Sir William Beveridge, the well-known warrior against want and unemployment, predicted in a recent exclusive interview with the United Press that the earliest possible date for the end of the European conflict would be the end of March, 1945.

Sir William Beveridge said that Germany would probably reach her weakest point in April or May when the old harvest is exhausted and the new one not yet in. He added that United States, Britain and Soviet Russia could have peace if they wanted it. "But to have lasting peace we must change from the theory of 'peace with honour' to 'peace with justice.'"

He explained that the peace with honour principle preserved dangerous national selfishness which bred war.

"War must not continue to be a thing of national policy" he said. "The advantages of peace are so many and the horrors of total war so great that the price which it is worthwhile to pay for peace is now greater than ever before. We must leave Germany impotent for war for all time by inspection but must not impoverish or dismember her."

FEBRUARY 1945]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

U. S. Foreign Policy

The five main objectives of the United States' foreign policy were announced by Mr. Edward Stettinius, Secretary of State, when he appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Those are:

First, the fullest possible support in the conduct of our foreign relations for our armed forces, so that the war may be won at the earliest possible moment.

Secondly, effective steps to prevent Germany and Japan after the United Nations' victory from again acquiring power to wage an aggressive war.

Thirdly, establishment at the earliest possible moment of a United Nations' organisation capable of building and maintaining peace—by force, if necessary—for generations to come.

Fourthly, Agreement on measures to promote great expansion of our foreign trade and productivity and trade throughout the world, so that we can maintain full employment in our own country and together with other United Nations enter an era of constantly expanding production, consumption and rising standards of living.

Fifthly, encouragement of all conditions of international life favourable to the development by men and women everywhere of institutions of free and democratic way of life in accordance with their own customs and desires.

Lady Astor on Soviet Communism

Viscountess Astor, Conservative M. P. once the sworn enemy of Communism, made news the other day. She publicly spoke for Russian Communism. In an interview to correspondents on her completing the 25th anniversary of her Parliamentary career, she said:

"Communism in Russia has taught the people to read. A people cannot think or reach God until they learn to read. I do not dislike Russian Communism. It has changed the European policy of keeping the people poor and ignorant."

Anglo-Ethiopian Pact

A new temporary agreement between Britain and Ethiopia, which replaces the agreement and military convention of 1942, has been signed. The negotiations with Emperor were carried out by Lord de la Warr, special British representative.

Atlantic Charter's Eight Points

The Atlantic Charter, three years old now, comprises eight major points for the United Nations to follow in winning the war and the peace. These points are, in brief:

1. The Allies seek no aggrandizement, territorial or otherwise.

2. No territorial changes except as the people affected wish.

3. All peoples have the right to choose their own governments.

4. Access by all states to the trade and raw materials of the world.

5. International collaboration in the economic field to obtain "improved labour standards, economic advancement, and social security."

6. Establishment of peace in which men may live "in freedom from fear and want."

7. Freedom of the seas.

8. Immediate disarmament of aggressor nations, encouragement of world disarmament, and eventual abandonment of the use of force in international affairs.

This was the charter which for three years continued to be the theme of eloquent expositions by the Prime Minister of England and the American President. Suddenly it seems to have lost its virtue; and both the Premier and the President have thought fit to disown it. This is possibly, as a journalist aptly put it, the greatest casualty of 1944:

"Fancy the Allied statesmen after three years of burning eloquence, rubbing their eyes in wonder if such a Charter had at all enriched the treasure-trove of Democracy. . . . At last it takes away one's breath to realise that men wielding enormous power and fashioning a new world could play what may in common parlance be described as a hoax."

Chiang's appreciation of India's Help

"China is most appreciative of India's help in the prosecution of war. We have been blockaded for more than two years, but neither the enemy, nor the blockade has conquered us, largely to the fact that we have been able to count continuously upon India's goodwill. This is one of the most significant developments in this war and will long live in the minds of both people", thus runs a message sent by Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek to the people of India through the war correspondent of the *Times of India*.



The WORLD of BOOKS



(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)

CHURCHILL'S BLIND-SPOT: INDIA. By N. G. Jog. Published by P. P. Dinshaw for the New Book Co., Bombay.

Professor Laski once wrote "Where Churchill is interested, he can still learn, but unless he is interested, his tendency is to be unsympathetic to a point of view he has not learned to share. So that where he is blind, as over India, or basically uninterested, as in the problem of Industrial organisations he finds it difficult to re-orientate his mind to a world wholly different from what it was when he was forming his basic outlook".

Mr. Jog, in "Mr. 'Churchill's Blind Spot: India": has written an illuminating commentary on the text. At this supreme moment of India's struggle for freedom, her destinies have been entrusted into his hands. Will Churchill have the vision and the urge to win the peace of India, and of the world, as he had for winning the War? An unfree India is and will always be a menace to the peace of the world; nor can freedom and democracy be permanently rescued so long as Imperialism sways over a fifth of the human race.

There is much truth in the impression which Phillips gathered and communicated to President Roosevelt in his letter in the Spring of 1943. He wrote:

Behind the door is Mr. Churchill who gives the impression that personally he would prefer not to transfer any power to an Indian Government either before or after the war and that that the *status quo* should be maintained.

Mr. Jog deplores the misfortune that our fate must now be in his hands. Mr. Jog has made a careful selection from Churchill's speeches and writings and illustrates his theme in every particular with a wealth of of quotations mostly from Churchill's sayings themselves. It is direct and incisive and pungent as the hero himself. It is full of interest and instruction and will repay perusal. We commend it to the student of Indian Problem.

THE TRUTH ABOUT INDIA. By M. D. Japheth. Bombay. Rs. 2-8.

The author of *The Truth about Gandhi* has now written this short essay—*The Truth about India*. It is a rapid sketch of the political events in India from the beginning of this century up to the release of Mahatma Gandhi on 6th May 1944. The author says that the beginning of this century is a turning point in India's history, for two great events gave Indians a psychological impetus to their will for freedom. These are Japan's victory over Russia and Gandhiji's successful campaign of Satyagraha in South Africa. As a result of these, the freedom movement, which began with the founding of the Indian National Congress, gained great acceleration. Before Gandhiji appeared on the scene, Lokamanya Tilak had given the body to the movement. After Tilak's death Gandhiji stepped into his place and gave the movement its soul. The soul of the freedom movement in India is non-violence. Again and again, during the last thirty years the Mahatma has shown by precept and example the efficacy of non-violence on a nation-wide scale. As the author puts it, "it is more a record of moral evolution than a mere narrative of political revolution." The India of to-day is a creation of Gandhi.

It is a pity that all this time the British rulers of this country showed a singular lack of imagination and of moral idealism and pursued a policy of repression and of grudging, graceless concessions. The Cripps' formula was a culmination of such ill-conceived palliatives as the Morley-Minto reforms, the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, the Gandhi-Irwin pact, the Round Table Conferences and the India Act of 1935. The author ends with an appeal to England and asks her to realise that India's freedom is in essence her own freedom as well as the peace and happiness of the world.

HOW TO SECURE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE. By 'Sutlej'. Oxford University Press. As. 8.

Everyone will admit that there is a growing need for the immediate ending of the political deadlock in India which alone can give meaning to Britain's declarations that the war is for democracy and self-determination of small nations. The author of this pamphlet outlines a plan for the Governance of India when Britain implements her independence pledge to India. In the scheme two independent sovereign states, Hindustan and Pakistan—are to be set up in British India and their areas demarcated. Among the states, Hyderabad, Kashmir, Mysore, Baroda are to be single sovereign states, while the small states should be formed into five confederacies, thus making in all eleven sovereign succession states within the area now known as India. This novel scheme will find few adherents among thinking men in India.

TWENTY-FOUR RUSSIAN STORIES. International Book House, Ltd., Bombay. Rs. 3-8.

Interest in Russia had been awakened in many minds even before Russian arms had won laurels in the many battle-fields of the present war. Many travelled through the country to understand the soul of her people. But there is perhaps nothing that reveals a people's soul as fiction, and hence this volume may well claim that it reveals the Russian soul, since it consists of twenty-four stories written by the most outstanding fiction writers of the country.

The Russian mind is extremely introspective: one has only to think of Tolstoy's *War and Peace*, Dostoevsky's *Crime and Punishment*, for any story of Poushkin. All the stories in this volume also share this characteristic, whether they be such single-paragraph ones as Sologub's, or longer ones like those of Tchekoff, Bunin or Kuprin. In each story we seem to see the working of the minds of the characters as clearly as a clock-work in a glass case.

CRITIQUE OF "CHINA'S DESTINY." By Chen Pai-ta. People's publishing House. Bombay.

In this short book the Chinese communist Chen Pai-ta examines critically the views of Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek about the communists expressed in his book "China's Destiny" published last year. It seems as if the deep differences between the communists and Chiang which had plagued Chinese politics in recent years are still alive and kicking. From these pages we get an idea of the distrust that still prevails among the communists about Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek.

BURMA—YESTERDAY AND TO-MORROW. By F. Haskings. Thacker & Co., Ltd. Rampart Row, Bombay. Re. 1-8-0.

Mr. Haskings has written a lively and readable little book on Burma. Having lived and worked in Burma he writes with understanding and sympathy about many aspects of Burmese life. Though he is critical at times, his account of the Burmese campaign is rather inadequate and leaves out of account many vital factors relating to British reverses. He offers some constructive proposals for Burma's reconstruction and rehabilitation.

BOOKS RECEIVED

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA. With special reference to history and implications of the Pegging Act and the Pegging Ordinance (With Foreword by Madan Gopal Poddar) By Santosh Kumar Chatterjee, M.A. The American Association, Calcutta.

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRALIA. By E. M. R. Lewis. Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.

KNOW YOUR COUNTRY. Institute of Current Affairs, Lahore. Re. 1-4.

HINDUSTAN MANUAL. By S. R. Sastri, B.O.L. Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Thyagaraja Nagar, Madras. Rs. 2.

THE HOLY SEE AND ITS PLACE IN INTERNATIONAL LIFE. By S. E. The Grand Chevalier, N. D. A. Silva Vijaya Singh, The Padikara Mudaliar of Ceylon, Kandy.

GANDHI THE MASTER. By K. M. Munshi, Popular Book Depot, Bombay.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

—:o:—

- Jan. 1. Mr. Lloyd George made an Earl.
—Death is reported of M. Romain Rolland.
- Jan. 2. Bishop of Dornakal, Dr. Azaria, passes away.
- Jan. 3. Polish Provisional Government declines responsibility for financial obligations of the London Government.
- Jan. 4. Sir Maurice Gwyer re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University.
—Turkey breaks with Japan.
- Jan. 5. King Peter stands down to Slav-Regency in Yugoslavia.
—Allies capture Akyab.
- Jan. 6. Sind Premier demands resignation of Mr. Gazdar, League Member of the Ministry.
- Jan. 7. R. A. F. raid Munich.
—49 Jap planes destroyed.
- Jan. 8. U. S. Admiral gives warning of impending Robot threat to New York.
- Jan. 9. Sir Chhotu Ram, Punjab Revenue Minister, is dead.
- Jan. 10. Americans land on Luzon.
—E. A. M. delegates meet Gen. Scrobie.
- Jan. 11. Japs form "suicide squadrons" and crash to death on allied ships.
- Jan. 12. Truce signed in Athens.
—Allied armies link up the Western front.
- Jan. 13. Gandhiji warns against mass gatherings on Independence day.
—Allies land on Myebon.
- Jan. 14. Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Mr. Biswanath Das and others released.
—Liaquat Ali Khan, Secretary of the Muslim League, speaking in Madras, explains Pakistan as Free Islam in Free Hindustan.
- Jan. 15. Sir Edward Benthall, opening the Post-war Transport Policy Committee meeting, explains Government's plans.
- Jan. 16. Mr. Churchill heckled in the Commons on the Grecian issue.
—Russians advancing south of Warsaw.
- Jan. 17. Warsaw falls: Capture of Cracow reported.
—Transport Council decides to set up an Indian Road Board.
- Jan. 18. Mr. Churchill defends Britain's foreign policy in the Commons.
—Hungary signs an armistice.
- Jan. 19. Russians take Tilsit.
—American advance in Luzon.
- Jan. 20. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai meets Viceroy.
—Dr. Sapru and Conciliation Committee meet Punjab Hindu and Sikh leaders.
- Jan. 21. Mrs. Naidu, addressing Madras students, urges freedom through unity.
- Jan. 22. Release of hostages in Greece.
—Trade Union Congress in Madras demands release of prisoners.
- Jan. 23. Burma road re-opened.
—King Peter dismisses Dr. Subasic's Government in Yugoslavia.
- Jan. 24. Sir Ardeshir Dalal addresses meeting of Post-War Reconstruction Committee in Madras.
- Jan. 25. Russians cross the Oder.
—Tito-Subasic pact to stand. Yugo cabinet not to resign.
- Jan. 26. Independence day celebrations.
—A. I. N. E. C. Standing Committee meets in Calcutta.
- Jan. 27. Editors' Conference demands release of detained journalists.
- Jan. 28. Mrs. V. L. Pandit lunches with Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House.
- Jan. 29. Reds cross into Brandenburg. Thousand bomber raids on Germany.
- Jan. 30. Governor of C. P. commutes sentences of death passed on eight of the fifteen accused in the Ashti and Chimur cases to transportation for life.
- Jan. 31. Report of German and Jap attempts at peace.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



LITERATURE AS A MORAL FORCE

The Aryan Path for January has an article on the above subject by Prof. M. D. Altekar who says that

literature, to be true literature, must be vital and, though it may be light, literature should not be trivial, common and cheap. To use a simile from medicine, literature should be full of vitamins. Vitamins are found in a number of common articles that we eat. So treatment of a common subject by a poet (the term poet is used here in its widest sense) becomes literature if he puts vitality into it and if thereby the vitality of the reader is improved, and such literature is said to exert great moral influence and becomes a great moral force. Do those writers who persistently indulge in themes of free-love and what they call new thought (which often hides only old vulgarities and old vagaries) make their readers better and stronger, less prone to temptation and more capable of resisting temptation? After all, self-control and proper control of egotism are the test of all vitality, and do those new writers teach men and women to pass that test?

Sincerity is the greatest possession of an author, and it is sincerity that makes an artist of him.

And sincerity flows from the objectivity which is nothing other than what may be called disinterestedness. Objectivity is often opposed to subjectivity, but one may speak or write sincerely about oneself. One may, but, more often than not, one will not, and that is why true art is always, strictly speaking, objective. And when subjectivity is free from the vice of interestedness, it is really an objective outlook applied to one's self. That can be achieved but it is exceedingly rare and difficult of achievement.

The writer points out that the principal thing is that the author should be objective in his presentation.

If, for instance, Shakespeare had not been disinterested, if he had not been objective, his wonderful pen could not have described such different types of women as Desdemona, Lady Macbeth, Rosalind, Juliet; or such different types of men as Othello, King Lear, Hamlet, the Jew, Macbeth. What some of the writers of later days have overlooked is this supreme significance of disinterestedness or what is popularly known as objectivity, which is in truth sincerity.

It is thus seen that literature is a moral force. That it is twisted by some and misused by others is no reason why we should treat all literature as propaganda or as a force that weakens the moral fibre.

A LESSON FOR INDIA

India, the monthly Review edited by Professor Humayun Kabir is a welcome addition to the ranks of Indian periodicals. In his Editorial notes for the current issue, Professor Kabir draws pointed attention to the happenings in the various countries in Europe liberated by the allied armies from the Nazi invaders—Poland and Belgium and Greece. It is a strange irony of fate, he says, that all over the continent of Europe, the forces of liberation sent by the United Nations are coming into conflict with the resistance forces native to the soil. These events have one important lesson for India.

Those who come as liberators often tend to stay on as conquerors. External help is more often a liability than an asset. It is of course otherwise with strong and powerful nations. They are confident that they will use the help which is offered to them, and not be used by those who offer help. Russia has largely profited by the help and assistance she received from the U.S.A. and Britain. She has not however, allowed her policy to be influenced by her allies. The help which China has received is insignificant compared to what Russia received. The interference with the internal affairs of China is however far greater. Interference in all such cases seems to vary inversely to the assistance given. The root of the paradox is, of course, to be found in the strength of the parties concerned. Development of her internal strength is therefore the only guarantee of a nation's security. India must therefore develop what strength she may if she is to win her rightful position among the nations of the world. Anxious dependence on American help or fond hopes of Russian intervention are bound to fail. Even though America has the power, she has not intervened in India, France or Italy. External help or intervention is therefore extremely unlikely. Even if it should come, it may create more problems than it will solve.

The other lesson for India, says the writer, is that British gibes about her divisions and differences are only a pretext for withholding recognition of her independence.

Mr. Churchill who wants complete unanimity of opinion in India not only recognises, but welcomes differences in countries like Greece and Belgium. He even makes such variety of opinion a condition of democracy for does he not say that it takes all sorts to make a democracy? He would not however apply the lesson of that discovery to India. Again the lesson for India is clear. What is sauce for the gander is not sauce for the goose till the goose becomes as strong as the gander.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR

Bharat Magazine is a monthly journal devoted to economic and industrial progress of India, published by the Dalmia-Jain group of concerns. In a recent issue of this magazine we have some wholesome counsel as to the proper relation that should subsist between these two vital factors of business—capital and labour. At a time when we are awaiting the dawn of that new horizon when industrialisation goes hand in hand with reformation, righteousness and uplift, we cannot be too careful in avoiding the pit-falls of misdirected effort and profiting by the experience of successful enterprises. For a businessman, says the writer,

the unfailing remedy is to invite full-throated criticism or suggestions from the workers. Let him lay bare his plans before his workers to ask them to share what he gains and loses. Let his dealings be open and his behaviour above suspicion. Let him say to the workers: "I want to build a motor-car industry—self-sufficient, independent and able to withstand foreign competition. These are my schemes. . . . I invite your co-operation towards the good of the commonality and the country." If a worker is desirous of associating himself in the money-part of the enterprises, he must be welcomed wholeheartedly; if a capitalist—an unhappy term, which has partly lost its true and honourable meaning—comes forward to place his services and his personal labour for the benefit of the concern, he too, I say, should be cordially encouraged. Such a move would result in elimination of all distinctions between the industrialists and the labourers.

In a nutshell, it would mean a reasonable socialisation of industries. Nobody need have any fears from the socialisation of industries, where labour and capital are complementary and concordant with each other.

A man of business, thus, is not an outcast, an ostracised being, but an integral part of the society, who will, in course of time, be ready to organise his plans for industrialisation not 'in camera,' but before the public gaze. He will associate himself with his workers, and gradually the classes and the masses will be merged together.

But to bring about the existence of this happy state of affairs, labour too should be prepared to shed its unfounded fears and suspicions. It has to realise its importance.

As long as the labourers consider themselves as insignificant "hewers of wood and drawers of water," working for so many brass-pieces a day, they cannot gain strength and respect. Labour is as much the creator of goods and wealth as the moneyed-class. Both are indispensable part and parcel of an industrialised society. While insisting on a square deal labour should be willing to place at the country's disposal square work done honestly and conscientiously.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. Tom Wintringham, well-known political and military writer, in an article in the *Commonwealth Review*, asserts that the British foreign policy is delaying the winning of the war. He says:

Nazi parachutists were dropped in Belgium and Luxembourg to help Von Rundstedt's drive. Resistance movements disarmed by British policy were refused arms to use against these paratroops. In Italy, the Nazi line holds in spite of the switching of whole German divisions to Hungary. British, Polish and Greek troops who could have helped to break the Nazi line are flown to Athens where they are employed against the islands and in Crete. German garrisons are holding out. Supply ships to help the Red Armies cannot get through. The attempt to conquer Greece robs use of the chance to clear out these German garrisons. Germans needed ten divisions to hold part of Greece against the ELAS. The British Army which is unlikely to be able to spare ten divisions will fail with less.

No commander would dare use French or American troops in Athens or troops from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other democratic countries that would at once demand their recall. So Mr. Churchill uses Indian, Polish and British troops—troops from countries unable at present to protest effectively. Thus on three fronts, the real physical and military war effort is weakened by a policy of trying to restore power to representatives of the old order of society, but the moral weakening is greater and more important. This policy divides us from our American, Russian, French and other European Allies and causes strikes in our factories.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR ASIATICS

The *Far Eastern Survey*, the bulletin of the Institute of Pacific Relations, calls on the United States Government to attempt to obtain from European colonial powers an agreement on "unequivocal definite programmes" by which the peoples of Burma, Malaya, Indo-China and Netherlands East Indies will be assured of self-government in the near future.

The author of the article, Mr. Laurence Salisbury, says that an effort must be made now because America's "bargaining power" among Allies would greatly diminish with the defeat of Germany. "We may easily miss a great opportunity of ridding the world of the ever latent threat of global inter-racial war." He adds:

White imperialism in Asia is doomed, and whatever be the attitude of these colonial powers, the peoples of Asia will eventually achieve self-government. It is in the best interests of America that our European allies "realize it wiser to yield from strength to growing aspirations of the Colonial Asiatics than to delay until forced to yield from weakness.

He further says that America's "prolonged silence" on the issue of colonial independence means "tacit commitment to support the imperial system which will inevitably come to an end."

The author warns that the Japanese propaganda for pan Asia would continue after the war also. Japan will seize every opportunity to create among other Asiatics hatred of whites.

Hence America and European powers must co-operate in an enlightened policy of treating Asiatics as potential equals in world affairs. Japan's purpose is to fight next time with Asia solidly behind her. In such a war China might be on Japan's side, for if our policy in South-East Asia proves to be a failure, our policy everywhere in Asia will have failed. To millions of Asiatics, America appears to be fighting for not only the defeat of Japan but to restore colonialism in Asia as it existed before war. Unless America clarifies her position, she might find herself in future alignment ranged with dying imperialism against a united and vigorous Asia.

ECONOMIC PLANNING BY INDIA GOVT.

In an article on the Central Government's plans for the economic development of India after the war, the *Manchester Guardian* says: "We cannot evade the issue of Indian Self-Government . . . The sort of schemes for the development of natural and Industrial resources which are now being discussed in India demand a great deal of initiative and direction by the State. The Government that is to carry them into effect must have large powers of economic management and it must be able to obtain the consent of the public for heavy taxation and control of trade and investment. It is difficult to imagine that anything, but an Indian National Government could command such support once the pressure of war needs has been removed. But the pressure of poverty goes on and it would be wrong to put off plans for the deliberate raising of living standards until perfect political agreement has been reached".

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

(Established—December, 1911)

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

Authorised Capital	Rs. 5,25,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 5,04,30,600
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 2,50,95,100
Reserve and Other Funds	Rs. 2,52,09,500
Deposits as at (30-6-1944)	Rs. 89,81,41,000

DIRECTORS.

Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E., Chairman, Ardesir B. Dubash, Esquire, Haridas Madhavdas, Esquire, Dinshaw D. Romer, Esquire, Vithaldas Kanji, Esquire, Noormahomed M. Chinoy, Esquire, Bapuji Dadabhoy Lam, Esquire, Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esquire, H. F. Commissariat, Esquire.

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

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

H. C. CAPTAIN,
Managing Director.

LEADERS OF POST-WAR JAPAN

Who will lead the Post-war Government of defeated Japan? is answered by Mr. Allan Goulding, writing in the *Magazine Digest* for November. Their names, Yukio Ozaki, and Susumu Okanu, will probably be prominent in the news after the Allies close in on Japan.

Ozaki, known as the "god of constitutional politics," is the elder of the two. He is Japan's greatest liberal statesman. In his long career as legislator and publisher, he has won unchallenged recognition as a staunch antimilitarist and democrat. . . .

Despite the attempt by the Tojo Government to remove him from the political scene as a traitor, his followers re-elected him by a 14,000-vote majority.

Returned to his seat in the Diet by a substantial majority in that election, Ozaki continued his criticism of the military dictatorship after the outbreak of the war with China, and was one of the few political leaders with courage to maintain this attitude after December, 7, 1941.

He especially condemned the war with China. As early as 1932, while traveling abroad, Ozaki declared that it was a "high act of nonsense to suggest that Manchukuo had been formed by the free will of the people." Since then, he has maintained that attitude consistently both in the national legislature and in his publications.

Susumu Okanu, Japan's other outstanding democratic leader, is 52 years of age.

He heads the Japanese People's Liberation Alliance, formed in Yen-an, China, in February, 1944. He is Japan's most aggressive labour leader. Militantly active against the militarists, he was forced to go underground in 1935, but continued his opposition so effectively that in 1943 the government began a nationwide hunt for him. He finally escaped from Tokyo, travelled in disguise by way of Tientsin and Peiping, and arrived in Yen-an early in 1944.

There with other Japanese democratic groups, he founded the Alliance with the specific purpose of providing the Japanese people with a postwar anti-militarist leadership.

Okanu is a practical politician as well as an uncompromising democrat.

He realizes the hazards involved in raising the issue of the monarchy in a country where the people are taught to believe that the Emperor is divine. His only objective at the moment is to unite all the latent forces of democratic opposition, and to eliminate any differences between his followers and those of Ozaki and other democrats.

The popularity of these two men, already great, will undoubtedly rise with the defeat of Japan's present leaders.

INDIAN LITERATURE

The *Literary Annual* published by the *All-India Weekly* has many attractive features, not the least of which is a record of the literary output in the year. It is a copious list touching every aspect of literary endeavour in the country during 1944. It opens appropriately with a survey of the literary activities in India by Prof. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar.

The war has proved both an immitigable curse and a blessing in disguise to Indian publishers, says the Professor. "It has proved a curse because war-time controls of all sorts are trying to strangle the production and distribution of books and periodicals. On the other hand, the war has proved a blessing in disguise there is now a very real and still growing demand for new books. Thanks principally to the selfless endeavours of those of our men of letters who care for culture and literature more than for ready returns, Indo-Anglian journalism and Indo-Anglian literature are yet instruments of knowledge or engines of culture in these hectic, myopic, uncertain days."

INDIAN UNITY

The unity number of *Federal India and Indian States*, is packed with informing articles and statistics bearing on the ticklish problem of inter-communal relations. The lengthy Editorial concludes with a powerful plea for unity.

"Let the four hundred million people of India have faith in themselves and in their national destiny; let them unite to purify themselves by destroying the many social ills that have been for generations eating into their vitals, and thereby become strong and great, not only in their own estimation, but in that of the civilised world; let them feel one and indivisible under the Fatherhood of one God whatever faiths they might profess, and the problems not only of Indian unity, but of world unity will have been completely solved."

INDIAN STATES

Baroda

STATES AND POST-WAR PLANS

"There are post-war reconstruction schemes which affect British-India as intimately as the Indian States, and the Central Government should be prepared to afford assistance to the States in these schemes," declared Rajratna S. V. Mukherjee, member for Post-War Reconstruction, speaking at the meeting of the Board of Industrial Advice constituted by the Maharaja of Baroda, to help the planning of post-war industry and agriculture of the State. Sir Homi Mehta presided.

In a message to the Board, His Highness said: "the social and economic development of my people actuated me to constitute this Board, and I have every confidence that with your help schemes of far reaching economic importance will soon be introduced."

Sir Homi Mehta, in his inaugural address, referred to the objects of the Board and said: "I cannot here emphasise too much that the policy of British-India towards the Indian States in respect of industrial development in the States should be one of entire sympathy and co-operation, without any sense of fear and envy whatsoever." The President referred to the various fields of development in the State one of them being a broadcasting station. Sir Homi advised the Baroda Post-War Reconstruction Board to plan for cheap electric power.

BARODA SAVINGS DRIVE

Under the Small Savings Scheme, the Baroda Government have appointed a special officer to organise savings societies of labourers on co-operative basis. By the end of September 1944, 20 such societies had been organised with a membership of 22,999. The compulsory and DA savings deposited in these societies amounted to Rs. 2,60,497 and Rs. 11,41,210 respectively.

Hyderabad

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN HYDERABAD

The Labour Investigation Committee was appointed by the Nizam's Government in April last to investigate Labour conditions, particularly industrial, in the State, and to suggest measures for their improvement.

Nawab Khusru Jung Bahadur, Army and Labour Member, Nizam's Executive Council, addressing a meeting of the Statutory Labour Advisory Committee, said that the Nizam's Government was considering the creation of a separate Labour Department. He also revealed that the Government was considering the passing of an Industrial Disputes Act, a Trade Unions Act and Employment of Children Act. The Government, he added, had already appointed a Post-War Planning Committee to deal with Labour problems.

EXCESS PROFITS FOR POOR RELIEF

Rupees fifty lakhs out of the Excess profits revenue will be spent by the Nizam's Government on providing cheap grain and standard cloth to needy and disabled persons in the State. Part of the above amount will also be utilised for setting up industrial institutions in Hyderabad city and districts, where trained women teachers will instruct widows and poor women in small-scale home industries and arrange for the sale of goods made by them.

NIZAM ON INDUSTRIES

The Nizam, opening the seventh annual Hyderabad Industrial Exhibition, stressed the importance of industrial development.

"I place the prosperity of my State above everything else," he said, "and in order to secure this, it is necessary that local industries and manufactures should be developed so as to bring wealth into the country and reduce poverty and unemployment."

Mysore**TEXTILE CONTROL IN MYSORE**

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Textile Advisory Committee to the effect that such of the cloth dealers as have come into business subsequent to December 1941, especially after Japan's entry into war, on grounds of speculation may be shut out, the Additional Textile Commissioner for Mysore has notified that only such of the cotton cloth dealers (both wholesale and retail) of Bangalore and Mysore cities as have taken out licences under the Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order and as have come into business prior to January 1942, may apply to him for the renewal of the licences. Licences would not be renewed as a rule in the case of those dealers who came into business subsequent to December 1941, except in special cases where due consideration would be given only to such of the dealers who would apply for renewal of the licences mentioning specific reasons, if any, for such consideration.

MYSORE JOURNALISTS' ASSN.

Addressing the Mysore State Journalists' Association, Bangalore, at its 13th Annual General Meeting held on January 5 in the Association's premises, Mr. O. Pulla Reddi, Minister for Revenue and Law with the Government of Mysore, dwelt on the privileges and responsibilities of the Press and observed that with the extension of suffrage and with all the illiteracy and ignorance that was noticed around them the Press must provide that political education which had been denied to many by omission to attend schools and colleges in their youth.

MYSORE LAWYERS' SANADS

The High Court of Mysore has returned the applications filed by Messrs. K. T. Bhashyam, K. Pattabiraman and S. Nijalingappa, Congress leaders of the State praying for restoration of their sanads which had been cancelled by the High Court in the year 1941, under the Legal Practitioners Act for disobeying a prohibitory order issued by the police.

Travancore**THE C-IN-C. IN TRAVANCORE**

At a luncheon given by the Dewan of Travancore Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, General Sir Claude Auchinleck paid a tribute to the young men of Travancore State. He said that although this was the first occasion on which he had visited the State, he had seen officers and men from Travancore in other parts of India and on overseas fronts. He had formed a very good opinion of them and this had been amply supported by what he had been able to see during the present visit. General Auchinleck said that although he had been associated for the past forty years with Punjab troops he would be the first to praise the qualities of the South Indian soldiers. He reminded his listeners that his own battalion of the first Punjab Regiment was originally the Old Madras Regiment.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S TRIBUTE

"Your ruler and Her Highness the Maharani have set an example in India of what a ruler must be, namely servant to the people," said Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, former member of the Bombay Executive Council, addressing the Travancore University Union.

Sir Chimanlal added that they, in Bombay, used to hear of the rapid strides Travancore had been making under the enlightened administration of her ruler, assisted by his Dewan. He had been round some of their institutions, including the University, the Engineering College, the Women's College and the Museum. "I can well say that all these reflect in every direction the hand of the great ruler that you have, as well as the great Dewan who helps him."

If we had, in India, Princes and Dewans of the type you are fortunate to have here the face of India would be entirely different from what is in some parts of the country.

Miraj**REFORMS FOR MIRAJ STATE**

Reforms in the constitution of Miraj (Senior) State were announced by the Raja Saheb on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of his accession to the Gadi of Miraj. While making the proclamation, the Ruler said that he was promulgating the Government of Miraj (Senior) Act of 1945, in accordance with declared policy of the State progressively to associate the subjects with the administration with a view to reaching, in the fulness of time the accepted goal of full Responsible Government under the aegis of the Raja Saheb.

He added that the new Constitution would reveal many progressive feature which similar Acts elsewhere had yet to adopt. The financial and legislative powers of the State Assembly were in advance of the powers obtained in other places and were on a par with those enjoyed by Provincial Councils under the Government of India Act of 1919.

Bhavnagar**BHAVNAGAR BUDGET**

"Indian India nowadays can no more afford to remain aloof from British India in the fields of political, industrial and economic progress of their subjects," declared Mr. Anantrai Pattani, the Dewan-President, opening the budget session of the Bhavnagar State Dharashaba.

He assured the House that the State would not lag behind India in planning, various post-war reconstruction schemes for agriculture, cattle-breeding, industry and commerce in order to raise the standard of living in the State.

The budget, introduced by the Controller of State Accounts, revealed a deficit of Rs. 303 lakhs.

Ratlam**MUNICIPAL BOARD FOR RATLAM**

"In India we have the hoary tradition of personal patriarchal rule. Now the time has come when we should be able to blend the principle of democratic government with the old institution of monarchy", declared H. H. Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singhji of Ratlam, inaugurating the newly constituted Municipal Board under the Ratlam Municipal Act of 1944, on the occasion of the celebration of the 65th birthday of His Highness on January 13.

Sangli**POPULAR MINISTERS FOR SANGLI**

The Raja Saheb of Sangli has appointed Mr. B. S. Core and Mr. K. G. Kulkarni as the Popular Ministers of the Sangli State according to the Sangli State Amended Act of 1945. Both of them belong to the Sangli Praja Parishad Party in the Sangli Assembly.

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY**CONNAUGHT CIRCUS, NEW DELHI**

Announces publication of the following three important books by its Editor,

Dr. LANKA SUNDARAM, M.A., Ph.D. (London)

INDIA IN WORLD POLITICS: An Indian testament of 150,000 words to the future Peace Conference containing publication of several original documents. Demi 8 vo. Rs. 10-8.

NATIONALISM AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY: Evolves a new fundamentalism of economic approach to the country's problems, breaking away from false internationalism which has sapped our national being all these years. Demi 8 vo. Rs. 3/-.

A SECULAR STATE FOR INDIA: Discredits theocratic states on the basis of world history, and contains first publication of the Maulana Mohamed Ali's last testament on joint electorates which is bound to create sensation. Demi 8 vo. Rs. 3/-.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

South Africa

SIR S. A. KHAN'S FAREWELL ADVICE

Speaking at a banquet in Johannesburg given in his honour on January 11 by the Transvaal Indian Congress, the retiring High Commissioner for India, Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan said:

Until shortly after the war, there was no racial hostility against Indians in the Transvaal. The Afrikaner leaders nourished on the Old Testament spirit and fortified in their beliefs through their leaders' struggle to secure political existence, accorded to the Indians treatment which was tolerable although not an ideal one. The first waves of anti-Indian sentiment appeared in the twenties and only partially subsided with the Cape Town Agreement. This has not provided a comprehensive solution to the political Indian community but has promised limited ameliorative measures. The Capetown Agreement unfortunately remained a dead letter and the promises made by the South African Government were unredempted.

Despite the agreement, a series of laws had been passed against the Indian community culminating in three ordinances passed in Natal last November. The Interim Act of 1939 which has been embodied in the Pegging Act had taken away the basic right of the Indian race in the Transvaal. Unless it is repealed, the fate of the Indians in Transvaal is sealed.

The pattern of post-war policy for the Indians in the Transvaal countryside is not yet disclosed but the Indian community is greatly agitated over rumours of segregation. I hope the Congress will safeguard the Indian rights in the towns and the countryside and I always oppose with determination any scheme threatening to curtail the existing rights of the Indian community in the Transvaal, limited as they are.

Instead of segregating the Indian, South Africa should lend a helping hand in improving his social life and in developing his intellectual ability.

The future of the Indian race overseas is assured. India knows that the future of her children overseas is bound up with the vital questions of her own freedom. Discriminatory laws have been passed by some countries in the last ten years. They have been duly noted. The Indian statesman with his vision and imagination can afford to wait. They know they will soon be masters of their own homeland. When they do, their kith and kin overseas will be the first to claim their attention.

Sir Shafaat urged that India and South Africa must be good friends in the post-war world though recent events have profoundly stirred the 400 millions of India and both countries must cultivate the qualities of good neighbours.

Mauritius

POSITION OF INDIANS IN MAURITIUS

"One of the most outstanding needs of the island of Mauritius is good administration," observes the Moody Commission appointed by the Colonial Office to enquire into the firing incident that took place on September 19 on the island.

It may be mentioned that more than 65 per cent. of the population on the island are Indo-Mauritians who have made the island their home and many of the sugar estates there are owned by Indians. There was another firing incident in 1937 and Major Browne, Labour Adviser to the Colonial Office, who was appointed to examine the labour question on the island, made certain important recommendations including the establishment of a Labour Department. Labour legislation of considerable benefit to labourers was also introduced.

The Moody Commission was appointed after the firing incident in Belle Vue Herel Estate about which questions were put in the Central Assembly.

Burma

INDIANS' FUTURE IN BURMA

The future of Indian landowners in Burma is the subject of a letter by Mr. Polak in the *Manchester Guardian*. Mr. Polak says, "I am well aware that many of these non-cultivating Indian landlords would have been only too glad not to be burdened with these lands. I suggested, several years ago, to Dr. Maw, when in office, that the Government of Burma would be serving both parties if they bought out the interests of Indian non-cultivators at a reasonable price and held lands in trust for the Burmese original owners at a moderate rental, but nothing apparently was done to restore the latter to their lands."

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

Questions of Importance

A ROYAL PROCLAMATION FOR INDIA

A Royal Proclamation setting out the substance of the 1942 proposals was suggested by Wing-Commander H. Grant-Ferris, M.P., speaking in London.

Wing-Commander Grant-Ferris urged that Indians, particularly in villages, attached great importance to a Royal Proclamation and as it was posted up under a picture of the King they would attach more importance to it than to a statement from the Secretary of State for India.

We made certain promises, and we have got to stick to them. Otherwise our name and status in the world will deteriorate as never before. We should come out of this problem with clean hands and our attention to fulfil our promises should be made known in terms of the utmost clearness. After this war, we shall have to say to Indians that no more political wrangling in India will be tolerated for a given period of perhaps 15 years. Then we could turn our minds to other problems in India.

MR. KUNZRU ON INDIA'S DEMAND

The International Conference on Pacific Relations concluded its talks on what proved to be a highly controversial subject of European dependencies in the Far East. Both Indian and British viewpoints were, however, presented.

Representing India, Dr. H. N. Kunzru demanded the following concessions from the British as the first concrete step towards the promised independence of India:

Complete Indianisation of the Viceroy's Council—including two key positions of Home membership and Finance membership. For the latter, the Viceroy has even imported Sir Archibald Rowland from Britain.

Complete Indianisation of the Indian Army in order that the country may be prepared to defend itself when it is given its independence. Indian officers now in the Army have already proved their abilities of leadership and diversity of races in the army is unimportant.

All Congress leaders to be released immediately.

THE SAPRU COMMITTEE

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, winding up the first session of the Conciliation Committee, gave a cheerful picture of the business done and of future prospects. The four sub-committees will meet in New Delhi during the Holi holidays to consider replies to the brief but significant questionnaire drawn up by the Committee. The full Committee will meet in Easter to draw up its report which will be published soon thereafter.

The Committee decided to make no request to Government to be allowed to see Congress leaders in jail but to approach individual Congress leaders who are free men.

The questionnaire issued by the Committee sets forth in a brief, but comprehensive manner, the main constitutional problems involved in a settlement among the various communities in India. The issue of Pakistan itself and the implications of Akhand Hindustan are examined in detail. The Committee seeks to suggest all possible alternatives to Pakistan such as giving the right of non-accession or secession, a limited Centre with residuary powers vesting in each federating unit, composite executives in which the communities may be statutorily represented, and a realignment of the existing boundaries of provinces to secure maximum self-expression and cultural autonomy to the different communities. It has also set down three possible alternatives in case no settlement is reached among the major communities, namely, an indefinite prolongation of the *status quo*, international arbitration and imposition of a new constitution by the British Government. The special problems of non-Muslim minorities like the Scheduled Castes also receive its attention in the very first part of the questionnaire.

MRS. NAIDU ON NATIONAL GOVT.

"Shall not every one of us respect the rights of every community? Shall we not stand for the rights of every single minority? Every single minority has a voice," remarked Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, addressing the students of Calcutta on January 11.

She asked them not to use any party principles for themselves, and not to aspire after power politics. Their duty, she said,

was only to have a broad-based ideal of human fellowship and human liberty, and, proud of that great ideal, they should march forward, oblivious of geographical barriers, so that when this war of destruction was over they might be able to sing a song of progress altogether.

Explaining her idea of a National Government, Mrs. Naidu said:

We think the Congress thinks, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukerjee thinks and Mr. Jinnah thinks—of a National Government. Lord Wavell has also talked of a National Government but that is not the Government that we want, or Mr Nehru wants.

We want a National Government that shall be ours. The Ministers must administer policies for everything that is beneficial to our country. But how can we get it? What is the foundation on which we can create a National Government? What is the picture that you see before you? How out of this disunity and distrust and refusal to meet one another even in the social sphere are you going to create a National Government for India? Or is it not your duty to face reality? You are to produce a substance of unity and harmony on the basis of which you can build a National Government.

INDIA AND PEACE CONFERENCE

In a recent Speech in Madras the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri emphasised his oft-expressed wish that

India should be represented at the peace Conference not by the nominees of the Viceroy but by those in whom the people have the fullest confidence. I think of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If they are not sent to the Peace Conference, we need not be represented at all.

MRS. PANDIT ON BRITAIN AND INDIA

Addressing a Press Conference at Hot-Springs, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit observed:

India welcomes participation in any international security organisation and would be happy to share responsibility on equal terms but we realise that if there is to be a new world order, all countries must be on the same footing.

Mrs. Pandit, who is a delegate to the International Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, indicated that such Conferences "do little good because some countries are improperly represented." She pointed to the case of the Burmese, East Indies and Indo-Chinese representatives to this Conference who arrived as members of the British, Dutch and French delegations respectively.

"Colonies are out of place in the present world order", Mrs. Pandit declared:

Because according to the Atlantic Charter there should be equality of people of all races and all colours.

In India we feel the inequality 'strongly.' Recently even stronger, because Japanese propaganda has been clever enough to exploit the feeling of humiliation of Oriental Nations by claiming that Japan fights for the liberation of Asia from the Western nations. It is therefore necessary that the Western nations must come out with their peace aims that assure equality for all races after the war.

Mrs. Pandit, however, strongly emphasised India's vehement anti-Japanese and anti-Fascist feelings:

We were the first nation to boycott Japanese goods in 1937 when the United States was sending to the Japanese goods that made this war possible. By making this mistake the United States made it possible for Indian boys to be killed by the Japanese instead of helping them to rebuild their country.

Discussing internal affairs, Mrs. Pandit declared, "if the British Government had been genuine in its promises to the Indian people they would have given an opportunity to the Congress and the Muslims to get together."

MR. JINNAH ON BRITISH RULE

Pleading for a dispassionate consideration of the Pakistan issue, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, addressing a meeting of students at Ahmedabad on January 15, asserted that Pakistan was the only way "and the only way of cornering John Bull." He denied that the policy and programme of the Muslim League was inimical to Hindu interests. The view that the League's policy was directed towards pan-Islamism was nothing but a bogey. The struggle for Pakistan was not against the Hindus but against the British rule.

The plea for a United India, Mr. Jinnah said:

was the result of British machinations.

Whatever you might say the present United India is not held by us but by machine-guns.

Mr. Jinnah said that Muslims were convinced by actual experience and knowledge of conditions in the country that it was not possible to have a unitary Government for a united India as a single nation.

It is our enemies who have put us on this wrong road. It is the machinations of British statesmen who have put us on this wrong road of a United India and one Central Government.

LEAGUE OF MINORITIES

A political alliance among the Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Scheduled Castes and possibly the Sikhs is suggested by Mr. Frank Antony, President of the Indo-Burma Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association. Mr. Antony calls it a Minority League comprising communities apart from Muslims.

In an interview to the Associated Press in Lahore, Mr. Antony said this Minority League was not going to represent any reactionary element in the country nor would it be an obstructionist over India's constitutional progress. The proposed League would co-operate with all progressive elements in the country.

THE PUNJAB CABINET

"Punjab Cabinet politics will soon be in the melting pot and the emergence of a new reconstituted Cabinet, under the dominating influence of the League Fuehrer is almost a virtual certainty, should the Governor decide not to lay his trump card and intervene", says Pandit Neki Ram Sharma, prominent Hindu leader of the Punjab, in a Press statement. "Sir Chhotu Ram," he declared

was the right hand of Sir Fazli Hussain in founding the Unionist Party and later indeed, was the backbone of the Unionist Party itself. It was his indomitable power that smashed the Quaid-e-Azam's well-planned assault on the Unionist Party and thereby rescued the Punjab from the jaws of the Muslim League. Mr. Jinnah knew very well what decisive power Sir Chhotu Ram wielded in the political field of the Punjab as also inside the Punjab Cabinet itself to the disadvantage of the League and knew to his annoyance and cost, that in diplomatic deals, Sir Chhotu Ram, the veteran Unionist of the Punjab, was an accomplished master-mind, and more than a match for him.

The death of Sir Chhotu Ram, therefore, removes a great obstacle in the way of the Muslim League High Command in securing ascendancy in the Punjab.

The Quaid-e-Azam will now again descend on the Punjab with all his might, in a spirit of vengeance, to break the Unionist Cabinet and instal in its place a Muslim League Cabinet and avenge his former dishonourable defeat. Premier Malik Khizr Hyat Khan, whom Sir Chhotu Ram had strengthened in his Premiership to the discomfiture of the League, will surely be his first victim, should he refuse to make a complete surrender to the Quaid-e-Azam.

In conclusion, Mr. Sharma observes:

If Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah succeeds, as he will, in breaking the Unionist Cabinet in consequence of the weakened position of the Unionist Party, the result will be that a large number of Muslim members, who at present are staying in other groups to the disadvantage of the League, will join the Muslim League Party in the Assembly and enable the latter to seize power. If this happens, then the present Cabinet will be completely overhauled and Mr. Shaikat Hyat Khan will re-enter it with confidence, and the Premiership will go to Sir Muhammad Jamal of Multan.

BASIC EDUCATION

Mahatma Gandhi's address to the Basic Education Conference, Sewagram, on January 11, was read by Dr. Zakir Hussain. The address explained the scope of the work before the Conference:

Our sphere of work now is not confined to Naye Talim of children from seven to 14 years: it is to cover the whole life from the moment of conception to the moment of death. This means that our work will have increased tremendously. Yet workers remain the same but that should not worry us. Our guide and companion is Truth which is God. He will be our help only if we stand by it regardless of everything. There can be in it no room for hypocrisy, camouflage, pride, attachment or anger.

We have to become their servants in the true sense. Our compensation, if any, has to come from within and not from without. It should make no difference to us whether in our quest for Truth we have any human company or not. Nor does Naye Talim depend on outside financial help. It must pave its way, whatever critics might say. I know that true education must be self-supporting. There is nothing to feel ashamed of in this. It may be a novel idea if we can make good our claim and demonstrate that ours is the only method for the true development of the mind. Those who scoff at Naye Talim to-day will become its ardent admirers in the end and Naye Talim will find universal acceptance.

Seven lakhs of our villages which are to-day the symbol of our poverty in every sense, ought to become prosperous in the real sense. This prosperity will not come from the villages as a result of the labour of every villager. Whether this is a mere dream or a practical reality, this is the goal of Naye Talim and nothing short of it. May the God of Truth help us to realise it.

Representatives of various provinces, officials as well as non-officials gave an account of the experiment in their respective provinces.

DR. JHA AS VICE-CHANCELLOR

Dr. Amarnath Jha was re-elected Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University for the third term in succession by the Court at its annual meeting held at Allahabad on November 3. Dr. Jha was first elected Vice-Chancellor in 1938.

TIRUPATI FIRST GRADE COLLEGE

It is now definitely settled that the First Grade College will be inaugurated at Tirupati by the Tirupati Devasthanam Committee from July this year. It has been decided to affiliate the College to the University of Madras.

Dewan Bahadur V. Raghunatha Reddy, the President of the Tirupati Devasthanam Committee, in an interview, said that the College will commence with junior Intermediate class and the junior B. A. class (Third year class). The remaining classes will be added on in the subsequent years. A Commission set up by the Madras University, will be arriving at Tirupati in February to inspect the building for the College and to examine the details of various other administrative arrangements.

AMERICAN PROFESSOR FOR INDIA

The Watumull Foundation of Honolulu, Hawaii and Los Angeles announces the appointment of Prof. Merle Curtis, of the University of Wisconsin, as its first visiting professor to leading universities in India. Arrangements are being made with the State Department for Prof. Curtis to go to India some time in the middle of 1945. His special field of interest on which he will lecture in India will be American history, culture and civilization.

TATA GRANT TO UNIVERSITY

The syndicate of the Patna University have accepted an offer by the Tata Iron & Steel Company of an annual grant of Rs. 12,000 for the establishment of a Professorship in Geology in that university to be known as the Jamshedji Tata chair of Geology. The benefaction is meant to commemorate the silver jubilee of the university as also Tatas' long connection with the province. Considering Bihar's unique mineral wealth it is felt that this step will meet a long-felt need.

HIGH COURTS & THE EXECUTIVE

The functions of an executive officer holding judicial power in relation to the prosecution of the National Savings drive were the subject of criticism by Mr. Justice Meredith of the Patna High Court, who passed strictures against the Sub-Divisional Officer of Rajmahal, Rai Saheb R. Prasad, for having prosecuted two businessmen, Messrs. Sitaram Bhatia and Benarsi Lall Bhatia on their inability and refusal to purchase National Savings Certificates of the value prescribed by the S. D. O.

The petitioners alleged that they had been harassed and "persecuted" on account of their failure to invest Rs. 10,000 in National Savings Certificates, which they were asked to do by the S. D. O. while they were willing to purchase N. S. Certificates worth Rs. 1,000 and had arranged for the purchase of interest free prize bonds worth Rs. 2,000. Subsequently, the petitioners further alleged, a criminal case was started against them for refusing to show records in connection with military contracts and disclose prices of articles supplied to military authorities, although they were secret documents.

His Lordship quashing the proceedings against the petitioners in the course of his judgment, observed:

The learned S. D. O. holds the title of Rai Saheb, an honour which he has, no doubt earned as a faithful and efficient servant of the Crown. He is, however like all judicial officers, also a servant of an ideal—that ideal is the rule of law—a principle that stands above principalities and powers. Let him not forget it.

Proceeding, His Lordship said:

If it is the function of the Court to punish wrongdoers, it is no less its function to guard and protect the private citizens from an arbitrary or illegal action on the part of the Executive authorities. In this country the magisterial courts are under the direct control of the district executive authorities, frequently the judicial and executive functions are combined in the same individual. When he is in this responsible—some might say invidious—position, it is of the utmost importance that he should scrupulously avoid even the appearance of using the courts or legal process, not in protection of the subject from executive vagaries but to support them.

SIR C. V. K. SASTRI'S PORTRAIT

The Hon. Sir Lionel Leach, Chief Justice of Madras, unveiled a portrait of the late Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriar, an eminent Indian jurist, who was a Judge of the Madras High Court, at the High Court buildings, Madras, on January 16.

Asking the Chief Justice to unveil the portrait, Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar on behalf of the members of the Portrait Committee spoke of the attainment of the late Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriar, a great and distinguished lawyer, and a popular judge. He was pleasant, always kind, and considerate, strict without being severe, and he never forgot the place of the bar in the administration of justice.

Before unveiling the portrait, the Chief Justice said it was now 145 years since the Supreme Court was instituted and 83 years since the High Court replaced the Supreme Court. The first Indian Judge was Sir T. Muthuswami Ayyar. Since then there had been many Indian Judges of the court, from the ranks of the Madras Bar, and the judicial service, who had proved themselves to be worthy successors, and prominent among them was Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriar.

His tenure of office as Chief Justice of that court was drawing to a close, but when the time came for him to hand over his office to his successor he would do so with pride in the fact that he had been allowed to preside over a court which had counted among its members such distinguished Judges as Sir Kumaraswami Sastriar.

ESTATE DUTIES BILL

Lord Listowel, the Under-Secretary of State for India, introduced on January 17 a Bill in the House of Lords to authorise the imposition of estates duties in India and to make provision as to the distribution of net proceeds. The bill was read the first time.

INSURANCE ACT AMENDING BILL

The recommendations of the Select Committee on the Insurance Act Amending Bill are generally welcomed in insurance circles, says a press correspondent.

It is believed that the Select Committee has proposed deletion of clause 20 of the Amending Bill concerning chief agents and the substitution of a clause limiting overall expenditure.

It is believed that the Select Committee has suggested the fixing of the overall costs of general insurance companies (as in the case of life companies) on a percentage basis. The present Act does not fix any limit for expenditure. This has led to rebating and other unsound and unhealthy practices by competing companies to secure business. The introduction of a ceiling level of overall expenditure removes scope for extending rebates etc.

It is learnt that the Select Committee has done away with all distinctions between provident fund societies, co-operative insurance societies, mutual insurance and joint stock life companies by suggesting the elimination of section 4 of the Act. While this gives scope for life companies to write policies even for Rs. 100, it enables also provident fund societies to issue policies for any amount. The Select Committee has thus taken away the protection enjoyed by provident fund and co-operative insurance societies by the prohibition of joint stock life firms from issuing policies upto Rs. 500 apparently acting on the argument that competition might have a wholesome effect.

WAR RISKS PREMIUM

The Central Government have decided that the rate of premium payable under any policy issued under the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme in respect of goods liable to compulsory insurance shall be reduced from 1a, 3ps. per month or part of a month for each complete sum of Rs. 100 in the present quarter to one anna for the quarter ending March, 1945.

INSURANCE BUSINESS IN INDIA

The need for re-calculating the premiums at a rate of interest of three per cent. or even less and for a conservative dividend policy has been emphasised by the Superintendent of Insurance, Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan, in the course of his report on the insurance business carried on by insurers and provident societies during 1943. The report forms part of the Indian Insurance Year Book, 1944, and indicates the lines on which Indian insurance can be developed during the post-war period.

The total new life business effected in India during 1943 amounted to 296,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 72.12 lakhs and having an annual premium income of Rs. 3.97 lakhs, of which the new business done by Indian insurers amounted to 283,000 policies, insuring a sum of Rs. 62.94 lakhs and having a premium of Rs. 3.48 lakhs. The share of the British insurers in respect of new sums insured is Rs. 5.29 lakhs, of the Dominion and Colonial insurers Rs. 3.78 lakhs, and of single Swiss insurer Rs. 11 lakhs. The average sum insured per policy under the new policies issued in India by Indian insurers is Rs. 2,227 and under those insured by non-Indian insurers Rs. 6,749.

The total life business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1943 amounted to 1,821,000 policies, insuring a total sum of 3,68.73 lakhs having a premium income of Rs. 14.84 lakhs. The total new annuity business effected in 1943 was for Rs. 5,55,000 per annum. The total annuity business remaining in force at the end of that year was for Rs. 37,84,000. The total new sums insured by Indian life offices outside India in 1943 amounted to Rs. 2.30 lakhs having an annual premium income of Rs. 14 lakhs and the total sums insured remaining in force at the end of 1943 amounted to Rs. 16.87 lakhs having a premium income of Rs. 64 lakhs.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS DRIVE

The National Savings Fortnight, which ran from 8th January to 22nd January, was launched throughout India with a number of pronouncements and exhortations from high quarters.

The Government have devised a large variety of investments to suit the needs of every class. Thus, in addition to the main 3 per cent. Victory Loan, which is on sale at par at all treasuries and branches of the Reserve and Imperial Banks, there are a number of other loans, both short and long dated, on sale through the Reserve Bank. There are the Prize Bonds which do not carry interest but offer a chance of winning a useful prize every six months. Besides these regular loans, there are the various Post office issues, the Savings Bank which now allows 2 per cent. interest on deposits, the Defence Savings Bank which gives 2½ per cent. interest and in which deposits can be withdrawn one year after the end of the war, the ordinary Cash Certificates and the Twelve-Year National Savings Certificates.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH U. S.

Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, leader of the Indian delegation to the International Business Conference at Rye, New York, told Pressmen in Bombay that he took up the subject of a treaty of commerce and navigation between India and the United States at the Conference, as well as outside it. The main purpose of the Conference, he said, was to explore ways and means for the expansion of world trade and his submission to the conference was that for the achievement of its object Indians should have equal rights to come and stay and establish business in the United States even as American nationals had that privilege in India. To have such a privilege for Indians in the United States, it was very necessary that there should be a treaty of commerce and navigation between the two countries.

INDIA'S STERLING BALANCES

"If Indians are basing their plans for the industrialisation of their country on their ability to get within an early period the repayment of their balances in London and the rest of the Empire they will be disappointed," declared a United Kingdom official at the discussion of the economic problems of the Far East by the Pacific Relations Conference.

The discussion was started by Dr. Lokanathan, who explained in detail the projected financing of the Bombay Plan. This would include, according to Dr. Lokanathan, 3,000 million U. S. dollars from blocked balances and 4,000 million to be borrowed in foreign countries, particularly the United States.

Warning Dr. Lokanathan that it would be difficult to count on the blocked balances for the immediate financing of the Bombay Plan, the British official added that there was expectation that the blocked balances in London might soon be increased "when the Indian army moves overseas". Then the British Government would have to pay for the Indian army and the Indian balances in London would be substantially increased.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT

On the improvement of communications will depend India's social and economic advance, declared the Viceroy Lord Wavell, in his opening address to the Transport Advisory Council at Delhi on January 12. His Excellency said:

You will also have to consider, how to control the traffic and upkeep on the roads after they have been constructed: this will obviously involve inter-provincial arrangements, and probably a common policy to be laid down by the centre. Road transport arrangements in India, with a very few notable exceptions, are still almost primitive. The lorries that ply on the main roads are very seldom clean, safe, comfortable or punctual. But there is no reason why they should not be so and it is up to the provinces to establish a strong Provincial Authority, get the lorry traffic into the hands of reliable and resourceful organisations and provide a proper service for the public.

UPLIFT OF INDIAN WOMEN

Dr. Alice M. Pennell, one of the founders of the Association of Medical Women in India, spoke on "India's women of to-day and yesterday" before the Royal Anthropological Institution, London, on January 16.

"India" she said, "is all mixed up in centuries, so that one set of people are ignorant of the customs and traditions of another set, living even in the same town or province. Before a solution can be found to India's most-urgent problems, we Indians ourselves must learn to understand one another, to tolerate our own differences and not just condemn them."

Proceeding, Dr. Alice M. Pennell said: "British co-operation in this direction is badly needed. Unfortunately the type of Briton in India least shy of mixing with Indians is one to whom life is just a succession of cocktail parties and visits to night clubs. We have however also received much help from the educated and professional classes. Enlightened co-operation of that sort means to me one great way of welding India and the British Empire into an entity that will be a real service to the world. Our struggle is so difficult, because while we are trying to keep pace between ourselves, so many of us are marching in different centuries."

HOME INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

An All India Women's Home Industries Exhibition will be held at Indore from March 1 to March 7 next under the patronage of Her Highness the Maharani Holkar.

The idea is to bring before the public the native talents in art and industry hidden in Indian homes and to encourage such women folk to develop their craftsmanship.

GANDHIJI'S WORK FOR WOMEN

"Gandhiji has been one of the greatest liberators of women. Even if he had done nothing else, he had given women their place not only in the household but also in the battlefield, or freedom to march to victory along with men," observed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, presiding over the third anniversary of the Andhra Maha Sabha in Madras, on January 18.

Continuing she observed, "We have a lot in this connection to be thankful to Mahatma Gandhi and the national movement. Whatever may be one's differences in the political principles and programme of the Indian National Congress no one can possibly be oblivious of the fact that the Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji has served to instil a new sense of courage and self-confidence in the women of India and made them realise their place in the national economy and the obligation to a fast changing society."

MANIPURI GIRLS AS VOLUNTEERS

Manipuri girls who lived through the stern days of siege last spring have now volunteered for the Women's Auxiliary Corps, India.

The girls come from the families of leading merchants and State officials in Imphal. Of the 20 who have volunteered, five have accepted general service terms, which mean that they are prepared to serve in any part of India.

FIRST LADY MEMBER OF SYNDICATE

Mrs. Tatini Das, Principal of Bethune College for Girls, has been elected a member of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University by the Faculty of Arts for the year 1945-46. This is the first time that a lady member has been returned to the Syndicate of the University.

THE AMERICAN PRESS

Mr. G. L. Mehta, deputy leader of the Indian delegation to the International Business Conference recently held at Rye (New York), in a broadcast talk from Calcutta said that despite the war the Press in America suffered from few restrictions. It was probably the freest Press in the world in many respects and contained today fuller and more detailed information in regard to war developments in all the theatres than any other Press in the world.

"Comments in the Press are equally free and vigorous," he added. "There is no internal censorship in the country. In fact, the Press resents any restrictions imposed for reasons other than military necessity and the Administration has to justify even reasons of military security."

Mr. Mehta said that the American daily papers, however, constituted a problem so far as the reader was concerned. They were almost like a book and the Sunday editions which consisted of over 5 supplements in some cases had special magazines along with them. There did not seem to be any scarcity of newsprint in the United States.

AUROBINDO THE WRITER

"Of all modern Indian writers, Aurobindo—successively poet, critic, scholar, thinker, nationalist, humanist—is the most significant and perhaps the most interesting. Yet few have heard of him in England or America. This is a pity, for he should make a special appeal to the intelligent Anglo-Saxon. He is not an armchair-philosopher, but a man who, having led a life of intense activity, has retired to brood over it, if one may say so of a Hindu, in the dim light of a Gothic cathedral (in Pondicherry).

"In fact, he is a new type of thinker, one who combines in his vision the alacrity of the West with the illumination of the East. To study his writings, is to enlarge the boundaries of one's knowledge."

This tribute to Sri Aurobindo is paid by the *Times*, London, in its Literary Supplement, in the course of a critical analysis of his books and writings.

SIR CHHOTU RAM

We regret to record the death of Sir Chhotu Ram, Revenue Minister of the Punjab on January 9 at the age of 63. The late Sir Chhotu Ram played a leading part in the public life of the province for nearly 25 years. Founder of the Punjab Unionist Party, with the late Sir Fazl-i-Hussain, he virtually directed the affairs of the party since the death of Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan two years ago. He was a staunch supporter of landholders and sponsored legislation to improve their condition.

He joined the Congress in 1916 and became President of the Rohtak District Congress Committee, but left the Congress in August 1920 when it passed the non-co-operation resolution as he did not believe in non-co-operation defiance of law or non-pavement of taxes.

He was a member of the Punjab Legislature since the introduction of the Montford Reforms. He was Minister of Education for some years and became Development Minister in 1937, at the inauguration of provincial autonomy. In 1941 he was appointed Revenue Minister. He was prominently associated with the Jat Mahasabha and the Zamindara League.

The Punjab Premier, Malik Khizar Hayat Khan, paying a tribute to the memory of Sir Chhotu Ram said: "A great man has passed away. The death of Sir Chhotu Ram must fill every true Punjabi with sorrow. He was a man of strong views, which he never feared to express, and it was but natural that he should make enemies and rouse opposition. But no one who knew him could doubt his sincerity, or fail to respect his integrity of purpose, his love of the Punjab and the selflessness with which he served the cause to which he had devoted himself."

EARLDOM FOR MR. LLOYD GEORGE

On retirement from Parliament, the veteran Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, heads the New Year's Honours with the grant of an Earldom.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE

The plenary session of the A. I. A. C. which concluded at Bezwada under the presidency of Mr. M. K. Mukherjee on December 24 resolved to appoint an Ayurvedic Planning Committee to tackle various problems confronting Ayurveda and Vaidyas.

In the course of a resolution the Congress viewed with alarm and deep sympathy the suffering in Bengal where people were suffering from malaria and other diseases.

and appreciated the activities of the Bengal Ayurvedic Relief Co-ordination Committees

in their services to humanity in general and Ayurveda in particular.

Resolutions were also passed calling upon all Ayurvedic physicians and students in the country

to carry out Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme particularly in the matter of health, sanitation and use of cheap indigenous drugs for treatments.

Urging on the Kasturba National Memorial Trust Committee the need for including a representative of Ayurved in the Committee to guide and instruct in matters of hygiene, sanitation etc., and requesting the Committee

to give priority to the Ayurvedic system in respect of the proposed opening of medical centres.

TREATMENT OF CANCER

Cancer of the prostate gland can be treated by the administration of a few pills daily of synthetic Oestrogen, known as Diethylstilboestrol, was declared at a British Empire Cancer Campaign meeting in London. The success of the drug is now "completely confirmed," it was stated.

A few cases of breast cancer had responded to Chemotherapy although according to Prof. F. L. Hopwood, of St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, no extravagant hopes should be raised of immediate success on that side.

Speaking of radiation therapy in the treatment of cancer, Prof. Hopwood said that its practice was subject to many limitations, physical and biological and investigation was still required to exploit its valuable features.

PLAIN DIET PREVENTS TOOTH DECAY

Tooth decay can be controlled by diet and cleanliness. The discovery of this important fact means that the years of patient investigation on the part of hundreds of scientists have pointed a way towards the elimination of mankind's most prevalent disease—tooth decay. Much work still remains to be done. The results of countless groups of investigators must be harmonized. A number of the scientists say vitamin C is a controlling factor. Others say vitamin D; and others, correct balance between the calcium and the phosphorous intake, writes Richard Huskins in the *Oriental Watchman*.

A group of investigators working in one of the American universities have shown: first, that tooth decay is caused by a germ called bacillus acidophilus, acting on the sugar and starch food particles which cling to the tooth, thus creating an acid which disintegrates the enamel, thus producing a cavity; second, that the cleaner the teeth are kept the less chance there is for this acid-forming germ to begin its destructive work; third, that in some way, unknown as yet, a properly balanced diet, rich in the necessary mineral salts and vitamins, decreases the number of these germs and the frequency of their attack.

SHORT NAP AFTER MEALS

Don't be ashamed if you are caught napping in the midst of your work! It is good for your work and health too, says a London doctor.

A short nap, he says, helps to disperse many physical and mental ailments. It will give you energy to work more and play more, and so enjoy life. The famous psychologist, Carl E. Seashore, who cured himself of daytime laziness by taking a nap at noon, feels that 15 minutes of sleep after the heaviest work and the main meal are more effective than five times as much late sleeping in the morning.

NEW BANK NOTES FOR OLD AND CHARRED

An American school teacher accidentally burned 1500 dollars in paper money in her furnace. A business man sent a roll of notes in his pocket to the laundry; they came back a sodden, unrecognisable mass. A farmer's goat ate his year's savings in paper currency. How do frantic people who see their dollars vanish like this get their money back?

The U. S. Treasury handles dozens of tragic-comic losses like these a month. Three-fifths of a damaged note must usually be salvaged before the Treasury will replace it. Half the original value will be paid back if less than this fraction is presented. Four small pieces of paper money no larger than a finger nail will be redeemed in some cases if the owner signs an affidavit that the rest has been destroyed.

A mid-Western contractor arrived at the Treasury redemption department recently with a mournful story. He had hidden 3,500 dollars, his employees' payroll, in his house. The house had been burned down. He had the charred money in a tin box. By piecing together the remains, officials identified 2,000 dollars and issued new bills for that sum.

THE INDIAN BANK, LTD.

Subject to audit of accounts the Net Profit of the Bank for the year ended 1944 (after providing for Contingent and Sinking Funds and after paying a sum of Rs. 1,82,304 as bonus to staff) is Rs. 14,64,352-9-5.

An 'ad interim' dividend at 10 per cent. per annum amounting to Rs. 1,44,794-8-5 was paid for the half year ended June 1944 and a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was also placed to Reserve Fund.

The balance of profit available for further appropriation (inclusive of the sum of Rs. 48,226-15-5 carried forward from the previous year's account) is Rs. 12,17,785-0-5.

RAILWAY AUDITORS' CONFERENCE

Sir Cameron Badenoch, Auditor-General of India, presiding over the tenth conference of the Institute of Railway Accountants and Auditors at Calcutta on January 12, said that, while it would be rash to prophesy what constitutional changes were impending, his own feeling was that they had in the Indian Audit Department a system which was acceptable generally throughout India and he would be surprised if there was any strong demand that it should be altered.

Declaring that it was time that railway accountants and auditors chalked out a programme of preparedness in the context of post-war reconstruction economy, Sir Cameron said that if railway accounting and audit officers were to tackle larger questions of financial policy, principle and procedure, they must not be swamped by routine. Maintenance of records, current check and scrutiny were, of course important, but unless periodically reviewed they tended to become mechanical.

S. I. RY'S POST-WAR PLANS

Provision of separate waiting accommodation with bathing facilities for ladies at Junction stations and easy booking facilities for third class passengers, parcels and goods are some of the improvements in the post-war period, that are being considered by the South Indian Railway.

Giving out some of the important improvements (for 3rd class passengers) under the Administration's contemplation at a press conference held at Egmore, Mr. J. F. Reynolds observed that under the post-war scheme attempts would be directed towards the provision of improved designs for coaching stock, aiming at more accommodation for passengers with better lighting, lavatory and washing facilities. For the convenience of pilgrims, steps would be taken to provide separate accommodation for festival passengers with adequate bathing and sanitary arrangements.

SIR C. P.'S. TRIBUTES TO SRI THYAGRAJA

In the course of his address, inaugurating the 98th Aradhana celebrations at Trivadi, in connection with the Thyaga Brahma Mahotsavam on New Year's Day, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Dewan of Travancore, observed:

Although Tyagarajaswami was born at Tiruvalur and named after the presiding deity of that sacred shrine, his whole life was centred in the locality in which we are gathered and where the Lord of the five rivers, Panchanadiswara, has his seat. It is a matter for profound satisfaction that not only scholarly experts but the musical laity have in their several ways, offered their co-operation in making a resounding success of these periodical gatherings.

In the South of India it is not too much to assert that the musical trio, Tyagarajaswami, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Syama Sastri, along with the artistic group that surrounded and was dominated by the Royal Musician, Sri Swati Tirunal, established the classical tradition of the South and that the system of *krithis* now regarded as the foundation of musical performances owes its perfection to this great assemblage of composers and musicians amongst whom perhaps Tyagarajaswami's influence was most widely pervasive.

Speaking of Sri Thyagaraja's musical contributions, he drew attention to the early contact between Tanjore and Travancore since the hallowed days of Maharaja Swati Tirunal.

From the first he (Sri Thyagaraja) collected a band of devoted and accomplished *sishyas* around him one of whom, Kanniah Bhagavathar, who visited Travancore impressed himself so much upon Maharajah Swati Tirunal that the most musical of monarchs sent his own court musician, Vadivelu, the violinist, to invite Tyagaraja to his capital. Tradition has it that there were many contacts between the Royal Musician and Sri Tyagaraja who seem to have profoundly appreciated each other's gifts but they unhappily never met. When Vadivelu approached Tyagaraja and stated that Swati Tirunal could bestow on him a great Padavi or status he is said to have sung the *krithi*, *Padavi Sadbhakti*, asserting that the state of mind which places implicit faith in Rama is the only Padavi for which he craved.

MUSIC ACADEMY "SADAS"

Sir K. Ramunni Menon, presiding over a "Sadas" held under the auspices of the Music Academy, Madras, on December 31, at Sri Sundareswarar Hall, Mylapore, conferred the title of "Sangita Kalanidhi" on Mr. T. L. Venkatarama Aiyar President Music Academy Conference, and distributed certificates to successful students of the Teaches' College of Music.

CLUB SWINGING WHILE CYCLING!

A Muslim youth of Hyderabad is determined to break his own record of 48 hours of non-stop cycling. To perform this feat, he has placed himself under the supervision of a specially constituted committee, says a *Bombay Chronicle* report.

One afternoon, he started cycling on the 'maidan' of the Young Men's Muslim Association at Byculla, Bombay. Holding the handle of the cycle in his left hand, he swung a club weighing 6-lbs. with the right-hand. The club swinging will be stopped after 24 hours while the cycling will continue for full 50 hours without any stop. The cyclist will not even dismount to have his meals or answer calls of nature. As he is cycling, a glass of lime juice will be given to him at repeated intervals and he will sip it as he pedals along.

In ordinary cycling, this young man has already established a record of 80 hours previously, on the same 'maidan' in 1938.

The youth is a constable of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Police Force.

INDIAN CRICKET TOUR IN CEYLON

The tour of the Indian cricket team in Ceylon will be one of the main subjects to be discussed by the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, to be held at Madras this month. Seventeen Associations in India having favoured the idea, the Board is expected to rescind its former resolution to drop the tour.

According to the provisional itinerary, the team is expected to reach Colombo on March 14, and will play a two-day match against the Ceylon Cricket Association XI, at Galle, beginning on March 17. The second match will be played at Colombo on March 24, and the third at Kandy on March 27. The Indian team is expected to play a three-day match against an All-Ceylon XI, at Colombo, commencing on Saturday, March 31, prior to their departure from Ceylon on April 3.

SCIENTIFIC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Government of India have constituted a Scientific Consultative Committee with the following personnel, under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Member for Planning and Development:—

Non-officials: Sir C. V. Raman, Sir Jnan Ghosh, Prof. Meghnad Saha, Dr. Nazir Ahmad and Col. Sir Ramanath Chopra.

Officials: The Master-General of Ordnance, the Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research or the Agricultural Commissioner to the Government of India, the Director-General, I.M.S., the Director, Geological Survey and the Director, Scientific and Industrial Research.

The functions of the Committee will be to advise the Government of India on all general questions of policy relating to research throughout India and on any special matters relating to research which may be specifically referred to it.

MAGNESIUM EXTRACTION FROM SEA WATER

The extraction of magnesium from the sea and the growing use of this metal, was voted the most notable step in scientific progress in 1944 at the annual London Luncheon of the men who deal in great ideas, reports the *Daily Mail*. They are the Patent Agents, the paper adds.

Each year this little gathering tries to settle the question which great idea of the past year can be called the greatest? Magnesium from the sea was judged to be the greatest scientific advance of the year.

Up till just before the war magnesium (Mg. to the chemist) was used mostly in the form of ribbon or powder for flash-light photography. It cost Rs. 65 per pound. It now costs about a Rupee because the sea is yielding up thousands of tons of it. Yet get a lot of it for a lb. because it is just a little over half the weight of aluminium. Experts say that it will soon cost three pence per lb. when its use for aero engines, incendiary bombs and pyrotechnics or warfare can be turned into peace-time purposes.

THE EPICS IN INDIAN FILMS

The degradation of ancient epics, masterpieces, heroes and saints at the hands of our producers and directors comes in for pungent criticism at the hands of M. L. Obroi, in the *Screen World* Annual for 1944. Says he:

Indian producers have not treated our past with reverence or understanding; they have gone to it merely for box-office hits. . . . They have rather treated our past like bandits who discover a chest full of ready-made and polished jewels, and only soil them with dirty hands while picking them up without effort. It is enough to give a picture the title "Sita" or "Draupadi" or "Damayanti"; the traditional appeal of the theme is strong enough to counterbalance all the possible defects, mistakes and shortcomings of the producer, director, actors, architects and everybody in the studio. Bhagwan Krishna himself is not left alone: he may be portrayed with impunity in any film; all the producer requires is to blacken a man with a chubby face.

The Indian film industry has not produced its Tagore yet—not even its Uday Shankar. The late Mr. Himansuraj was the most imaginative and conscientious artist in this line; unluckily his work was interrupted by untimely death. The present day producers are content to manufacture box-office hits: they are not capable of anything better.

FILM PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

The Committee of the Independent Film Producers' Association, Bombay, has adopted a resolution welcoming the Government of India's proposal to depute a large number of Indian students overseas for technical training. The Committee requests the Government to give the film industry its due share in the allotment of the scholarships for training in foreign countries, as the film industry is eighth in the economy of the country and there do not exist in India enough facilities for training.

POSTWAR MOTOR CARS

Britain's first post-war motor cars will be 1940 models designed in 1939 but never put into production, reports *Sunday Chronicle*.

That will take time, but it is estimated in the industry that 1940 cars and trucks should be coming off the assembly lines within three months of the conclusion of the war in Europe.

The jigs, tools and dies made in 1939 have only to be removed from stores to plants for production to begin.

The new model will be a better car than it would have been in 1940 because it will be able to take advantage of improvements in basic materials and alloys which the war has made possible.

There will be sufficient supplies of steel to start production quickly—and it will be a stronger, tougher and more readily machinable steel due to improved electric smelting processes, metallurgical research and better understanding of molecular structure.

And after that will come the real post-war car that every motorist has been dreaming about and speculating on its design and possible equipment for years. What will it be like?

The Sunday Chronicle, commissioned Mr. H. Connolly, the well-known car body designer, to illustrate a possible type of family car, basing his drawing on the improvements anticipated by manufacturers.

Here are some of the gadgets pictured in Mr. Connolly's drawing—

Improving enormously the safety of night driving, eliminating completely the blinding glare of approaching cars.

This is achieved by using the overall width of the car overlapping the running-board.

This includes no-draught ventilation and winter heating.

Double wipers will sweep the whole screen and not two small arcs. Automatic chassis lubrication.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION

The results of the recent International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago with reference to the objects which the Government of India desired to see achieved are examined in a *communiqué*.

The *communiqué*, after reiterating the Government of India's broad aims in the sphere of civil aviation, says that in convening the Conference, the United States Government suggested that the Conference should have the following objectives:

(1) The establishment of provisional world route arrangements by general agreements to be reached at the Conference, the countries participating in the Conference to agree to grant the landing and transit rights necessary for the establishment of provisional route arrangements and air services.

(2) The establishment of an Interim Council to act as the clearing house and advisory agency during the transitional period.

(3) Agreement upon the principles to be followed in setting up a permanent international aeronautical body and a multilateral aviation convention dealing with the fields of air transport air navigation and aviation subjects.

The Conference at Chicago proceeded to consider the framing of an international multilateral aviation convention on the basis of certain drafts which had been prepared by the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States. The object of such a convention was to secure:

(1) Uniformity of principles and rules governing international flying throughout the world, thereby removing obstacles to the development of communication by air, and

(2) The greatest measure of freedom for the operation of scheduled international air transport services, to provide the world with the transport and communications which it needs, while at the same time protecting the interests of all countries in their own carrying trades.

INDIAN AIR TRAINING CORPS

The Indian Air Training Corps is being extended to all the eighteen Universities of India which include three in Indian States.

The Corps is designed to provide pre-entry training for students of good education and character who wish to join the flying branch of the Indian Air Force. It enables them to learn about aviation while still studying and lays the foundation of a career in the I.A.F.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The main lines of the Government of India's industrial development policy were explained and reaffirmed by the Planning and Development Member, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, in the course of discussions which he held with officials and non-officials in the five provinces visited by him so far—Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay.

His discussions with officials have been mainly to help the provincial Governments to lay the foundations of planning for the future and to formulate a definite five-year development plan as the first stage.

After meeting its own requirements, the Central Government has indicated that it would be prepared to help the different provinces out of its surplus revenues for the first effective post-war five-year period, roughly on the basis of population. But before that is done it expects the provinces to mobilise their own resources to the fullest extent possible.

So far as the States are concerned there are outstanding constitutional and financial issues to be settled, but the States themselves are very keen to come into line with the Government of India.

INDIAN PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

An interesting account of the petroleum industry in India appears in the *Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research*. The highly complicated technical operations involved in processing the crude oil into the familiar motor spirit and kerosene, are described in simple language. The crude product began its existence millions of years ago in the slime of some primaeval lagoon; it lay undisturbed far beneath the sun-scorched soil of India for ages, while mankind evolved from the primitive form of life, until it was rudely awakened and subjected to a terrific battering of scorching flames and freezing cold and corrosive chemicals being converted under this treatment into an invaluable item of our modern life.

MARKET FOR AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS

It is understood, that a Committee is being set up, to suggest measures, to guarantee to agricultural producers an assured market for their goods, at remunerative prices. It will be in the nature of a Sub-Committee, composed of members selected from the Policy Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. It is learnt that Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, the former Dewan of Baroda, has been selected as President of the new Committee.

SURVEY FOR ARTIFICIAL MANURE FACTORY

On the recommendation of the Technical Mission on Fertilizers, the Government of Bihar have decided to make a detailed survey of the proposed site for a power station and an ammonium sulphate factory at village Sindri, on the Damodar River, in the district of Manbhum at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,000. The cost will be shared equally by the Bihar Government and the Government of India.

INCREASED PRODUCTION

The total increased production expected as a result of the "Grow More Food" campaign in the two years 1943-44 and 1944-45 is one million tons. An increase of 300,000 tons is expected in 1943-44 and a further 700,000 tons during the current year from development schemes financed by the Centre in provinces and States. The agricultural part of the Education, Health and Lands Department at the Centre has been organized as a separate branch within the Department.

SCHEME TO RECLAIM LAND FOR IRRIGATION

It is understood that the Government of India have a scheme to reclaim about one million acres of unirrigated land. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 60,00,000 and a loan of Rs. 8 lakhs in addition to Rs. 18½ lakhs from the Cotton Fund to the Provinces for constructing new tanks, repairing of existing tanks, sinking of surface wells and for making arrangements for pumping water from wells and tanks.

THE LABOUR POLICY

The Federation of labour, at its last Session at Jamshedpur adopted a resolution urging the Government to pursue a definite Labour policy.

The Labour Policy to be accepted by Government should declare their determination to secure to workers all over the country, in the Native States as well as in British India, the following:—

A minimum living wage with eight working hours a day;

Full employment and compensation for involuntary unemployment;

Ever rising standard of living through provisions for holidays with pay, old-age pensions, sickness insurance, maternity benefits, provident funds, decent housing, sanitation, medical aid, free and compulsory primary education, technical education, etc;

Facilities for collective bargaining and negotiation through recognition of Trade Unions shops, Stewards Committees, etc;

Growing share in profits and conduct of trade and industry;

Adequate representation in local Legislatures, Local Bodies and other Government and semi-Government Committees and Organisations.

STANDARD WAGE RATES IN BRITAIN

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister for Labour, moved the second reading of the Wages Council Bill in Parliament on January 16. "It is a declaration by Parliament that the day, or at least the conception, of what was known as sweated industries is past", he said.

The Bill proposes orderly wage regulation throughout industry and by means of voluntary or statutory machinery to establish industry on a wide system of standard wage rates. Under the present arrangements just over fifteen and a half million men will come within the scope of the voluntary machinery.

"I am absolutely opposed to any attempt at fixity of wage," Mr. Bevin declared.

TEN-YEAR SCHEME FOR VILLAGE

A ten-year plan for the reconstruction of the 700,000 Indian villages is suggested by Mr. K. S. Venkataramani of Madras

Describing the plan of work for the ten years, he says: Our 700,000 villages should be grouped into 100,000 rural units, each rural unit not exceeding 50,000 in population.

Each rural unit should have: (1) Basic schools reflecting fully national ideals and temperament. (2) As an adjunct to the school, an industrial section utilises all the local craftsmen and promotes handicraft suited to local needs. (3) A dairy which collectivises and improves the local livestock both for milk and draught purposes. (4) A demonstration farm for agricultural improvements and gardening. (5) A dispensary, more preventive than curative. (6) A multi-purpose co-operative society which will control and guide the export and import quota of each rural unit. (7) A panchayat with a paid rural officer at its head, which plans for stimulating production both of agriculture and handicrafts.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS SPENT ON THE WAR

The cost of the war to the United Kingdom alone so far has been about £19,000,000,000. In revealing this Mr. Herbert Morrison, the British Home Secretary said at a meeting in Norwich:—

"The cost of the last war was less than £8,000,000,000. In other words, the Government has spent on the war to date more than twice of what was spent last time. The amount it has had to borrow is greater by a third than the whole of the National debt at the beginning of the war

INDIAN CASUALTIES IN THE WAR

Indian casualties from the outbreak of the war to November 30, 1945 total 152,597. They consist of: Killed including died of wounds or injuries 17,415, Missing 13,935. Wounded: 45,333. Prisoners including service internees: 76,022

Your Life Assurance

IS

A Living Force to your Family

By its very nature, Life Assurance is an active, continuing force—a living force in the thousands of homes who share its benefits.

This force has saved homes and prevented panic. In thousands of families, while other investments were collapsing, their Insurance money renewed courage and restored confidence.

Your stabilizing force is a vital necessity now more than ever to your family.

Insure with UNITED INDIA—

A name you can trust:

United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

(Established in 1906)

UNITED INDIA LIFE BUILDING,
ESPLANADE, MADRAS

TRUSTEE:

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

This is the
**GENUINE GUARANTEED
 SANDALWOOD OIL**



EXPERT OPINION SAYS

Other "sandalwood oil," says Mr. H. Trotter, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, "is really a mixture of oils, and though passing the minimum standard of santalol content required by the British Pharmacopoeia (1933), does not possess all the qualities of true sandalwood oil."

MYSORE MAKES 7/8 OF
 THE WORLD'S FINEST
 SANDALWOOD OIL. Look
 for the Govt. seal and
 label.

MYSORE
SANDALWOOD OIL

GOVT. SANDALWOOD OIL
 FACTORY, MYSORE.

Try



ORCHARD FRUITS AND HEALTH FRUITS

Finely flavoured, each sweet is
 wrapped separately and hygienically

THE BEST FOR CHILDREN.

PARRY & CO., LTD.,

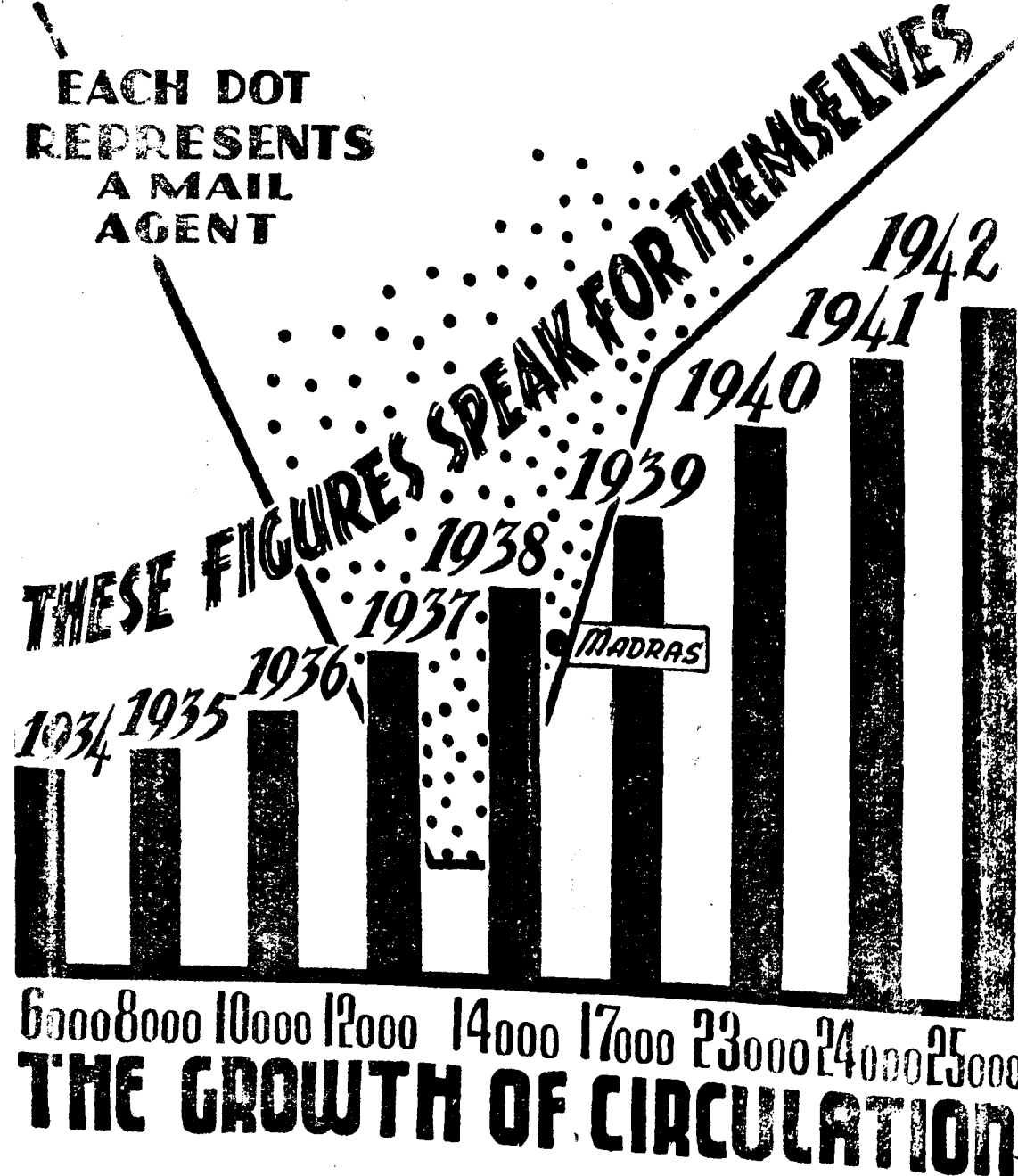
MADRAS.



The Established 1867 Mail

THE GREAT SOUTH INDIAN DAILY PAPER

**EACH DOT
REPRESENTS
A MAIL
AGENT**



Travancore Information and Listener.

A Profusely Illustrated Monthly

Published by the Department of Information, Government of Travancore. The Editor invites articles of topical interest to Travancore, Short Stories, Photographs and Cartoons. Contributions accepted and published will be paid for.

THE LARGEST
FURNISHING HOUSE
IN SOUTHERN INDIA

CURZON & CO.,

MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

'Phone : 3830.

'Grams : "CURZONCO"

Branch at WEST MASI STREET, MADURA.



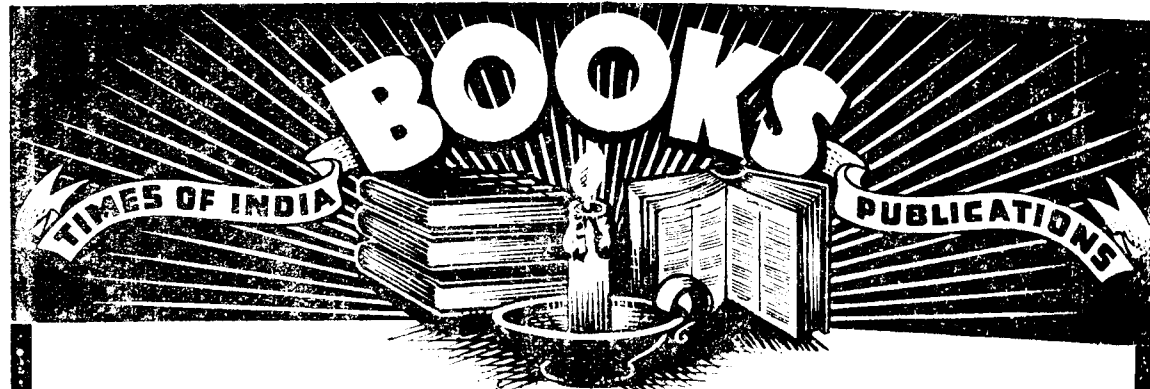
*Babies love it
for its
Fragrance
and profuse lather*

It has been definitely proved that MYSORE SANDAL SOAP is an ideal soap for baby's complexion, its rich, pure, creamy lather penetrates the tiny pores without irritation and leaves a smoothness delightful to touch. Be sure that baby is washed from head to toe with MYSORE SANDAL SOAP—a purity product ensuring better health.

Toilet Soap
THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY
BANGALORE

Mysore Sandal Soap

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY, BANGALORE.



— FOR YOUR LIBRARY SHELF — AT POPULAR PRICES

HISTORY

BOMBAY

By Samuel T. Sheppard.

If you want to know something about the history of the City of Bombay, here is the book you should read. Full cloth edition with 24 full-page illustrations.

Price Rs. 5. (By V. P. P. Rs. 5-8).

MONOGRAPH ON THE RELIGIOUS SECTS IN INDIA AMONG THE HINDUS

By D. A. Pai, B.A.

Printed and published under the patronage of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay. This handsome volume is the outcome of years of study. It is well written and profusely illustrated with half-tone and coloured plates. A most interesting book.

Price Rs. 4. (By V. P. P. Rs. 4-9).

SPORT

CRICKET AND HOW TO PLAY IT

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

Read this book to improve your game and to better appreciate good play. Written by a man who has played first class cricket at Lord's.

Price Re. 1-8. (By V. P. P. Re. 1-13).

CONTRACT CONCENTRATED

By Ace Trumper.

Learn Contract Bridge the short, easy, systematic way and help the sick and wounded of the Forces and Indian Prisoners of War in Europe and the Far East.

The entire proceeds of the sale of this book will be donated to the Joint War Organisation of the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association. Rs. 3-8.
(By V.P.P. Rs. 3-13).

PHILOSOPHY

A BOOK OF GOOD THOUGHTS Series 1, II & III

Selections from "A Thought for Today" quotations published in *The Times of India*. They cover a wide variety of subjects, given under well-defined headings, and contain words of truth, wisdom, encouragement and hope from some of the most eminent men of many nations.

Price Re. 1 each.

(Rs. 3 for the three Series, by V.P.P. Rs. 3-9).

TRADE & FINANCE

THE INDIAN INVESTOR

By C. F. C. De Souza.

This is not a book of get-rich-quick formulae for the speculator but a lucid treatise on the principles of scientific investment. Equally indispensable for city and mofussil investors. A very practical book indeed.

Price Rs. 6.

(By V. P. P. Rs. 6-8.)

LAW

LAW OF MARRIAGE GOVERNING DAWOODI BOHRA MUSLIMS

By Abbasali Najafali B.Sc., B.Ag.

M.A., LL.B., Advocate.

This book deals with every aspect of the Law of Marriage among Dawoodi Bohras. It gives complete knowledge of the meaning and form of marriage relations in this community.

Price Rs. 3. (By V. P. P. Rs. 3-5.)

FROM

THE TIMES OF INDIA

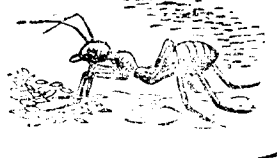
PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Calcutta: 13/1, Govt. Place, East & all Agents and Booksellers.

★ **Bees Save Honey**



Ants Save Grain



But
all they get back
is exactly what
they saved—if
it hasn't been
robbed!

**You can get 50% increase in 12 yrs.
on all money saved if you buy**

National Savings Certificates

which are sold for Rs. 10, 50, 100, 500 or 1,000 and are encashable, with accrued interest, any time after three years, and they are free of Income Tax. (They can be made encashable in England). You can save gradually like the bees by buying SAVINGS STAMPS for Re. 1, As. 8 or As. 4 and exchange them for N.S.Cs.

You can get both Certificates and Stamps easily from Authorised Agents appointed by Government, or Savings Bureaux or Post Offices.

★ **B E L I K E T H E B U S Y B E E S !**



PLANNING is the essence of creation. And the manufacturer who is a true creator looks ahead of his fellows; studies and anticipates the needs of the public; and makes unceasing efforts to meet the demand by improved and progressive means.

The Bangalore Mills are, in their own modest way, working on post-war plans to clothe as many of our countrymen and countrywomen in smart and comfortable fabrics

as they possibly can. The technical experts, who have been successfully coping with the most intricate problems of wartime clothing, will utilise their newly acquired knowledge in creating fresh styles and adding new comforts.

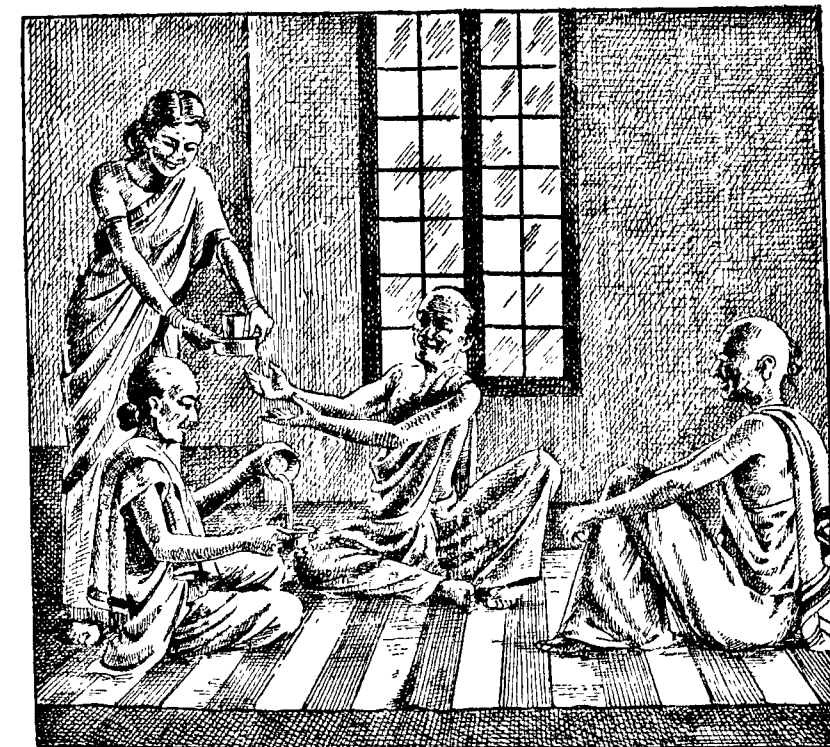
For the duration, however, the Mills are unable to supply your favourite Cottons and Woollens, since they are solely engaged in the vital task of producing khaki and warm clothing for our fighting services.



BANGALORE MILLS

THE BANGALORE WOOLLEN, COTTON & SILK MILLS CO., LTD.

BANGALORE CITY



Tea Time-In South India

In the old homes South and East of Hyderabad State, the traditional life of Hindusthan goes on with few changes. New ways are only accepted if they serve a useful purpose. Consequently travel by bus has become common, and with that democratic form of transport, caste distinctions have become relaxed. The Brahmin can now offer hospitality more freely to those who are not twice-born. Tea, served without food, makes a bridge between the castes.

Most South Indians have their tea served hot, with milk and sugar ready added, in double vessels of brass. The tea is poured from one vessel into the other to cool it before drinking.

Just as in North India, the whole South likes Brooke Bond fresh teas.

Brooke Bond

"Two Leaves and a Bud"

NEW BOOK!

Do we exist after death?

Here with this unique volume:

UNIQUE IN ITS KIND!

LIFE BEYOND DEATH

A CRITICAL STUDY IN THE MYSTERY OF PSYCHE AND SPIRITUALISM

BY

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA

Let your doubts be cleared;—philosophical queries be satisfied;—aching hearts be pacified!
EXTRACTS FROM THE CONTENTS:Higher Spiritualism and its History of Development—Scientific View of Death—Life after Death—How do the spirits remain after Death and what they do—Destiny and Rebirth of the soul—Pre-existence and Reincarnation—Immortality and Science—Spiritualism and Vedanta—Ancestor-worship—Spiritualistic mediumship—Automatic slate-writing—Seances—Materialization of the spirit-body—Spirit-communication—Spirit photograph—Borderland of the spirit-world or *Vaitarani*—Voice from the dead and various topics of absorbing interest. With Appendices, Notes, references, detail contents, index and a photograph of a Slate-writing, excellent get-up:

Rs. 6-8-0.

TO BE HAD OF:

RAMAKRISHNA VEDANTA MATH
19B, RAJA RAJKRISHNA STREET, CALCUTTA.

Mar. '45,

NEW HORIZONSAn Illustrated Monthly
Covers All Human Interests

A remarkable achievement in the war time. A thrill of discovery will be yours when you realize how much there is to be gotten from it, factual knowledge, interpretation of news-events, stories, art and science, health and beauty, satire and humour, film and fashions and many other up-to-date features.

DISTINCTIVE FORMAT
IMPRESSIVE ILLUSTRATIONS
No Other Periodical Duplicates It

As. 12 per copy, Rs. 9 yearly.

Further information from
CIRCULATION MANAGER
9, CAWNPORE ROAD ALLAHABAD

PUBLISHED by KITABISTAN

Anti Economy Devils**THE FLOGGER**

Unquestionably an efficacious type of exercise for one's muscles. But why at the expense of one's clothes? Economy being the vital budget factor it is today, your clothes must last you much longer. Then follow these little hints in your daily washing and help them to do so.

SOAK clothes in warm water. This helps to loosen dirt.



USE 501 SOAP SPARINGLY—just as much as is necessary. This will save soap and preserve your clothes.



RINSE THOROUGHLY in clean water to remove all traces of soap—and for spotlessly clean clothes of which you'll be proud.

501
WASHING SOAPS

TOMCO SALES DEPT.,



THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.

Madras Sales Dept. 13, Vaniar Street, P. B. No. 34, MADRAS.

All Textile Machinery and Mill Stores

"SAMSON" BRAND ASBESTOS ROPE & CORD PACKINGS

"LAGGIT" BRAND 85% MAGNESIA ASBESTOS
BOILER COMPOSITION.

"ATLAS" BRAND FIRE EXTINGUISHERS &
FIRE HOSE VALVES.

"JOHN BULL" INDICATORS AND GAUGES.

"V" ROPES, WHITTLE LINK "V" BELTING, LEATHER
BELTING, COTTON ROPES, BELT HOOKS.

RAWHIDE & LUBRIHIDE PINS, LACING & CUTTERS.

OBTAINABLE FROM

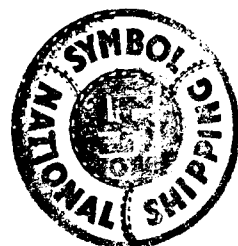
GANNON, DUNKERLEY & Co., Ltd.

MADRAS. BANGALORE. COIMBATORE.

July '45.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PIONEERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE



MANAGING AGENTS
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES:—

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

For booking of cargo and passengers, also
for dates of sailings, etc., please enquire
at Scindia House, Dougall Road, Ballard
Estate, Fort, Bombay or phone to:

B. S. N., } For Konkan, Karachi and
I. C. N., } Coast Service
R. S. N., } Tel: No. 25061 .. 4 lines
R. S. N., }

SCINDIA: Tel: No. 30075 .. 6 lines

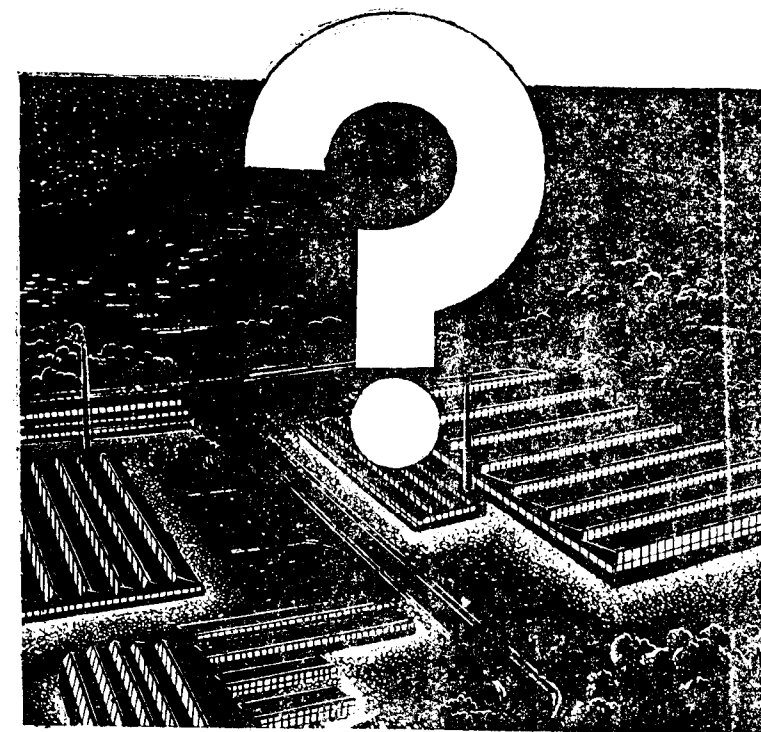
Freight Brokers:

Pitamber & Co.: Tel: No. 24066.
Kanji Jadhavjee & Co.: Tel: No. 25744.

SCINDIA HOUSE,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

U. F.

MILESTONES ON THE ROAD TO INDIA'S SELF-SUFFICIENCY



FRESH EXPECTATIONS

EXIGENCIES of the war have set many a fresh problem to be solved by the technical staff of the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills. New fabrics which were hitherto imported from abroad and which required complicated processing have had to be evolved and perfected, since in almost every case failure meant a heavy burden on transportation from Britain and America.

We are not allowed, for reasons of security, to speak of the many new fabrics that are

at present manufactured at the Mills, but this much can be divulged: these experiences have given us an insight into exciting possibilities of several new lines of textile manufacture.

Let us then wait until this war is over, when we are again free to pursue and develop the new lines we have in mind, each of which is sure to be a further contribution towards India's self-sufficiency in the matter of cotton textiles.



Managing Agents:

BINNY & CO. (MADRAS) LTD.

NEW BOOK**JUST OUT**

SELECTIONS FROM SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

The published writings and speeches of Swami Vivekananda cover more than three thousand pages. Many do not have access to them, and others have not the time or patience to go through them all. The need for a selection from the Swamiji's writings and speeches has therefore long been felt. The present book is in response to the need. We have tried to make the selections as best and as representative as possible. Thus we have culled some of his Lectures (dealing with Yoga and Indian problems), Discourses, Interviews, Answers to Questions, "Inspired Talks," Conversations, Writings and Articles, Letters, Poems, and have also included translation of some Bengali writings and utterances. The study of the book will be facilitated by the Index that has been added to it. Pages 620. Price Rs. Six.

Beautifully got-up and containing a fine portrait of Swamiji

ADVAITA ASHRAMA . . . 4, Wellington Lane
CALCUTTA

Alt.



WITH A SONG IN YOUR HEART AND A SMILE ON YOUR LIPS!

Yes, my lady, dance as much as you please; you have a reason to be merry, now that you have discovered NOVUM: NOVUM is an indispensable necessity for every modern woman and does away with that apprehensiveness which comes periodically again and again. NOVUM is the surest and the quickest way to end your monthly delays. Life will hold new delights for you, now that NOVUM shows you how to be carefree all thirty days of the month.

A troubled mind, frayed nerves and drained energies follow when nature forgets. But these fears disappear when a correct, natural method of dealing with delays is found. NOVUM OFTEN ENDS MENSTRUAL DELAYS WITHIN 48 to 72 HOURS. An ideal help for family limitation and married hygiene. Recommended by doctors and nurses all over the world. Price per container of 21 capsules of NOVUM RS. 12-8. Novum Forte (strong) per bottle of 63 tablets: Rs. 21. Novum special (Extra Strong) for long standing, obstinate cases of amenorrhoea: per bottle of 21 Red capsules: Rs. 50.

SPECIAL
ONE-DAY
GUARANTEED
INJECTION

TREATMENT: For advanced, obstinate cases of amenorrhoea (menstrual delays due to any cause). Quick, easy and 100% effective treatment. For further particulars consult our "Clinical Dept." personally.



WARNING

As all the ingredients of NOVUM possess the clinical repute of bringing back the suppressed menses, it must not be used when there is even the slightest suspicion of pregnancy, without first consulting a qualified registered physician.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE

We conduct a most up-to-date "Clinic" under the direct supervision of qualified and experienced physicians. Latest laboratory equipment to facilitate exact diagnosis available. Electrotherapy, with latest modern apparatuses, a speciality. Strictest privacy and confidence guaranteed. All persons suffering from premature old age, impotency, infertility, sterility, premature ejaculation, masturbation and its sequels, deformities of the bust (undeveloped, sagging or over-developed), deformities and disorders of the male and female generative systems, disorders and diseases of menstruation and pregnancy, obesity, gonorrhoea and syphilis, married and personal hygiene problems, birth-control problems, all constitutional chronic diseases which have defied all treatments, etc., can now secure personal guidance and treatment from us. Consultations free.

Consult between 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on week days. Saturdays: 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Those who cannot visit our "clinic" personally should send full history of case together with "a stamped self-addressed envelope" for free "diagnosis and suggested treatment." Ask for our FREE CIRCULAR, describing all our specialities.

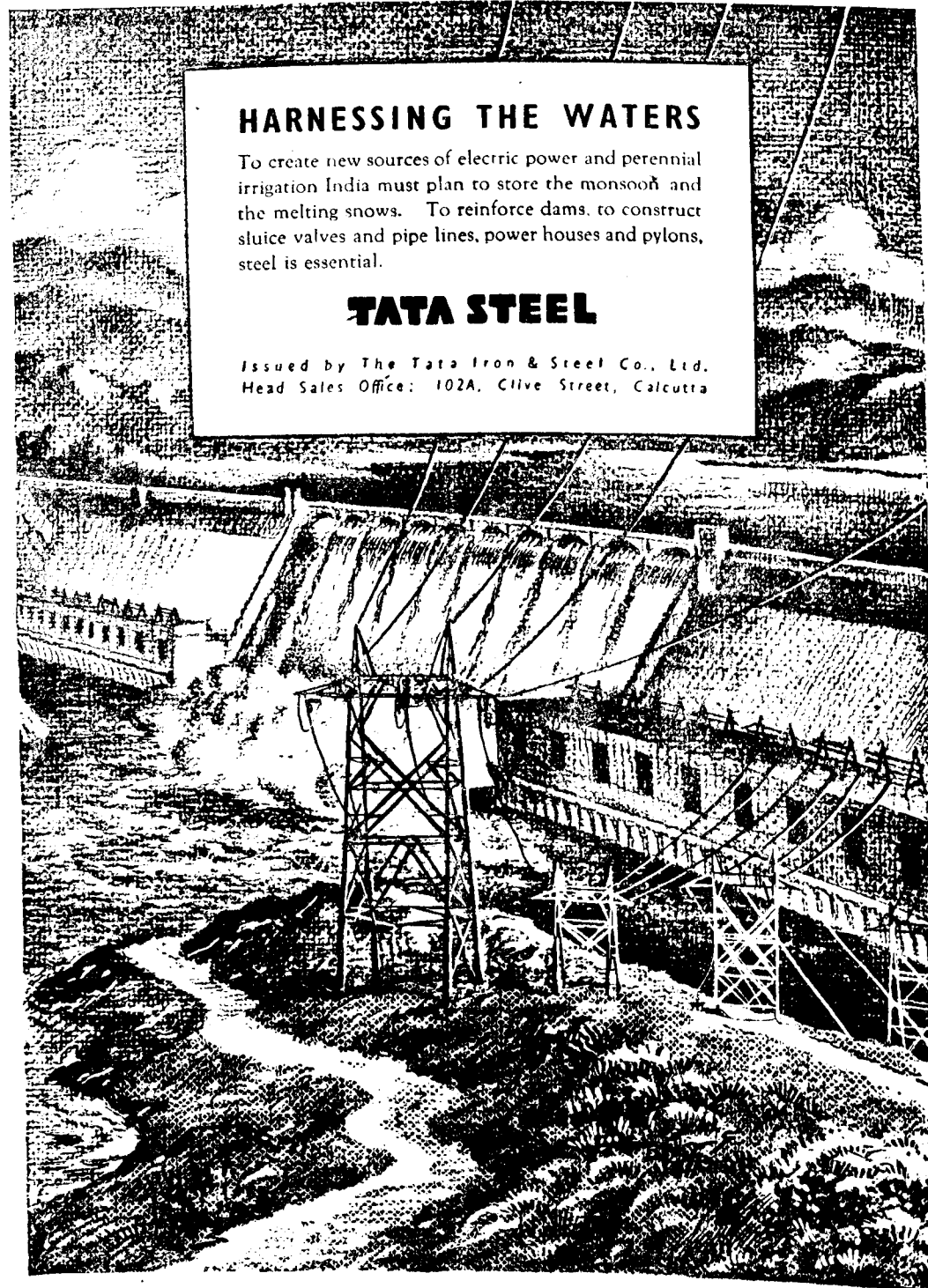
Send Rs. 2/- (postage 8 as. extra) by M. O. or P. O. or by V. P. P. for Rs. 2/10/- for a copy of "HEALTH & VITALITY by MODERN METHODS." Contains over 450 pages and about 200 illustrations. Everything you want to know about the disorders and diseases of sex and its modern medical treatment is described and illustrated in minutest detail.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

HERING & KENT

Post Box 323 (I.R.M.) Opp. Lloyds Bank,
261/263, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

(Telephone: 24297)



HARNESSING THE WATERS

To create new sources of electric power and perennial irrigation India must plan to store the monsoon and the melting snows. To reinforce dams, to construct sluice valves and pipe lines, power houses and pylons, steel is essential.

TATA STEEL

Issued by The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.
Head Sales Office: 102A, Clive Street, Calcutta



*Is ~~THIS~~ all you
would do for your
child?*

You should do a lot more.
Lay the foundation of a
happy home for your children
---your dearest and nearest
ones. Provide for education of
your sons, marriage of your
daughters and above all your own
peace of mind. And do it NOW.
FOR ALL THESE "NATIONAL" IS
ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE CO., LTD.

FOR

Fire, Accident, Motor, Marine and
other General Insurance

Consult:

NATIONAL FIRE &
GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
7, Council House Street, Calcutta.

Madras Branch:—

National Insurance Building,
362, China Bazar Road,
Esplanade.

Sub-Offices at:

Bangalore & Madure,

MIND YOUR THROAT !

The gateway through which the
germs of many diseases enter your
system with dire consequences.

Take time by the forelock and
guard against the inroad of
diseases through this route.

PUMILET

PALATABLE PASTILLE

THAT SOOTHES, PREVENTS, PROTECTS

Contains

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF PINE, THE
BEST DISINFECTANT OF THROAT
AND THE LUNGS.



BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA . . . BOMBAY.

Madras Agents:

N. DASAI GOWNDER & Co.,
41, BUNDER STREET.

POPULAR BOOKS

KING EDWARD'S SPEECHES IN INDIA

This is an exhaustive collection of ex-King Edward's Speeches delivered in India during his tour in 1921 as Prince of Wales. Price Rupee One.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM. By C. F. Andrews. Re. One.

RASH BEHARI GHOSE'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS. Re. 1-4.

MORLEY'S INDIAN SPEECHES. Re. 1-8.

BUREAUCRATIC GOVERNMENT. By Bernard Houghton. Re. 1-8.

EDWIN SAMUEL MONTAGU. A study in Indian Polity. As. 8.

AGGRESSIVE HINDUISM. By Sister Nivedita. As. 2.

WARFARE IN ANCIENT INDIA. By P. Jagannadhaswami. As. 4.

K. T. TELANG. The Man and his times. Re. 1.

Natesan's National Biographies

Handy Uniform Volumes with Portraits

Biographical and critical sketches of Eminent Indians, Friends of India, Saints and others.

EMINENT INDIANS

Dadabhai Naoroji
N. G. Chandavarkar
R. N. Mudholkar
Hakim Ajmal Khan
Sasipada Banerji
Prof. D. K. Karve
C. Rangacharlu

R. Ragunatha Row
Poet Ghalib
Sir T. Muthuswami
Sir V. Bhashyam
Pratap C. Mazumdar
Surendranath Banerji
Ali Bros.

SAINTS OF INDIA

These lives are all based on the original accounts and biographies in the several Indian languages. Each book also contains a special account of the peculiar religious doctrines which each saint taught.

Ekanath
Appar
Namdev

Ram Tirath
Nammalwar
Vemana

FRIENDS OF INDIA

Aunie Besant

Dr. Miller

As. 4 each.

INDIA'S UNTOUCHABLE SAINTS. By K. V. Ramaswamy. As. 6.

MAITREYI. By Pt. Sitanath Tattvabhushan. As. 4.

NATION BUILDING. By Annie Beasant. Price As. 4.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review", edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "the most up-to-date Indian Periodical", send your name and address with four anna postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Subscription can commence from any month.

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

NEW BOOKS

The Profound Wisdom of Lord Krishna

THE HOLY GITA

Text with an English Translation, and Introduction by J. J. Pandya, M.A.

The translation has been made as easy as possible, and yet the greatest care has been taken to stick to the text. The mutual relation of Jnana, Karman, Bhakti and Yoga has been explained in a clear and the most acceptable way.

Standard Edition Rs. 12-8-0 cloth-bound.

De-Lux edition Rs. 35/- bound in Velvet with Silver.

THE INDIAN FAIRY TALES

By Nagardas Patel

60 illustrations - 8 Art plates

Fairy Tales are a flower that can flourish in any soil. Besides providing an amusement to children of all ages and countries, they bring us home the common elements in the psychology of humanity. The barriers of nations fade into nothingness. Their origins are lost in the mist of time. They are as old as the human race itself.

Rs. 5/- cloth-bound.

The book that will hold you spell-bound!

THE MEMOIRS OF A MAHARAJA'S MISTRESS

An extra-ordinary revelation made by a repentant woman, serving as a chamber-maid in the harem of an Indian native ruler.

Rs. 5/8.

WILLKIE'S WORLD

An analytical criticism of Willkie's "One World" by Dhanwant Oza.

Rs. 2-8-0.

GANDHI IS INDIA

By V. V. M. Rs. 1-12-0.

Order from

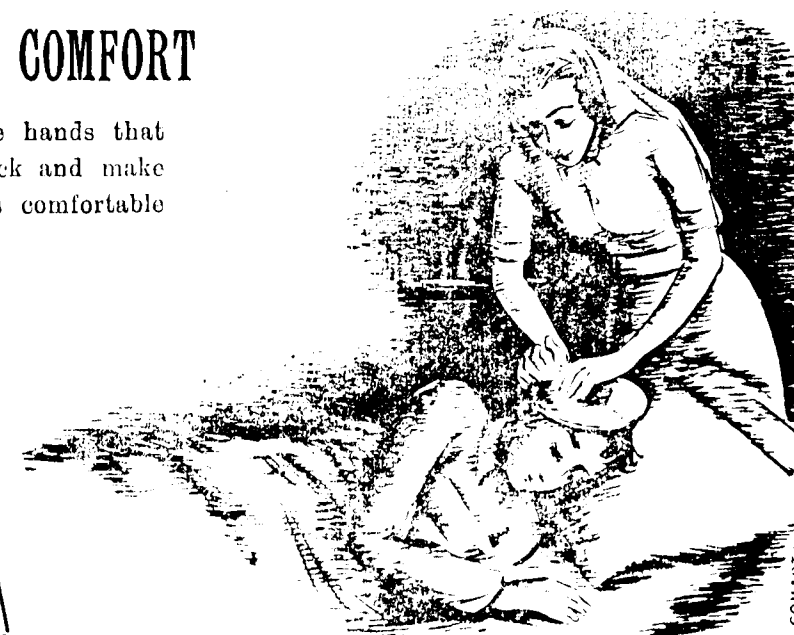
KITABGHAR, Publishers, RAJKOT

April '45.

HANDS THAT COMFORT

Blessed are the hands that comfort the sick and make the sick-bed as comfortable as can be.

We make
Rubber Cloth
Hot Water Bags
Ice Bags
Air Beds & Pillows
Air Rings & Cushions
Surgical Gloves
Surgical Aprons
Etc.



BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS (1940) LTD.

CALCUTTA

NAGPUR

BOMBAY

Indian Judges

BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL SKETCHES WITH PORTRAITS

WITH A FOREWORD BY

SIR B. L. MITTER, K.C.S.I.



This is a collection of famous Indian Judges who have adorned our courts during the last half a century. Indians have distinguished themselves in various professions under British rule but nowhere have their talents risen to such heights as in our law courts, where it is indisputably recognised that they have held their own with singular distinction on the Bench as on the Bar. The sketches of Indian Judges are designed to present not only a record of individual achievements in law, but also to throw light on the evolution of Hindu and Muslim Law under British administration, and with them the growth of



social and political institutions and the modernisation of an ancient and deep rooted civilisation. CONTENTS:—Sir T. Muthuswami Iyer; Nanabhai Haridas; Dwarkanath Mitter; Mahadev Ranade; Sir Subramania Aiyar; Sir Bhashyam Iyengar; Badruddin Tyabji; Sir Gurudas Banerjee; Sir P. C. Bannerjee; Sarada Charan Mitra; Rt. Hon. Amir Ali; Kashinath T. Telang; Justice Mahmood; Sir Romesh Ch. Mitter; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar; Sir C. Sankaran Nair; V. Krishnaswami Aiyar; Justice Shah Din; Sir Shadi Lal; Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, and Sir Abdur Rahim.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE

FAMOUS PARSIS
INDIAN SCIENTISTS
INDIAN CHRISTIANS

Price Rs. 3 (Three) each.

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

LATEST ARRIVALS

The Coming Battle of Germany. By William B. Ziff. Rs. 7-8.

The Palestine Campaigns. By Sir Archibald Wavell. Rs. 12-8.

U. S. S. R.: Her Life and Her People. By Maurice Hindus. Rs. 4-8.

U. S. S. R. Speaks for itself. Rs. 6.

India and the Pacific. By C. F. Andrews. Rs. 6.

The Sermon on the Mount. By C. F. Andrews. Rs. 6.

On Education. By Bertrand Russell. Rs. 5.

In Praise of Idleness. By Bertrand Russell. Rs. 7-8.

Letters of J. M. Barrie. Edited by Viola Meynell. Rs. 15.

The Use of Poetry and the use of Criticism. By T. S. Eliot. Rs. 6.

Kalyanamalla's Ananga Ranga or The Indian Art Of Love. Trans. and Ed. by Mr. T. N. Ray. Rs. 6.

Kama Sutra or The Hindu Art of Love of Vatsyayana. Trans. and Ed. by Dr. B. N. Basu. Rs. 6.

Droll Stories. Compt. in 3 Vols. Unexpurgated Edition. Rs. 13-8 set.

The Princess of Babylon. By Voltaire. Rs. 3-12.

Talks with Mussolini. By Emil Ludwig. Rs. 7-8.

On Mediterranean Shores. By Emil Ludwig. Rs. 10-8.

The Story of Satara. By Major B. D. Basu. Rs. 10.

The Great Fables of all Nations—the largest collection of fables ever published—487 pages; edited by Manuel Komroff. Rs. 26-4.

Postage Etc. Extra in all cases.

MESSRS. BOOKS OF THE WORLD,

CECIL HOTEL BUILDING, College Street, Calcutta.
PUBLISHERS & BOOK-SELLERS.

Head Office: 21, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

JUST OUT**JUST OUT**

AN ESSAY ON GANDHIAN ECONOMICS:

J. J. Anjaria M.A., M.Sc., Econ. (Lond.) Reader in Economics. University of Bombay.

An analysis of the ideology, method and programme of Mahatma Gandhi for India's economic reconstruction. Price Rs. 1-4-0.

MERCANTILE LAW: James Menezes.

An admirable yet complete summary with case law of Indian Contract Act, Indian Companies Act, Sale of Goods, Partnership etc. Very useful to students and businessmen. Price Rs. 10.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: S. N. Agarwal.
With a Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi.

Principal S. N. Agarwal, the author of the Gandhian Plan for the introduction of mother-tongue media in Education. Price Re. 1-4.

ZONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA: K. M. Munshi.
A strong case against Pakistan by eminent Advocate. Price As. 8.

VORA & Co., Publishers, Limited,
3, Round Building, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY 2.

MAYA

Its spiritual Exposition
Based on the Theory of
Relativity.

By Swami Madhava Tirtha

What the renowned writer

PAUL BRUNTON SAYS?

'Your spiritual exposition of relativity doctrine shows the fruits of the many years you have devoted to study and meditation upon the subject. Undoubtedly, it is through such channels as a realisation of philosophical implications of relativity that science is being forced to give up Materialism. Here is great hope for the future.'
Pgs. 110+24]

Price Re One. Postage Extra.

Available from:

UTTHAN KARYALAYA

GOYA GATE, BARODA.

Mar. '45.

**"THE CONQUEST OF
VENEREAL DISEASE"**

Price Rs. 5-0-0.

Do you want your power of vision destroyed, your nose eaten away, your nervous system paralysed, your mind incapacitated? If you do not want such evils and hardships as Blindness, Skin Disease, Chronic Heart Disease, Paralysis, Nervous Debility, Insanity Etc. to overtake you, then learn to protect or treat yourself in an easy, safe, and scientific manner with the help of "The Conquest of Venereal Disease."

BROWNE PUBLISHING CO.,
585, Sachapir Street,
POONA.

April '45.

BIRTH CONTROL

Hygienic and Sanitary goods for

Ladies and Gents.

ENTS.	EACH.	PER DOZ.
French Paragon	As. 4.	Rs. 2-12
H. W. Sheath	As. 6.	Rs. 4-8.
Silk Paragon	As. 8.	Rs. 5-8.
Silk L. Paragon	Re. 1.	Rs. 11-8.
American L. Sheath.	Rs. 1-8.	Rs. 17-8.
American Tips	As. 8.	Rs. 5-8.

LADIES.

EACH.

Rubber Check Pessary	Rs. 2.	1st qty.
"Breoto" Tablets.	Rs. 1-8.	2nd qty.
"Neurelle" Jelly.	Rs. 1-14.	per Tube.
"Belledame Band" (For wearing during the menses period.)	Rs. 1-15.	per Jar.
	Rs. 2-4.	Each.

HEALTH & Co. (I.R.)

OPP. MAJESTIC CINEMA,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY, 4

THE DEAF HEAR?

The permanent Cure, No Relapse.

Deaf People:—Very easiest method to restore the accuracy of hearing power quite marvellously. No matter if there is any derangement established in the apparatus. **GUARANTEED** and Recognised "EMERALD PILLS AND RAPID AURALDROP." (Regd.) (Combined treatment) Rs. 27-13-0. Full course. Trial course Rs. 7-5-0.

LEUCODERMA

The only invention upto date recognised and praised from coast to coast for unique cure of White Patches only by internal use. Histologically Demonstrated and **UNANIMOUSLY** admitted. "LEUCODERMINE" (Regd.) Rs. 25-13-0 per bottle. Perfect Cure is guaranteed. No matter if congenital or self acquired.

ASTHMA CURE

You surely expect for radical cure. You tried so many; but they were relieving agents. I shall cure you permanently. No relapse guaranteed. Any chronic nature or type of asthma and bronchitis, colic pain, piles and fistula are also cured successfully.

CATARACT (without knife)

No matter ripe or unripe. No matter however old the patient. Cure guaranteed. No sick-bed or hospitalisation. Particulars Free. Give full particulars and history to Dr. SHERMAN, F.C.S. (U.S.A.). Baliabanga (Faridpur), Bengal, India.

MAHATMA GANDHI

THE MAN AND HIS MISSION

A biographical and critical sketch of the life and career down to the year 1943.

In this, the tenth edition, an attempt is made to bring the story of Mahatma Gandhi's life up-to-date. It is a clear and succinct narrative of his remarkable career in South Africa and India, including a sketch of the Non-Co-operation movement, his historic trial and imprisonment, together with a full account of his great march to the salt pans of Surat, his arrest and internment, the Round Table Conference, the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement, the Rupture and the Agreement with Lord Willingdon after his return to India, his conflict with authorities, his correspondence with the Viceroy, his latest activities in connection with Congress politics and of the All-India Congress Committee, his arrest and detention in the Aga Khan Palace, Poona, his correspondence with Lord Linlithgow, and his Fast, down to the Leaders' demand for his release. Apart from its purely biographical interest, the sketch is a rapid review of the social and political history of modern India, as the Mahatma's life and activities are so intimately bound up with almost every phase of the nation's activity during the last three decades.

WITH APPRECIATIONS

Price Rupees Two. Foreign 4sh.



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

NATESAN'S PUBLICATIONS

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS

Price Rs. 3 each

Ram Mohun Roy Sir D. E. Wacha
Dr. P. C. Ray Annie Besant
Lord Sinha Sir W. Wedderburn

NATIONAL BIOGRAPHIES

Price Rs. 3 each

Indian Judges. Sketches of 21 famous Judges.
Indian Christians. Sketches of famous Indian Christians.
Famous Parsis. Biographical sketches of fourteen eminent Parsis.
Indian Scientists. Sketches with an account of their Researches.

POLITICS

Congress Presidential Addresses. (1911-1934.) Containing full text of Presidential Addresses. Rs. 4.
Mahatma Gandhi: The Man and his Mission. 10th Edn. Revised and brought up-to-date. Rs. 2.
Indians Overseas. By Dr. Lanka Sundaram, M.A. Rs. 1-8.
Indian National Evolution. By A. C. Mazumdar. Rs. 3.
The Governance of India. By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 3.
Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule. By Gandhi. 4th Edn. As. 8.

ECONOMICS

Essays on Indian Economics. By Mahadev Govind Ranade.
Indian Industrial and Economic Problems. By V. G. Kale. Rs. 2.

INDIAN TALES

Indian Tales of Fun, Folly and Folklore. Rs. 2.
Tales From the Sanskrit Dramatists. Second and Revised Edition. Rs. 2.
The Idiot's Wife. By Dr. Naresh Chunder Sen Gupta, M.A., D.L. As. 8.
Sakuntala. By Kamala Saththianadhan. As. 6.
Maitreyi. By Pt. Sitanath Tattvabhushan. As. 4.

Sir S. RADHAKRISHNAN'S WORKS

Freedom and Culture. Re. 1.
The Heart of Hindustan. Re. 1.

INDIA'S SACRED SHRINES & CITIES

This book gives a vivid account of Important Cities and Sacred Shrines in India, together with the history and legend connected with them. It will be found indispensable not only to the pious pilgrim but to the foreign tourist interested in art and architecture. Gives copious descriptions of places and temple architecture. With index and 86 illustrations. Price Rs. 3.

NATIONAL CLASSICS

Price Re. 1-4 each.

Valmiki Ramayana. Text in Devanagari and English Translation. Foreword by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H. 3rd Edition.
The Mahabharata. Text in Devanagari & English Translation. Foreword by Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan.
The Srimad Bhagavata. Text in Devanagari, and English Translation. Foreword by Dr. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar.
Upakhyanamala. (A Garland of Stories.) Selected from the Epics and the Puranas. Text in Devanagari. Foreword by Dr. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar.
The Upanishads. Selections from the 108 Upanishads. Text in Sanskrit Devanagari. With a Foreword by Prof. M. Hiriyanna, M.A. Re. 1-4.
Prayers, Praises and Psalms. Text in Devanagari and English Translation. Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi. Re. 1-4.
Sankara's Select Works. Text in Devanagari and English translation. Re. 1-4.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

The Mission of our Master. By Eastern and Western disciples. Rs. 3.
Aspects of the Vedanta: By various writers 5th Edition. Re. 1.
Hindu Ethics. By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 2.
Temples Churches and Mosques. By Yakub Hasan. 68 illus. Re. 1-8.
The First Four Califs. By Ahmed Shafi. Re. 1.

WORLD TEACHERS

Jesus Christ: By Mr. S. K. George. As. 12.
Sankaracharya: His Life and Teachings. By S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri. Price As. 12.
Sri Krishna: His Life and Teachings. By Mr. M. R. Sampatkumaran. 2nd Edn. As. 12.
Life and Teachings of Zoroaster. By Prof. A. R. Wadia. As. 12.
Life and Teachings of Buddha. By D. Dharma-pala. 4th Edn. As. 12.
Prophet Muhammad. By Ahmed Shafi and Yakub Hasan. As. 12.

SAINTS

Chaitanya to Vivekananda. Lives of the saints of Bengal. Re. 1-8.
Leaders of the Brahmo Samaj. 7 Portraits and Sketches. Re. 1-8.

GENERAL

Famous Battles in Indian History. By T. G. Subrahmanyam, M.A., L.T. Re. 1.
Malabar and its Folk. By Mr. T. K. Gopala Panikkar, B.A. Rs. 2.
Shakespeare's Tragedies: King Lear, Macbeth, Hamlet and Othello. By Dr. William Miller. Rs. 1-8.

PACKING A NATION'S PRODUCTS

Manufacturers in India will prepare their goods for internal transit, display in the shops — and for export — more carefully than they did before the War. Paper wrappings, some of which will have to take coloured printing, in every substance from light-weight white printing upwards; pure pulpboards of different colours, weights and surfaces for outer containers, strong enough to stand rough handling — or flexible enough to be creased and bent into cartons and tubes... all these will be supplied by Titaghur.

The most advanced Manufacturers in India have always used Titaghur packing materials to give their goods a handsome setting and to deliver them to the consumer in perfect condition. The good printer or boxmaker is the best person to advise on the correct Titaghur product to use.



OTHER TITAGHUR PRODUCTS

Papers and Boards for writing, duplicating and printing of all kinds — for Ledgers and Account Books — for Binding-cases. Notepaper & Envelopes. Shorthand Notebooks.

TITAGHUR

THE MASTER-PRINTER'S CHOICE

ISSUED BY THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS CO., LTD.

For LONG AND LOVELY HAIR

USE KAMINIA OIL

(Regd.)

Long and lovely hair beautify your face. KAMINIA OIL does it for you. It grows hair, makes them smooth and lovely, stops falling them and turns grey hair into black. Use once and you will use it for ever.



YOU ARE WELCOME

Before leaving home sprinkle some drops of :

OTTO DILBAHAR (Regd.)

on your clothes and you will be welcome by all. OTTO DILBAHAR gives refreshing and delightful perfume and it has gained the title of THE KING OF PERFUMES

ANOTHER
DELICIOUS
HAIR OIL

DILBAHAR OIL (Regd.)

with its delicious scent gives satisfaction to all. It also smoothers your hair and helps their growth. Try once.

DAILY NECESSITIES AT HOME

for headaches and pain in chest
use **ODMAN'S CYPRUS SALVE.**
(Regd.)

For Strength, vigour and vitality,
USE **PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS.**
(Regd.)

BEAUTIFUL FACE

By
KAMINIA SNOW. (Regd.)

A sure remedy for black spots, wrinkles on the face. Makes your skin smooth and shining.

Place your order with:

ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
285, Jumma Masjid : : BOMBAY, 2.