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THE INDIAN REVIEW

EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN

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1946

Vol. 47. SEPTEMBER No. 9.

CONTENTS

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The Case for an All-India University.

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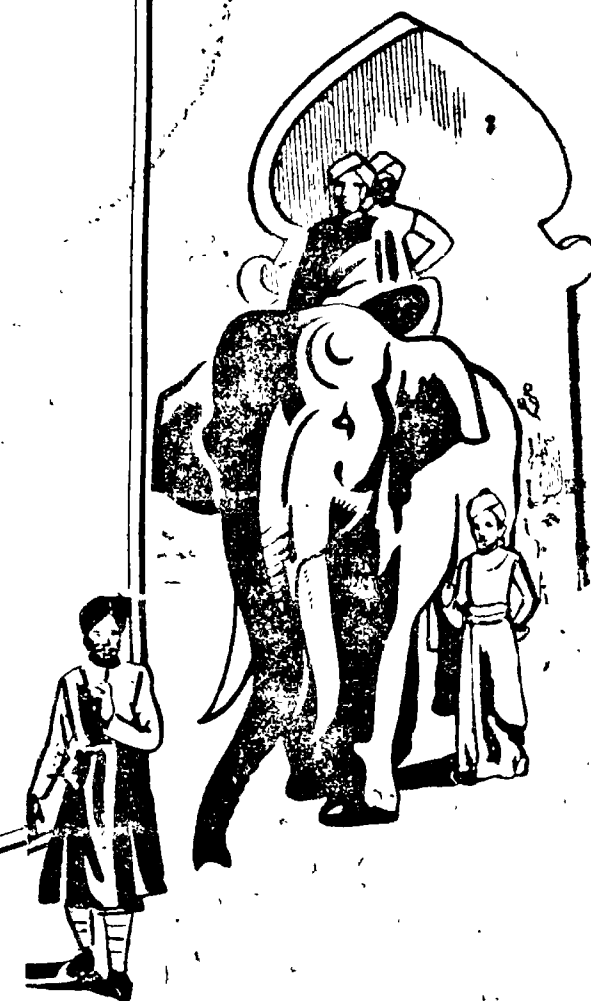
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Vol. 47]

SEPTEMBER 1946:— DETAILED CONTENTS

[No. 9.

	PAGE		PAGE
BOOKS THAT HAVE INFLUENCED ME		WORLD OF BOOKS	494
By RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR	465	DIARY OF THE MONTH	496
SOVIET RUSSIA AND NAZI GERMANY 1933-41.		TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS	497
By DR. MAHMUD HUSSAIN, Ph.D.	468	INDIAN STATES	501
THE CASE FOR AN ALL-INDIA UNIVERSITY		INDIANS OVERSEAS	504
By ADHYATMA BINOY GOPAL ROY, M.A.	472	QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE	505
SIR WILLIAM JONES		UTTERANCES OF THE DAY	506
By MR. JAGMOHAN MAHAJAN	473	POLITICAL	507
SHAKESPEARE AND KALIDASA		EDUCATIONAL	508
By MR. R. PADMAN, B.A.	477	LEGAL	509
HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY		INSURANCE	510
By THE LATE RAJA NARENDRA NATH	484	TRADE AND FINANCE	511
THROUGH AMERICAN EYES		WOMEN'S PAGE	512
By "A PUBLICIST"	487	LITERARY	513
JERUSALEM: (A POEM)	488	PERSONAL	513
A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA	489	MEDICAL	514
INDIAN AFFAIRS		HEALTH	514
By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"	491	CURRENCY AND BANKING	515
FOREIGN AFFAIRS		RAILWAYS	515
By "CHRONICLER"	493	ART AND DRAMA	516
		SPORT	516
		SCIENCE	517
		FILM WORLD	517
		AUTOMOBILES	518
		AVIATION	518
		INDUSTRY	519
		AGRICULTURE	519
		LABOUR	520
		GENERAL	520

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS IN THE "INDIAN REVIEW"

	PAGE		PAGE
Advaita Ashrama	12	Madura Mills Co.	F. 3
All-India Astrological Society	9	Madras Govt. Oil Factory	21
Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co.	4TH COVER	Madras Handloom Fabrics	18
Bengal Chemical & Ph. Works	19	Mysore Sandalwood Oil Factory	6
Binny & Co., (Engineering Dept.)	F. 1	Mahomad Mozharul Mannan	14
Buckingham & Carnatic Mills	18	Mayer & Co.	12
Cement Marketing Co.	8	National Savings Certificate	16
Curzon & Co.	4	National Insurance Co.	15
Dar-ul-Shafa	11	Oriental Life Assurance Co.	F. 6
Essence & Bottle Supply Agency	22	Parry & Co.	2
Gannon, Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.	19	V. Perumal Chetty Co.	F. 7
Harrison & Co.	10	Saturday Mail	7
Indian Tea	F. 10	"Sahityika," Calcutta.	14
Indo-Commercial Bank	F. 7	Scindia Steam Navigation Co.	10
Kerala Soap	18	Sherman, Dr.	14
Khadi Pratisthan	15	Tata Steel Co.	5
Lipton	F. 8	Travancore Government	17
M. & S. M. Railway	F. 4	Thomas & Co. A. V.	F. 5
"Madras Mail"	8	Thomco's Bank	F. 6
		Union Life Assurance Co.	20
		United India Life Assurance Co.	1

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3

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LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Authorised Capital	20,00,000	0	0	Cash and Bank Balances	11,79,512	3	1
Subscribed Capital	10,00,000	0	0	Investments.			
Paid up Capital	5,00,000	0	0	In Government			
General Reserve	1,00,000	0	0	securities.	18,09,046	3	6
Reserve for Income Tax	36,362	2	7	In shares of			
Investment Reserve	645	0	0	Joint stock			
Deposits	64,99,306	5	3	companies			
Due to Banks	12,68,252	12	4	(fully paid)	2,500	0	0
Sundries	3,83,937	0	0		18,11,546	3	6
Bills for collection	97,263	9	5	Loans and Advances	58,25,349	11	0
Profit and Loss Account				Sundries	44,874	15	8
(including Rs. 2,786-5-1 brought forward)	72,809	13	1	Bills per contra	97,263	9	5
Total	89,58,546	10	8	Total	89,58,546	10	8

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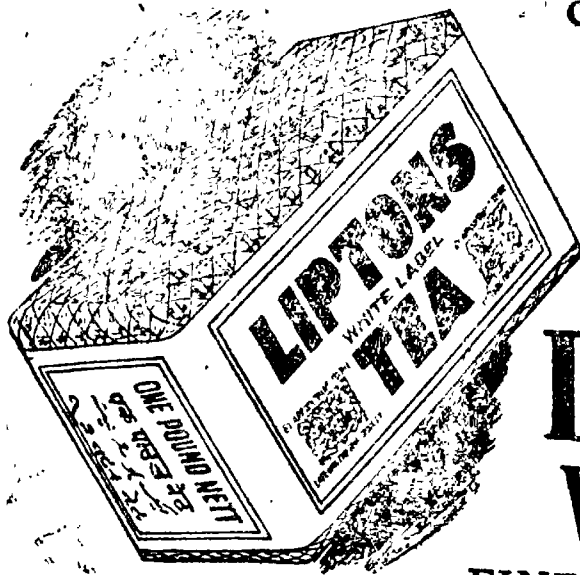
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DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN BARODA STATE

— : 0 : —

For the first time in the history of the State the Government of Baroda recently presented to the Legislative Assembly of the State a budget showing a deficit of about Rs. 76 lakhs. Accounting for this large deficit, Sir Brojendra Mitter the Prime Minister of the State said: "Due to the end of the war, there is a downward trend in the receipts specially in income-tax, while the expenditure shows a definite upward trend." This increase in expenditure is mainly due to the large increases in the grants allowed to the Nation Building departments. For years past the policy of giving increased grants every year to development departments has been steadily followed by the State. This year that policy has been more vigorously applied and large increases in the budgets of the development departments have been sanctioned. The budget of the Agriculture department has almost been doubled, Rs. 21.80 lakhs being provided this year as against Rs. 10.17 lakhs spent last year. Rs. 7.35 lakhs more have been given to the Education department over its last years budget and Rs. 2.01 lakhs to the Medical department. This progressively liberal expenditure on the nation building departments is clearly brought out by the fact that during the short course of the quinquennium the expenditure on these departments increased from Rs. 68.85 lakhs in 1942-43 to Rs. 103.77 lakhs in 1946-47. In other words it rose by about 50 per cent. during the equinquennium.

An analysis of this policy reveals interesting facts. The expenditure on education has increased by about Rs. 11 lakhs during the period. It increased by Rs. 5 lakhs

in the case of the Agriculture department and Rs. 2 lakhs in the case of the Commerce department. These figures compare very favourably with the other parts of India—especially the Bombay Presidency and the other Indian States. In case of the Medical and Educational departments the percentage of the expenditure by the State exceeds that of the Bombay Presidency.

The total percentage for sanitation, medical educational and Industries comes to 25.5 for Baroda and 24.00 for Bombay for the year 1945-46.

Another noteworthy fact regarding the nation building activities in the State in the comprehensive post war programme that has been prepared by the Post War Reconstruction department of the State. A tentative programme involving an expenditure of about 15 crores during the period of 10 years has been drawn up and awaits the scrutiny of the Central Co-ordination Committee.

It may be recalled here that His Highness the Maharaja has also established an Industrial Advisory Board with a view to scrutinise the Baroda plans in the light of all India conditions. Sir Homi Mehta is the Chairman of the Board and Shri Ram, Dr. John Matthai and other leading industrialists of Western India are its members. A post-war reconstruction fund has also been started by the State and it stands at about Rs. 1.5 crores.

Last but not the least all the nation building activities which are in many cases mere ambitions than those in the neighbouring areas have not imposed upon the people any undue taxation. To quote but one instance, the incidence of taxation in Baroda during the year 1944-45 was Rs. 9-3-7 while it was Rs. 12-2-9 in the neighbouring province of Bombay.



Kundan Lal Saigal, the golden-voiced idol of the Indian screen, was born at Srinagar in 1906. For some time he served the Govt. of India and N. W. Railway. He joined the New Theatres in 1931, and ever since has been delighting his countrymen with the most popular song-hits. Perhaps in no other role did his musical genius find such spontaneous expression as in that of "Tansen".

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

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 47.]

SEPTEMBER 1946

[No. 9.

BOOKS THAT HAVE INFLUENCED ME

By RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR

"WE see then how far the monuments of wit and learning are more durable than the monuments of power, or of the hands. For have not the verses of Homer continued twentyfive hundred years or more without the loss of a syllable or letter; during which time infinite palaces, temples, castles, cities have been decayed or demolished.

"It is not possible to have the true pictures or statues of Cyrus, Alexander, Caesar; no, nor of the kings or great personages of much later years; for the originals cannot last, and the copies cannot but lose of the life and truth. But the images of men's wits and knowledge remain in books, exempted from the wrong of time and capable of perpetual renovation. Neither are they fitly to be called images, because they generate still, and cast their seeds in the minds of others, provoking and causing, infinite actions and opinions in succeeding ages: so that, if the invention of the ship was thought to be noble, which carrieth riches and commodities from place to place, and consociateth the most remote regions in participation of their fruits; how much more are letters to be magnified which, as ships, pass through the vast seas of time and make ages so distant to participate in the wisdom,

illuminations and inventions, the one of the other!"

How truly has Francis Bacon in one of his immortal essays depicted the power which books have to mould the minds and lives of men.

As a child, fairy tales fascinated me as also the ancient myths of Greece, Rome and our own land. I can still derive pleasure therefrom. They testify to the oneness of human nature at all times and in all climes. The majesty of mountains, rivers, sun and ocean makes one cease to wonder at our ancestors worshipping them and who that lies under the glorious canopy of the moon and stars is not reminded of the undying legends that have been woven round them?

"Literature is about life. It is addressed to you personally. So all good books ought to leave you different about life."

Bible stories were read to me as a child by my mother from two little volumes called "Line upon Line." They were but an initiation into the treasures in it that have since unveiled themselves and continue to do so even today. From the literary standpoint the Bible is one of the noblest things in the English language. But beauty of language apart it is an exquisite guide to human living. It is the

unsurpassable beauty of the life and teachings of the Christ that holds and inspires one to strive ceaselessly for that perfection which is the goal of all high human endeavour. Throughout the ages it has taught man not to count the cost of standing as witness to truth. The richest diadem is the "Crown of Thorns", the strongest weapon in man's armoury is that perfect love which drives away fear and scorns retaliation, the riches of poverty outshine all the treasures of this world's goods. The world may have shut its ears to the message of the inspired pages but the story of Jesus remains as a light to lighten humanity for all time.

The fifth Century B. C. gave birth to a galaxy of great souls throughout the world. Confucius and Lao-tze in China, Isaiah in Judaea, Gautama Buddha in India and Socrates in Greece.

Edwin Arnold's "The Light of Asia" has never ceased to inspire me. I can turn to it again with infinite joy. Once more it is the great renunciation that thrills the heart, the story of which is told in such exquisite language and perfect imagery in this great poem.

Truth cannot perish on the cross nor in the poisoned cup which was administered to Socrates for bearing witness to it. "The Trial and Death of Socrates" left an impression on me while I was still in school. In later years the life and teachings of the great martyr were more vividly brought home by the writings of his great disciple. Plato's "The Republic" is surely one of the books that has through the ages instigated the search for the good not only for the individual but also

for society. His 'words of wisdom' are always a delight to peruse. "Grant to me that I may be made beautiful in my soul within and that all external possessions be in harmony with my inner man. May I consider the wise man rich and may I have such wealth as only the self-restrained man can bear or endure" is a prayer of Socrates and as soul-filling a prayer as anyone could choose to have.

"The Pilgrim's Progress" written by the persecuted and unlearned thinker is the age-long story of the great conflict between good and evil told in simple and telling language. Which of us has not come up against Giant Despair and not fallen into the Slough of Despond? Is not the world a veritable "Vanity Fair" and are we not always coming across those very human characters, good and bad, with the apt names given to them all by the author? Few books appeal equally to children as well as grown-ups as does the story of the pilgrim.

Poetry and drama have always had a passionate appeal for me.

Browning's "Saul", "Rabbi ben Ezra", "The Grammarian's Funeral", "Men and Women", are poems which I cannot forget together with Milton's "Paradise Lost", "Samson Agonistes", "Comus" and "Lycidas". Keats' "Endymion", his odes to the Nightingale and the Grecian Urn, Shelley's "Adonais" and his lyrics, Byron's "Childe Harold", Herrick and other poets of the Elizabethan age, all these are engraved in my heart as also much of that great poet of nature, Wordsworth. Tennyson's Idylls of the King still captivate me. They remind me

strongly of the Ram Rajya of Gandhiji's dreams. The kingdom broke up when its own members fell from the high standards they had set for themselves. Feminist as I was even in my girlhood days, it used to hurt me to feel that the fair Queen Guinevere had been the cause of the downfall of her great husband's kingdom and the frustration of his dreams.

And what of the giant Shakespeare?

"Not marble nor the gilded monuments
Of princes shall outlive this powerful rhyme".

How truly he spoke of himself! From the fairy atmosphere of "The Midsummer Night's Dream", the charming tale of "Cymbeline", the matchless love story of "As You Like It", the magic lure of "The Tempest", the brilliance of "The Merchant of Venice", the noisy drollery of "The Merry Wives of Windsor", one goes with the same fascination to the great tragedies of "Julius Caesar", "Hamlet", "Macbeth" and "Antony and Cleopatra". Disloyalty, ingratitude, deceit, cruelty, ambition and their opposing virtues are all depicted by the master hand in their true colours in these as well as in the historical plays. The stories may veer from the truth as far as history or legend go but the characters of human beings are as true to life as possible and portrayed with all the wealth of colour that the brush of a genius in art alone can wield. Matthew Arnold truly called it "Shakespeare's cloudless, boundless, human view".

"Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass" were my first love and have remained so. They are just as fascinating to read now as they were when one was a child.

No woman but loves fiction, for romance is part and parcel of her nature. Exceptional women's characters in fiction have always remained in my mind even though I have not read the books for years, such as Rebecca and Rowena in Scott's "Ivanhoe", Nell in the "Old Curiosity Shop", Nancy in "Oliver Twist", Betty Sharpe in "Vanity Fair", Romola in the novel of that name, the blind girl in "The Last Days of Pompeii", the delightful old ladies in "Cranford" and I suppose I could go on *ad lib*, but I may not.

Alas! That my education having been wholly in England I can claim to have read in the original some unforgettable French masterpieces such as Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" and "The Hunchback of Notre Dame", Moliere's "L'Avare" and Racine's "Le Cid", but I cannot say the same of the great literature of my own country. Translations of the Ramayana and Mahabharata in both English and Hindi have gripped me but I have unfortunately no knowledge of Sanskrit. Those who will be educated in the new India will, at any rate, have a pull over us who were of the generation that were brought up on English literature. The double heritage will surely be a richer one.

Finally I cannot express in words the immense influence exercised over me by the writings of the greatest man of our age. They have led me to throw in my lot with Gandhiji so that thereby I might learn how to live truly. The latest exploits in war have surely proved beyond doubt that his way of life is the only way if this world of ours is to survive.

May he be enabled to live long enough to lay well and truly the foundations of the Swaraj of his conception so that India may lead the world into the paths of peace.

Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany 1933-'41*

BY DR. MAHMUD HUSSAIN, Ph.D.

SOVIET Russia was on the best of terms with Republican Germany up to about 1924. Then the relations became somewhat cool. Still between 1925 and 1933 these relations were though not very, yet quite friendly. Then came Hitler. In spite of many points of resemblance between National Socialism and Bolshevism, Hitler was a confirmed enemy of Bolshevism and Russia. And his hostility was not wholly based on ideological grounds. He stood for a policy of expansion towards the East and that was the root of the trouble. Says Hitler in *Mein Kampf*; "We (National Socialist) stem the Germanic stream towards south and west of Europe and turn our eyes eastward. We have finished with the pre-War policy of colonies and trade, and are going over to the land policy of the future. When we talk of new lands in Europe we are bound to think first of Russia and her border states." He claimed that the Germanic element to which Russia owed her greatness had been replaced by the Jewish, and the character of the Jew, according to him, was not that of an organiser, but of a "decomposing leaven". He seemed to be sure that the Russian Empire was ripe for collapse. He abused the rulers of Russia, called them "low blood-stained criminals" and "the scum of humanity".

But after all *Mein Kampf* was written long before Hitler rose to power. Many people thought that office would make him more balanced and moderate. Yet, one of the first things done by Hitler after capturing power in Germany was the annihilation of the German Communist party, the most powerful

and the best organized Communist organization outside Russia. The party was supposed to be the instrument through which Capitalism would receive its death blow in Europe. Direct attacks followed on Soviet citizens and institutions in Germany. Restrictive measures were adopted against Soviet newspaper-correspondents, and the Police raided the offices of the Soviet petrol-marketing organization. Even the treatment meted out to the German Communists and the violation of Soviet economic interests did not cause so much concern as the possibility that the anti-communist drive might not stop at the frontiers and Nazi Germany might turn towards Russia. Hitler's book had surely been read by Soviet leaders. He persisted in the policy he had advocated. An anti-Russian War of words was started which resulted in an immediate deterioration in the Russo-German relations. This war of words was perhaps at its highest in 1936 but it continued throughout with unabated fury. Speaking sometime in 1936 Hitler said: "An international Jewish revolution centre at Moscow propagates the revolutionizing of Europe through the wireless, through money and through agitation." "The aim of Bolshevism", added Hitler, "was the destruction of the racial unity of nations and the replacement of the Aryan heritage by that of the Jews." Simultaneously Goebbels was declaring to the world that "Bolshevism must be exterminated if Europe is to regain its normal health," and that "Germany

* For the Russo-German relations before 1933 see my article on Soviet Russia and Germany in the "Indian Review" of April, 1946.

SEPTEMBER 1946]

SOVIET RUSSIA AND NAZI GERMANY 1933-41

469

had given the signal for the world struggle." Towards the end of the year 1936 Hitler came out with the statement that was destined to become notorious: "While Russia has 18 times as much territory as we have, Bolshevism cannot feed its people. What failures they are! If we had the Ural mountains with their incalculable stores of raw materials; Siberia with its vast forests; or the Ukraine with its tremendous wheat fields; Germany under national-socialism would be swimming in plenty. I am not afraid of the hour of danger Our old adversaries may come bearing their Soviet emblems before them. We shall not flinch under our standards. "Then in May, 1937, referring to Russian leaders, he said that they were all Jews and there could be no question of sympathising with what he called the perpetrators of mutual assassination in Russia because they were "one family--the oldest family that we know of." And in February, 1938 while speaking of Germany's ardent desire for peace with every one, he made one exception: "We have not sought relations with one State and do not wish to enter into closer relations with it. This State is Soviet Russia. More than ever we look on Bolshevism as the incarnation of the human lust for destruction We are inexorable enemies."

Never before in the history of Europe were such words used by the head of one State against the head of another. No wonder the misgivings about Germany were disturbing the peace of mind of the Soviet leaders since 1933. They had to change their attitude towards other nations. The result was a diplomatic revolution. They gave up their revisionist attitude in regard

to the territorial settlement made at Versailles; because revision had now become linked up with the victory of Fascism. This tendency in Soviet policy became even stronger after the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern pact between Germany and Japan (1936) to which Italy also became a party (1937).

But even before the conclusion of this pact Soviet Russia had started building up diplomatic understandings with other States who were equally interested in checking Germany and Japan. Pacts of non-aggression were concluded in 1933 with all the western neighbours Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Roumania, also with Czechoslovakia and Italy. And finally a pact was concluded with France. In 1934 the Soviet Union became a member of the League of Nations. The Bolsheviks had, in the past, denounced the League in no uncertain terms. And other members of the League had considered Bolshevik Russia an outcast among nations and unfit to be a member of the august Assembly, National Socialism, however, changed the attitude of Soviet Russia towards the League and the attitude of the Powers towards the Soviet. Thus at least on paper the anti-Nazi coalition seemed to be formidable. But the policy of appeasement followed by the Western Democracies on the occasions of the denunciation of the Versailles Treaty by Germany clause by clause, the remilitarization of the Rhineland, the rearmament of Germany which was now no secret and its recognition by Great Britain in the shape of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement of 1935, the inactivity of of the League in connection with the Abyssinian affair, the non-intervention in Spain

on the part of the Democracies while Italy and Germany were intervening wholeheartedly, the rape of Austria, and finally Munich, completely disillusioned leaders of Soviet Russia. She now believed, and she had every reason to believe that the democracies will not fight against Fascism. And it appeared that if Germany was to be engaged in a big war in Europe it will take the shape of a war between German National Socialism and Russian Bolshevism. That was what the Democracies would have perhaps preferred. At least one meaning of the policy which came to be known as the policy of appeasement was this. Democracies would have loved to see Fascism and Communism engaged in a war of mutual destruction. The destruction of Germany was to remove all danger to their imperial possessions and the destruction of Russia was expected to make their social system or their "way of life" safe for a long time to come.

For similar reasons Russia preferred war between Germany and the Democracies. It was in Soviet Russia's interest that this war should continue for long and her greatest enemy should be made to direct all his energies westwards. In the meantime she could obtain territories and perfect her defences.

That is why Russia concluded that pact of non-aggression and mutual understanding with Germany in August, 1939 that astounded the world. Both Russia and Britain were playing the same game. Russia succeeded where Britain failed. Indeed ever since Munich which sealed the fate of Czechoslovakia the relations between

Russia and the Western Powers had been lukewarm. And all talk of forming a Peace Front was dismissed by Soviet Russia with the contempt that it deserved.

By concluding the Russo-German Pact Soviet Russia succeeded in diverting Germany westwards. A war between the British and French Empires on one side and Germany on the other was likely to be a long and destructive process and it suited Soviet Russia. It meant possible immediate territorial gains and the probability of Socialist revolutions all the world over after the long conflict. No sooner had Germany declared war on Poland than Russia concentrated troops on the Polish frontiers. On the 15th September, 1939, the Russian press for the first time, spoke of the ill-treatment of the Russian people in Poland. On the 16th September, the Polish ambassador was called by Molotov and was informed that the next morning Russian troops would be crossing into Poland. This they actually did. By this time Polish resistance against Germany had practically come to an end, and Poland was hardly in a position to fight against the Russians. Soviet troops simply walked into Poland. On September 18th German and Soviet troops met at Brest-Litovsk. There was a mutual exchange of "courtesies." A treaty was concluded on September 28th and Poland was partitioned for the fourth time. Russia, without any sacrifice, secured more than one-half of Poland which was Sovietized and Germany was prevented from coming too close to Russia proper. This was the first imperialist move of Soviet Russia. The friend of the subject

peoples had appeared in a new role. But this was only the first step. Imperialism to be true to itself must be greedy. Soon after the absorption of more than one-half of Poland came Russian pressure on the small Baltic states—Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Russia demanded from them the conclusion of mutual assistance pacts and the permission to Soviet Russia to establish military and naval bases on their territory. The little states had no option but to agree. Estonia was the first to succumb (September 28th). She was followed by Latvia (5th October) and then by Lithuania (10th October). Not long after the conclusion of these pacts, all the three applied for membership of the Soviet Union and their "application" was granted (June, 1940). Then came the turn of Finland. Similar demands were made. To be exact, the demands were even more drastic, for in addition to the usual terms, Finland was asked to destroy the Mannerheim line or the whole system of fortifications which she had built up. Protracted negotiations followed. Finland was ready to offer concessions but not all the concessions asked for. This resulted in war. After three and a half months of gallant fight the Finns had to sue for peace (March, 1940). As a consequence of the war still larger concessions had to be made. Having dealt with Finland, Russia turned towards Rumania. In June, 1940, Rumania was asked to cede Bessarabia and northern Bukovina. Hitler himself advised King Carol to accept the inevitable. All these gains brought to the Soviet Union 20 million people and large

territories rich in agricultural and mineral resources. It also meant the strengthening of Russia's position in the Baltic. Her coast line which had been reduced to only one hundred miles after the First World War was now enlarged by 700 miles.

While Soviet Russia was thus strengthening her position, Germany was not only not preventing Russia from obtaining these advantages but even seemed to be a party to these arrangements. Russia was quite useful to Germany by way of supplies etc. Then came the sudden fall of France in 1940. This was not in the bargain. No one had expected that France, with her second biggest empire in the world would fall like this. Russia now felt that after all Britain might make peace. And so what Russia did was she stopped supplies to Germany and started negotiations with England. But after the failure of the Battle of Britain or the aerial blitz Russia felt that Britain would not give up fighting. Again, Germany had to be patted on the back. So in November, 1940 once more Mr. Molotov visited Berlin and carried on negotiations "in a spirit of mutual confidence." Supplies again flowed into Germany. German plans about the Balkans and Yugoslavia, however, once more brought about a deterioration in these relations. This was the game that Russia was playing when the Germans attacked Russia on the 22nd of June, 1941, that fateful day in History on which Napoleon had undertaken the invasion of Russia. Russia was forced into an alliance with Great Britain and later on with U.S.A.

THE CASE FOR AN ALL-INDIA UNIVERSITY

BY ADHYAPAKA BINOY GOPAL ROY, M.A.,

Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan

INDIA to-day possesses twentyone universities for the dissemination of higher education. Some are residential, some examining, some communal and some regional. Again most of them are of the western type while only a few are truly eastern. Attempts are being made to create racial universities to satisfy the claim of different races. Proposals have already been made for a Maharashtra university. All such ideas are welcome and India should be a network of universities. But India to-day needs such a university where an all-India feeling and consciousness can be imparted to students. All Indian students should feel that they are first Indians and then Bengalees, Punjabis, Hindus, Muslims Mahrattas or Sikhs. We want to-day an institution where students can be made to be India-minded. Where can we know the real India? The existing universities hardly help us in the matter. The All-India university should be an institution where all Indian languages shall be taught, where students and teachers from all parts of India shall meet and exchange their ideas, where all petty and minor differences shall be sunk in the interest of the motherland and where higher education shall be pursued from a scientific standpoint.

There is a great need for the teaching of the various Indian languages. No existing Indian university has adequate provision for it. Some universities teach some languages but not all and that too in a haphazard manner. The All-India univer-

sity should teach the different Indian languages with a view to promote mutual understanding amongst the people who use them. Students and teachers from all over India shall come to the All-India university for study and culture. They shall live together, study together, dine together and play together. This will generate the true sense of co-operation amongst them which will be highly helpful for our national solidarity. Our particular and peculiar customs, prejudices and superstitions will all be churned into an All-India form.

The All-India University shall be the truly representative university. We have got no institution to-day which can represent India in all her aspects. A Calcutta or a Madras university, a Hindu or an Andhra university represents only sections of India. Such an Indian university is needed to-day as can give the truly Indian culture to the West and receive the truly Western culture in return. In the cultural environment of the world let the All-India university contribute the truly Indian lore. India had a glorious past but mere love for the past will not lead us far. We have to assimilate the ancient wisdom once more under the present conditions and we have to improve it in various ways. Knowledge is not static; it is highly dynamic. Indian lore shall cease to inspire mankind unless it is made to grow, expand and attain more and more perfection. Only a truly representative university can take up this arduous task. It is true, sectional or regional universities suffer from narrow

SEPTEMBER 1946]

SIR WILLIAM JONES: AN EMINENT ORIENTALIST

473

perspectives that are inevitable. Only an All-India institution can be free from all bias, and it can have a comprehensive outlook.

No university fulfils its aim unless its teachings descend on the teeming millions. If the fruits of researches, studies and experiments are not utilised for the good of humanity, why have a university at all? This is true particularly of India. India is a poor country, her millions are starved or half-starved, her cattle are dying, her rivers are being choked, her soil remains barren and her babies are short-lived. Have the existing Indian universities done anything to ameliorate India's sufferings? Besides turning out hundreds of graduates to crowd the employment market, what are the present universities doing? True,

Indian scientists are doing valuable work in the field of pure science. Researches in pure science are commendable but India needs badly researches in applied science. Our supreme callousness towards the sufferings of the motherland is perhaps due to the fact that we do not know or care to know the real state of India. An All-India institution where students and teachers are all India-minded, can alone banish the apathy.

How to govern the institution? The management of the All-India university shall be vested in a trust and the trustees shall represent the whole of India. Only one silent rule shall guide the management and the atmosphere of the institution and that is—create and nurture an all-India feeling and consciousness.

Sir William Jones: An Eminent Orientalist

BY MR. JAGMOHAN MAHAJAN

AN adventurous linguist, who considered languages as "the mere instruments of real learning" and thought them "improperly confounded with learning itself", and who is said to have known thirteen languages thoroughly and twenty-eight fairly well, Sir William Jones was born in London just two centuries ago—promised on 28, 1746.

His father, who was a celebrated mathematician and a friend and interpreter of Sir Isaac Newton, passed away when young William was just three years old; and he was brought up by his exceptionally

talented mother who led her son's mind to learning and diligence, particularly attending to the cultivation of his memory by making him learn and repeat extracts from Shakespeare.

In 1753 he was sent to Harrow, where, in spite of spells of indifferent health, he soon gave proofs of his possessing extraordinary abilities. He distinguished himself especially in his knowledge of Greek, and also taught himself the rudiments of Arabic and Hebrew. In all this he was aided by an extremely retentive memory that enabled him once, in his twelfth year,

to reproduce verbatim the entire text of Shakespeare's *Tempest* by heart. So deeply was Dr. Thackeray, his headmaster at Harrow, impressed by his abilities that he gave it as his opinion that Jones was "a boy of so active a mind, that if he were left naked and friendless on Salisbury Plain, he would nevertheless find the road to fame and riches"; and Dr. Sumner, Thackeray's successor, was heard to declare that Jones knew more Greek than himself.

In 1764 Jones entered University College, Oxford, as a Foundation Scholar. Here he exhibited a distinct partiality for oriental literature, and he forthwith set about learning Arabic, which he soon mastered with the assistance of an Arab of Aleppo, whom he had accidentally discovered in London and whom he was able to persuade to accompany him to Oxford. He also diligently pursued his studies in Persian and Hebrew, and gained some acquaintance with Chinese, besides attaining fluency in German, Spanish and Portuguese.

Although thus occupied in the pursuit of universal literature, he was not insensible to the fact that the meagre finance of his mother made it imperative that he must soon obtain a fellowship in order to give her some relief. But as the prospect of obtaining that advantage was still remote, he accepted, in his nineteenth year, the offer to be the private tutor to Lord Althorp, the only son of the first Earl Spencer; and in the summer of 1765 he went to Wimbledon Park, to take up the instruction of his pupil, then a lad of seven years. He continued for five years

to superintend the early education of his ward, while still keeping his terms at Oxford. During his stay with the Spencer family, besides prosecuting his linguistic studies, Jones also paid attention to accomplishments. He shared his pupil's dancing lessons, learnt the use of broad-sword from an old Chelsea pensioner, and took lessons in riding and fencing from Angelo. In 1766 he was elected a fellow of University College, Oxford; he was admitted to the Bachelor's degree in 1768, and to the M. A. degree in 1773.

When Christian VII. of Denmark visited England in 1768, bringing with him a Persian biography of Nadir Shah, Jones was approached to translate the MS. into French. He declined the offer at first, but when he learnt that in the event of his refusal the honour would go to some Frenchman, he agreed to undertake the work. The translation was published in 1770, the year in which he left the Spencer family. In the next appeared his *Dissertation sur la littérature orientale*, wherein he defended Oxford scholars against the criticisms made by Anquetil Du Perron in the preface to his translation of the Zend Avesta. In the same year he published, with some assistance from I'tisam-ud-din who was probably the first educated Indian to visit England, his *Persian Grammar*, which ran into several editions and which served as a "medium of introducing a host of Englishmen to the tongue of Firdausi and Hafiz." The publication of *Poesios Asiaticae commentarium libri sex* in 1774 definitely established his reputation as an oriental scholar. He was elected a Fellow of the

Royal Society in 1772, and a member of the Literary Club, presided over by Dr. Johnson, in the spring of 1773. His other Arabic and Persian publications include *Traite sur la poesie orientale* (1770); a French metrical translation of the odes of Hafiz (1771); *Poems, Chiefly Translations from Asiatic Languages, etc.* (1772); and an admirable rendering of the seven great odes of ancient Arabia entitled *Moallakat* (1783).

In these days a man like Jones, with his zeal for learning, would have been a university professor, a happier and more congenial calling for such a man; but as there was no chair of Oriental Studies in any of the English Universities then, he had to turn to something else to earn his daily bread. He began to study law, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1774. With characteristic zeal he threw himself into the unpleasant work, and though he never became a learned English lawyer in the technical sense, he eventually came to be regarded as a profound jurist. Apart from writing an *Essay on the Law of Bailments*, which achieved fame on the Continent as well as in America, Jones translated, in 1778, the speeches of Isaeas on the Athenian right of inheritance.

In 1783 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta—an office which he had long wished for because it promised him a comfortable income and consequently the means to marry, apart from the opportunity to pursue his oriental studies in India itself. He was knighted on March 19, 1783; in the following month he married Anna Maria—the eldest

daughter of Dr. Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph—, and set sail for India.

The ten years which Jones spent in India were years of incessant activity for him. Besides performing his judicial duties with distinction, he prosecuted with intense zeal his oriental studies. His first work was the foundation, in January, 1784, of the Asiatic Society of Bengal with the object of conducting "an enquiry into the history and antiquities, arts, sciences and literatures of Asia." Convinced of the importance of consulting Hindu legal authorities in original, Jones at once set about learning Sanskrit. In this pursuit he found a kindred spirit in Sir Charles Wilkins, the first European really to understand Sanskrit; and "the interplay of these two energetic and insatiably inquisitive minds resulted in the publication of a number of pioneering works that laid the foundations of Indian linguistics".

In 1789 Jones produced the translation of Kalidasa's masterpiece *Sakuntala*, though it was not published till 1799. In 1792 he edited the text of Kalidasa's poem *Ritusamhara*, or Cycle of the Seasons, which was printed from Devanagari types cut by Wilkins. Two years later he produced a translation of the *Manava Dharma Sastra*, or Institutes of Manu, "esteemed by the Hindus the first of created beings, and not only the oldest, but the holiest of legislators". He also translated the collection of fables entitled *Hitopadesa*, the *Gitagovinda* of Jayadeva, and large portions of the Vedas.

Jones was, besides being a great scholar, a poet of no mean repute, and some of

his fine hymns to Hindu deities deserve a notice here:

Wrapt in eternal solitary shade,
Th' impenetrable gloom of light intense,
Impervious, inaccessible, immense,
Ere spirits were infus'd or forms display'd,
Brehm his own Mind survey'd,
As mortal eyes (thus finite we compare
With infinite) in smoothest mirrors gaze:
Swift, at his look, a shape supremely fair
Leap'd into being with a boundless blaze,
That fifty suns might daze.

But even if Jones had written nothing else, his epoch-making discovery of the relationship between Sanskrit and the other languages now called Indo-European would alone rank him among the foremost British Orientalists. "The Sanskrit language, whatever be its antiquity", he made the startling announcement to the Asiatic Society in 1786, "is of wonderful structure; more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin, and more exquisitely refined than either; yet bearing to both of them a stronger affinity, both in the roots of verbs, and in the forms of grammar, than could possibly have been produced by accident; so strong, indeed, that no philologist could examine them all three, without believing them to have sprung from some common source, which perhaps no longer exists. There is a similar reason, though not quite so forcible, for supposing that both the Gothic and the Celtic, though blended with a very different idiom, had the same origin with the Sanskrit; and the old Persian might be added to the same family, if this were the place for discussing any questions concerning the antiquities of Persia." In this manner he laid the foundations of the science of comparative philology, which was later on developed by Bopp, Max Muller, and Grimm. He

also devised the first scientific system for translating from foreign alphabets into the Roman.

The great scholar's health, never very good, went from bad to worse under the heavy strain of his manifold activities in India. He died at Calcutta, after a short illness resulting from inflammation of the liver, on April 27, 1794, when he was still at the very height of his powers. So passed a great figure, the doyen of British Orientalists, a man of rare learning, unrivalled energy, and peerless intellect. His activities were as varied as they were numerous, and he excelled in all of them. Of him it can be truly said that there is no subject which he did not touch, and he touched no subject which he did not adorn.

He was universally regretted, and the Directors of the East India Company expressed their appreciation of his services by the erection of a monument in St. Paul Cathedral. Another monument to him was placed in the antechapel of his College Oxford by his wife.

CONTRIBUTIONS

THE Editor solicits contributions on all topics of general interest, and in particular on subjects bearing on the political, commercial, industrial and economic condition of India. Short articles on topical subjects are preferred. Contributions accepted and published will be duly paid for.

It may be stated that a page of the Review takes in about 700 words.

All contributions and books for Review should be addressed to Mr. G. A. Natesan, Editor, The Indian Review, G. T., Madras.

SHAKESPEARE AND KALIDASA

BY MR. R. PADMAN, B.A.

ENGLISHMEN regard Shakespeare as the greatest poet the world has ever produced; Indians likewise pay the same compliment to Kalidasa. The fact is that both Shakespeare and Kalidasa are world-poets. Although they belong to different times and nationalities, they are for all time and universal. It is however well worth remembering that the Bard of Ujjain lived eleven hundred years before the birth of the Bard of Avon.

SHAKESPEARE

I shall take up Shakespeare first. His works are rightly regarded as the masterpieces of English literature. He marvelously understood the human heart and has put life into the figures of men, and women long passed away. They become real to us as we watch their making love, making war, making their destiny in life. In his best plays, we can largely perceive the drama played by men and women on earth. His philosophy of life cannot be gathered up from the mere significance of a single play or even a few plays. His plays naturally group themselves into certain periods of his mental development. The plays of one group eventually grow into those of another. Hence it is necessary to consider his plays as a whole with special reference to each group as affecting one another. It is only in this way that anything like a philosophy of life can be drawn from his writings.

HIS INTENSE PATRIOTISM

In the make-up of such a group, his historical plays come first and go together. In these dramas, the real hero is England. They brim over with his intense patriotism and make an excellent handbook of English history. To him there is no land like England as will be manifest from his rhapsodical out-burst:

"This royal throne of kings, this scap'd isle,
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-paradise."
(Richard II, II, i)

Of a piece with this extravaganza is his loud boast, that,

"This England never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a Conqueror."
(King John V i)

Now we have in his historical plays six full-length portraits of the kings of England—portraits of kingly weakness such as in King John, Richard II and Henry VI; portraits of kingly strength such as in Henry IV, Henry V and Richard III. Shakespeare's highest ideal of a King reaches in Henry V. Here is his high-pitched portraiture of that king:

"Hear him but reason in divinity,
And all admiring with an inward wish
You would desire the king were made a prelate;
Hear him debate of commonwealth affairs
You would say,—it hath been all-in-all his study;
List his discourse of war, and you shall hear
A fearful battle render'd you in music:
Turn him to any cause of policy,
The gordin knot of it he will unloose,
Familiar as his garter."

Hence the great German critic Schlegel is more than justified in describing these historical plays as "a historical heroic poem in the dramatic form of which the several plays constitute the rhapsodies."

HIS LOVE OF WAR

Beneath all his high flown poetic extravagance however, Shakespeare has unconsciously but with great truth hit on England as "this seat of Mars". No doubt he pays a meed of praise to peace; but his love of war lets him down. He deeply deplores "the weak piping times of peace". However reconciled to peace Shakespeare would have it that

"Peace itself should not dull a kingdom
But defence, musters, preparations
Should be maintained, assembled and collected.
As it were a war in preparation."
(Henry IV, II, iv)

In this passage a modern reader cannot help recalling quite a similarity to the modern increase of armaments merely as a defensive measure in order to prevent war and not to prepare for it. Shakespeare raises a question of the relative importance of war and peace and asks:

"Shall we throw-away our coats of steel
And wrap our bodies in black mourning gown
Numbering our "ave marias" with our beads
Or shall we on the helmet of our foes
Tell our devotion with revengeful wars?
(Henry vi Part III, II, i)

Here is his direct answer put into the mouth of his ideal king Henry V:

"When the blast of war blows in our ears
Then imitate the action of the tiger
Stiffen sinews, summon up the blood" etc.; etc.,

and let "the cannons have their bowels full of wrath." His historical plays are full

"Of sallies and retires; of trenches, tents,
Of palisades, frontiers, parapets;
Of basilisks, of cannon, culverin;
Of prisoners' ransom, and of soldiers slain
And all the currents of a heady fight."
(King Henry IV).

What a sharp contrast, this unrelenting war-spirit to the perpetual peace-spirit of the ideal Indian king depicted by Kalidasa!

HIS PLAYS OF PASSION

Let us now pass to the second group of Shakespeare's plays including the best of his comedies and tragedies. In his historical plays, he had his limitations within the quadrilateral of stern historical facts which could not in the main be maimed or altered. But in the comedies and tragedies where he is at his best, he chose what stories he liked from other countries and treated them just as he would—not infrequently regardless of historical tradition or truth. No feeling of tradition ever bothered him. He largely borrowed the materials from Plutarch or other sources and recast them and gave us high-wrought specimens of hot passion as in Antony and Cleopatra; revenge as in Hamlet; ambition as in Macbeth and Julius Caesar; jealousy as in Othello; senility and filial ingratitude as in King Lear and so on. In Lear, Othello, Hamlet and Macbeth which represent the acme of tragic intensity, Shakespeare deftly weaves the passions of men and women in different situations of life. But the blood stain of his historical plays repeats itself in his tragedies in lavish intensity. Macbeth, Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet, Lear,

Othello and Antony and Cleopatra reek in blood,—images of blood" with tomb not enough to inter the slain." The hero in Macbeth stands for a disloyal General who murdered a good king and reigned in cruelty. He really felt that his bloody hand would, "the multitudinous seas incarnadine," though his wife could at first lightly dismiss the idea with the ready remark "a little water clears us of this deed." She had however no escape from the ever-haunting dread that made her exclaim, "All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand."

HIS WOMEN CHARACTERS

Too many of his women are mannish, apart from their being dressed in men's clothes—Julia in Two Gentlemen of Verona; Portia, Jessica and Nerissa in Merchant of Venice; Rosalind in As you Like It; Viola in the Twelfth Night; and Imogen in Cymbeline. And all his women are more or less misjudged—Desdemona, Juliet, Hermiona, Imogen etc. In spite of all that, his women are mostly types of beauty. Above them all, Miranda stands head and shoulders as Shakespeare's type of perfection, "so perfect and so peerless created of everything best" (Tempest III, i)—a type that Kalidasa has almost in the very same language discovered and depicted in Sakuntala who beats Miranda both in her loveliness and her forgiving character. Truly has Shakespeare held forth

"'Tis beauty that oft doth make them proud
'Tis virtue that makes them most admired
'Tis modesty that makes them seem divine."

This description is almost in the vein of Kalidasa.

Shakespeare's women are mostly of the earth, earthly. This idea of woman as woman is contained in his famous lines:

"She is beautiful and therefore to be wooed,
She is woman and therefore to be won."

Of the sensual Cleopatra he says that while

"The other women clog the appetites they feed
She makes hungry where most she satisfies."

The taint of flesh reaches its zenith in Gertrude, Hamlet's mother. "Frailty! thy name is woman," as the ideal of motherhood in Gertrude shocks Indian decorum.

However free and self-willed Shakespeare's women are, strangely enough, he approaches the Hindu ideal of wife-hood as depicted by Kalidasa.

"Thy husband is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy sovereign; one that cares for thee,
And for thy maintenance; commits his body
To painful labour, both by sea and land"
(Taming of the Shrew).

HIS HEROES

Brutus is Shakespeare's ideal man. "The elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world—this was a man." Yet a man with an unjustifiable taint of his hand against his best friend and the noblest Roman of the time. Coriolanus is another such. He hated the people whose breath was to him "as the reek of the rotten few," and whose love counted only "as the dead carcasses of the unburied man that do corrupt the air"; yet Shakespeare would hold up that "his nature is too noble for the world." This gap between Shakespeare's aesthetic and ethical conceptions recurs too often. For instance, he leaves alone the unmerited affliction to which Cordelia is subjected in mute helplessness. Kent in Lear, Friar Lawrence in Romeo and Juliet, Horatio in Hamlet, Cassio in Othello, Antonio in Merchant of Venice are but moral dummies exposed to the blows and buffets of the world. The tragic intensity reached thus in the second group of plays leaves him adrift without any chart or map of life.

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN TRAGEDY AND COMEDY

The third group comprises the plays Pericles, Henry VIII, Cymbeline, Winter's Tale and the Tempest. They are full of imaginative characters and super-natural agencies. The tragic intensity ceases and "lets in new light through chinks that time has made." In these plays there is

no dividing line between tragedy and comedy. They all end happily though interwoven with very tragic incidents. Cymbeline is called a tragedy, but it is no more tragic than Winter's Tale. Shakespeare tries to effect a reconciliation between tragedy and comedy in life. Imogen is Desdemona reshaped and refined; Othello is remoulded into the Winter's Tale and Lear is recast in Cymbeline. All these plays are too full of sea and ship-wreck. Shakespeare attempts "to fetch happiness to shore out of shipwreck" as ingeniously made out by Quiller Couch.

HIS POVERTY OF PHILOSOPHY

The Tempest is the last of Shakespeare's plays in which he may be said to reach the highest in his philosophy of life. Prospero represents, on the intellectual side wisdom and love of knowledge. He stands on the moral side for unselfishness and devotion to duty. His brother Antonio is a type of worldliness and treachery; Alfonso represents subtlety; Gonzalo typifies commonsense; Caliban is gross and earthly. Miranda is Shakespeare's perfect woman. His philosophy does not go far. There may or may not be another world. This world is all that he knows. Desdemona's and Cordelia's will not be the last word. They are transformed into Marinas, Perdittas and Mirandas.

"The sands are numbered that make up my life,
Here must I stay and here my life must end."
(Henry VI)

In the last resort, man after death, according to Shakespeare can only

"Lie in cold obstruction and to rot,
To be imprisoned in the viewless wings
And blown with restless violence about
The pendant world."

(Measure for Measure III, ii)

His utmost philosophy of life does not go further than that

"The weariest and the most loathsome worldly life
That age, ache, penury and imprisonment
Can lay on nature, a paradise to what we fear
[of death.]

Here is positive proof of Shakespeare's utter lack of inner illumination. He sees only with the outward eyes. He has no notion whatever of "Eternity whose end no eye can reach." To know aught of the ideology of "the soul of origin divine, god's glorious image freed from clay, in Heaven's eternal sphere," we have to turn to the Indian poets among whom Kalidasa holds the palm.

KALIDASA

I now turn to Kalidasa's works. They are marvels of Sanskrit literature. They consist of two epics, *Raghuvamsa* and *Kumarasambhava*; three plays, *Sakuntala*, *Malavikagnimitra* and *Vikramorvasiya*; and two nature poems, the *Meghaduta* and the *Seasons*.

Raghuvamsa is a great historical epic with several heroes but the central figure is Sri Rama with a broad sketch of his ancestors and descendants who adorned the ancient throne of Bharatvarsha. The Rama cantos are an epic within an epic and form the central piece. It is the key stone which if taken away will let the arch of the whole structure go to pieces.

HIS PATRIOTISM

Kalidasa's patriotism is as profound as that of Shakespeare. If to Shakespeare, there is no land like England, which he likens to a "demi-paradise", to Kalidasa there is no land like India which he characterises as a "radiant bit of heaven". He exclaims:

"O fine Ujjain! Gem to Avanti given
Where village ancients tell their tales of mirth
And old romance! O radiant bit of heaven,
Home of a blest band whose worth
Sufficed, though fallen from heaven,
To bring down heaven to earth."
(*Meghaduta* Part I, 50).

If Shakespeare's historical plays constitute a historical heroic poem in dramatic form, Kalidasa's *Raghuvamsa* is a grand historical poem in right epic style. This great epic sings of three groups of kings. Cantos 1 to 9 deal with Rama's ancestors; Cantos 10 to 15 are directly concerned

with the great Rama himself in whom the ideal of kingship reaches its highest; Cantos 16 to 19 are devoted to Rama's descendants.

HIS KINGLY CHARACTERS

The poem opens with King Dilipa, Rama's great-great-grand father whose motto was duty and self-sacrifice. The story of how he offered his body to the lion in order to save the cow of his devotion from its hungry clutches is too well-known to need repetition. Kalidasa depicts Dilipa as a king, who

"Practised every virtue though in health,
Won riches with no greed of wealth;
Guarded his life, though not from fear,
Prized joys of earth, but not too dear;
His virtuous foes he could esteem
Like bitter drugs that healing seem."
(*Raghuvamsa* I, Ryder)

His son Raghu too "manifested royal worth by even justice toward the earth." He was

"Beloved as is the southern breeze
Too cool to burn, too warm to freeze."
(*Raghuvamsa* IV, Ryder)

Aja, Raghu's son, was a greater king than Raghu or Dilipa. He was known for territorial conquests as well as the conquest of Indumati, "God's masterpiece of beauty." This union shows how "a gem is ever fitly set in gold" (Canto V). Dasaratha, the offspring of this union was renowned for glory, justice, prowess and piety, despite the guilt of his early days. Prince of archers, he possessed the craft of Sabdabhedhi, that from sound alone he could pierce the victim. Thinking that it was an elephant at drink, the great sound-discerner drew forth and shot an arrow, but lo! it was a hermit boy who had gone to fetch water for his blind parents. The result was

"The father cursed the king
With tear-stained hands
To equal suffering.
In sorrow for your son you too shall die
An old, old man, he said, sad as I."
(*Ibid* IX, Ryder)

Nemesis came and Dasaratha had to suffer retributive justice by sending his own son,

Rama into banishment and himself dying of sorrow for his banished son. Both are acts of self-sacrifice made in order to make good his word to whomsoever thoughtlessly given or howsoever it came to be cruelly used against him as by his own Queen Kaikeyi. This high-pitched ideal of duty and self-sacrifice showed itself in his son too, who had to banish Sita into the forest by a too-far-fetched ideal of response to the meanest popular voice. The Rama—Cantos are splendid and present a unique picture of the highest Indian ideal of a King.

The *Raghuvamsa* does not lose sight of kings fallen from this ideal to the lowest depths of degradation. The last two cantos give a rapid glimpse of 21 kings of varying virtues including Agni varna, the worst who had too many mistresses to call them by their right name! It is the ideal of the *Ekachakradhipatyam* or World State, under one king *cum* sage, that Kalidasa holds to view. Even to a latter king like Dushyanta (as manifest from the play of *Sakuntala*)

"The splendid palace serves as hermitage
His royal government, courageous sage,
Adds daily to his merit."
(*Sakuntala* II)

This combined ideal of sage and sovereign to confront the vicissitudes of war and peace, shows that Kalidasa understood in the fifth century what Europe failed to learn till the 19th century or understands even now only imperfectly.

HIS IDEAL OF THE WORLD

Kalidasa's ideal of the world is that it is not made for man only and that man reaches his full stature as he realises the dignity of life and worth of life in relation to every form of life. He holds that life, from plant to God, is truly one; and no one has expressed this more fascinatingly than he. His *Raghuvamsa* is half nature, half love and life; his *Kumarasambhava* is likewise half God and half love; in his *Meghaduta* the first half is a picture of nature and beauty and the second half is a picture of love and human feelings. Both are so equally well defined and depicted that one cannot easily

choose between either for its excellence. Look at his description of the Ganges:

"Ganges o'er the king of mountains
Falls like a flight of stairs from heaven let down
For the sons of men; she brings her billowing
fountains
Like hands to grasp the moon on Shiva's crown
And laughs her foamy laugh at Gauri's jealous
frown."
(*Meghaduta* I, 50).

Look at his Cloud, "itself as a terraced stairway to the jewelled floor of Mount Kailas" (*Ibid* 60); or how the cluster of clouds "adorns her face like gloomy curls and streams of rain-like silken strings of close inter-woven pearls." (*Ibid* stanza 63). Or again how cupid's task is over as it is done by lovely maids,

"Whose frowning missile glances darting pain
At lover-targets never passed the mark in vain."

HIS WOMEN CHARACTERS

Kalidasa's women whether Gauri, Sita, Sakuntala, Urvashi, Malavika or the Yaksha's bride are all human. Gauri is the mountain Goddess herself; Sita earth born but divine; Sakuntala daughter of a heavenly nymph; and Urvashi a heavenly nymph herself. Yet all are alike human patterns of love and life, "each the supremest woman from God's workshop done." See how Kalidasa blends the human element in Sita as an ideal wife. What can be more piercingly pathetic, touching the very core of being, than Sita's words when Rama established her constant purity in an ordeal of fire:

"If I am faithful to my Lord
In thought, in action and in word
I pray that earth who bears us all
May bid me in her bosom fall."
(*Raghuvamsa* XV, Ryder).

But nothing can exceed the depth of pathos when on her second banishment, she breaks forth into the appeal:

"You saw the matter
How I was guiltless proved in fire divine
Will you desert me for idle chatter?
Are such things done in Raghu's line?"
(*Ibid* XIV, do).

Yet this patient paragon of an ideal woman could console herself by the philosophic reflection that

"Fate's thunderclap by which my eyes are blended
Rewards my old forgotten sins."
(*Ibid* XIV, do).

The same ideal is maintained in the other poems as in his plays. These plays written by him on what is usually called the Shakespearean model eleven hundred years before Shakespeare are quite a marvel. Sakuntala is a gem of womankind. Born of heavenly Menaka, bred in a rustic Rishi ashram and companioned by frisking fawns and tender vines, Sakuntala even in her bark robe is really

"God's vision of pure thought
Composed in his creative mind,
His reveries of beauty wrought
The peerless pearl of womankind,"

(Sakuntala II. Ryder).

Kanva's advice on her departure to the king's palace depicts her duties as an ideal wife:

"Revere thy elders well;
With reverence and with kindness treat thou all,
Adore thy husband as thy God, and live
A holy life of duty and of love."

(Sakuntala IV. Monier Williams).

When owing to the curse of Durvasa and the loss of her marriage ring, king Dushyanta fails to recognise her, what does Sarangarava say to the king?

"Leave her or take her as you will
She is your lawful wife;
Husbands have power for good or ill
Over woman's life."

But when memory comes back on the fisherman's recovery of the lost ring, the king craves Sakuntala's forgiveness and falls at her feet. Sakuntala consoles him and herself with the remark

"It was some old sin of mine
That broke my happiness." (Sakuntala VII).

THEIR BEAUTY OF FORM

This perfect beauty of soul, enshrined in beauty of form is the same in Urvashi and Malavika. Urvashi, though a nymph, is quite womanly. She is the fairest flower of heaven. She is attacked by the giant hosts on her way back from the abode of Kubera. Vikrama who comes to her rescue finds her in a swoon in the arms of her friend, Chitralekha:

"Look at the wreath of flowers divine,
Upon her swelling bosom fine
It flutters like a quivering dart
With throbs of her own frightened heart
(Vikramorvasiya I).

Malavika shines best in the natural beauty of her person:

"With ornaments but few, her cheeks
All pale, the maiden sweet
Looks like a Jasmine with few buds
And I aves, in summer heat.
(Malavikagnimitra III.)

Sakuntala too looks best in her valkala-vesture:

"Covered with moss, the lotus fairest blows.
The moon's dark dots add only to her charm;
Valkal-vestured, yet the maid most lovely shows
What is there but decks a true graceful form."
(Sakuntala III.)

Even the godly Gauri is supremely lovely in a forester's garb in which she performs austerity to win the heart of Siva. "As pictures waken to the painter's brush, or lilies open to the morning sun, her perfect beauty answered to the flush of womanhood" (Kumarasambhava; Ryder). She reproaches her beauty as if it were unable to bind her lover, and when the Brahmin youth describes to her her lovers' hideousness,

"Her quivering lips displayed her ire
And roddish glowed her eyes like fire." (Do VI).

She defends her lover thus:

"Enough of this! Though every word that you
Have said be faithful, yet would Siva please
My eager heart all made of passion true
For him alone. Love sees no blemishes."
(Do VI. Ryder).

She behaves quite in a human and womanly way when Siva discovers his glorious form to her. Look again at the description of her joy when Kumara, the War-God, is presented to her child:

"The vision of the infant made her seem
A flower unfolding in mysterious bliss
Or billowy with Joyful tears astream
Or pure affection perfect in a kiss."
(Do XI. Ryder).

Kumarasambhava is half Parvati's love and half Kumara's war in heaven. The world of nature runs into the world of man and the world of man runs into the world of gods. These deities are personifications of the powers of nature and of the human soul. The actions of the gods are conceived to be the same in kind as those of man, proceeding from similar motives, directed to similar ends and accomplished very largely by similar means,

HIS INTERPRETATION OF LIFE

Kalidasa gives a wide interpretation of life. The men whose deeds and passions he describes are patterns of life, brimming over with the moral laws of eternity. The history of the race moves under a visible providence, from heroes and gods to an end that would be prosperous. The kings and heroes are the ancestors of the race; they have a root in its affection and they are interwoven with ethical conceptions.

The whole ideal inspires the nation. Behind all sin and suffering, he introduces a redeeming magnanimity of moral justice. Kalidasa displays his genius in interpreting the law of existence as an effort to realise explicitly the ideal good which is implicitly embodied in the facts and lives of his heroes and supplies quite a healing balm. He says:

"Who has unending love or lasting weal,
Our fates move up and down upon a circling
wheel." (Meghaduta).

Shakespeare is full of sea and shipwreck, Kalidasa is full of mountain and

God. His description of Kailas rock is a typical example of how he blends ethical with æsthetic beauty:

"There saintly breasts with rapt devotion glow
There holy hands the flame of worship feed,
There his good servants, safe from sin and we
From the sore weight of earthly life are freed
Join his own heavenly band and gain a priceless
meed."

The philosophy of life which underlies Kalidasa's works stands for (a) the Ekachakradhipatyam or the world state under the sway of an ideal saint-sovereign, with an eye to universal peace; (b) the Ekatwom of life and humanity in the universe bound by ties of love and beauty, with an eye to happiness on earth; (c) the Ekatwom of God revealed by the relation of individual to universal consciousness, with an eye to salvation in the end. Man lives for the benefit of society. The king lives for the benefit of religion, identified with the highest. The celebrated hymn to Vishnu in Canto X of the Raghuvamsa is the most beautiful expression of this admirable ideal of Adwaitism.



This picture shows J. W. Turner's (1775-1851) large oil painting, "Dido and Aeneas leaving Carthage on the Morning of the Chase", which was the first of Turner's series of pictures of Carthage, and was exhibited in 1814.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

BY THE LATE RAJA NARENDRANATH

[We are indebted to Mr. Rameshwar Mohun, son of the late lamented Raja Narendranath of Lahore, for the following letter written by the Raja Sahib in acknowledgement of a book written by an able orientalist Dr. S. M. Abdullah, Lecturer in the Punjab University. The book was a historical survey of the contribution made by the Hindus to the Urdu and Persian literature. Hindu Muslim Unity was a subject very near to the heart of Raja Narendranath, and in this connection, his son tells us, that he wrote a letter to Dr. Mahmood, only three days before he passed away. This letter was much appreciated by Dr. Mahmood and Mahatma Gandhi and was widely published in the North Indian papers. The following letter in substance is very much similar. We make room for this fine historical document because it is particularly valuable just at this time when the tension between the Hindus and Muslims is so great. This letter is a real contribution towards unity. It may not be forgotten that Raja Sahib was the President of the Punjab Hindu Maha Sabha and a centre of all Hindu activities. He twice represented the Hindu cause at the 1st and 2nd Sessions of the Round Table Conference in London and was universally respected by Hindus and Muslims alike. He was a great scholar in Urdu and Persian and Arabic. The letter will, we hope, be of great interest to our readers—ED. I. R.]

have studied the book "Adabiyyat-i-Farsi men Hinduon ka Hissah" (the contribution of the Hindus to Persian literature) with great interest, and feel that at the present moment such books as furnish information about the past brotherly and friendly relations of the Hindus and Muslims, deserve praise and encouragement. A knowledge of the happy conditions of the past might create the same atmosphere in the future. Although political considerations played a great part in this matter, yet I am convinced that this was no less due to the contact of the Hindus with the literature of Islam. Al-Beruni whose works I have seen at a glance was appreciative of the Hindus' achievements in the field of Science, though he has also made a reference to their animosity and tendencies of isolation and self-sufficiency.

By the way, you have not mentioned anywhere in your book whether or not the practice of inter-communal dining

existed in the Muslim period. To my knowledge, the Hindus strictly abstained from this. Although they are not so strict at present, yet the communal relations are not happier. These are rather bitter to-day. You have written that some of the Hindu authors travelled to Iran and Afghanistan. I wonder if after their journey to these countries, they still remained Hindus as before. Since long I have been giving serious thought to the question of Hindu-Muslim unity. I arrived at a conclusion some fifty years ago to which I stick even now. Mahatma Gandhi is an ardent lover of Hindu-Muslim unity but (with due respect to him) I venture to say that his approach to this question is only skin-deep. For the last 33 years, Gandhiji reigns supreme in the domain of Indian politics and is extremely popular among the masses. He could easily collect funds to achieve this object, but he has not.

It is my considered opinion that Hindu-Muslim unity could be brought about by

SEPTEMBER 1946]

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

485

pursuading the Hindus to study Islamic literature and exhorting the Mussalmans to get into touch with Hindu literature. If Al-Beruni hailing from Arabia, could learn Sanskrit and could devote several years to its study, obviously it would not be difficult for the present-day Musalmans to read Sanskrit now. To achieve this object, I had moved a resolution in the Punjab Legislative Council in 1927, which said that the Punjab Government should earmark a reasonable amount to be spent on stipends and scholarships for those Hindu and Muslim students who come out to read Sanskrit and Arabic and Persian literatures respectively. Since then, I have been thinking over this matter more seriously. I still feel that stipends and prizes should be awarded to the Muslim students devoting themselves to the study of Hindi and Sanskrit, and the Hindu students acquiring Persian and Arabic. Nay, a step further, Hindus should be encouraged to know the contribution of the Muslims to the stock of human knowledge and vice versa. Both the communities should be persuaded to make a comparative study of the religious and theological literatures of one another. If we could prepare since then annually, such five Muslims and such five Hindus in each province, we had by this time amongst ourselves more than 2500 true nationalists, who could have created a better and healthier political atmosphere in the country. Gandhiji, however, made his approach directly through politics and made efforts to bring about a Hindu-Muslim rapprochement in the political field, in which he miserably failed. The author has supported my view-point in his book that study of one another's literature should

be helpful in improving Hindu-Muslim relations. I am convinced that communal cordiality which existed in India in the past was to a large extent due to the Hindus' contact with Islamic literature.

Again, you have not fully discussed the question: how far Islamic influences made their mark on the Hindu Society. My impression is that Islamic influences on the Hindu Society were not deeper than those of the European Culture on our modes of life, confined as they are to ways of eating, drinking and dress. The fact however remains that the Hindu borrowed some of the arts and crafts from the Muslims. The paper-making industry of Kashmir was started by the Muslims as also the carpet-making. In culinary art, Kashmir was introduced by the Muslims. Baqir Khan and shermal are entirely a speciality of the Musalmans. Among the Kashmiri Pandits, the practice of meat-eating existed since long. Most of their dishes bear Persian names, e.g., Kalya, Kurma, Roghan Josh, Kofta. A reference to the Kabab is also found in the Ramanaya; the two favourite dishes of the Kashmiri Pandits (perhaps not known to the Muslims of Kashmir) are Shufta and Qaburgha. Shufta is prepared of minced meat mixed with vegetable. This latter preparation might be known to the Kashmiri Muslims but under a different name. As to the Qaburgha, perhaps it may not be known to you also. In my early days I was very much fond of it. When I traced this word in Ghiathul Lughat, it was found, "Qaburgha lafz-i-Turkiast ki Gusht-i-Basta ra me Guyand". In short, acquaintance with one another's

literature can produce real Hindu-Muslim Unity. I cannot understand why Gandhiji has not so far devoted attention to this aspect of the problem. I am sure we will have to start such a movement before or after the attainment of the self-government. I have never appealed to the masses because only distinguished personalities like Mahatma Gandhi can influence them. He has created awakening in the people but, since the country is culturally divided, this has become the awakening of the divisions only. It has taken the shape of consciousness of the classes, groups and communities. Such consciousness can only hamper the growth of nationalism. Thus in my opinion, the Gandhian method has not been able to achieve the objective pointed out in the following verse of Rai Manohar (a poet of Akbar period) quoted by you:

(Tr.) How become one and unique,
You can from eyes learn.

Though separate yet together
they discern.

Have the masses welcomed your book?
I think they should do.

I find that men are divided into two kinds. First, those who are pacifists by nature; second, those who do not believe in this attitude, although they know the value and joy of peace and cordiality. This mentality requires psychoanalysis. I

hope to write something about this, if possible. For example, Guru Nanak's desire to reconcile the Hindus and the Muslims was not the result of his knowledge of Persian. It was not even a political expediency. The same was the case with Buddha and Lord Jesus Christ. They were not conversant with foreign languages. In politics too, we witness the same division. Some are Bismarcks, Napoleons, and Hitlers; others are Gladstones, Rippons and other Liberal leaders.

While giving an account of Dewan Amar Nath (Akbari) you have omitted to mention his Diwan (Collection of poems). It was published by his son Dewan Ram Nath. Akbari's son Dewan Bal Nath was also a poet with Asghari as his 'nom de plume'. I remember several verses of his even now. I have never come across any book of Dewan Bakht Mal. His descendants are also not aware of any. Raja Dina Nath and my grand-father Dewan Ajudhia Parsad were cousins.

This letter has become somewhat lengthy; an apology is contained in a verse of "Urfa".

(Tr.) "As the story was delightful, the lengthy it has become.

As that of Moses had become at Mount Sinai."

Sd. (Raja) Narendra Nath,
22, February 1944.

THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

BY "A PUBLICIST"

IT was an excellent idea of the late President Roosevelt to have deputed Mr. Sumner Welles in 1940 as his personal emissary to sound the heads of the belligerent States to avert the dangers that would confront not only the people of America but also the civilized world if the European war continued. In the light of the Nuremberg trials of German war mongers and the attempt at Paris to forge a peace understanding that will ensure security at least for a generation in Europe, Mr. Welles' observations have a topical bearing. The reader need hardly be reminded of Mr. Sumner Welles' qualification for the great task he had undertaken. As head of many a diplomatic mission and as one who had travelled extensively throughout Europe, he had earned a reputation for being hard-headed, realistic, farsighted, outspoken and enlightened in this criticism of men and matters. Mr. Sumner Welles was specially charged with the task of finding out the views of the Governments of Germany, England, France and Italy as to the possibilities of concluding any just and permanent peace. As a representative of President Roosevelt, he had interviews* with the outstanding leaders of the countries he visited. His pen pictures of Count Ciano, Mussolini, Ribbentrop, Hitler, Goering, Daladier, Reynaud and Chamberlain are really revealing. So also his narration of the gradual change in American policy from defensive to offensive. Equally authoritative and fascinating is his review of the

events of the past quarter of a century in regard to the politics of the various European States. Mr. Welles does not hesitate to expose the faults and failures of the policy of the United States and of Great Britain also; for he is strongly of opinion that this war might have been avoided.

The plan he sets forth for a world organization based upon regional systems and functioning under a United Nations Executive Council, deserves careful consideration, and it is interesting to note that in substance it resembles the plan which has been agreed to between Mr. Churchill, Marshal Stalin and the late President Roosevelt. Mr. Welles points out in unequivocal language that the Allies should enter the heart of Germany and root out the cause of what he terms the 'German menace.' According to him, for over two hundred years, the Germanic peoples and specially the Prussian people have been a destructive force in the family of nations. Germany no doubt has enriched modern civilization with its philosophic, scientific, literary and musical heritage. Its universities have earned a just reputation for research and scholarship; and in the field of municipal government, they have set a high standard of efficiency and of civic responsibility. But these must not blind us to the havoc which the German nation has wrought for over 200 years, since the time of Bismarck. The authority to which the German people have so often and so disastrously responded is in reality not the German Emperor of yesterday or the Hitler of to-day, but the German general staff. All German foreign policy during

* THE TIME FOR DECISION. By Sumner Welles. Hamish Hamilton, London. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Rs. 9-12-0.

the last 75 years has either been initiated by or has required the approval of the German general staff. Mr. Welles avers that the German general staff, though aware of the doom that awaits Germany, is still secretly plotting for regaining its influence and promoting, if it lay in its power, another War. He is therefore strongly of opinion that among the measures to be adopted, the foremost should be the rooting out of German militarism. And this can only be achieved if Germany is divided to prevent her from becoming a military menace. The United Nations must continue to occupy various portions of Germany under the supreme authority of a world organization. The war criminals must first of all be tried and sentenced; there must be a system of controls,

organised and carried out by the world organization, to make sure that German rearmament is impossible, and that every store of arms and munitions remaining at the time of the armistice is delivered into the hands of the United Nations. Control must be imposed over German mining and heavy goods industries and such control should be exercised over imports also. No attempt should be made to hasten the resumption of self-government in Germany. The policy to be followed should be designed not to destroy Germany but to construct out of Germany a safe and co-operative member of a world society.

The treatment accorded Germany by the United Nations when their victory is won, should be neither Draconian nor vengeful; it should be formulated however in the light of stark reality that Germany has twice, within a quarter of a century, brought war and devastation to mankind. The people of the world are obligated to ensure their own survival and the survival of all those things which they hold most dear, to see to it that the German race cannot again so afflict humanity.

JERUSALEM

(After William Blake)

And will they raise on Jordon's hills
A mosque, a temple and a shrine.
And reconcile eternal ills
By dedicating Palestine?

And will they build in days to come,
By pleasure domes of Galilee,
Beneath the wing of Christendom
A tripartite theocracy?

Bring me my staff of wishful thought!
Belief in miracles persists,
The formula for peace is brought
To Arabs and to Zionists.

But Britains' mandate will not cease,
Nor will the sword sleep in our hand,
Till we have made Jerusalem,
A holy, holy, holy, land.

SAGITTARIUS.

A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA

H. E. LORD WAVELL has risen to the height of the occasion. In asking Pandit Nehru, President of the Congress, to form the new Government he has at one stroke resolved the unwanted deadlock in the right democratic way and opened a new era in the history of the relations between India and England. For the first time a truly national Cabinet has been called to control the destinies of this country. It is, as the *Manchester Guardian* points out "something that has never happened before in the relationship of an Imperial power and a conquered country. It is a triumph not only of British talent for compromise but for the Indian gift of common sense." Now that a truly national government has come into being and a machinery in the shape of the Constituent Assembly has been forged it is up to them to fashion the new constitution of the free India for which we have yearned and struggled so long. Henceforth there can be no looking back. We are in sight of the promised land which is beckoning to us. Long and difficult as the Constitutional discussions may be, we know that there is the reality of freedom at the end of them. Swaraj is hastening to us, said Gandhiji once, and we must make sure that we do not run away from it! The fear that the caretaker government had come to stay has thus been dispelled. The break with the past is complete. And Mr. Nehru's cabinet has been promptly installed. Congress had long ago declared that it would send its best men to serve on the new government, and that far from being a party matter it had decided to make use of the best "human material" available in the country.

Pandit Nehru's Cabinet fully justifies this claim and we could not possibly have a better list than the impressive names that figure in the Interim Government. It is a great satisfaction that the Sikhs have joined after all, and the selection of Sardar Baldev Singh, the Punjab Minister, for the defence portfolio is a wise choice. The selection of Dr. John Matthai (Finance) to represent the Christian community, will be widely approved. But the principal framers of policy, says the *London Times*, are likely to be found among the Congress Party veterans who will hold the key positions in the new administration. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari are three able administrators with a wide knowledge of men and affairs. They will need all their firmness to keep some of the younger men trained only in the freedom of irresponsible opposition to some paths, which all who hold high public office must tread.

The idea, as the Viceroy said in his broadcast, was to have a government of Indians, as representative as possible of political opinion in the country. Unfortunately, the Muslim League which had originally accepted both the interim and long term proposals suddenly took it into its head to reject them altogether.

But though five seats out of 14 were offered to the Muslim League, though assurances were given that the scheme of constitution-making would be worked in accordance with the procedure laid down and though the new Interim Government is to operate under the existing Constitution, it has not been possible at present to secure a coalition.

No one could be sorrier about the failure, said the Viceroy, than he is! no one could be more sure that it is a Coalition Government in which both the main parties are represented that is needed at this moment in the interest of all parties and communities in India.

This is the view, which I know the President of the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and his colleagues hold as strongly as I do. His efforts, like mine,

will still be directed towards persuading the League to join the Government.

It is in this spirit of wise tolerance that the Viceroy and the Congress welcome League co-operation at any time. To allay any apprehensions on the part of the minorities Congress has again and again reiterated its anxiety to meet their wishes in all possible ways. The Congress Working Committee has in the clearest possible terms stated that it accepts the declaration of May 16 in its entirety. In his broadcast on the 24th the Viceroy has reaffirmed the Government's adherence to that declaration and revealed that "the Congress is ready to agree that any dispute of interpretation may be referred to the Federal Court." What more do they want?

Meanwhile urgent problems of life and death to the nation cannot be left to uncertain and indifferent hands. Problems of labour unrest, of food and cloth scarcity, the threat of famine and the ever recurring strikes, not to speak of the eternal communal wrangles fomented by the enemies of the new regime and grave constitutional issues cry out for instant attention and relief. The new government is faced with difficulties of no mean order. And the difficulties are mostly from within. The shadow of the League lies across the path of the new Government as it lay across the path of the Congress during the days of its struggle with the bureaucracy. But it cannot deflect the new Government from its purpose any more than it was able to change the course of that struggle during the days of the non-violent revolution. It is a veritable crown of thorns that the pioneers of the new order have to wear. They need all the sympathy, goodwill and co-operation in the great task that lies ahead of them. They will need not courage and firmness only but great tact

and circumspection—in fact statesmanship of the highest order in pursuing the straight and narrow path.

A strong, homogeneous and vigilant centre with adequate powers to deal with the situation is an urgent necessity. Such a central government we have in the Interim Government and it is its business to carry on resolutely. Lord Wavell has stated, that it will enjoy the maximum of freedom in the day-to-day administration of the country and though in law it does not possess powers characteristic of Dominion Status, it will be treated by His Majesty's Government with the same close consultation and consideration. That is as it should be. As the *Times* warns us rightly

there will be many opportunities for frictions as the complicated process of transferring authority from British to Indian hands proceeds. Tact and tolerance will be needed on both sides, as well as among Indian communities themselves, if the perils of India's present plight are finally to be overcome and the dawn of independence to be transformed into day.

It is in this spirit that Pandit Nehru and his colleagues in the Provisional Government are assuming responsibility. On the eve of taking office Pandit Nehru whose words have since assumed a new weight and dignity has made a fervent call for co-operation. We welcome this new tone of humility and prayerfulness:

I feel in no mood to congratulate myself or others for we have yet to reach our goal and the path is still difficult. Though I am not used to prayer, it is in a prayerful mood that I approach this task, fervently hoping for the co-operation of all my countrymen in facing the difficulties ahead. I regret deeply that the Muslim League has, for the moment, chosen a different path. I shall continue to hope for their co-operation and the door for it will always be open. For this business concerns us all and we would be unworthy of the people's confidence, if we functioned in a narrow way seeking the good of particular groups or parties and forgetting the larger good of the nation. My colleagues and I go forward as Indians thinking of India, working for India's freedom and the emancipation of her masses. If we forget this at any time, then we shall have failed in our endeavour.

Destiny, as he rightly says, has conspired to test us in the new days and the team has answered this call with courage and faith in India's future. May it prove worthy of the great occasion.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

The Stabbing of Sir Shafaat Ahmed

WITHIN 24 hours of the announcement of the list of members of Pandit Jawaharlal's brilliant team, Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, member-designate of the new Interim Government was stabbed in the dark, while returning from his evening walk at Simla. It is one of the most dastardly crimes of recent times in India. Sir Shafaat's offence, it would appear, was that as a protest against the reversal of the policy of the Muslim League, he tendered his resignation from the League about a month ago and has now accepted a place in the new National Ministry. It is shameful to think that public life in this country, so long nurtured on the principles of Ahimsa and non-violence should descend to this jungle life.

For months past, day in and day out, leaders of the Muslim League have indulged in violent threats of bloodshed and civil war if they can't have their way. Responsible ministers in Sind and Bengal have been preaching "violence in naked language" as Gandhiji put it. Any Muslim who is not in the League is a traitor. Qazi Mohammad Isa, one of the members of the Muslim League Action Committee, declared the other day at Delhi:

Muslims who to-day stand out of the League, if they do not come into its fold within ten days, will be declared traitors and punished for this crime according to the laws of Islam.

Referring to "propaganda that nothing will happen if the League is left out of the interim Government," Qazi Isa said:

You form the Government and then you will know what Muslims will do.

The Quaid-i-Azam himself set a brilliant example! Even in his last letter to the Viceroy dated July 31, Mr. Jinnah whose manners have deteriorated with age had the effrontery to call the patriotic and respected leaders of the Congress "Muslim Quislings." And he left us in no doubt as to how to treat them. On July 29, addressing the All-India Muslim League Council at Bombay, he said:

We cannot agree to a Quisling Muslim being nominated by the Congress to the Executive Council. What did the British Government do with their own Quislings like John Amery and Lord Haw Haw? Hanged them. Many other Englishmen who betrayed their country and became traitors have been hanged for treason. It is impossible for me to agree to a Quisling being nominated.

Is it any wonder that Muslim fanatics have taken the cue from their leader? If the Indian Government would not do the same with these men, presumably the mob should take the law into their hands. It is absurd to think that any Government, least of all a resolute Government like the one that is shaping itself in India, will be bullied by such silly threats. No wonder that Sir Shafaat told Dr. Gopichand that the brutal attack on him had only heightened his spirit and he could not be cowed down.

The Calcutta Riots

The toll of "communal carnage" in Calcutta, according to *The Statesman* is anything upto 15,000 including dead and wounded. The destruction of property is reported to be five crores. Details of the savage fury of the mobs, filtering through the press, are gruesome reading. An eye-witness writes:

Even small boys and girls were killed by mobs. In one place a three-year-old child is stated to have been killed and nailed to the door. Fiendish mobs raiding residences are said to have thrown down children from second and third floor balconies in some places.

Mobs, armed with axes, daggers, lathies and other weapons raided houses and shops, battered the doors, looted, butchered or maimed the residents on whom they could lay hands, threw petrol and kerosene on the building, set fire to it, and went on their way to carry out similar fiendish work elsewhere.

Calcutta has thus had its first foretaste of what Pakistan is likely to be when it comes. For it must be remembered that in Bengal Mr. Suhrawardy, according to the statement of the Finance Minister in the Legislative Assembly, had two roles to fulfil; one as head of the League Ministry and another as leader of the Direct action programme of that Party. Presumably it suited him well. For against strong opposition in the Assembly

by Hindu and European members he declared a public holiday on the 16th thus letting the goondas, and the secret assassins loose on the inoffensive people. We do not know if Mr. Subhrawardy is repentant now, but his action, preceded by violent and irresponsible speech could possibly lead to no other result.

And yet Mr. Jinnah from his safe retreat in Mount Pleasant says that he cannot believe "that any Muslim Leaguer would have taken part in any violence." What else does he expect from the violent and vitriolic utterances of his lieutenants like Pir Illahibux who talk such non-sense:

Our national organisation has arrived at an irrevocable decision that, whereas about a hundred years ago, the Britishers with the help of Hindus had wrested from our hands the kingdom of India, we now, therefore shall wreak vengeance upon both these hostile powers by every means of sacrifice and will establish Pakistan by shedding blood and will therein enjoy freedom and independence.

The Calcutta riot shows the way to Pakistan! Commenting editorially the *Times of India* observes:

If party ministries like that of Bengal cannot perform the basic duties of free Government, that party is not qualified for the responsibilities of administration.

There is no compromise between public service and "direct action."

C. R. The Man and Leader

The unveiling of a portrait of C. R. at the Lakshmiapuram Y. M. I. A. gave occasion to two members of the present Madras Ministry—Mr. K. R. Karanth and Mr. Daniel Thomas—to pay a well merited tribute to his remarkable gifts both as leader and man. This tribute to his intellectual greatness and integrity of character is particularly welcome as coming from men who till the other day could not see eye to eye with him on matters of public policy. C. R. is displaced in the counsels of the Province but that has luckily opened the way to service in the wider and more important sphere at the centre. It is pleasant to see that political differences have in no way clouded their appreciation of a really great man whose gifts of statesmanship and courage have stood the test of time and circumstance.

Mr. Karanth, by the way, took occasion to expatiate on one aspect of his experience as minister which is of particular interest today when Congress is out to eradicate corruption in the administration. He referred to instances where undue pressure was brought to bear on ministers and said that if ministers were worth their salt they must resist such attempts at all costs. In this matter said Mr. Karanth:

I had found C. R. to be above all others with whom I have worked in public life. During the 2½ years he was Premier, it could never be said of him that any friend of his, of any community any nephew, any niece's husband or anyone could ever influence him to do what was wrong. He always did the right thing. Members might try to influence him. If there was too much of it C. R. would not at all come to Secretariat that day. It is that for which I have the highest respect and admiration—integrity of character.

Passive Resistance in S. Africa

The Passive Resistance movement in South Africa is gaining momentum as the days pass by, and far from being suppressed by Executive action, shows every mark of growing in extent and intensity. There have been occasions of Police zoolum but the reaction is only the opening of a second front and a general strike among the native miners.

The situation therefore calls for utmost vigilance but there is a decided turn in favour of the sufferers. Yet the Government, supported by the reactionary elements in South African public life, seems determined to proceed with their unholy plan.

Now that the question has been referred to the U.N.A. the Indian position in S.A. has assumed international importance. Field Marshal Smuts realises the gravity of the situation and has himself undertaken to defend his position. One of the first tasks therefore awaiting the new Provisional Government in India is to meet this challenge. It is no easy task: we cannot handle it in the old way by throwing the blame on others. In a message to the Transvaal Indian Congress Pandit Nehru says:

In India or in South Africa or in international assemblies we shall fight this issue and we will not give in till we secure full recognition of India's right and India's honour.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

BY "CHRONICLER"

Membership of the U.N.

BRITAIN and the United States exercised their power of veto in the Security Council of the United Nations for the first time on August 29 in the session dealing with the applications of eight nations for membership of the United Nations.

Only three of the eight candidates gained admission—Sweden, Iceland and Afghanistan. The five unsuccessful applicants—Albania, Eire, Mongolia, Portugal, and Transjordan—all secured a majority of votes cast, but their admission was in each case vetoed by the Great Powers, Britain and the United States vetoing the applications of Albania and Mongolia, and Russia vetoing those of Eire, Transjordan and Portugal.

Future of Pacific Bases

The United States Government has not yet fully decided on a plan for the former Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific and will not put forward any proposal for United Nations trusteeship at the coming meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

This statement of the State Department's followed a suggestion by Senator Warren Maenuson that the United States would ask the United Nations for sole trusteeship over the chain of Pacific island bases including former Japanese islands.

Plebiscite on Greek Monarchy

M. Gonatas, the Deputy Greek Premier, announced on September 1 that King George of the Hellenes is to be informed of the "successful outcome" of the plebiscite results on whether he is to be invited to return to the throne.

M. Constantin Tsaldaris, the Greek Prime Minister, now in Paris, has been charged to convey the message to the king.

The Greek Government has informed M. Tsaldaris that the returns so far show that the King has obtained 70 per cent. of the votes and that further results are likely to improve that percentage.

Manufacture of Atomic Weapons

A decision to ban development of atomic weapons in ex-enemy countries but not atom research for peaceful purposes, was made unanimously by the Military Committee of the Par Conference on August 31.

Belgium had sought to ban atom research in an amendment common to all draft treaties to Article 41, which in the Italian draft treaty, forbids Italy to possess, construct or experiment with self-propelled or guided missiles, human torpedoes, guns with a range of more than 30 kilometers and magnetic mines.

General Slavin, the Soviet delegate said: "We must not stop the progress of the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes" and proposed an amendment that the ban should be on "any atomic weapon". Brigadier Arthur Dove, for Britain, agreed saying that the Belgian amendment trespassed on matters before the United Nations.

MacArthur on Clash of Ideologies

The Supreme Commander of the Allied forces in Japan, General MacArthur, gives the warning of a possible "clash of ideologies" in a statement on September 1, marking the first anniversary of the signing of the Japanese surrender terms on board the warship "Missouri."

The statement declares: "The revolution of spirit among the Japanese people represents an unparalleled convulsion in the social history of the world. Its underlying concept will remain the cornerstone of Japanese freedom, unless up-rooted by the inroads of some conflicting ideologies which neglect individual freedom, destroy individual initiative and mock individual dignity."

Tito's Apology to U.S.

Marshal Tito has submitted a formal note to the United States Embassy which "roughly meets" the requirements of the United States' demands for an apology for the death of American airmen and assurances that such incidents would not be repeated, it was learnt from a high diplomatic source.



The WORLD of BOOKS

(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)

AMONG THE GREAT. By Dilip Kumar Roy. With an Introduction by Sir S. Radhakrishnan. Nalanda Publications, Vora & Co., 3, Round Buildings, Bombay 2.

Dilip Kumar Roy, the Son of Dwijendra Lal Roy, the great Bengali Poet and Dramatist, is a distinguished student of the Calcutta University. Immediately after securing academical distinctions he set out on a tour to Europe for a study of Western Music. "From 1919 to 1922 I was in Europe meeting many thoughtful people including a few notable thinkers. Each of these I prodded with the one test-query: 'What is the truth of truths! I have all along felt with the Gita that the truth-seeker must approach the wise—The Tatwadarsi—with homage, enquiry and service! I have gained a great deal through contacts of men like Bertrand Russell, Romain Rolland, Mahatma Gandhi, Tagore, and others. To all of them I owe a debt of deep gratitude.' The book under review is a result of these contacts, and the correspondence that followed thereafter.

A wise urge led the author to record the conversations with the celebrities and submit them for their revision. The records are therefore authentic.

An artist, a sage, a thinker, a poet and a seer are presented to us in these pages with all the fragrance of their souls. Though these are contemporaries and their thoughts and ideals studied and assessed by competent critics from different angles, the charm of the present brochure lies in the engaging freshness arising from the circumstances that the master and the chela are thrown together, the Guru is plied with the doubts and difficulties of the disciple and their mutual reactions give a peculiar glow and fervour to their minds. No extract, however deftly made, can give an adequate idea of the contact and the readers must be referred to the pages of the book.

GANDHI. By Carl Heath. Shiva Agarwala & Co., Agra. Price Rs. 1-8-0.

To thousands of Indians Gandhiji represents the embodiment of the prophetic spirit and the supreme spokesman of their political urge for freedom from the tutelage of British Imperialism. He has been variously described as a saint, a Mahatma, an astute politician but few will doubt that he is one of those rare personalities thrown up by history occasionally charged with a definite mission and purpose. In Gandhiji's case, his deep religious convictions act as absolute directives in political leadership. A born crusader, against cruelty, oppression, injustice and slavery in any form, Gandhiji is perhaps the most disturbing man in the British Commonwealth. Carl Heath's sympathetic study calls for an intelligent and discriminating appreciation of a remarkable man who by the sublime simplicity of his moral courage has restored to the Indian masses their self-respect and a belief in their own humanity.

THE WARLIS. By K. J. Save. With a foreward by B. G. Kher, Padma Publications Ltd., Bombay.

Mr. K. J. Save's interesting monograph on 'Warlis' is a valuable study which at once reflects the intelligent and dispassionate approach of a trained anthropologist and a sympathetic student of the problems of aboriginal tribes. Those who are interested in the problems of the uplift of the aboriginals or Adiwasis, especially the Warli tribe will find this book an informative guide. The book deals with the customs and beliefs regarding marriage, birth, death and religion of the Warlis, one of the aboriginal tribes, numbering over two lakhs, scattered all over the Thana District of the Bombay Presidency.

SEPTEMBER 1946]

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

495

FIFTY MODERN POEMS. Susil Gupta 1, Wellesley Street, Calcutta Rs. 3.

This slim and stimulating volume is an abridgment of John Gasworth's "Fifty years of Modern Verse" and contains a collection of fifty short poems from poets of the modern school. Among the forty poets included in this book we find the familiar names of Quiller-Couch, Abercrombie, Drinkwater, Symons, Blunden and Davies and some minor poets of this century though one notes the omission of Robert Bridges, Housman and Auden. More, it reveals in a remarkable manner the author's insight and grasp of the social, economical and cultural life of these people.

TIBET. By David Macdonald: Oxford Pamphlets on Indian Affairs. No. 30.

Though Tibet is an isolated tract with its great altitude and extreme climate it has many fascinating aspects in that it has a peculiar form of government whose head is His Holiness the Dalai Lama, the spiritual and temporal ruler of the people enjoying immense powers. This short and readable pamphlet gives an account of the people, their customs and manners, the evolution of Lamaism and many other interesting details, pleading for the development of the country along its traditional channels.

UTILIZATION OF INDIA'S MAN POWER: By P. S. Naidu. Economic Problems of India Series. Pamphlet No. 1. Rs. 2.

Though we have several economic blue prints for India, no one has yet given us the method by which man-power should be harnessed for the economic welfare of the community. This important factor that man is a psychological animal and as such caution must be used in any scheme aiming at his regimentation in any field is stressed by the author in this lucid pamphlet. Prof. Naidu offers many constructive suggestions by which India's vast man-power may be most economically and efficiently utilized to the best advantage of the country and the welfare of the people.

THE RISE AND FALL OF JAPAN. By Sir Frederick Whyte. Royal Institute of International Affairs, London. price 1 sh.

In this lively and informative pamphlet we find a description of Japan in defeat. The author traces how Japan rose to power, the forces at work in Japan in our own time and forecasts a future for that country. He shows unmistakably from authoritative sources how Japan's aggressive foreign policy motivated by the primitive lust for dominion, landed her in war and an ignominious defeat out of which she is gradually recovering.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE PRINCIPLES OF PHILOSOPHY. By H. M. Bhattacharya, M.A., University of Calcutta. Rs. 6-8.

THE COTTON LACE INDUSTRY OF SOUTH INDIA. By Viswanathan Tekumalla, M.A., B.Ed. Senior Assistant, Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society Ltd., Madras.

EVOLUTION AND FRENCH DEMOCRACY: Thacker & Co., Bombay.

OUR EDUCATION. By Swami Nirvedananda. Vidyamandira, Dhakuria, Bengal.

MYSTERY BIRDS OF INDIA. Thacker & Co., Bombay.

ECONOMIC STABILISATION OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE. By T. N. Ramaswamy, M.A., Nandkishore and Bros., Penares.

RE-COLLECTIONS AND REFLECTIONS. By Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Padma Publications Ltd., Bombay.

ACQUAINTED HOG. By Shamus Frazer. Thacker & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

TRANSITION IN INDIA FROM WAR TO PEACE. By Gyanchand, Oxford University Press.

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN AND WORLD DEMOCRACY. By Prof. Abdur Rahim, Islamic Mission Society, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

THE HILL TRIBES OF JEYPORE. By Lakshmi Narayana Sahu, M.A., Servants of India Society, Jeypore, Orissa.

JAI HIND. (Hindi Edn.) Janmabhumi Prakasam Mandir, Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Price Rs. 3.

FIRST I. N. A. TRIAL. Edited by V. S. Kulkarni and K. S. N. Murty. Law Academy, 1231 Deccan Gymkhana, Poona. Rs. 5.

INDIAN EMIGRATION TO AMERICA. By S. Chandrasekhar. Oxford University Press.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES: WHAT THEY ARE. By Viswanathan Tekumalla, M.A., B.Ed. Senior Asst. Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society Ltd., Madras.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

- Aug. 1. At a Press Conference in Bombay Sardar Patel advises Mr. Jinnah to drop his threats and make friendly approach.
- Aug. 2. President Truman rejects the Palestine plan.
- Aug. 3. Indian and British troops at Basra.
- Aug. 4. End of Postal strike.
- Sir Mirza Ismail assumes charge as President of Nizam's Council.
- Aug. 5. Cabinet crisis in Turkey.
- Madras Premier announces Prohibition in eight districts.
- Aug. 6. Dr. Ma Baw released and back in Rangoon.
- Allied planes bomb Indonesian towns.
- Aug. 7. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar assumes charge of Mysore Dewanship.
- Sir V. T. Krishnamachari takes charge as Dewan of Jaipur.
- Aug. 8. Viceroy confers with Provincial Governors.
- Congress Working Committee meets at Allahabad.
- Aug. 9. Report of the Trade Mission to China is published.
- Aug. 10. Marshal Auchinleck invited to Empire Generals' Conference in London.
- Congress Executive re-affirms acceptance of Cabinet plan.
- Aug. 11. Van Mook permits export of 700,000 tons of Java paddy to India.
- Gandhiji replies to Portuguese Governor-General.
- Aug. 12. Viceroy invites Pandit Nehru to form Interim Government.
- Aug. 13. Death of H. G. Wells in London.
- U. S. proposal on Palestine handed over to Britain.
- Aug. 14. Police and strikers fight in S. African mines.
- Pandit Nehru invites Mr. Jinnah to join Interim Government.
- Aug. 15. Nehru—Jinnah talks fail; Jinnah declines to join Interim Government.
- Aug. 16. League's "Direct action day" marked by hooliganism and looting in Calcutta, resulting in 90 deaths and 900 injured.
- Aug. 17. Cochin Maharaja announces Cabinet rule.
- Pandit Nehru meets Viceroy at New Delhi.
- Aug. 18. Toll of Calcutta riots reported to be over a 1000 killed and 2000 injured.
- Aug. 19. Sikhs decide to join Interim Govt.
- Moulana Azad meets Viceroy.
- Aug. 20. Bengal Governor reviews Calcutta riot situation.
- S.I.Ry. Labour Union's threat of strike from 24th.
- Aug. 21. Pt. Nehru submits names of Interim Ministers to Viceroy.
- Aug. 22. U.S. plane shot down in Yugoslavia.
- Tito rejects U.S. note.
- Aug. 23. London talks on Palestine.
- Jews decide to boycott.
- Aug. 24. New interim Government personnel announced. Viceroy's broadcast.
- Aug. 25. Viceroy visits Calcutta, scene of tragedy.
- Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan stabbed in Simla.
- S.I.R. strike commences.
- Aug. 26. United States accepts Yugoslavia's reply to her "ultimatum" note.
- Aug. 27. Gandhiji and Nehru confer with Viceroy.
- Over two thousand persons arrested in Calcutta.
- Aug. 28. Indian troops land in Basra.
- Frank Anthony appreciates Congress policy.
- Aug. 29. Congress Working Committee at Delhi discusses current issues.
- Aug. 30. Jai Prakash nominated to Congress Working Committee.
- Members-designate of Interim Government meet in Delhi.
- Aug. 31. Allocation of portfolios for Provisional Government decided.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL

At the Atlantic Charter Conference, Mr. Winston Churchill called on the United States to "divert more and more supplies to the United Kingdom and less to the Soviet Union."

This is alleged by Mr. Elliott Roosevelt, son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in an article in the magazine *Look*.

Mr. Elliott Roosevelt says that Mr. Churchill "fought our military leaders for two years to delay the cross-channel invasion of Europe, argued constantly to force a change in Allied strategy so that our troops would have to penetrate mountain barriers which he called—with a straight face—the soft under-belly of Europe, and tried to shift the weight of the offensive to protect British interests against his Russian ally—and to the jeopardy of a swift victory."

"At Fulton, Missouri, this same Mr. Churchill ran up a trial balloon for an outright war against this former ally of dark war-time years."

Reverting to conversations with the President during the Atlantic Charter Conference, Mr. Elliott Roosevelt reports the President as saying of the British: "They will be worried about how much of our production we are going to divert to the Russians. I know already how much faith Mr. Churchill has in Russia's ability to stay in the war." Mr. Elliott said that the President "snapped his fingers to indicate zero."

He also quotes the President as saying: "We have got to make it clear to the British from the very outset that we don't intend to be simply a good time Charlie who can be used to help the British Empire out of a tight spot and then be forgotten for ever. 'I think I speak as America's President when I say that America won't help England in this war simply so that she will be able to continue to run roughshod over the colonial peoples.'"

Mr. Elliott Roosevelt reports his father in a conversation as calling Mr. Churchill "a real old Tory of the old school", but saying that he would be able to work with the British Premier.

The President is said to have added: "Don't forget one thing. Winnie has one supreme mission in life, but only one. His one big job is to see that Britain survives this war. His mind is perfect for that of a war leader. But will Winston Churchill lead England after the war? It would never work."

In conclusion Mr. Elliott Roosevelt declares: "The most serious evidence that we are losing the peace is the breakdown of the 'Big Three' unity—unity which is the keystone of peace. Franklin Roosevelt chiselled that keystone and put it in place. A great many men have since been chipping away at this keystone."

"These saboteurs of unity are men who blink the fact that in a world dominated by the United States, Russia and the United Kingdom, all the three must work together if peace is to be maintained. They are men who contend that no self-respecting Power can maintain unity with the Russians."

SRI RAMAKRISHNA

Sri Ramakrishna was the herald of the dawn of a New Age in the world, says Mr. D. P. Lingwood paying his tribute to the Paramahansa in the columns of the *Prabuddha Bharata*.

Two outstanding events occurred in the course of the last century, which are of permanent importance to the whole race of man, he writes. One was the consolidation of the science of Comparative Religion under the auspices of Oriental learning; and the other was the birth—or we would prefer to say the life—of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa.

In the East and West, a new and mighty spirit is abroad. It blows from those Himalayan heights on which Sri Ramakrishna entered into the bliss of the Absolute and became one with it. It is destined to fructify the whole world. It will bend the hearts of men like a field of green corn. Never before had the idea occurred to any one that all these religions, all these different avenues of approach to the mansion of the Heavenly Father, might be used by one man in the course of one human life. Certainly none had ever before followed them all and found out by personal experience that they all led up to the same central fact of existence namely God. But now this truth was made fully manifest in the life of one who was not only the embodiment of God, but also the exemplar of all the different ways in which men might reach Him. The star of the Paramahansa, the Great Indian Swan, is now engraved in the Heavens to guide all those who wander on the seas of time in search of Truth

Eternal. The wanderers may be far asunder, and voyaging on different oceans, and they may never see each other; but he sees them all, and knows that they will all ultimately arrive at the Bosom of Light in which he shines enthroned.

THE MYTH OF THE MARTIAL RACE

An analysis of the relative heroism of the Hindus and Muslims of India shown during the war is made by Jatindra Mohan Datta, M.Sc., F. R. S. S. in the *Modern Review* and this has led him to the conclusion that the Hindus are twice more courageous than the Muslims.

"The proportion of the Muhammadans to the total population of India is 24 per cent. In the Army, on account of the policy pursued by the British Government and the division of population into martial and non-martial races, the proportion of the Muhammadans was much higher. During the First Great War of 1914-1918, it was in the region of about 40 per cent. Yet out of the 11 V.C.'s won by Indians, 3 or 27 per cent. were by Muhammadans. They were hardly able to keep up their communal quota. The first Indian to receive Victoria Cross was Risaldar Badlu Singh of 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

In the last World War, 31 V.C.'s have been won by the Indian Army. Of these 3 are by the British Officers of the Indian Army, of the remaining 28, only 4 are by the Muhammadans.

The first man to receive a V.C. in this war is a Hindu; another interesting thing is that while the Hindu recipients are of all ranks from the common sepoy to the King's commissioned officer, no Muhammadan officer has received the award.

But these are minor points. The broad fact remains that the Muhammadans have secured only 14 per cent. of the V.C.'s in the Second World War.

So we find the proportion of Muhammadan V.C.'s to be very much below their strength in the different categories of the armed forces. As the Indian V.C.'s are mostly drawn from the Indian infantry, and as in absolute numbers, the infantry is the largest category, we shall assume that the all-round strength of the Muhammadans is not greater than 24 per cent.—an assumption which is in favour of the Muhammadans. In this view, the relative heroism of the Hindus and the Muhammadans works out to be in the ratio of 1.94:1. In other words, he says, the Hindus are twice as much courageous and brave as the Muhammadans.

The Hindus are twice more ready to defend India; they are twice more courageous and brave than the Muhammadans. The coincidence of the measure does not seem to be accidental but fundamental. The same factors and causes which make the Hindu more ready to defend India make him more courageous and brave and heroic to perform acts which merit the award of Victoria Cross.

Thus the higher the level of heroism, the lesser becomes the number of Muhammadans, concludes Mr. Datta. Where deliberate and complete self-sacrifice is required—a very high stage of heroism, the number of Muhammadans is likely to be nil. Is it for this reason that the number of the Muhammadan "revolutionaries" is nil as noticed by the Sedition Committee?

THE ATOM BOMB

Nothing henceforth can remain unaffected by the atom bomb, but we are still a long way from being able to utilise in small quantities for the needs of everyday life the products with which we know how to split the atom, says Prof. Albert Einstein, in an article in the *Sunday Express*.

It is certain, however, he says that the atomic forces of uranium and plutonium will be used in very large centres for distributing energy and in preparing for a destructive war on a grand scale.

"We are at the dawn of a new world", he says. "Scientists have given to men considerable powers. Politicians have seized hold of them.

"If there were another war tomorrow, with the development of military technique and the terrible force of new arms resulting from these discoveries, the ravages it would bring would be such that towns, peoples and nations would be crushed for ever, and if politics as we see them go on their way without control, if crystallisation of opposing forces keeps on, atrocious war will be inevitable. It will come very quickly.

"If it is not possible to create security by civil, political and social action, the world is very close to going up in smoke.

"I deplore, with regard to the atomic secret, for example, that actions have been taken which increase the Russians' distrust of the impartial nature of international arrangements".



LIFE RESTORED AFTER DEATH

Thanks to Dr. Negovski of Russia men who were once left for dead are now operating lathes, and driving tractors. That is the thrilling story of successful operations of which we have an interesting account in the *Magazine Digest* of July. The account is based on articles that have appeared in *Nature* London, and the *American Review of Soviet Medicine* New York.

The new revival technique has been worked out by Dr. V. A. Negovski and his associates in the Laboratory of Experimental Physiology at the Neurosurgical Research Institute of the Department of Health of the Soviet Union. The Russian scientists began applying their methods to reviving soldiers killed in battle, and have since carried the plan into peacetime life. They have now made their information and technique available to doctors in the United States and other countries.

Dr. Negovski bases his revival technique on the discovery that the body does not die all at once. "Death is rarely a sudden cessation of life," he finds. "It is really a process involving many intermediary stages from life to death."

Thus, though the heart may stop beating, many other parts of the body may be still alive. The body may be stilled, and a doctor may pronounce the person dead. Yet this is only "clinical death," and it is often possible to reawaken the patient and start the vital processes functioning once more. Only long after this first period of death—not until "biological death," or death of all the various organs of the body—is the person beyond hope of revival.

The Russian physician trained a number of teams of specialists for testing the technique in emergency hospitals. One of the first to undergo the treatment was Valentin Cherepanov, a private in the Red Army. Cherepanov was severely wounded

in the thigh, and unconscious when brought to the hospital. He was placed on the operating table, but his condition grew worse. Finally his heart stopped beating, breathing ceased, and nervous reflexes came to an end.

The surgeon in charge made a routine entry: "Death following shock and acute hemorrhage ..."

As he made the entry, Dr. Negovski entered the operating room. Three minutes later, he went to work. One minute later, Cherepanov's heart began to beat. Three minutes later, he began to breathe. Within an hour, he recovered consciousness.

Shortly after that, he fell into a normal sleep. When his name was called, he opened his eyes and answered questions. He asked for a drink. His breathing was even and his pulse regular.

To-day, Cherepanov is up and around, leading a normal life. He finds it hard to believe, and somewhat amusing, that he had been dead: actually dead.

Cherepanov was one of the 51 people revived from death by Negovski and his associates. In all cases, the men had died from severe injuries to their internal organs or limbs, after the usual means of saving life had failed.

Restoration from death is of value only in cases where the nature of the injuries does not exclude recovery. Where some vital organ has been injured beyond hope of treatment by surgery, there is little point in restoring life, for it will be only temporary.

There is real hope, however, for those who die before or during an operation. Revival may permit the surgeon to complete the operation (as was done with the 12 Russians who are still living after being brought back from death.)

Others who may be successfully treated include those who die from shock or exposure, drowning, asphyxiation, loss of blood, or in some cases during an illness which may later be conquered.

Hyderabad

HYDERABAD REFORMS

The Congress Working Committee adopted a resolution criticising the proposed constitutional changes in Hyderabad State and approved of the decision of the Executive of the State Congress to reject them.

"These proposals," the Committee point out, "are wrongly conceived, limited in scope and full of checks and reservations and are apparently intended not to introduce any measure of freedom for the people, but to preserve the privileged and the vested interests and perpetuate the feudal conditions that prevail in the State. They would have been objectionable at any time as the principles on which they are based are opposed to all canons of justice and democracy. At a time when India is on the eve of Independence, they are wholly out of keeping with the minimum demands of the situation and cannot be fitted in with any Constitution for a Free India, which may be evolved in the near future."

SIR M. ISMAIL'S CALL

In his first public utterance since the assumption of office as President of the Nizam's Executive Council, Sir Mirza Ismail broadcast an address to the people of Hyderabad on August 8. He predicted a "mighty and glorious future" for the State, but warned that great effort would be required to achieve the same. "There is no hope of achieving anything worthwhile unless we are all determined to purify this place of personal and party strife."

Sir Mirza Ismail appealed to the people of Hyderabad to work "in a spirit of mutual trust and confidence."

Baroda

PROHIBITION IN BARODA

"The policy of the Baroda Government so far as prohibition is concerned was temperance and not total prohibition. The Government will see there will be no shops near labour centres while they will await the results of the prohibition experiment in British India" said Sir Brojendra Mitter, Dewan President, when the Baroda Legislative Assembly discussed cut motions under the head 'excise'.

BROADCASTING IN BARODA

The first broadcasting station in Gujrat-Kathiawar will start functioning in Baroda state early next year. The installation of a five kilowatt-transmitter has been already started and a skeleton programme staff has been recruited. The decision to have a radio station in Baroda was taken some years ago but the import of transmitting plant was delayed on account of the war. The only radio stations in Indian States, functioning at present, are in south—Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore.

Bikaner

BIKANER RULER'S CALL FOR CO OPERATION

The Maharaja of Bikaner, in a recent speech, announced the release of seven political prisoners, who had either been detained or convicted.

His Highness said that there was no desire on his part or that of his Government to delay in any manner the fulfilment of his promise. It was on the contrary, his firm intention to go ahead with the proposals and give effect to them at as early a date as possible. The Proclamation, which would be issued on August 31, would make clear the more important details, such as the machinery for drafting the constitution, the arrangement for the interim period and above all the specified period in which Responsible Government would be automatically established so as to leave nothing to ambiguity.

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Mysore**THE NEW DEWAN**

A Proclamation announcing the appointment of Dewan Bahadur Sir Arcot Ramaswami Mudaliar as the Dewan of Mysore was published in a *Gazette Extraordinary* on August 7 under the signature of the Maharaja.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar has also been appointed *Ex-officio* President of the Council.

Another *Gazette Extraordinary* published the same day notified the retirement of Mr. N. Madhava Rao as Dewan with effect from that day. His Highness the Maharaja, bidding him farewell, tenders his warm thanks for his loyal services extending over 39 years and expresses the hope that he might live long and enjoy the leisure to which he is so well entitled.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. FOR MYSORE

A memorial has been submitted to the Maharaja of Mysore by 26 elected members of the Mysore Legislative Council, including all 18 Congressmen, praying for the issue of a proclamation establishing Responsible Government in the State under the aegis of the Ruler.

Urging the necessity for setting up a Ministry responsible to the Legislature, the memorial points out that no Ministry, which has not the willing support of the people, can tackle satisfactorily problems of post-war reconstruction and ensure peace, happiness and contentment to the State.

The memorial also pleads that Mysore should set an example to other States by sending only elected representatives to the Constituent Assembly.

Travancore**SIR C. P. ON STATES CO-OPERATION**

On the eve of the meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress at Wardha, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar re-emphasised the stand taken by the States with regard to the political future of India at the Sri Chitra Council, Trivandrum, on Aug. 8. The Government of Travancore adhere to the determination expressed on behalf of the Government and on behalf of the Indian States generally that they are willing and anxious to go into an All-India Union with fairly wide powers of an all-India character vested in the Centre.

Speaking on behalf of many Indian States with whose opinion he was acquainted, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said that the States were perfectly willing to negotiate and come to terms with the Congress on two conditions and on two conditions alone. The conditions were firstly, that the dynastic position of the Rulers of the States should be preserved intact. Secondly, the idea that only one form of Government, namely, the system of government which the Congress advocated could be thought of by the Rulers or anybody else in connection with the new constitutional set-up should be given up in the course of the negotiations. The idea put forward by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya that Rulers of Indian States were face to face with the prospects of dethronement was not one to stimulate co-operation on the part of the Rulers.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, affirmed that this State, like many other States, was willing to negotiate with the Congress and make common cause with them for the purpose of attaining Indian independence.

Cochin**A KERALA PROVINCE**

"There is in India no more precise, cultural and linguistic a unit than Kerala. I have arrived at the definite conclusion that Kerala must unite if it has to save itself from cultural extinction," declared the Maharaja of Cochin in a message to the Cochin Legislative Council on the opening day of its Budget session.

The Maharaja said: "If we remain as we are our voice in the future Union Government of India will never be heard. It will only be a faint and ineffective murmur. For its own sake and for the good of the country as a whole, Kerala must unite and function as a separate and cohesive unit in a great Federation of India.

In order to achieve this, Malabar, Cochin and Travancore will have to join together and devise ways and means to frame a scheme of Government for the whole of Kerala without destroying the connection of the people to the ancient Ruling Houses."

Pandit Nehru, referring to the Cochin ruler's statement, commented:

"In an important southern State, however, the Maharaja has recently made a statement, which it is so pleasant to read after so many assertions elsewhere of autocracy and the Ruler's privileges. The Maharaja has accepted the objective of Responsible Government for the State and I hope he will soon give effect to it."

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. FOR COCHIN

In the Cochin Council the other day, Sir George Boag, Dewan President, made a statement announcing that steps would be taken to constitute an Advisory Committee of seven to implement the announcement made in the Council on the opening day of the Budget session by H. H. the Maharaja.

Jaipur**SIR V. T. K. ON RURAL UPLIFT**

"It will always be my endeavour, as it was that of Sir Mirza Ismail, to assist in the establishment of sound and healthy conventions and in upholding and strengthening the position of the Assembly", said Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Prime Minister of Jaipur, addressing the opening session of the Jaipur Representative Assembly on August 13, and welcoming "the opportunity, so soon after assuming charge of his office, of meeting representatives from all parts of the State and discussing important matters affecting the well-being of the people."

Referring to the State Budget placed before the Assembly, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari said: "Conditions to-day are special and the Budget which reflects these conditions presents some abnormal features. It is difficult at the present time to forecast with accuracy what pattern a normal Budget of the future will be and what far-reaching changes in taxation and allocation of expenditure may be needed as the years go on. One thing, however, can be stated with absolute certainty. More and more of the resources of the State will have to be devoted to the improvement in the conditions of the rural population and, as a corollary, the urban population should themselves find an ever-increasing proportion of finances required for providing the rural folk with the amenities they so urgently need."

Gwalior**GWALIOR RULER'S DECISION**

The Maharaja of Gwalior has decided to nominate two non-officials of his choice to be Ministers in the State Government. They will be entrusted with certain departments which closely affect the masses,

INDIANS OVERSEAS

South Africa

SATYAGRAHA IN SOUTH AFRICA

Under the caption, "South Africa", Mahatma Gandhi writes in *Harijan*:

The heroic struggle of the Indian settlers in South Africa continues with unabated zeal. It promises to be prolonged. The longer the resisters are made to suffer, the greater will be their glory and regard. It is true of all long suffering.

What the Government of the Union of South Africa has done so deliberately is not going to be changed suddenly, even for the sufferings of the brave men and women. This is said not to damp the zeal of the fighters, but to steer them for greater and longer suffering. Their spokesmen, when they were in India, were told in plain language that they must not expect the struggle to close quickly. Time is always in favour of the sufferer, for the simple reason that tyranny becomes more and more exposed as it is continued. In reality, the struggle appears to have a longer lease of life or shorter, when the result is a certainty.

S. A. INDIAN DELEGATES TO U. N. A.

The number of the South African Indian Congress delegation leaving for the United Nations Assembly meeting to assist the Government of India delegation in the presentation of the Indian case has been reduced to four. They are: Messrs. A. I. Kajee, A. Christopher, P. R. Pather and H. A. Naidoo. All of them have expressed their willingness to go.

East Africa

INDIAN DELEGATION TO E. AFRICA

The Government of India have had under consideration the situation arising from the proposed immigration restrictions into the East African territories of Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika, in so far as they affect Indians, says a Press Note. They have decided to send a delegation to East Africa consisting of Raja Sir Maharaj Singh C.I.E., Mr. K. Sarwar Hasan, Bar-at-Law, Secretary, Indian Institute of International Affairs, and Mr. C. S. Jha I.C.S.

The Delegation will meet members of the Indian community in East Africa and the officials of the East African Governments and after making a study of the facts relating to the proposed immigration restrictions, submit a report to the Government of India. The Delegation has left for East Africa.

Malaya

RELIEF GRANT TO INDIANS

A grant of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made by the Government of India for the relief of distress among Indian residents of Malaya, states Mr. S. K. Chettur, Government of India representative.

Rs. 5 lakhs will be spent in the next six months, of which one lakh is to be distributed in monetary relief among widows, unemployed labourers and the aged. The other four lakhs will be spent mainly on cloth.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

Questions of Importance

CONGRESS AND THE CABINET PLAN

The Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha on August 10, adopted a resolution making it clear that while the Congress did not approve of all the proposals contained in the State Paper they accepted the scheme in its entirety. The Resolution runs:

"The Working Committee regrets to note that the Council of the All-India Muslim League, reversing their previous decision, have decided not to participate in the Constituent Assembly. In this period of rapid transition from dependence on a foreign power to full independence, when intricate political and economic problems have to be faced and solved, the largest measure of co-operation among the people of India and their representatives is called for, so that the change-over would be smooth and to the advantage of all concerned.

"The Committee realises that there are differences in the outlook and the objective of the Congress and the Muslim League. Nevertheless in the larger interests of the country as a whole and the freedom of the people of India, the Committee appeals for the co-operation of all those who seek freedom and the good of the country, in the hope that co-operation in the common tasks may lead to the solution of many of India's problems.

"The Committee further noted that criticisms have been advanced on behalf

of the Muslim League to the effect that the Congress acceptance of the proposals contained in the statement of May 16 was conditional. The Committee wish to make it clear that while they did not approve of all the proposals contained in this statement, they accepted the scheme in its entirety."

The resolution continued: "They interpreted it so as to resolve the inconsistency contained in it and fill the omissions in accordance with the principles laid down in that statement. They hold that provincial autonomy is a basic provision and each Province has the right to decide whether to form or join a group or not. The question of interpretations will be decided by the procedure laid down in the statement itself and the Congress will advise its representatives in the Constituent Assembly to function accordingly.

"The Committee have emphasised the sovereign character of the Constituent Assembly, that is, its right to function and draw up the constitution for India without interference of any external power or authority, but the Assembly will naturally function within the internal limitations which are inherent in its task and will further seek the largest measure of co-operation in drawing up the constitution of free India allowing the greatest measure of freedom and protection for all just claims and interests. . . .

"The Committee hope that the Muslim League and all others concerned in the wider interests of the nation as well as of their own will join in this great task."

Utterances of the Day

THE VICEROY'S BROADCAST

"I shall implement fully H. M. G.'s policy of giving the new Government the maximum freedom in the day-to-day administration of the country," declared the Viceroy on Aug. 24 announcing the personnel of the New Government.

Lord Wavell added: "In the field of Provincial Autonomy, of course, my new Government will not have any power or indeed any desire to intervene in the field of Provincial Administration."

Making it clear that the offer made to the Muslim League was still open, the Viceroy said that the League could propose to him five names for places in a Government of 14, of which six would be Congress nominees and three would be representatives of the minorities." Provided these names are acceptable to me and H.M.G., they will be included in the Government which will be re-formed."

This offer to re-form the Government if the League decides to come in would imply that the three included in the present list of 12 would step aside making room for the Leaguers.

Emphasizing the need for a Coalition Government in the interests of the country at the present moment, the Viceroy said, "This is a view which I know the Congress President and his colleagues hold as strongly as I do. His efforts like mine will still be directed to persuading the League to join the Government."

Declaring that, under the new Government, in which the War Member will be an Indian, the constitutional position of the Armed Forces will in no way be changed, the Viceroy said: "They still owe allegiance to the King Emperor, to whom and Parliament, I am still responsible".

RADHAKRISHNAN'S WARNING

Sir S. Radhakrishnan's Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, addressing a meeting of the students of the University held to commemorate the death anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak said: "The country is in a revolutionary mood, but it is not right to argue that a revolution can be brought about only by an overthrow of the established Government by force and bloodshed."

"In the way of force and bloodshed lies madness," warned Sir S. Radhakrishnan, referring to the present deteriorated political situation of the country. He said that people were in a mood of anger and frustration, in a mood of doubt and questioning. There was a passionate desire to achieve political independence and economic security, but these legitimate ambitions were being used to stir the masses into blind hatreds.

Sir Sarvapalli observed that the numerous strikes, and threats of direct action showed a revolutionary mind. He said that it was a common trait of all advocates of revolution that along with a fundamental kindness and compassion a cruel disregard for the lives of their opponents dwelled in them. He urged that responsible leadership should act peacefully before resorting to direct action.

"It would be deadly to dissect the body of a nation simply because we are unable to reach any agreement," said Sir Sarvapalli, emphasising that the real problems before them were economic and economic grievances had economic remedies. He said that the Constituent Assembly should deal not only with political structure but also with the socio-economic aspects of society, as the national awakening was the awakening of their life politically, culturally, socially and economically.

Political

THE INTERIM GOVT. AT THE CENTRE

His Majesty the King has accepted the resignation of the present members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, and has been pleased to appoint the following as members of the Interim Government.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.

Sardar Baldev Singh: Defence.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Home, including Information and Broadcasting.

Dr. John Matthai: Finance.

Mr. S. Asaf Ali: Communications (War Transport and Railway).

Dr. Rajendra Prasad: Agriculture and Food.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram: Labour.

Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan: Health, Education and Arts.

Syed Ali Zaheer: Legislative, Posts and Air.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari: Industries and Supplies.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose: Works, Mines and Power.

Mr. Cooverji Hormusji Bhabha: Commerce.

Two more Muslim members will be appointed later.

The Interim Government took office on September 2.

THE SIKHS AND THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The Panthic Board has decided to lift the boycott of the Constituent Assembly.

The Congress Working Committee, it may be recalled, passed a resolution at its recent Wardha session appealing to the Sikhs to participate in the Constituent Assembly and assuring them that "the Congress will give all possible support in removing their legitimate grievances and in securing adequate safeguards for the protection of their just interests in the Punjab."

SARDAR BALDEV SINGH ON MR. JINNAH'S MOVE

Sardar Baldev Singh, Leader of the Panthic M.L.A.'s in the Punjab Assembly and Development Minister, Punjab, now member of the Interim Government in charge of Defence, in a press interview expressing satisfaction over the revocation of the Panthic Board's decision to boycott the Constituent Assembly made a pointed reference to the Muslim League's policy of boycott and direct action and characterised it as "declaration of war against the Sikhs" and inconsistent with Mr. Jinnah's former attitude towards direct action resorted to by the Congress in recent years.

Sardar Baldev Singh said: "Whenever Congress decided on direct action for achieving the country's freedom Mr. Jinnah opposed it consistently and declared that direct action by the Congress was in fact meant to dominate the Muslims."

In 1942 when the Congress raised the slogan of "Quit India" Mr. Jinnah repeated publicly that the move was not against the British but against the Muslims. Now it is the Muslim League that has set out on the path of direct action and its aim is to establish sovereign state of Pakistan. "May I ask Mr. Jinnah if his move is in fact not a declaration of war against the Sikhs and whether, if he succeeds it would not amount to dominating the Sikh community?"

FUTURE OF FRENCH INDIA

His Excellency M. Baron, Governor of French India, addressing a Press Conference at Government House at Mahe, on August 1, said:

"People of France value greatly the friendship of the people of India. The existence of French India shall not be an obstacle in the way of Indian progress. On the contrary, it must help towards friendship and must be a token thereof."

INDIAN LANGUAGES AS MEDIA

The Nagpur University has decided to introduce Hindi, Marathi, and Urdu as compulsory media of instruction in all schools with effect from July next year.

The Nagpur University has approached the Central Provinces Government for a grant of Rs. one lakh for preparation of text-books in Indian languages.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University, Mr. Justice Puranick, addressing the University said that English has been completely eliminated as a medium of instruction.

Mr. Justice W. R. Puranick added that last year the University allowed introduction of Indian languages as media of instruction in the colleges of Nagpur and Wardha and the results of the experiment were considered very successful. Mr. Puranick expressed the hope that the Central Provinces High School Board would also take similar action.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE

The Government of India have appointed the following as additional members of the University Grants Committee, for the period ending June 3, 1950: Sir Rustom P. Masani, lately Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, Bombay, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Principal, Jamia Millia, Islamia, Delhi; Dr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, lately pro-Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University.

The number of members of the Committee has been raised from four to seven in view of the additional responsibility that the University Grants Committee will have to undertake in the development of University Education in this country.

MR. SAIYIDAIN

Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, Educational Adviser to Rampur Government has been invited by the International Headquarters of the New Fellowship London and the Australian Section of the New Education Fellowship to visit Australia next month as a member of an International Delegation of educationists. He will tour the various States and participate in Educational Conferences, organized at various capitals, to discuss the central theme of "Education for International Understanding". Amongst the topics on which Mr. K. G. Saiyidain has been invited to lecture are the following:

1. Education for Peace.
2. The Shape of Things to come in Education.
3. The Education Ideology of Islam with special reference to the Philosophy of IQBAL.
4. Education in India.
5. What part can the UNESCO play in promoting peace and International Understanding.

THE BANE OF COMMUNALISM

"Of all the evils that harm us, the most distressing is the evil of communalism, and communalism is showing its head even in sanctuaries of learning. It is true that no man has a greater right than another to be educated. But higher University education and higher technical education must be regarded as the privilege of only those who have proved themselves specially fit. Merit, irrespective of community, should decide the privilege," observed Mr. T. Prakasam, Premier of Madras, addressing the Convocation of the Madras University, on Aug 8.

BOMBAY MONEYLENDERS' BILL

With the object of improving the economic condition of the bulk of the rural population and the poorer sections of the population in towns and cities and of protecting them from exploitation by other sections of the community, the Government of Bombay propose to introduce in the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly a Bill to control the operations of moneylenders in the province.

The Bill is based on the original Bill introduced in 1933 by the Congress Ministry then in office with a few changes considered necessary to secure more efficient control of the business of money-lending.

The provisions of the Bill aim at securing registration and licensing of money-lenders, limitation of the rates of interest and protection of debtors from molestation and intimidation.

DETENTION UNDER DEFENCE RULES

The Government of Madras have decided that conviction for a political offence or detention under the Defence of India Rules should not be a bar to appointments in the services of local boards and municipal councils.

A Press Note issued in this connection states that the relevant rules are being amended accordingly. Such of those persons as have been discharged from the service of any local board or municipal council on any of the grounds referred to above may send their applications for re-instatement to the executive authorities of the local bodies concerned. The executive authorities have been directed to consider these applications carefully and issue suitable orders.

SETTING UP OF LEGAL CONVENTION

Sir Patrick Spens, Chief Justice of India paid a visit on August 10, to the Madras Advocates' Association, High Court Buildings, and had an informal discussion with the members of the Association. He was received by Mr. P. Somasundaram, President of the Association, and other office-bearers and conducted to the Association Hall, where he was introduced to the members.

Concerning the work that might come up for consideration before the Federal Court now and hereafter in respect of the interpretation of the various statutes to be enacted by the different provinces of India His Lordship suggested the establishment of a liaison or a legal convention between the Centre and the Provinces. Such procedure, if followed, would avoid any pronouncement by the Court regarding the validity or otherwise of any part of the statute or statutes enacted by the different provinces pertaining to the problems of common interest.

BHOWAL SANYASI CASE APPEAL

The Indian "funeral pyre" case, in which the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment upholding the claim of Mr. R. N. Roy that he was the son of the Raja of Bhowal, was further mentioned to Their Lordships.

Mr. D. N. Pritt, Counsel for Mr. F. N. Roy, made a submission for costs.

Lord Thankerton said nothing new had been said by counsel, and the finding in the judgment—that in the very special circumstances of the case, there would be no order as to the costs of appeal—would stand.

PROBLEMS OF INSURANCE

Mr. Jagmohandas J. Kapadia, writing in the *Eastern Economist* under the above caption on the restrictions on investment of life funds says:

These restrictions have been imposed on the recommendations of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Committee (which consisted of men of business and experience) as a safeguard against the abuses that had come to light in the course of the Committee's investigation. It is evident that the 3½ per cent. Loan conversion or the cheap money policy of the Government has nothing to do with these restrictions. They must stand or fall on their merits and, in view of the findings of the Committee, who can say that they are not fully justified. . . .

If the cheap money policy is prejudicial to insurance companies, counterbalancing relief must be sought in other directions e.g., taxation. To suggest that the restrictions should be removed is to perpetuate the abuses.

It is argued that the restrictions seek to penalise the many white for the sins of the few black. For one thing, in a matter like this, such argument cannot admit of mathematical precision. Nevertheless, the abuses being fairly widespread the legislature was entitled to intervene. Having taken some part in the Committee's inquiry, I am in a position to assert that the abuses were not confined to one or two isolated instances only and that the culprits included some prominent companies and parties who otherwise pass out as commercial and industrial magnates. Apart

from the above, the argument has its limitations when applied to *credit* institutions like insurance companies. Allow a prominent insurance company to play ducks and drakes with public funds, and you begin to shatter the basic foundation of public confidence and trust on which the entire insurance structure rests. This, I submit, is the angle from which the problem should be looked at.

It is also argued that the restrictions are so rigorous as to affect adversely the already dwindling interest income of companies. The rigorous character of the provisions is no excuse for their removal if they otherwise justified. It would however be interesting to state that similar provisions exist in the Articles of Association of some well-known companies e.g., the Oriental.

UNITED INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

The report of the Directors of the United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Madras, for the year ending 31st December, 1945, shows that during the year, 16,438 new policies amounting to Rs. 3,76,79,496 were issued. The total assurances in force on 31st December, 1945 including bonus additions amounted to Rs. 13,98,54,181 of which Rs. 65,27,434 is reassured. The Policyholders' Trust Fund at the end of the year stood at Rs. 2,61,65,354 as against Rs. 2,25,66,530 at the beginning of the year. The total amount of claims paid during the year amounted to Rs. 13,33,491.

INDIA'S STERLING BALANCES

Mr. J. V. Joshi, Adviser to the Reserve Bank of India and India's representative on the International Bank, is understood to have submitted a memorandum to the Government of India and all the Provincial Governments on the subject of India's sterling balances and the problems raised on account of the proposal to scale down these balances.

In his memorandum, Mr. Joshi is said to have maintained that according to the statement made at the Bretton-Woods Conference in 1944 by the late Lord Keynes, the Economic Adviser to His Majesty's Government, these debts should be settled honourably because they were honourably and generously given, and that any scaling down would mean a repudiation of Lord Keynes' assurances.

INDIAN INVESTMENT IN BRITISH FIRMS

The "Secret History" column of the left-wing co-operative Sunday newspaper *Reynolds News* reported on August 18: "Indian Big Business having bought up the Indian sterling debt, Indian railways and many British-owned, concerns in Bombay are now investing millions of their wartime profits in British industrial shares like the Imperial Chemical Industries and Dunlop".

"Four London firms of stockbrokers last week bought one million sterling British industrial shares for clients in India, writes Bernard Harris, City Editor of the *Sunday Express*. Orders came in for five, ten and twenty thousand shares at a time. The buyers were not fussy. They were prepared to take almost anything if it was

offered in sufficient quantity. There may be more of it to come. The signs are that our pending withdrawal from India is making some investors British and Indian, nervous. So they are getting their money out while there is time.

"This Indian buying, coming on the top of inflationary tendencies in evidence here, may prolong the six-years-old "bull" market which has already set up a near record for longevity. At all events, brokers were feeling decidedly more cheerful last week as prices rose."

DEVALUATION OF RUPEE SUGGESTED

The Trade Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee has suggested the possibility of dissociating the external from the internal value of the rupee. The Sub-Committee says that India's future course of trade will depend on India's currency policy. Some degree of devaluation of the rupee will be necessary if Indian economy is to be put reasonably on a competitive basis as compared with the economics of other countries. An unduly high exchange ratio will fritter away India's sterling balances. Stressing the need for a large reduction in imports and the required imports based on priorities, the Sub-Committee says that otherwise there would be a succession of unfavourable balance which would produce adverse repercussions on Indian industries.

On the question of exports, the Sub-Committee says that the composition of exports may be changed in order to obtain a more favourable balance but this will largely depend on the establishment of heavy and capital goods industries.

RESETTLEMENT OF EX-W.A.C'S

The Countess of Carlisle in a broadcast talk spoke about the plans made by the Government of India to help ex-service women of the W.A.C. (1) to find employment.

The Countess referred at length to the Labour Department's general settlement scheme for ex-service personnel and said: "It must be obvious to every thinking woman that the greatest need in India to-day is for doctors, nurses and teachers. It is in these professions that women can make their most important contribution to the development of their country and, appreciating this need, the education and health department of the Central and Provincial Governments are increasing the facilities for having in the nursing and teaching professions."

'No country,' Lady Carlisle stated 'can reach the full height of its development unless its women are prepared to take an active part in that development.'

HUSBAND SHORTAGE

Americans have suffered a set-back on the English marriage market. English women are again showing a preference for Englishmen as husbands.

The head of a Bond Street marriage bureau says that the situation has changed completely since "Victory in Europe Day".

"Up to that date, most young women who came here wanted anything but English husbands", he said. "They particularly favoured Americans, apparently because they thought that if they got to America they would all love like Hedy Lamarr. Now, quite suddenly, they are clamouring for Englishmen. As Shakespeare said

'Was feather ever so lightly blown as this multitude?'

He revealed that women aged between 35 and 42 are the most difficult clients to get fixed up. "They try to be coy and young", he said. "When they are about 42, the job gets easier—I can get women of 55 married off as easily as shelling peas".

But there is a shortage of husbands, however. "There are not nearly enough young men to go round", said the marriage marketeer.

"Money does not always count. I have had a woman who is a multimillionaire on my books for months. The last man I introduced her to wrote to me saying:—'There are some things money cannot buy. She talks—how she talks!' Or, as Seneca said, 'Alas, for the folly of the loquacious'."

WOMEN IN THE LEGISLATURE

Srimati Kamala Devi referred to the selection of women candidates to the Constituent Assembly in an interview to the A. P. I. recently and said:

"We women do not ever wish to make sex a qualification to secure anything. If we press for larger opportunities to women to function in every field, it is mainly because, unfortunately, sex is still made a disqualification. All we ask for is that wherever there are able women, they should be given equal opportunity with men. It is most regrettable that everywhere, since men boss organisations and fields of work, women get hustled out in the ruthless and indecent scramble for seats and offices. In power politics women are at a great disadvantage. It is most unfortunate that, in spite of the Congress Working Committee's direction to the Provincial Legislature Parties to elect at least two women from each and more if possible, there is such reluctance in implementing it."

Literary

H. G. WELLS

The passing of H. G. Wells removes from the English scene one of the most characteristic figures of the age. Born and brought up at a time when it was commonly believed that the march of scientific and social progress would be uninterrupted, Wells inherited the easy optimism of the Victorians.

Wells was born on September 21, 1866. He left the Bromley Academy in 1879 and began life as a draper and was afterwards a pupil teacher, then a chemist and then a draper again.

His first appearance in print was in the *Fortnightly Review* in 1890, edited at that time by Frank Harris, to which he contributed a paradox. "The Rediscovery of the Unique."

In a *Modern Utopia* published in 1905, he summed up his ideas as to how the Government of ideal society should be carried on.

In 1932 he published the work "Wealth and Happiness of Mankind."

Wells grew prolific as he advanced in years. He wrote his "Experiment in Autobiography" in 1934 and two years later the "Anatomy of Frustration."

He was surprised by the success which his "Outline of History" attained.

From history and sociology he turned with ease to the production of gripping scientific romances.

WORK OF BHANDARKAR INSTITUTE

The efforts of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute of Poona in the field of Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic studies were praised by Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay.

The Governor was specially glad to learn that the Institute did not confine itself to Sanskrit literature but had also a branch dealing with Persian and Arabic studies. Sir John said: "Such parallel studies and finding common ground between the Hindu and Muslim cultures may be of great importance in helping to bridge the unfortunate political and religious schisms that divide this country."

SIR JOSEPH BHORE

The Prime Minister of Bhopal, Sir Joseph Bhore, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Italian Economic Committee of the Paris Conference at the Committee's inaugural meeting.

After thanking the Committee for the great honour done to him, Sir Joseph said, "I shall endeavour to the best of my ability to deserve the confidence which you have shown in me by the expression of your vote this evening, which I regard personally as a generous acknowledgment of the part my country has played in the war against Italy and her Allies."

MR. PULLA REDDI

The Mysore Government issued the following communique: "The Government of Madras have intimated that they are at present experiencing a shortage of officers for running the administration. In compliance with their request, the Mysore Government have agreed to replace the services of Mr. O. Pulla Reddi, I.C.S., at their disposal. Mr. Pulla Reddi is reverting with His Highness's good wishes and appreciation of the services rendered by him as Minister."

RAJA MAHENDRA PRATAP

"I was longing to see the shores of my motherland and I am supremely happy that to-day I am once again in the land of my birth with my brethren", said Raja Mahendra Pratap of Hathras U.P., who arrived in Madras last month from Japan, after 31 years exile. Raja Mahendra Pratap left India in his 28th year and is now back home at the age of 59, looking old with a grey flowing beard but full of vigour and enthusiasm.

MUSLIM KNIGHTS OF BOMBAY

It is understood that Sir Rahimtoolah Chinoy, Sir Sultan Chinoy and Sir Fazal Rahimtoolah, declined to surrender their Knighthood, when approached by the Provincial Muslim League to do so. They added they had no intention of following the League any longer as they were unable to accept its present policy.

DR. COCHRANE AND LEPROSY

The noted specialist on leprosy Dr. R. G. Cochrane, who has just completed a tour of the United States, expects to return to India as Principal of Vellore Medical College, says a *Reuter* message from New York. Asserting that a lot of leprosy is as harmless as a birthmark, Dr. Cochrane, deplors the public hysteria with which most people view the disease. "It is no more disgraceful to contract leprosy than to catch measles," says Dr. Cochrane. "It is a medical problem just as cancer and tuberculosis are medical problems." Most adults are immune, he says, and even serious types of leprosy can be cured in early stages.

"SHAMPOO" FOR STOMACH ULCERS

Alkyl Sulfates, the chemicals used in so-called soapless soaps and shampoos, may provide a remedy for stomach ulcers, it appears from studies reported by Drs. Harry Shay, S. A. Komarov, H Siple and Samuel S. Fels in a recent issue of *Science*.

The alkyl sulfates act on stomach issue to cause it to secrete mucus. A constantly renewed layer of mucus, it is now believed, is the chief protection of the stomach lining against the destructive action of gastric juice, which leads to ulcer formation.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DRUG

Australia is watching closely experiments in the United States with a new drug which is believed there to offer the most hopeful prospects for combating tuberculosis. A series of reports on producing the drug and methods of using it have been received by the Federal Government. A final report on the effects of the drug is shortly expected.

RADAR—HOPE OF BLINDMEN

In the hope that some way may be found of using Radar to help blind people, a research unit is to be set up by St. Dunstan's, says a London paper.

An anonymous donor has provided funds for five years' work.

FATIGUE OR LAZINESS

If you get that tired feeling at the end of the day, it's not fatigue at all. It is sheer laziness. But if you wake up in the morning feeling fagged, you can lay it to fatigue.

This is the view of Dr. T. C. Barnes, physiologist of Hahenmann Medical College, Philadelphia.

Dr. Barnes, who is a brainwave-measurement expert, tested medical students with his electro-encephalograph to check the rate of brain fatigue. At the end of a tough eight-hour working day, the brainwave machine recorded only slight evidence of actual weariness, but plenty of proof of ordinary human laziness.

He says: "Within the limits imposed by physiological factors—the way we breathe, what we eat, the sugar content of our blood—it can thus be said scientifically that the human will is a free physical and psychic force. We are our own atomic energizers."

MALNUTRITION IN INDIA

At least 33 per cent of the people of India do not get enough to eat, declared Mr. Mahommed Afzal Hussain of the Punjab Government at the Empire Scientific Conference. Too much stress was laid on calories which gave an incorrect picture of the requirements of nutrition, Mr. Hussain said.

In India people suffered as much from lack of protein foods as from the actual lack of calories and in parts of the country where density of population was high and availability of protein foods low, the stature of human beings was going down, Mr. Hussain declared. If that continued there might be a tremendous death rate all at once. India had been short of food for the last two years and that shortage was likely to continue unless research developed along the right lines.

Speakers at the conference agreed on the need for urgent methods in tackling the problem of malnutrition in the Empire, and for closer co-operation between agriculture and medicine.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD BANK

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development commenced functioning on June 25, 1946 and in accordance with the articles of agreement, India was called upon to pay 2 per cent. of her share subscription, *ie*, 8 million dollars, on or before August 24, and a further 8 per cent. by November 25, 1946, says a Press Note. The Legislative Assembly had, during its last session, recommended that the Government of India should not pay any portion of India's subscription without consultation with the Bretton Wood Committee of the Assembly. A meeting of this body was therefore, called to consider the action to be taken on the demand made and the Committee agreed to authorise Government to pay the 2 per cent. which is immediately to be paid. As regards the remaining 8 per cent. the Committee recommended that the sanction of the Legislature itself should be obtained.

Payment of 3 million dollars (less 40,000 dollars already paid) will accordingly shortly be authorised.

WAR TIME BANKING IN INDIA

In his address at the twelfth annual general body meeting of the Reserve Bank of India held on August 5, at the Gokhale Hall, Madras, Sir C. D. Deshmukh referred to the slowing down of the increase in the note issue but pointed out that the inflationary potential is nursed by the post-war increase in India's sterling balances. In relation to current trends on foreign trade, he advocated a relaxation of import controls on the score that an export surplus nourishes the inflation psychology.

In his review of banking progress, the Governor drew attention to the need for consolidation after the rapid increase in the resources of Indian banks. He admitted that control of banking is demanded by the revelation of several defects in the

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS

The Power and Fuel Sub-Committee appointed by the National Planning Committee has recommended electrification of railways in India as far as possible with a view to achieve greater efficiency and conserve the country's limited coal resources. The creation of an Electrical Power Board and a Coal Board, both to work in close co-operation, is also suggested by the Committee as practical measures of exploring the possibilities of power development in India.

The Electrical Power Board would plan for the maximum utilisation of power developed and will also deal with questions relating to research in electricity. The Sub-Committee has further proposed that an all-India body should be set up for surveying hydro-electric power resources both in British India and the States. This body will work in close co-operation with the National Water Resources Commission. The Committee has proposed the formation of electricity utility control committees, both at the Centre and in the provinces to exercise rigid control over electric supply companies.

LINKING SIND WITH BOMBAY

Definite shape is being given to the proposed project for a direct railway line from Sind to Bombay.

The project will cost Rs. 8 crores and the construction work is expected to begin in April 1947.

It is proposed to use Diesel oil engines on this line as most of it will run through the Desert of Cutch.

A big workshop will be opened at Hyderabad—where the American authorities set up a wagon assemblage plant during the war—and a labour colony will be established at Dadim.

The project, when completed, will reduce the distance of 999 miles between Karachi and Bombay to about 600 miles, and the journey which at present takes 50 hours will be performed within 24 hours.

ROLE OF ART IN LIFE

Delivering the inaugural address of the Fine Arts Section of the Loyola College, Madras Rev. Fr. Jerome D'Souza presiding, Mr. D. P. Roy Chowdhry, Principal, Government School of Arts and Crafts observed that an understanding of the beautiful, of whatever form it might be, tended to raise one's mental equipment to a higher status and to bring a joyful peace to the mind.

Rev. Fr. Jerome D'Souza, in the course of his introductory remarks, referred to the association of art with beauty and to the ancient Greek philosopher's dictum that the finest beauty was only a reflection of Truth.

Mr. Roy Chowdhry said that the beautiful revealed itself in exuberance in every place where there was harmony. He said that mental relief through diversion was essential. After emphasising the need for distinguishing the vulgar from the beautiful, he said that the most desirable thing was to cultivate their aesthetic taste by establishing a personal contact with their learning. He said that a closer association with the language of art would help them to understand the concealed grandeur of harmony, rhythm and other relative values.

STRIKE OF A. I. R. ARTISTES

There was a complete dislocation in the programme of the Calcutta centre of the All-India Radio at Garstin Place (Sunday 11th August) when members of the Bengal Artistes' Association, including some of those on the permanent staff of the broadcasting department boycotted the station.

Boycott was resorted to in view of "the outrageous treatment meted out to peaceful girl picketers" on the day of the general strike in Calcutta.

The strike was however called off by the Artistes' Association, Bengal, from the 15th morning following an agreement being reached between the Association and the Deputy Director-General, All-India Radio, Mr. N. A. S. Lakshmanan.

GANDHIJI ON HORSE RACING

The view that a popular Government should put an end to racing if it is within their competence is expressed by Mahatma Gandhi writing under the caption "Horse Racing" in *Harijan*. He says:

"I have written before regarding the ruination of men and money through horse racing but a very strongly worded letter from a friend who says that gambling on the race course is not a lesser evil than the drink habit, constrains me to write again on this subject. The writer further says: 'Special trains are run for the races and are full of people who wear Gandhi caps, call themselves Congressmen and go there only to waste their money. We now have popular ministries, but they too are silent and put up with the evil.'

"Although, in my opinion, gambling at races is not as great an evil as drinking of alcohol, one ought not really to draw comparisons. I do not know all the intricacies of horse racing. All I can say is that if it is within the competence of a popular Government to put an end to the evil, it should certainly do so."

FIVE TEST MATCHES IN AUSTRALIA

The Board accepted the invitation of the Australian Cricket Control Board to send out a team to Australia next cold weather. The Board will ask for five Test matches to be played in Australia and as regards the financial arrangements, it was expected it would be on the same basis as between Australia and England.

L. Amarnath who is now in England with the Indian team, was granted permission to accept the offer of Burnley, one of the teams in the Lancashire League, to play for them next season, provided he was available whenever India needed him. It will be recalled that Amarnath had played in the Lancashire League cricket before the war along with late Amar Singh.

JET PLANE RECORD

London test pilot Philip Stanbury on July 24 flew a 'Meteor' jet fighter nine miles high—a record altitude for a jet plane.

ATOMIC SECRECY

Sitting behind locked doors at the Jesus College, Oxford, fifty Atomic Energy scientists from many countries including India, have been deliberating on problems concerning the use of Atomic energy. It is learnt that this conference—Atomic Scientists' Association Conference—voiced strong criticisms of moves in any country to enforce secrecy about Atomic energy.

The scientists say the MacMahon Bill in the United States and the Atomic Energy Bill in Britain establish Government monopoly for all raw materials and development work. Both bills restrict the publication of information even if it is work of private research. Although the American bill was defeated largely by pressure of public opinion rallied by scientists, the British bill still stands.

The failure to agree on international control of Atomic energy is, the scientists say, disappointing but they are of opinion that it is still possible to bridge the gap between the American and Russian proposals.

RAMAN'S RESEARCHES ON DIAMOND

The latest results of the investigations into the diamond and its fascinating properties which also have been the subject of extensive researches by Sir C. V. Raman and his collaborators at Bangalore during recent years find publication in a volume of original papers, just issued by the Indian Academy of Sciences. Twentyone separate researches are reported in the volume.

FLIGHT TO THE MOON

Prof. R. L. Framsworth, president of the United States Rocket Society, prophesies that men may be flying to the moon in two years. He bases his prediction on army reports that experiments to power airplanes with atomic energy have established that this is practicable. Atomic power will, he says, be the means of getting speeds of seven miles per second which are necessary to overcome the earth's gravitation pull.

ORIENT MOVIE-TONE CORPORATION

Yet another film producing concern with one crore capital has come into existence in Calcutta. Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani of Dossani Film Corporation is the chief of this new concern, entitled Orient Movietone Corporation Ltd. There are among the directors well known film people like Mr. M. D. Chatterji of M. P. Productions, Mr. F. A. Dossani, Mr. S. R. Hammed of Empire Talkie Distributors, Mr. Dip Chand Kankaria of De-Luxe Film Distributors and Mr. Isphani of the famous Isphani's of Calcutta.

Of special interest is the fact that for the first time H. H. the Aga Khan has bought shares worth Rs. 25,000 of this concern. At the moment, the report adds, they have issued shares for Rs. 50 lakhs.

KANNADA MYTHOLOGICAL PICTURE

The shooting of Mahatma Pictures' Kannada mythological, *Krishna Leela*, is fast progressing in the Navajyothi Studios, Mysore. Mr. C. V. Raju is directing the picture.

Most of the outdoor scenes have already been shot. As many as a dozen songs have also been recorded.

The cast includes Kemparaj, M. G. Mari Kao, Raghavendra Rao, M. S. Madhu, Miss Jayamma, Sangit Vidushi Nagarathamma, Ratnamala and others.

SHAH JEHAN

Director Kardar's *Shah Jehan* is ready and awaiting release.

Some of the League leaders including Nawab of Mamdot, Nawab Ismail Khan, and others who had gone to attend the session of the League council attended a special preview of *Shah Jehan* and are reported to have appreciated it much and congratulated Kardar after the show.

TAMIL PICTURES

Mr. Meyappa Chettiar is making a Tamil version of Prakash's *Ram Rajya* in his studio at Karaikudi. He has also purchased the rights of Prabhat's popular mythological, *Gopalakrishna*, to make it into Tamil.

INDIA TO SELL MOTOR VEHICLES TO SIAM

Negotiations regarding the sale of motor vehicles to Siam are, it is understood, expected to begin shortly. Recently Siam purchased five new and 25 second-hand metre gauge locomotives and 675 wagons from the Government of India.

The Government of India cannot give a definite answer to the Siamese request for motor vehicles in view of the short supply of vehicles and spare parts. They have, however, quoted prices of 15-cwt. trucks and three-ton lorries. These are: new shop-soiled three-ton lorries—Rs. 6,815 each; 15-cwt. trucks—Rs. 6,000 each; used three-ton lorries—Rs. 5,100 each and 15-cwt. trucks—Rs. 4,500 each.

NATURAL RUBBER TYRES

All motor tyres made in Britain will be constructed with natural instead of synthetic rubber in twelve months' time. This was stated in London by Mr. H. L. Kenward, president at the Tyre Manufacturers' Conference. Mr. Kenward thinks that for tyre-making natural rubber is still to be preferred to synthetic. A major drawback with synthetic rubber is its lack of resistance to heat. Heat caused by friction is one of the chief factors causing tyre to wear out.

UNPUNCTURABLE MOTOR TYRES

The existence of a revolutionary new type of tyre was revealed, by Mr. H. L. Kenward, President of the Tyre Manufacturers' Conference.

Developed for armoured vehicles during the war, this tyre has no inner tube and so cannot be punctured in the ordinary way. On test these tyres covered the amazing distance of 14,500 miles without failure and were calculated to have a potential life of up to 30,000 miles.

PHONE IN THE CAR

By autumn a two-way telephone service for motor cars will be operating in New York. Motorists on the road will be able to telephone anywhere and anyone will be able to telephone them—by radio.

BANGALORE AIRCRAFT FACTORY

The conversion of the Hindustan Aircraft Company at Bangalore into a civil factory for the manufacture of aircraft which has been sanctioned by the Standing Finance Committee constitutes one of the main items of the Government's present scheme of industrial expansion. The Indian Aircraft Mission which came to India in 1946 had made its recommendations regarding the technical aspects of the establishment of an aircraft industry in India. The recommendations were accepted by the Government, who have undertaken the present scheme. The total expenditure involved in the entire Hindustan Air Factory scheme will be recurring Rs. 87,03,000 and non-recurring Rs. 23,80,000.

The construction of an ammonium sulphate factory at Sindhri, Bihar, which has also been sanctioned, is another major Government undertaking on which commitments so far entered into amount to Rs. 4.07 crores. The factory is intended to produce 335,000 tons of ammonium sulphate per annum. The total estimated cost of this project exceeds Rs. 10 crores.

A scheme is also under consideration for erecting a coke plant even suitable for cooking second class coal. This, if successful, will result in economising first-class coal from which metallurgical coke is manufactured.

INTERNATIONAL AIR AGREEMENT

The United States acknowledged its failure to obtain an international aviation agreement by multilateral action and announced that it would seek agreements with individual countries. The State Department said the United States had decided to withdraw from the International Air Transport Agreement signed in Chicago in 1944 providing for multilateral approach.

The Department said that the recent Aviation Conference made clear that that agreement could not be relied upon as an effective medium for the establishment of international air routes for operation by the companies of the United States.

DALMIAS ACQUIRE NEW CONCERNS

Acquisition of eight large Indian industrial concerns including Indian National Airways and the Dhrangadhara Works by the Dalmia interests in a deal involving 'more than a crore of rupees' has been announced.

In detailing the transactions, Mr. R. C. Jain, son-in-law of Seth Ramakrishna Dalmia, said that although all the companies would retain their present corporate identity, Dalmia resources and experience would be brown into an expansion of each.

In the case of Indian National Airways—the nation's oldest commercial airline—his hopefully means, he said, extensions of flight service to every Provincial capital, to Assam, and eventually to overseas points.

Other firms in which Mr. Dalmia has taken controlling interest are Govan Brothers (Shipping, insurance and travel agency, with branches in many cities of India); The Delhi Flour Mills of New Delhi and the Rampur Sugar Company, Jajaz Sugar Company Limited, the Rampur Paper Mills and Rampur Engineering Company, all of Rampur State.

The Dalmia interests recently acquired control of the *Times of India* in Bombay and are known to be interested in the establishment of a combined newspaper and magazine and book publishing plant somewhere in India.

INDUSTRIES MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

The Industries Ministers' Conference convened by Mr. V. Mehta, Finance and Village Industries Minister, Bombay, and presided over by Mr. N. Kanungo, Minister for Industries, Orissa, concluded at Poona on August 1. The Conference set forth the view that the plans for economic development in the country should centre round the farmer and agriculture, and should have the object of providing a balanced diet, adequate clothing and other articles of primary need to every citizen in the country.

ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, the Revenue Minister, moved in a tense atmosphere the Government Resolution on the abolition of Zamindari in U. P. in the Legislative Assembly on July 19.

The resolution said: 'This Assembly accepts the principle of the abolition of zamindari system in this province which involves that the rights of such intermediaries should be acquired on payment of equitable compensation and that the Government should appoint a committee to prepare a scheme for this purpose.'

Mr. Kidwai declared that the Government had brought forward this resolution not in a spirit of vindictiveness but in compliance with the wishes of the people whose representatives they were. He said that the principal object of the resolution was to save tenants from 'oppression and suppression' so that they could flourish.

RELIEF TO ZAMIN RYOTS IN MADRAS

Speaking on the Land Revenue Demand, in the Madras Legislative Assembly on August 13, Mr. T. Prakasam, Prime Minister, declared that the Government proposed to bring in immediately after the Budget session a Bill to give immediate relief to tenants in zamindari areas and to protect the long-established rights of the tenants in the matter of use of forests, grazing, etc.)

Mr. K. R. Karanth, Revenue Minister, who moved the demand, elaborated on land revenue policy of the Government and the contemplated reform. Referring to the appointment of a Cabinet Committee for the revision of salaries of the subordinate services, he said that Government were not unmindful of the difficulties of the low-paid Government servants in view of the enormous rise in the cost of living. The Government would see to it that their just grievances were redressed as soon as possible. He asked these services not to indulge in threats of strike.

The demand was granted.

CONGRESSMEN AND LABOUR

(The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution recommending to Congressmen to utilise the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh for the service of the working class.

The resolution says: "Whereas the Congress has to play an increasingly active role in helping the working class to organise itself on sound and healthy lines to achieve its rightful place in industry and society and to make progressive contribution towards raising the economic and social standards in this country, the Committee have come to the conclusion that a central agency should be provided to encourage, support and co-ordinate the efforts and activities of Congressmen in the field of labour organisation and service of the working class. The Committee note with satisfaction that the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh has been functioning in this field for a number of years, and has built up a policy, tradition and machinery well calculated to advance and fulfil the aims, which the Congress has in view in relation to labour."

"In order to give effect to the above resolution, a Committee consisting of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda and Mr. P. H. Patwardhan, will be appointed to confer with the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and report to the Working Committee."

WORKING CONDITIONS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The Government have decided to set up a Court of Enquiry to investigate the conditions of workers in the textile industry. The Press Note on the subject says:

In 1937-38 the Government of Madras appointed a Court of Enquiry to report on the conditions of working in the textile industry. It has now been found that the working conditions have changed rapidly during the war, and these changes necessitate a comprehensive inquiry into these matters. Government call upon the employers' and workers' organisations to render all possible help and co-operate with the Court to deal with matters expeditiously and submit its report.

General

SHAW'S VIEWS ON MODERN AGE

Bernard Shaw, the famous Irish playwright, expresses his latest views on old age and the world panorama to-day in a newly written postscript to his work 'Back to Methuselah.'

On his old age Shaw says: 'I am failing: my senses, my locomotive powers and my memory are decaying at a rate which threatens to make a Struldbrug—a character in 'Gulliver's Travels'—of me if I persist in living. Yet my mind still feels capable of growth, for my curiosity is keener than ever.'

His assessment of the world to-day, quoted from the same source, is: 'In the 19th Century we reacted from feudalism into a world in which the love of money is the root of all good and the freedom of contact and thought man's choicest treasure, and now we are reacting into either a Marxist world in which the millennium will be guaranteed by a new catholicism in which the proletarians of all lands are to unite or an idolatory of imaginary Carlylean heroes and bogus Nietzschean superman. But we have no sages old enough and wise enough to make a synthesis of these reactions and to develop the magnetic, awe inspiring force which must replace the policeman's baton as the instrument of authority.'

DELHI'S HOUSING PLAN

The Government of India, says a Delhi report, have decided to construct 2,000 family quarters for their clerical establishment. The plans are expected to be ready by October and construction should be over by the end of 1947.

This decision has been taken in spite of the uncertainty about the future of Delhi, since it cannot be said whether it will remain the headquarters of the Union Government.

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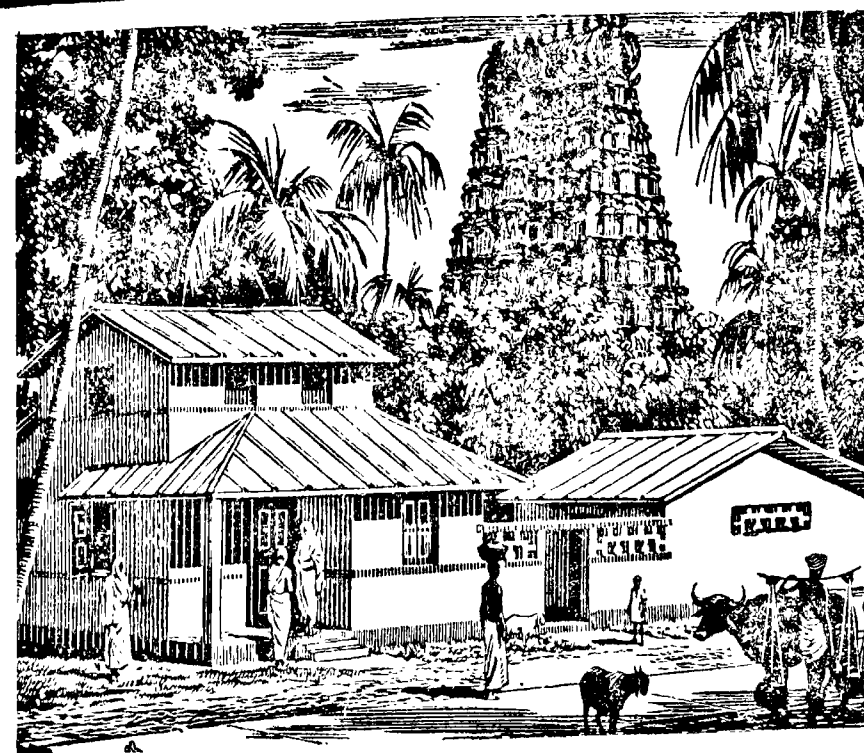
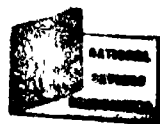


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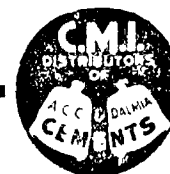
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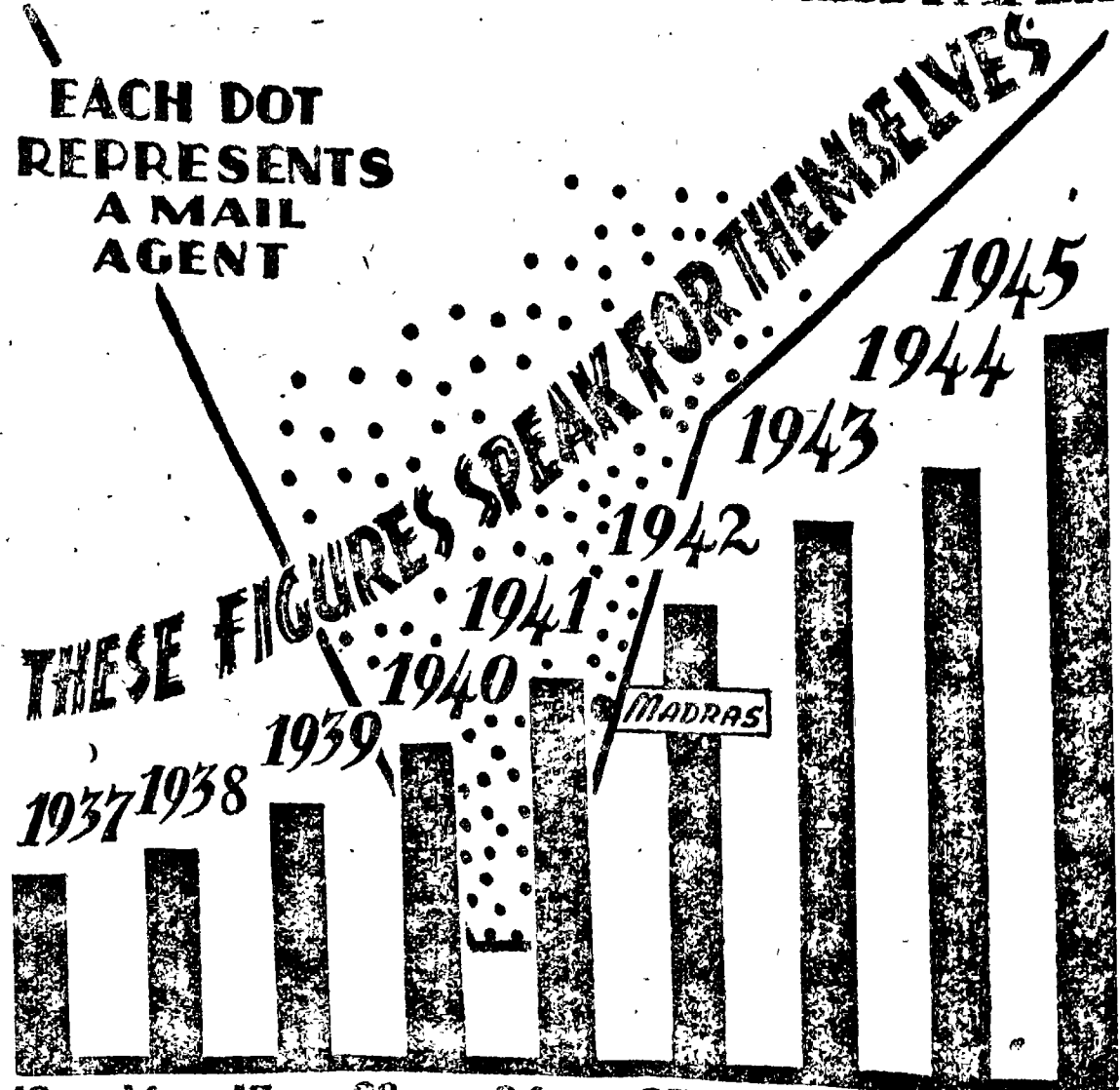
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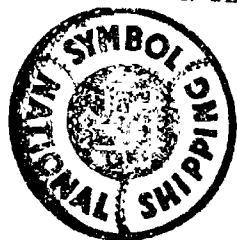
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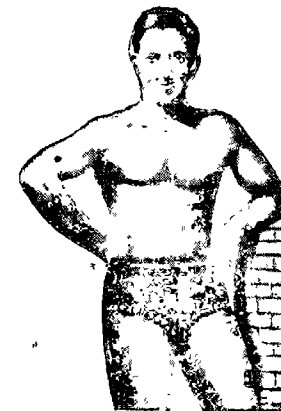
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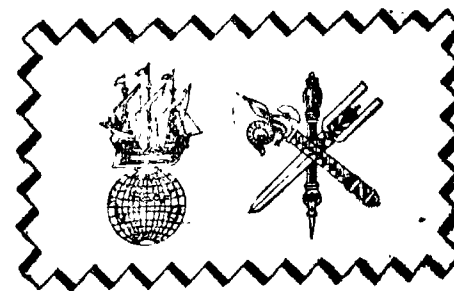
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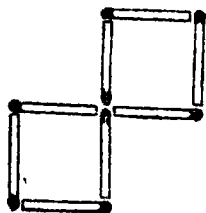
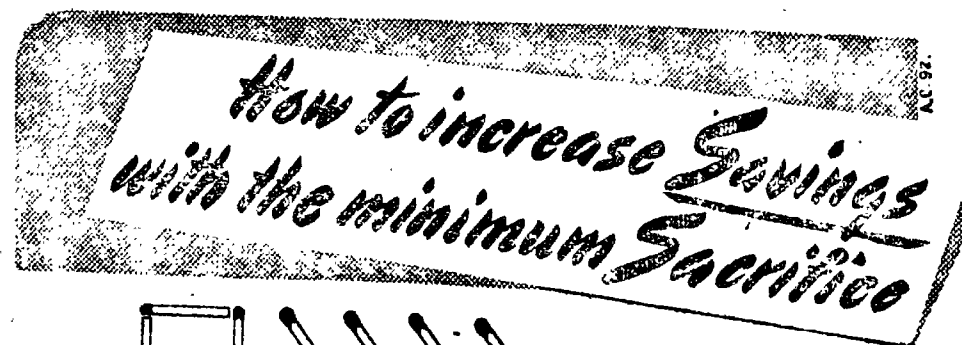
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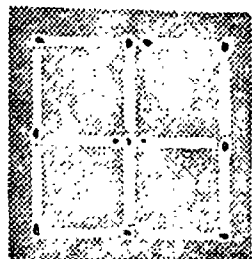
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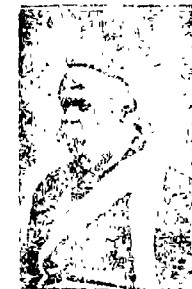
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