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THE INDIAN REVIEW

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 47]

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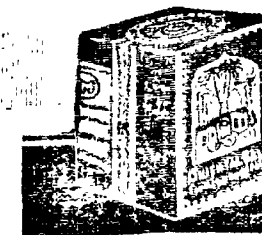
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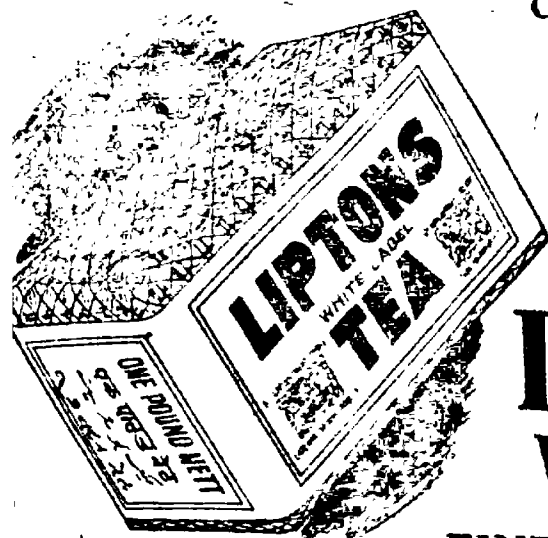
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BARODA ARTS AND INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

Exhibitions play an important role in educating the public and in stimulating in them greater interest in the articles exhibited. This indirectly helps the progress in the matter of articles exhibited which progress is very often jeopardised by the lack of knowledge about them in the public. The astonishing variety and excellence of the industrial products of the state were richly demonstrated in the Baroda Arts and Industries Exhibition held recently in Baroda.

circles, and various articles of house decoration prepared in artistic fashion was a noteworthy feature of women's work. The Chimanabai Stri Udyogalaya and other women's institutions of the Baroda State contributed to the splendour of this Exhibition by collecting exhibits of delicate needle work, stitch work, embroidery and other attractive specimens of handicraft. Paper cut figures prepared by Mr. Ramprasad Jadia of Patan attracted special notice.

Visitors to the exhibition found a wide range of textiles woven on powerlooms as well as on handlooms; scores of designs in calico prints; various pharmaceutical and chemical preparations; soaps, toilets, perfumery; articles of iron and steel; brushes, papers, strawboards, glass, enamel-ware, buttons, furniture, ayurvedic medicines, leathers, biscuits; raincoats, motorhood cloth, fireproof cloth and transparent oil silk waterproofs and other preparations too numerous to be mentioned. The big industrial houses of Tatas and Sarabhai's were also represented. Exhibits of cottage industries such as the world famous "Patolas", Mashru, Oil colour printed Chagarapat, Sankheda lacquer work, cloths dyed, printed, or tyed and dyed (Badhani); nut-crackers; brass and copper utensils of Baroda, Dabhoi, Visnagar, wood carved animal figures and brass stools of Visnagar, Lodra, Pilvai, Kukerwada and Baroda proved of great interest to the visitors. Kathiawar embroidery with silk yarn and glass

The exhibition was a great success, the average daily attendance being about ten thousand. A special committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Lady Protima Mitter wife of the Dewan of Baroda to make all arrangements regarding the exhibition. Besides the exhibits mentioned above the two other main attractions of the exhibition were entertainment programme and the restaurants. A special theatre was put up inside the exhibition and a daily changing variety programme of entertainment was very successfully staged. The exhibition mentioned above was first of its kind in the sense that it confined itself to industries in Baroda State and areas attached to it.

It was revealed by Sir Brojendra Mitter, the Dewan, at the time of the prize distribution ceremony that the exhibition had proved such a great success that H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar is thinking of making it an annual feature.

life of the world? Or even its political life, so far as this is determined by spiritual and moral forces? In the last 20 years two new conceptions of life have changed the course of the world—communism and Nazism. Universities have not created or moulded them. Like mercenaries, they have served the rulers of the day in Russia, Germany and Italy, supplied them with weapons and asked no questions."

If this is true of the ancient universities of the West, it is even more true of the Colleges in India which have so closely modelled themselves on the English system of higher education. No doubt they have achieved some success in producing scientists of the highest distinction, as also scholars who have unquestionably taken their place in the front rank of the world's philosophers and economists; but where they have conspicuously failed is in inculcating a true sense of values such as would provide the dynamic for a new culture. Mahatma Gandhi has demonstrated the power of truth and non-violence to mankind: can we say that the universities have played their part in training even for the 'arts of peace'?

It is sometimes said that only with the coming of an independent India will there be that reorientation of outlook which will provide the spiritual force adequate for the problems ahead. But even now we need men who have the moral courage and the intellectual honesty to face the problems of an independent nation. And as soon as that independence comes, can the universities, in a nation where the cultures of Hindu and Muslim, of Christian and Sikh bring diversity and richness into the common heritage,

be *universities*, teaching an outlook which will bring all these into one noble harmony—and one that will express a fuller and more creative human life? It must be an outlook, a philosophy that will teach men to appreciate the good in others; to recognise that the good of others is their own good. It must be one which recognises that the true foundations of individual as of international life are laid upon standards of honesty and selflessness, recognised as being equally binding upon all men. Above all, it must be a philosophy which puts obedience to God before every other loyalty to family, nation or race.

It is not lack of knowledge of these things that leads man into destruction, but lack of power to use that knowledge for good, for the building of peace. As it has been well said, "The greatest menace to a new world is not pilotless planes, but pilotless brains." Can the university produce 'piloted brains', men who have not merely the finely-trained intellect needed for the social and scientific problems of to-day, but also the spiritual impetus that will turn men away from self-interest, towards the true, the God given values of life?

It must be obvious that new schemes, new curricula will not do what is needed: the answer lies in the quality of life lived by the teacher. Where there is a College or a University whose members have learned something of the secret, the art of living, there the students will catch the fire of it and begin to learn it for themselves. It was men like Erasmus and Colet who sent out students across Europe at the time of the Renaissance "to awaken the dead."

It is one of the hopeful signs of the present time that during the last ten years such a movement has been taking root in the Universities and has linked them in some measure, through the new quality of life lived by teachers and by students, with the great problems of the age. From Oxford it sent students out to South Africa with the fire of a new awakening, and wherever they went, as the late C. F. Andrews noted, they brought a better understanding, and a new relationship between white and coloured peoples. From Uppsala in Sweden, it sent students out into the industrial areas to help in the problems of management and labour. They crossed the Baltic to Finland before War broke out, and played a considerable part in building friendship between the two nations. Describing the work of this movement, the late Dr. B. H. Streeter, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, said, "This movement seems to be able not merely to change bad people into good, but also to give new heart and a new courage and a new sense of direction to those who are already men of good will. That is why I have come to the conclusion that in an age of growing world despair it is my duty to associate myself with it."

In Yenching University, China, news comes of students living this new quality of life, so that when arrested and crowded together in a Japanese prison they sang and told stories to cheer their fellow-prisoners; and they were able, on their release, to carry to their friends an attitude that was completely free of hatred towards the Japanese, and to go out, after completing their medical

studies, to a life-work among the poor in the villages.

Coming nearer home, a student from a South Indian College speaks of his own change of heart, and tells of how others caught fire from it. "Naturally" he writes, "I could not keep such splendid developments to myself. I told about these things to my friends, sometimes because I was so happy, sometimes because of morning guidance. They found this very interesting and wanted to see if they too could receive this new life. So our group grew in number; Christians, Hindus, all found that this new way of living made them happier and more effective. When the College closed for the Summer holidays we were about 25 in number." Among these twenty-five what was noteworthy was that they represented different communities in South India, and had developed a real capacity to work together; they further stood for an altogether higher standard of honesty and responsibility in social life, which showed itself in their refusal to have anything to do with such things as malicious gossip, dishonest work, train-travel without tickets, and so on; and they had found a transforming, untiring purpose in life, through learning that God had a plan in which each could share, if they were prepared to listen to His voice each day, and to obey the directions given them.

Obviously there is no short cut to such things. What is fundamental is a relationship between the teacher and the student which is *dynamic*; such that they are able to seek God's direction together, and to face their own needs in the light of those moral standards, which are the divinely-ordered foundations for human life. Such relationships must lead to the formation, within every university, of cells of moral and spiritual power, knowledge and power subordinated to the direction of God. Teacher and Student, led by God can find the kind of unity and illumination that is given by obedience to the spirit. This is the true end of education.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF INDIAN ART

BY MR. S. N. CHAKRAVARTI, M.A., BOMBAY.

GUPTA ART

THE Guptas formed a great national dynasty, which appeared in Bihar in A.D. 320 and put an end to the rule of the various foreign dynasties in Northern India. Samudragupta (330-380) and his son Chandragupta II (380-412) established an empire, which embraced the whole of Northern India as far as the Narmada river. The Gupta Empire lasted until the Hun invasions towards the end of the fifth century.

The Gupta Emperors were Brahmanists, but they were tolerant to other faiths. The Gupta period is marked by efflorescence of literature and art. Through Kalidasa, who flourished at the court of Chandragupta II, the legendary Vikramaditya, drama and poetry reached their acme. Sculptural art at the same time, reached its full fruition.

ARTISTIC ANATOMY IN GUPTA ART

The characteristic features in early Indian artistic art were spontaneous naturalism and simplicity. In the age of the Guptas these qualities were brought under the constraint of reason. Necessarily Gupta art lost much of the genuine naivete of early Indian art and consequently the latter's powerful charm, "but it gained in qualities which appealed to the conscious intellect as well as to the subconscious aesthetic sense: in symmetry and proportion, for example; in structural propriety of its form; in the reasoned restraint of ornament and in the omission of detail". Gupta art, however, did not copy Greek classicism, which had degenerated into commonplace in the Greco-Buddhist art of Gandhara in North-

Western India (50 B.C.-A.D. 500). It created for itself a new classicism, which was a living one. "Gupta art based its plastic conventions not only upon a knowledge of Indian costume and of the sub-tropical life, but also upon an understanding of the Indian body itself". It did away with the thick garment with folds in bold relief because the Indian body was accustomed to transparent muslin. Henceforth the drapery was indicated either by liquid undulations or by delicate grooves along the neck, wrists and ankles, the effect in either case being that of a diaphanous robe clinging to the body as though wet. The softness and suppleness of the body were attained by expressing its proportions, not by the geometrical criteria of the Greek, but in imitation of the curves of plants and animals. Thus the face was oval in shape, resembling an egg or a betel leaf. The forehead had the form of a bow. The eye-brows were like the leaves of a neem tree or like a bow. The playful glance of a woman's eyes was like the wagtail, their restless glance like the eyes of the *saphari* fish and their soft glance like the eyes of a roe. The eyes of divinities were like the lotus leaf or like the water-lily. The chin resembled the mangostone. The neck exhibited the form of a conch. The trunk, from just below the neck to the abdomen, formed like the neck of the cow, thus suggesting the strength of the chest, the slimness of the waist and the soft and folded character of the skinfoldings near the abdomen. The shoulder was curved like the head of an elephant and the arms like its trunk. The

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THE GOLDEN AGE OF INDIAN ART

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forearms resembled the trunk of a young plantain tree. The fingers resembled the bean-pod, and the hands and feet were like the lotus or like the young leaves of plants. There were three bodily poses, *samabhanga* (erect), *abhanga* (slight bending) and *tribhanga* (three bendings). In the *abhanga* pose the body would form a graceful curve, the torso inclining slightly towards one side and the weight of the body resisting on one leg and one hip being higher than the other. In the *tribhanga* pose the body would be in a zig-zag. In female figures in the *tribhanga* pose the head would incline towards the right, the bust towards the left, while the legs to the right. The pose of male figures would be the exact opposite, the head leaning towards the left and so forth.

SPIRITUALISM IN GUPTA ART.

In another important feature, also, the art of the Gupta period differed from early Indian art. In the early period art merely expressed the legends and history of its faith. But "in the Gupta age a closer contact was established between thought and art, and sculptor and painter alike essayed to give articulate expression to their spiritual and emotional ideas by translating them into terms of form and colour". In Indian sculptural art of the Kushana period (A.D. 50-320) the figures of Buddha and Bodhisattvas show wide open eyes, looking outward, the eyes of the Gupta Buddha and Bodhisattva figures, half-shut, look inward, signifying the mind absorbed in the exercise of virtues, such as compassion, meditation, etc. Thus the Gupta Buddha and Bodhisattva figures

combine beauty of anatomical definition with a spirit of calm and peaceful contemplation while the Kushana Buddha and Bodhisattva figures are heavy and unspiritual.

The spiritualism in Gupta art is reflected not only on the face but also in finger gesture (*mudra*) and seated posture (*asana*). The latter includes the hieratic seated postures of *padmasana* (lotus-seat), *virasana* (hero's seat), *yogasana* (seated posture of meditation), and *sukhasana* (postures of ease). Among the finger gestures, one is of *dhyana* (meditation) a second of *varada* (giving or charity), a third of *abhaya* (protection), a fourth of *vitarka* (discussion), a fifth of *dharma-chakra* (preaching), a sixth of *bhumisparsa* (touching the earth), and a seventh of *anjali* (salutation).

EXAMPLES OF GUPTA STATUARY

Some of the more important examples of Gupta statuary may be mentioned here. The standing Buddha figure, 7'2" high, in red sandstone, from the Jamalpur (Jail) mound, Mathura, now in the Mathura Museum, is attired in a loose diaphanous robe with delicate fold lines and has a profusely decorated halo around the head. The figure is not only well defined and symmetrical in outline but also expressive of calm contemplation and repose. Another important specimen is the preaching Buddha figure in Chunar sandstone from Sarnath, now in the Sarnath Museum. As compared with the Buddha figure of Mathura the Sarnath Buddha is more spiritual because of the greater delicacy in the execution of the eyes with drooping lids which exactly resemble the waterlily. Another point of difference between the two is that the Sarnath Buddha is almost nude, draped as

it is in a closely fitting diaphanous robe without fold lines. Among other examples of Gupta statuary we may mention the standing Buddha in copper, 7' 6" high, from Sultanganj (Bengal), now in the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, and the standing Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva in Chunar sandstone from Sarnath, now in the Sarnath Museum. The former is attired in a loose diaphanous robe with fold lines and the right hand makes the gesture of offering protection. The latter wears scarf and a closely fitting diaphanous robe without fold lines, carries the *dhyani* Buddha Amitabha in the headgear, and holds a lotus flower in the left hand and makes the gesture of imparting bounty by the right hand.

GUPTA PAINTING

The art of painting also reached its culmination in the Gupta period. At Ajanta in the Hyderabad State there are no less than twenty-six Buddhist caves, adorned with a large number of mural frescoes, representing in the main episodes relating to Buddha's life and pre-births, dating from various periods. The earliest of these frescoes are those in Caves IX and X, executed in the second-first century B.C. under the early Andhra kings. The costume, especially the head-dress, in this series, recalls that represented at Bharhut and Sanchi. Painting of the Gupta period is preserved in Caves XVI, XVII and XIX, executed in the fifth century under the reign of the little local dynasty of the Vakatakas, who were connected by blood with the Imperial Gupta rulers. The last series is made up of the frescoes of Caves I-V and XXI-XXVI. In the later

painting of Ajanta from the Gupta period onwards the old naturalism of Sanchi and Bharhut is spiritualized; the artists painted life as they saw it and yet it was not in a mode opposition to spirituality. The figures of Bodhisattvas, e.g., the Great Bodhisattva in Cave I, are shown not only in the enjoyment of refined luxury of the world but also preoccupied with deep compassion.

Another group of Buddhist mural frescoes is found in the caves at Bage in the Gwalior State. The frescoes of Bagh, which may date from the close of the seventh century, display a strong resemblance in style to those in Caves I and II of Ajanta. But the Bagh frescoes do not appear to be exclusively Buddhist like those of Ajanta. They include subjects, such as musical dramas accompanied by dances, entirely profane to Buddhism. This shows that Buddhism was on the decline, while Brahmanism was on the ascendancy. From the third century B. C. to the seventh century A. D. Buddhism played a great role in the evolution of Indian civilization, and particularly in the history of art. This period was not one of inactivity, but of intense and creative activity, for Brahmanical culture; for the epics, the two bibles of Brahmanical legend, seem to have taken their definitive form at the period when Buddhism was most in vogue, between the third century B. C. and the second century A. D. From the eighth century onwards Brahmanism came to the forefront and gradually eliminated Buddhism or else absorbed it.

DECLINE OF GUPTA ART

Gupta art survived the fall of the Empire, and its influence was felt all over

Northern India and the Deccan and even in Ceylon. Its keynote, as we have already noticed, was spiritualism. The keynote of mediaeval art was supernaturalism. Thus, from the seventh century onwards cult images became endowed with multitudinous arms and heads. The supernaturalism became more and more predominant, with the result that cult images became after the twelfth century mere symbols of religion devoid of spirituality. Also, they gradually lost the

beauty of definition, and became stereotyped and artificial. Architecture became, on the contrary, imposing, and it lost its aesthetic quality; for the ornamentation is in such inordinate quantity that it often wearies the eye. The reasoned restraint which the Gupta artist had applied in ornamentation was abandoned for unrestrained indulgence, with the result that over-ornamentation and complexity of design buried the dominant lines of construction and composition.

A PATRIOTIC MUSLIM

BY "A HINDU POLITICIAN"

MR. AZIM HUSAIN, the talented son of Fazl-i-Husain has not only discharged a filial duty but has also done a distinct public service by writing this excellent biography* of his father. Fazli besides dominating the political life of the Punjab for over two decades, played an active part in shaping Muslim policy during that period with great circumspection and care. To those who did not know him intimately Fazli was a communalist, anti-Hindu, anti-national, and anti-Congress. A careful perusal of this book, particularly the extracts from his diaries, letters to his friends and his correspondence with the Viceroy in his official capacity will reveal how unfounded have been the accusations against him.

There is in this book enough material to facilitate a correct understanding of the Muslim mind. And as Mr. Rajagopalachari truly observes in his Foreword:

"Hindus cannot fully understand and perform their national duties unless they note the work."

* FAZL-I-HUSAIN: A political Biography. With a Foreword by C. Rajagopalachari. Rs. 15. Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd.

ings of the best minds among Mussalmans and acquaint themselves truly with their aspirations, their doubts and their difficulties.

This political biography contains ample evidence to show how farsighted and keen Fazli was, how he loved and took pride in being an Indian and how he endeavoured his best to assert his authority as a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Though he was anxious and did a great deal for the rehabilitation of the Muslims yet he was careful not to do any injustice to claimants to office from other communities. He preferred Indians to Europeans, and among Indians the only criterion was efficiency. A typical instance of his just attitude in this respect was his successful fight with the then Viceroy for the appointment of Mr. (now Sir) Girija Shankar Bajpai, as the Secretary to his department. The Viceroy was strongly against Bajpai, cajoled Fazli to take a Muslim and when that was not possible, suggested taking an Englishman instead. But Fazli took a firm stand and had his own way.

Again, when it was pressed on him that a Muslim should be appointed as the High Commissioner for India in London, Fazli wrote the following remarkable letter to Sir Abdur Qadir.

In the matter of filling appointments the Viceroy has been thinking of discharging his commitments to individual Muslims rather than fill the posts more suitably and if in every case he had succeeded, the result would have been from the Muslim point of view disastrous. It is in the best interests of the Muslim community as well as of the Government that a man who would fill the Post (High Commissioner for India) suitably and be a credit to the post should fill it, and it should not be felt that he is intellectually and culturally much below the standard of his two distinguished predecessors, otherwise it will do no credit to the Muslim community in the eyes of the public men in England and in Europe.

Fazli was strongly against organising Muslims on purely communal lines. Throughout his public career he stuck to this view and was quite content with adequate safeguards for the Muslims. He resisted Mr. Jinnah's move to organise the Muslims on a communal basis. That is why he formed the 'Unionist' Party in the Punjab.

While on his mission to South Africa as the head of the Indian delegation he publicly declared:

I recognise no other representative organisation of Indians in South Africa than the South African Indian National Congress. We, as Hindus and Muslims may have our differences in India but in South Africa we are all Indians and we should behave like Indians.

He ever thought of India as a whole and believed in the growth and development of a strong, united and vigorous nation. It was his firm conviction that safe-

guards for Muslims were to be regarded as a temporary expedient to be retained until such time as Muslims were able to stand on a level with other communities.

Here is a compliment paid to him by Prof. Gulshan Roy his most fierce opponent. Urging him to give a proper lead to the politics of the Punjabi.

You possess a strength of will which few other political leaders in this Province possess. Among the Muslims, I should think you are perhaps the only one at the present moment who could curb and keep in check the communal ambitions of your community.

It must be mentioned to his credit that in all his controversies and speeches in the Council, Fazli never descended to the abuse of his opponent nor did he say at any time anything derisive of the Hindus. It was always his desire to bring the Hindus and the Muslims and the Sikhs together and form a Ministry composed of representatives of all communities.

Fazli was a congressman till that great body resorted to non-co-operation, for in his opinion non-co-operation and civil disobedience were not suitable means to bring India nearer the goal of becoming an independent self-respecting nation. To use the words of his son Azim himself:

'A certain rigidity of mind and inability to attach sufficient importance to idealism made Fazl-I-Hussain underestimate the value of the emotional appeal of the Civil Disobedience movement. In this respect he made no contribution to the cause of Indian nationalism, and on a few occasions his policies damaged it.'

This book will be found to be the most revealing commentary of the period and events which it covers and has an urgent message at this critical moment in India's history.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY—AN APOLOGY

BY MR. BAHAJ KRISHAN

"PEACE has merely lifted the lid that covered a seething cauldron." Diplomatic strife among the Allies has taken the place of active hostilities between the belligerent groups. The Allied front, which functioned so admirably during the war, shows, not surprisingly, signs of cracking up. For the unity among the Allies was based merely on the negative aim of defeating the Axis; and with the attainment of that limited objective, the need for unity has declined.

The problem of Russian Foreign Policy is primarily a problem of Anglo-Soviet relations. The two countries are levelling charges and counter-charges against each other. Russia is being painted as the arch-imperialist which is outdoing its Czarist predecessors. Stalin's Russia is said to have revived the temporarily dormant imperialism in the Near, Middle and the Far East on a grand scale in all its phases *pari-passu*. In Central and South-Eastern Europe, Russia is accused of supporting anti-democratic, one party Communist regimes; of tying them to Soviet economy and ending their economic independence. She is trying to secure interest in the Mediterranean by obtaining a seat in the Tangier Control Commission; by trying to force a revision of the Montreux Convention and staking a claim over Tripolitania. In the Middle East she has been accused of trying to instal the pro-Russian, Leftist Persian elements in power by engineering a separatist movement in Northern Iran. She is also reported to have supported the Lebanon vis-a-vis France and England. In Bevin's phrase "Russia is reaching across our throats". The Soviet seems to be extending her influence in the Far East, claiming a more effective voice in the Pacific and has forced the U.S. to agree to a Control Commission for Japan. Her clandestine hand is suspected in the Chinese Civil War. And this apparent revival

of Russian imperialism comes in a post-war world profoundly different from that of its predecessor. Russia is no longer that gouty giant sprawling over vast frigid lands with a corrupt and decadent government. She is not the empty nightmare of the nineteenth century, while Britain is a poor specimen of a lion. The Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Ottoman Empire exist only in history books. Japan is completely crushed.

Russia, on the contrary charges Britain and America with being led by reactionary anti-Communist politicians who are trying to build an anti-Russian Western bloc. It also accuses the Western Allies of carrying on anti-Communist propaganda and supporting reactionary forces in Central and South-East Europe. Britain has suppressed the Communist forces in Greece. Britain is not respecting the splendid principles for which the war was fought. The British continue to maintain their forces in Egypt* and Palestine in flagrant disregard of the wishes of inhabitants. Events in Indonesia, Indo-China, and India are a sad commentary on the Atlantic Charter.

The crescendo of controversy reached its climax in the historic Churchill-Stalin duel. Churchill in his Foulton, Mussorie speech identified Communist, in countries outside Russia, with Fifth Column and described Communism as a growing challenge and peril to Christian Civilization. He charged Russia with trying to establish police regimes in South-Eastern and Central Europe and asked: What are the limits, if any, to the expansive and proselytising tendencies of Soviet Russia and Communist parties? To meet the potential danger to peace from that country, he advocated a fraternal association of the Anglo-Saxon peoples.

Stalin returned the attack and matched Churchill's strong denunciation of Russia by an equally bitter and incisive invective.

* As we go to press British troops are being withdrawn from Egypt.—Ed. I.R.

He dubbed Churchill as a war monger and a mischief maker trying to vitiate Anglo-Soviet relations. He likened Churchill to a new Hitler trying to impose Anglo-Saxon hegemony over the world.

This mutual suspicion of the Allies is the gloomy legacy of the past. It is merely another phase of the historic conflict between the Bear and the Lion which has waged intermittently since the French Revolution. Broadly speaking, Czarist imperialism had three phases. Its historic mission through the centuries had been the domination of South-Eastern Europe and securing a free access to the Mediterranean. Baulked at by the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires and Britain, Russia turned towards the Middle East. Here she came up against the British Empire which again diverted the stream of Russian expansion to the Far East, where it was frustrated by the hostility of Japan and Great Britain. Only in face of overwhelming danger to their existence, have these combatants left the arena temporarily. The *Drang Nach Osten* (and also the German Naval development so far as Britain was concerned) before the last war made them come together only to revert to their old antagonism as soon as Germany had been laid low. History has repeated herself with surprising similarity to-day. To this historic hostility have been added the consequences of the bitter experience which the first proletarian revolution had unfortunately to taste. The poisonous atmosphere in which the Soviet State came to birth and grew could not but distort the outlook of those who controlled its destinies. The Russian Civil War was unnecessarily protracted and embittered by the help which England and France rendered to the Whites. Communist Russia was for long time to come regarded as a pariah and was refused admission into the League of Nations till 1929. The Locarno Pact while ensuring peace to the signatories left Eastern Europe to itself. The Zinoviev letters, a fabricated piece of party intrigue, and the Metro Vickers trial only tended to

discredit Russia in the eyes of the world. To save themselves and European civilization and culture, the ruling and propertied classes of France and Britain did their best in rearing Nazi Germany and egging it on to turn East on a religious crusade and saving Europe from submergence under atheistic, soulless, Communist flood. The capitalist powers left no stone unturned in their campaign of vilifying Russia and painting it in most sombre colours. The Western press must bear a good deal of responsibility for the ignorance about and fear which Russia inspires in the world. Every Russian deviation from strict communist theory in its march towards a fuller practical Communism was hailed as heralding the imminent destruction of the Communist ark. Russian statesmen were pictured as scheming revolutionaries and downright scoundrels. The intensely Russo-phobe atmosphere of the days of Imperial Czars, wherein disparaging remarks were flung at Russia—"He who supps with the Devil must have a long spoon"—"Scratch a Russian and find a Tartar", was inevitably projected into the post-1918 period.

Finding themselves in so hostile a world, the Russian politicians blanketed Russia in a thick wall of secrecy to prevent the confidence of the people being undermined by anti-Soviet propaganda. They were taught to believe that Russia was happy and prosperous while capitalist countries were corrupt and decadent, where the mass of the people lived on the verge of starvation, and who were always conspiring to overthrow the Soviet regime. To this must be added the rigid dogmatism and intensely parochial outlook of the Soviet leaders which rendered intellectual co-operation between Russia and the comparatively liberal West almost impossible.

With this background of mutual suspicion and hatred, the existing diplomatic muddle is not difficult to understand. The moment the war-time restraint has disappeared, the English and American press have lost no time in reverting to

their old game of misrepresenting Russia. The surrender of Germany, found the English and American journalists praising the Russian zone of occupation for its comparative freedom of political activity and from hunger and misery. But with the passage of time all was changed. The Russian administration, which was held up as a model for her other allies to copy, was now a byword for squalid misery, hunger and want. The Russians were charged with frightfully brutal treatment towards the Germans, while the British and American zones of Administrations were said to be inspired by a benevolent liberal outlook. At the San Francisco Conference, Russia was held up as the villain of the piece. The failure of the London Conference tended to create the impression that Russian intransigence was responsible for that unfortunate sequel. The reiteration of the old bogey of Communist menace to Christian civilization quite justifiably emphasises on the Russian mind the need for defensive frontiers. But even after taking into account this spate of propaganda, one cannot say that Russian policy has been above reproach. In S.E. Europe a thick veil of secrecy, has been imposed on all news. Communist minority parties have saddled themselves into power with the help of Russian bayonets. Large Russian armies are living on the lands of small poor countries like Austria, Hungary and Rumania and thereby further crippling their already seriously dislocated economy, making their return to normality extremely difficult. The Armenian irredentism and Russian claims to Kars and Ardhan have a sinister similarity to the pre-war Nazi expansionist technique. The Azerbaijanian self-determination was reminiscent of the Austrian plebiscite after the Anschluss.

But the British cupboard has its own skeletons. In Palestine she is callously following the policy of forcing unwelcome guests on the Arabs under the garb of humanitarian work in service of

Canada and Australia lie uninhabited. In Persia she, at first, refused to withdraw her troops unless the Russians withdrew unmindful of the fact that one wrong did not justify another. In Burma the anti-Japanese, anti-Fascist underground party has been left in the cold because it is also anti-imperialist. In Indonesia and Indo-China she has helped the Dutch and the French, in the name of law and order and of restoration of legitimate sovereign rights, to reimpose their slavery on the people because freedom is highly infectious and there are weak spots in the British Empire nearby. The U.S.A. seems to be giving Britain her tacit support in this ignoble attempt to restore the *status quo ante bellum*. The U.N.R.R.A. looks like an ingenious device of economic imperialism which makes America pose "as Santa Claus to distressed humanity".

Truth is not the absolute monopoly either of Britain and America or of Russia. Considering the hostility of the capitalist world which attended the birth of the first Communist experiment on a large scale and in which the present day statesmen were brought up, considering the treatment meted out to the U.S.S.R. in the inter-war period, and the magnitude of the British imperial as well as economic interests at stake, one can understand their inability to appreciate each other's viewpoint. Britain very legitimately desires to maintain or restore her pre-war imperial position. But Russia, which found her energies cramped till 1939, now finds opportunity to act in a way which is unfavourable to her Allies.

Russia's present 'riding rough-shod' diplomacy, her bullying and brusque tactics in Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Persia which found their dramatic expression in her withdrawal from the Security Council when the Russo-Persian dispute was brought before it, is the result partly of geography and largely of history. Rigours of climate and the lack of diplomatic finesse and suavity in the proletarian diplomats which come naturally to diplomats recruited from hereditary aristocracy, may explain it

partly. That Russia had lain outside the main stream of European culture may be another reason. But the main fact appears to be that the Russian people have been an unfortunate people in history. Never till now have the Russians known a "real" victory. They always came off badly in their conflicts with great powers. The French Revolutionary Armies triumphantly swept through Europe and the Russians were repeatedly rolled back by Napoleonic legions. The Crimean War proved that the Russian colossus had feet of clay. In 1878 she had the doubtful glory of defeating the sick man of Europe and much of it was eclipsed by the doughty resistance put up by the Turks at Plevna. And to Russia's chagrin, the meagre fruits of the costly victory were snatched away at the Berlin Conference. In 1905, the world was staggered at the defeat of Russia at the hands of a small power like Japan—a nation just emerging from primitive barbarism. The last war came as a painful *denouement* to this long tragic history which ended in sweeping away the Zamanous. Such a long, uninterrupted inglorious past could not but have a very adverse effect on the Russian psychology. Seldom could a Russian statesman boast of having won laurels on the field of battle. The Powers could treat Russia with contempt and defy with impunity. A kind of national gloom seems to have settled down on the Russian mind all these years, and it suffered from an inevitable introversion which only has made it difficult for Russians to understand others. It is only now that Russia has won a great victory over the world's greatest and most efficient land power. From mental depression there has been a sudden swing towards overweening confidence to a new and almost an apocalyptic realization of her giant strength—that alone explains her highhanded diplomacy and her exaggeration of her great achievements in war. One cannot interpret in any other way Stalin's announcement of victory

over Japan, "The Defeat of 1905 is avenged."

The Russo-Japanese War was an important step forward in the growth of the Bolshevik party, through its immediate sequel was the unfortunate Bloody Sunday. It hastened the downfall of Czarism—an enemy of all progressive forces. For a Russian Communist to lament over the defeat of the Czarist Russia in 1905 is as ridiculous as his lament over the Russian defeat in 1916 but for which Communism might have been postponed in Russia indefinitely. Such a paradoxical attitude of Stalin can only be explained with reference to the necessity of feeding the *amour-propre* of Russians which has remained atrophied so long and the necessity for which has been intensified since Russian Communism shed its internationalism. Nor can one interpret the aggressiveness and awkwardness of her diplomacy in any other way. Russia is behaving like that child who has been inhibited and despised all along and who suddenly finds freedom and confidence to do whatever it pleases. The only way to deal with Russia is to give adequate recognition to her new found strength by a fuller appreciation of her sacrifices and her achievements. The days are past when other powers could belittle and flout her. No longer, can Britain point to the mote in another eyes while ignoring the beam in her own. The recent conflict in the Security Council between Russia and Britain showed that the only justification that Russia found for her actions in Azerbaijan was the licence the British had to behave similarly elsewhere in Greece, Indonesia and Syria. England must have a fair assessment of her own strength in a world led by America and the U. S. S. R. And the only way to improve relations with Russia is to democratize her Empire and stand by the principles of the Atlantic Charter whereby alone can be brought to bear an overwhelming and almost irresistible moral influence.

SCIENCE AND POSTWAR ADMINISTRATION

BY PROF. SHANTI SWARUP, M.A., M.Sc.,

SCIENCE HERITAGE FOR ALL

IN this 'pre-eminently scientific age a first hand acquaintance with scientific methods and principles may reasonably be expected as an essential element in liberal education. Yet Science is not a recognised part of a good general education. It is not even an essential part of the higher (and secondary) education of those few from whom the leaders of the future are likely to emerge.

TRUE EDUCATION

A curriculum for adolescents should include education in all aspects, ethical, physical, scientific and cultural. It should aim at a composite and all embracing training. Such training alone will befit an individual to his environment. Science has undoubtedly made valuable contribution to the modern world culture. Science has opened a vista of glorious purpose to be shared by all mankind. Science has made living healthier. Surgery drugs and preventive medicine have saved lives and untold misery. Modern scientific inventions have revolutionised communications. The use of science in daily life has made life comfortable and has helped banish drudgery from life. Application of science in home and national service is the most essential need of country.

UNSCIENTIFIC BASIC OF LIFE

Our national health is deplorable. Hygiene is most backward. The benefits of modern surgery and medicine have touched only the fringe of the population. Our industries are un-developed. Whatever industries exist are most in-efficiently run. Their products can't compete in the international market. Profiteering rather than satisfaction seems to be their guiding principle. Lasting industry could never be built like that. Our agriculture is least productive as it does not tolerate science. Training in Science alone would enable a person to establish close contact with the industrial, commercial, agricultural and practical organisation of the country.

POPULARISATION OF SCIENCE

Education should enable a person to do well what he has to do and without a real education which should include scientific training and scientific knowledge a person is not fitted to do a thing properly, far less do it better. We should investigate systematically and truly all that comes under our observation. We should be trained for this. It is claimed, and with large degree of truth, that science in its various branches, has put those things which the individual wants namely food, work, security and freedom within the reach of all. The methods and ideas of science must become the dominant forces of thought and action in the near future.

TALK VS. ACTION

The bane of Indian public life is that talk is substituted for action. In advocating much more teaching of general science and scientific method throughout the secondary school and in Colleges, I mean the scientific habit of thought and work and not mere scientific knowledge. The practical man affects to despise theory, but he has a fairly intimate knowledge of his materials, gained by long experience in practice. While he is really practical his methods are not far different from those of Science. We want men who are practical—who practise Science and scientific method in their lives in all walks of life. The average Indian student is a good crammer. His teacher has passed through that stage and he is not free from that universal fault. I raise my voice against this unpractical teaching of Science too. For this alone will constitute an indispensable preliminary to the epochal transformation of our social structure.

AFTER THE WAR

The function of Science, in the postwar period, is conceived to be the constant inspiration of Governments. The application of Science means the rational use of known data towards the amelioration of human conditions that waited long to

come into its own as the major influence in government. Ruling and governments are tradition ridden in the history and economic inspired governments, which pave the way to aggressive nationalisation and are themselves quite inefficient. The civilisation has been saved by the men whose chief talent is the manipulation of what is called Science. Science should be given its due in the planning of peace. Why should Science be considered only when the economic ridden politicians want to degenerate it as their willing tool for winning the war?

SCIENCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Science has given us new building technique, new methods of housing, transport, raising and preservation of food and combating of disease. War has helped in the creation of an entirely new outlook on Science by Society. Now the scientist is acknowledged as a man who has his task to organise the relations between nature and his fellow-beings and to give them the power to control. This can be achieved by the co-ordination of all sciences on the largest possible scale. Public affairs in the future must be controlled by the men of science.

The ordinary citizen and the civil servants must be given an insight into science. State and public activities must be organised. In the experience of every country it has been found for example that the cheapest and most certain method of combating poverty has been found to be the acquisition of useful knowledge as speedily as possible. This requires planning. Planning is imperative for peace. But planning and development cannot be undertaken without proper scientific knowledge or scientific consultation. The planned programme will be halted at every step if the teaching of science and its understanding does not form the basis of our educational system.

Prof. Harold Laski has quite aptly said: "We must shape the minds of the post-war generations in such a way that administration, at the highest level, can be

undertaken only by men with a sound knowledge of scientific methods, instead of such men in the civil service, as clerks with special qualification. Many of our greatest scientist could hold their own with the best of the permanent Secretaries of the Treasury." On the other hand it is usually alleged that the scientist is not a good administrator. I think that accusation can be more aptly made against a good many professional administrators. We need now a new type of scientific administration and if it does not exist it must be developed to meet the demands of the time.

SCIENCE AND CIVILISATION

Modern civilisation is based on applied science. Scientists will play an important part in the working of such a society. A report by Prof. P. Kapitza, the celebrated Russian physicist to the U. S. S. R. Academy of Sciences is very suggestive. Why should it not apply to mother India:

"In our socialist country science occupies a special place. Of course it is well known and commonly accepted in the other countries too, that science plays a great role in the development of culture and technology of the country. But in our country science is recognised as one of the essential mainstays of the development of culture and is accorded a leading position in the development of our technology and national economy. For this reason the organisation of science in our country must have a more purposeful character than to be found in other countries where it is rather accidental and spontaneous. The connection between science and life must be close and more complete." Science must find its right place in the nation building activities of the state in all its phases and departments.

Science should be the necessary equipment of the high level leaders of society. It is high time that scientific method and logical thinking should form the common heritage of all the units of our social, commercial and administrative machinery.

Future of War Time Industries in India

BY PROF. R. V. RAO, M.A.

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THE appointment of an interim tariff board to consider the scope of expansion in peace time of wartime industries and the need for protection is, indeed, a welcome sign that something will be done to these industries. A large number of industries have been established in India during the present war and the problem of their change over to peacetime conditions is, no doubt, a difficult one. We must realize that, the transition from war to peace economy in India is different from that of the U. S. A. or U. K. where factories already engaged in the production of goods were converted into war factories. The change over in their case will mean reconversion of these factories for the production of goods required by the civilian population, but in India most of the war industries are new creations and it is feared that, they will be wiped out if adequate protective measures are not taken.

Thus, it can be seen that in our case there is a great need for planned economic development and that is why several people say that we have to take a long-range view of things. Because they have sustained the national economy during a period of exceptional stress and strain, we must protect them. It is well-known that under the stimulus of war, industries like aluminium smelting, ship building, aircraft assembly plant, chemicals, machine tools, wire nails, tool handles, drugs and miscellaneous goods have come into existence in addition of course, to the principal industries like cotton textile, paper, sugar, etc. It is true that, they have done much for the war effort and the government have maintained a strong control over these industries by controls over capital issues, control over transport, control over motive power etc.

But it is unfortunate that when the war was about to come to a close, the government of India showed eagerness to import consumer's goods from other

countries which alarmed the industrialists who are producing them in this country. Now that transition is already on us, we have to consider one fact, namely, the government must come forward with a definite scheme to help the growth of these industries. There is practically no industry, which is not entitled to peacetime, given the time and facilities to establish itself. It is really unfortunate that the government of India did not take up the matter seriously in the beginning. Canada and Australia took prompt steps immediately after the war broke out and that is the reason why industrialization in those countries has proceeded on sound lines. Industries are classified under basic, wartime and others. If the government of India proceeded along these lines and long term and short term measures adopted to save these wartime industries, then things would have been easier during the present period of transition. We are now facing acute competition. Further we must recognize that these industries must get adequate protection. This problem will be discussed a little later.

It is necessary that our war industries should take certain precautions. Strong reserves should be built to provide against difficulties of depression. They should also make provision for the replacement of machinery. In this connection it may be said that the excess profits tax should immediately go. Further rationalization may prove the best way for ensuring a state of full employment. Care should however be taken to prevent over production. Several companies, foreign, of course, are working under the cloak of "Indian limited" and these are bound to be a "perpetual menace to Indian industries" and that is why rationalization is all the more necessary.

An all-round protection is necessary if our wartime industries are to prosper. It does not mean that all the industries

should prosper. In fact the government of India should appoint a fiscal commission to examine a tariff policy and to suggest ways and methods of assisting them. The Government have recently appointed a interim tariff board but the present writer feels that this fulfils limited functions. It has been our experience that *ad hoc* tariff boards of the discriminating protection era have not yielded fruitful results. It would have been better had there been a permanent tariff board and an industrial survey made so that we could have the right vision into the country's future. It is a matter of common knowledge that discriminating protection was really a half-hearted compromise and the conditions that (1) the industry must possess natural advantages; (2) the industry must be one which without the help of protection would not develop or grow and (3) the industry must be one which will be able to stand competition without protection after sometime, could not be satisfied by any one industry. It is well-known that the main criticism we can offer is that the fiscal commission of 1921 failed to take a proper view of our industrial position. As Professors Wadia and Merchant rightly say "never in the history of any country has protection been granted in such a half-hearted, reluctant manner as in India, a country ailing from all the ills of an unbalanced economy predominantly dependent on agriculture and possessing immense potentialities for industrialization." It must be said that, it is very difficult for an industry to exist itself and again show that it cannot make a headway without protection. Who will go to a doctor when he is healthy? That is why several people say that the industrial backwardness is really created by the artificial process of a forced tariff policy.

What we need is freedom from competition. A long term policy regarding industrial protection is the greatest need. We must know that the principle of free trade will be useful only when nations trade freely on a footing of equality.

Otherwise international trade will be a big farce. The sound basis on which we demand protection is the claim for self-sufficiency. It is really unfortunate that the government of India has appointed only the interim tariff board for the definite purpose of considering only the problem of wartime industries. But when problems like Excise duties, foreign markets, imperial preference etc., are irrevocably linked up with the problem of wartime industries, it is doubtful how their recommendations can be of great use. Industrial protection and economic planning are linked together and that is why it is often said that for protection, no tariff period is necessary. The Government of India should have decided to institute a long-term tariff inquiry straight away and given protection to war time industries in the meanwhile. As has already been referred to, consumer's goods are already dumped on us, and they are sure to kill many of our nascent industries. It is often said that foreign snuffs and hair oils are in great demand in India whereas Indian snuffs are in demand in Iraq and other countries because they are cheap. It passes one's comprehension why we do not support our own Swadeshi products. It is necessary, the Government also should consider the question of export markets, etc. and all these can be considered only when they institute a comprehensive tariff inquiry. It is hoped that the government will consider the apprehensions of business and trade circles that with the end of war, wartime industries will experience lots of difficulties.

Let us hope that the government will do everything possible for their conversion from war to peacetime expansion. But no permanent solution can be achieved unless a government representing the people and responsible to them is set up at the centre. In other words only a national government will be able to control and guide our currency, tariff, transport and other economic problems.

THE UNITY OF INDIA

For the Congress as for the main body of the Indian people, the Unity of India is an article of faith. When once this fundamental unity is conceded, the Congress is prepared to go any length to appease the minorities. In fact the Cabinet Mission's wise and statesmanlike handling of this vital issue paved the way at once to a reasonable compromise on other matters, even to the length of Congress not altogether rejecting the novel group scheme suggested by the Mission. The delegation wisely sensed this national feeling from the outset, and in their statement stressed the dangers of divided India and the imperative need for a strong well knit centre with expanding resources. By quoting from the latest census figures they have shown that if Pakistan, as claimed by the League, were conceded, 51 per cent. of the population representing the Muslim community would have the statutory right to rule over 48 per cent. of the non-Muslim population. "Every argument" they say, "that can be used in favour of Pakistan can equally be used in favour of the exclusion of the non-Muslim areas from Pakistan." After making a careful examination of the population figures in the predominantly Muslim and non-Muslim areas, the Cabinet Mission have been compelled to come to the conclusion that "neither a larger nor a smaller State of Pakistan would be acceptable for the solution of the communal problem." Apart from the gross injustice involved in subjecting large non-Muslim populations to the rule of a slight communal majority, the Cabinet Mission say that administrative, economic and military considerations make the creation of a Pakistan State or a series of Pakistan States utterly impossible.—ED. I.R.

It is not intended in this statement to review the voluminous evidence that has been submitted to the Mission; but it is right that we should state that it has shown an almost universal desire, outside the supporters of the Muslim League for the unity of India.

This consideration did not, however, defer us from examining closely and impartially the possibility of a partition of India; since we were greatly impressed by the very genuine and acute anxiety of the Muslims lest they should find themselves subjected to a perpetual Hindu-majority rule.

This feeling has become so strong and widespread amongst the Muslims that it cannot be allayed by mere paper safeguards. If there is to be internal peace in India it must be secured by measures which will assure to the Muslims a control in all matters vital to their culture, religion and economic or other interests.

We therefore examined in the first instance the question of a separate and

fully independent sovereign State of Pakistan as claimed by the Muslim League. Such a Pakistan would comprise two areas; one in the north-west consisting of the Provinces of the Punjab, Sind, North-West Frontier and British Baluchistan; the other in the north-east consisting of the Provinces of Bengal and Assam. The League were prepared to consider adjustment of boundaries at a later stage, but insisted that the principle of Pakistan should first be acknowledged. The argument for a separate State of Pakistan was based first, upon the right of the Muslim majority to decide their method of Government according to their wishes, and secondly, upon the necessity to include substantial areas in which Muslims are in a minority, in order to make Pakistan administratively and economically workable.

The size of the non-Muslim minorities in a Pakistan comprising the whole of the six Provinces enumerated above would be very considerable as the following figures show:

	Muslim.	Non-Muslim
<i>North-Western Area—</i>		
Punjab	16,217,242	12,201,577
North-West Frontier Province	2,788,797	249,270
Sind	3,208,325	1,326,683
British Baluchistan	438,930	62,701
	22,653,294	13,840,231
	62.07%	37.93%
<i>North-Eastern Area—</i>		
Bengal	33,005,434	27,301,091
Assam	3,442,479	8,762,254
	36,447,913	34,063,345
	51.69%	48.31%

The Muslim minorities in the remainder of British India number some 20 million dispersed amongst a total population of 188 million.

These figures show that the setting up of a separate sovereign State of Pakistan on the lines claimed by the Muslim League, would not solve the communal minority problem; nor can we see any justification for including within a sovereign Pakistan those districts of the Punjab and of Bengal and Assam in which the population is predominantly non-Muslim. Every argument that can be used in favour of Pakistan, can equally in our view be used in favour of the exclusion of the non-Muslim areas from Pakistan. This point would particularly affect the position of the Sikhs.

We therefore considered whether a smaller sovereign Pakistan confined to the Muslim majority areas alone might be a possible basis of compromise. Such a Pakistan is regarded by the Muslim League as quite impracticable because it would entail the exclusion from Pakistan of (a) the whole of the Ambala and Jullunder Divisions in the Punjab; (b) the whole of Assam except the district of Sylhet; and (c) a large part of Western Bengal, including Calcutta, in which city the Muslims form 23.6 per cent. of the population. We ourselves are also convinced that any solution which involves a radical partition of the Punjab and Bengal, as this would do, would be

contrary to the wishes and interests of a very large proportion of the inhabitants of these Provinces. Bengal and the Punjab each has its own common language and a long history and tradition. Moreover, any division of the Punjab would of necessity divide the Sikhs leaving substantial bodies of Sikhs on both sides of the boundary. We have therefore been forced to the conclusion that neither a larger nor a smaller sovereign State of Pakistan would provide an acceptable solution for the communal problem.

Apart from the great force of the foregoing arguments there are weighty administrative, economic and military considerations. The whole of the transportation and postal and telegraph systems of India have been established on the basis of a united India. To disintegrate them would gravely injure both parts of India. The case for a united defence is even stronger. The Indian armed forces have been built up as a whole for the defence of India as a whole, and to break them in two would inflict a deadly blow on the long traditions and high degree of efficiency of the Indian Army and would entail the gravest dangers. The Indian Navy and Indian Air Force would become much less effective. The two sections of the suggested Pakistan contain the two most vulnerable frontiers in India and for a successful defence in depth the area of Pakistan would be insufficient.

A further consideration of importance is the greater difficulty which the Indian States would find in associating themselves with a divided British India.

Finally there is the geographical fact that the two halves of the proposed Pakistan State are separated by some seven hundred miles and the communications between them both in war and peace would be dependent on the goodwill of Hindustan.

We are therefore unable to advise the British Government that the power which at present resides in British hands should be handed over to two entirely separate sovereign States.

ACOUSTICS OF BELLS

BY MR. R. K. VISWANATHAN, M.A.

THE vibrations of solid structures such as cymbals and bells have been utilized for a variety of purposes from time immemorial. Both are percussion instruments. In the case of bells there are air cavities to reinforce the plate vibrations while they are absent in cymbals. The history of bells is full of romantic interest. In all countries they have been used for both religious and secular purposes. The temple bell and the church bell have always remained indispensable for summoning the devotees to places of worship. It was a custom in olden days to use the bells to rally the soldiers at a moment's notice in cases of urgent need. Hence came the saying "He who commanded the bell commanded the town." In South India there is an interesting story current about the bell. It is said that King Manu Needi Chola during his reign issued a proclamation that whoever had a grievance was at liberty to bring it to his notice by ringing the bell in his palace at any time. It seems one day a cow was found to ring the bell. The king on hearing the sound made an enquiry and learnt that its calf had just then been killed by the chariot of his own son. It is said he immediately issued an order to kill his son at the same place by driving the same chariot over him.

The use of bells for purposes of music is very limited. It is true that it emits a pleasing note. Besides satisfying the necessary requisites for producing and sustaining the vibrations, a musical instrument should possess the most important requisite of a manipulative mechanism for rapidly playing the notes according to a musical scale. The construction of this manipulative mechanism is rather difficult in the case of bells, because of their size and other factors relating to the production and regulation of their sounds. Still both carillons and chimes have been in use for a very long time. They refer to a set of bells tuned to a musical scale. The chimes are more widely known as

they are always found in big tower clocks. The clock mechanism controls the ringing of these bells. This is done by a system of wires connected to small hammers. There is a revolving barrel set with studs as touch pieces at the required points which actuate the levers attached to the hammers. The hammers then strike the bells at definite intervals. The carillon on the other hand is a very elaborate piece of machinery. There will be at least two complete octaves of bells in it. Carillons having four octaves are also in use. The carrillons of Belgium and Holland containing more than forty-five bells are world famous. These are struck by clappers operated by electromagnets. In an orchestra the bell is also used for its sonorous timbre. Nowadays they use a set of metal tubes known as tubephone to imitate the bell timbre. This consists of a number of metal tubes supported on a frame and are struck by a hammer. Tubes of different lengths and thickness are taken for the different notes in the octave. Bars of metal and wood are also employed. These are known as xylophones.

We also employ the vibrations of solid structures in our music. The different varieties of metal cymbals known as Jalara another instrument known as Chittika and Jalatarang may be mentioned as examples. The Jalara consists of two circular plates each sunk at its centre. They are connected by a cord running through their centres. By striking one against the other in a peculiar way a ringing sound can be produced. There is another variety in common use which are cup-shaped. While playing this one of them will be held tightly in the left hand and the other held closely in the right hand will be made to strike it. Many modulations of tone are produced by expert players in this type of cymbal. Similar to this is the instrument known as Chittika which is used in Harikatha Kalakshepams. This consists of two pieces of hard wood which are flat on one side and rounded

on the other. They contain clusters of small bells at their ends which make a jingling sound when the flat surfaces are beaten together. For playing, the thumb and the fingers in the right hand are passed through the rings fixed at the back of each piece and the flat surfaces are beaten together by alternately closing and opening the fingers. These instruments just described are only used to enhance the rhythmic effect. They cannot be called regular musical instruments. But Jalatarang is a regular musical instrument. This consists of a series of porcelain cups big and small. They are all filled with different quantities of water and are struck with sticks. The notes are played according to the musical scale.

There is an infinite variety of bells with numerous shapes. To realise this variety one has only to think of bells such as hand bells, electric bells, calling bells, cycle bells, cow bells and a host of other bells. The forms in many cases are approximately cylindrical or conical or hemispherical. For casting the bell an alloy known as bell metal is used. It contains copper and tin in the proportion of four to one; zinc and lead are also used in small bells. It will be noticed that the shape of the large bells used in temples and churches is rather peculiar. Its cross-section and thickness will not be uniform throughout. Halfway down the bell is the "waist" and the lower end is known as the "lip" or "brim." Near the lower end where the shape curves outward is the striking place of the clapper. This is known as the "sound bow." At this place the inside and outside sections will have opposite curvatures. The thickness at the sound bow will range from one-twelfth to one-fifteenth of its diameter. The blow of the clapper sets the bell in vibration. The nodal lines formed then may be divided into two classes one running up and down the bell and the other around it. It is customary to speak of these classes as nodal meridians and nodal circles. Lord Rayleigh examined a

number of church bells and found out experimentally the various overtones. He found for the fundamental tone four sectors, for the octave four sectors and a ring, for the octave and minor third six sectors, for the twelfth sixth sectors, and a ring, for the double octave eight sectors and so on. The interval relations of the overtones given above by him are only approximate. It is the bell founder who by adjusting the thickness at various sections makes these tones as nearly harmonic as possible with one another. Besides these overtones which can be elicited by resonance another tone was noticed which immediately after striking overpowers all the other overtones. This is known as the "striking note". It has not been found possible to elicit this by resonance and hence it is considered as an aural illusion. The bell founder names the bell by the pitch of this striking note. It seems to be near that of the second overtone that is the octave. The fundamental pitch of the bell depends on the internal diameter; the greater this is, the lower will be the note. To tune the bell, the bell is placed in an inverted position below a machine with a rotating cutting tool and the metal is removed from the right place inside the bell. The note heard from a bell will often be accompanied by beats. If the bell is not perfectly symmetrical about its axis two normal modes are simultaneously set up which give rise to these beats. The same phenomenon is noticed in the case of cymbals also. It may be asked why the Fourier method cannot be applied to the sounds from bells for their analysis. This is not possible because the curves which can be obtained for the bell sounds will be non-periodic with no apparent wavelength. An analysis by the Fourier method will only lead to an infinite number of components, while the real sound is undoubtedly compounded from a finite number of partials which are only very nearly harmonic.

WOODCRAFT

BY CAPT. V. P. TAMPY

ART for use is older than Art for Art's sake. Utensils for living were made by Primitive man centuries ago; but he must soon have felt the necessity for 'styling' his material. In the adaptation of form to function, the nature of the material plays an important part. A material which is easily available and lightly workable would obviously afford more scope for the expression of the artistic aptitudes. Thus we find the artist-craftsmen, through the ages leaving the marks of their genius on wood. India has been specially fortunate in this respect. Countless is the number of exquisitely carved beams and pillars that adorn many an old palace and temple.

Wood, however, has failed to keep pace with the rapid strides that characterise the present era of industrialisation. Wood, in spite of all its versatility, durability and easy availability is, comparatively speaking, less adapted for being used in industry where mass production methods are the rule. Unlike other materials—metals, stones or those ersatz hybrids the plastics—wood is part of a biological living system. As is the case with living materials each piece of wood has an individuality which distinguishes it from any another piece. If we have to get the best results out of wood we have to understand and appreciate this individuality. The feel of the wood must be in the blood of the craftsman; and his work must be, an intimate synthesis of maker and material. This transfusion of the personality of a worker with the materials of his craft can never be achieved in the case of factory-born goods manufactured in countless millions by soulless machines.

This chasm of difference makes itself not only in the fundamental technique of production, but even in the very approach. In the case of mass produced articles, as for example, a tin can, the process of reproduction in large numbers is the work of cold steel, guided by alien and often

indifferent hands. The manufacturer has never to handle his material. The product bears but a feeble imprint of the personality of the man who designed it. On the other hand, in the case of a wooden vase or a tea-poy the craftsman has to fashion the ware with this own hands. He has to take account of every grain and knot in the piece of wood he handles. A mechanical contrivance depending for its efficiency on certain immutable laws of nature is hopelessly inadequate to handle a highly individualised material like wood. In the case of a hydraulic press, punching out thousands of sheets, it has very little to take account of the variations in the quality of the materials used. Every tin sheet is like any other; so is every can like any other. On the other hand, the mere mechanical duplication of the kind mentioned above is neither practicable nor desirable with wood. I remember seeing sometime back in an American paper a cartoon depicting a saw-mill owner making efforts to push the sale of timber blocks. He was saying, "use wood—you can cut it, bend it and it won't break—just like plastic!". This is in a way a pointer. The gamut of materials at the command of the craftsman has increased by leaps and bounds. New materials are being developed in research laboratories everyday. Also improvements are being effected in the properties of metals and alloys to suit specific needs. Dame nature on the other hand has been exceedingly un-progressive. She is producing wood of practically the same quality as was produced thousands of years ago. Wood, therefore, is fighting a losing battle. It would even have got excluded from factory stores had it not been for the fact that the best ingenuity of man has failed to produce a product similar to wood. As long as this is so, wood will retain its place as one of the handy materials for use.

This, however, should not mean that we can afford to be indifferent to wood

industries. They stand in urgent need of being stabilised. It might be mentioned in particular that the wooden toy industry which received a most fortuitous fillip for expansion during the war should be thoroughly overhauled and re-organised. Now, that conditions are becoming easier, the toy manufacturers should read the sign on the wall. Imports are likely and prices would tend to fall. In order to retain the market, it is essential that the manufacturer should move with the times. Instead of making the same toys year after year, he should try to strike a refreshing new note. Even a cursory review of the toys now manufactured will indicate the scope for modernising. Most of the toys, such as rocking horses, toy cars, etc., can be stream-lined and they can be rendered additionally attractive by using chrome trimming. It is one of our faults that we take too narrow a view of any industry. In the case of the wooden toy industry if we continue to be un-progressive, we are likely to be ousted by competitors. We have to take note of the alternative materials available for use in the toy industry. I have already mentioned that in addition to paint, nickel or chrome-plated trimmings or gadgets would enhance the beauty of a toy very considerably. Again, we might use plastics moulded ware for certain intricate handles or things like that. Another suggestion which manufacturers might take note of, is the provision of electrical gadgets. Some toys like cars etc., could be made more endearing to children by being fitted with small electrical motors which could be worked by the use of torch-light batteries or by low voltage transformers. Similarly many toys could be fitted with various kinds of rocking systems worked by electricity. I would repeat that if the toy industry is to be on a firm footing, the manufacturer has to brush off the cobwebs of old-fashioned methods and get-up. Among the various products manufactured from wood, toys are easily the ones which

approach any where near mass production. This means that while fifty clumsy-looking tables scattered throughout a country would escape notice, fifty-thousand toys, all equally ugly, in use in nurseries and displayed in shop windows would be an abomination. Increased acceptance of a product should induce the manufacturer to take greater care in its styling.

While in the case of toys, wood has to compete with a number of materials such as tinscrap, plastics, porcelain etc., in the field of furniture, wood holds an almost undisputed sway. Unlike toys, here the manufacturer's aim should be to make useful things more useful. He should aim at the harmonious blending of structure, colour and shape with the particular function the piece of furniture is to serve. Here, that manufacturer who combines ingenuity of design with attractiveness and utility scores over the manufacturer who is content with continuing to produce clumsy articles. As an American writer puts it: "An Artist who puts presentable clothes on the engineer's baby steals the spotlight".

Another aspect which furniture manufacturers might consider is the adaptability for conversion. Congestion in cities has reduced the living space in rooms, and every housewife would be anxious to make one piece of furniture serve the purpose of two or more. American manufacturers appear to pay considerable attention to this aspect. We see advertisements of settees which could be converted into beds by night. This is a line which Indian manufacturers have neglected and I commend it to them.

An industry which has grown to enormous proportions in recent years is the manufacture of plywood. By using the veneer of the better class of woods and pasting them on sheets of softer wood, one could get good appearance at comparatively little cost. It is regrettable, however, that the Indian Plywood Industry has still to find its feet. Our resources, whether in the way of timber for the actual plywood sheets, or of scores of indigenous materials for

exploitation has been slow with the result that we are still depending on imports for our tea-chests. A very well co-ordinated system of research for the industry including investigations on the suitability of the various species of woods for plywood, on the manufacture of water-resistant glues and on the discovery of suitable insecticides or preservatives to prevent bore attack on the plywood is essential. It might be well worth investigating whether some of our forest products could not be made to yield suitable thermoplastic resins for bending plywood.

The need for progress and new outlook is as strong with the plywood industry as with the toy or furniture industry. It is reported that in United States plywood—the name itself may be a misnomer—is made with a metallic sheet for one of plies. This would secure the neatness and finish of a metallic sheet with the lightness and insulation of wood. Research on such

ingenious applications needs be conducted. It is a welcome sign that the plywood manufacturers are realising the need for concerted action on these lines. There have been press reports of recent conference of plywood interests.

Wood suffers from one disadvantage; it is too easily susceptible to attack by insect pests. Even simple treatments, with common preservatives will do wonders but for long range protection, a scientific method of treating wood has to be resorted to. It is gratifying that the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, has been conducting investigations on this aspect with results of which we may well be proud. Certainly we have not yet been able to get an ideal method for preservation of wood. There is no gainsaying the fact that the methods of preservation evolved at the Institute have taken us definitely a step further in the right direction.

AN ASPECT OF MODERN BANKING

BY MR. S. NARAYANASWAMY

HERE at last we have a specialised study of one important aspect of modern Banking. Decidedly an oasis in the wilderness of generalities in which most recent books on banking have preferred to wallow. Mr. Sastri's book* on *Advances against Goods* has a very special interest to Bankers and Bank officials in this country—where the question of goods as security and the complicated mode and manner of securing their effective custody have afforded Bank officers the dubious pleasure of many sleepless nights. Mr. Sastri has done wisely and well in dealing with the law on the subjects and in clarifying those legal expressions which are so

loosely bandied about in the world of Banking—pledge, assignment, lien, hypothecation and the host of them. His reference to the difficulties that subsist in this country in creating eligible paper for negotiation in the absence of recognised warehouse and *ad hoc* places of custody is pertinent. One cannot help recalling the demand for eligible paper which the Reserve Bank in the strenuous days of the 1938 Banking crisis offered to re-discount, when there was so little of that precious commodity in the Banking world in India, especially as defined by the Reserve Bank—this is however a digression.

The Chapter on "Produce under Pledge," is certainly instructive and apart from explaining the customary modes of storage adopted in this country deals with the popular types of produce that are generally

* "BANKERS' ADVANCES AGAINST GOODS", by D. S. Sastri Esq., M.A., C.A.I.B. Foreword by Sir C. Ramalinga Reddy. Introduction by Sir Shanmukham Chetty. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs. 12-8-0.

pledged with a Banker. The forms used for pledge of goods, the measures that the prudent Bank official has to take to give the Bank the fullest possible hold on the produce stored, the books to be maintained by the Bank in respect of such produce advances are set forth in fair detail. The Chapter on "Manufactured Goods" lays appropriate stress on the special vigilance necessary in judging the borrower, his character and financial staying power—in view of the restricted character of the market for particular types of manufactured goods as distinguished from raw produce. The temptation to prefer manufactured goods to produce by reason of their being generally stored in secure places like wharfs and urban godowns is difficult to resist, but says Mr. Sastri, "manufactured goods are not without their disadvantages—such as scrutiny of securely packed goods and the difficulty in judging the marketability of the particular class of goods locally and the importance assumed by manufacturer's invoices. The Chapter on "Documents of Title to goods" deals with all the types of documents negotiated pre-eminence being naturally given to the Railway Receipt which plays so important a role in the financing of goods in transit in India—where transit time is generally longer than in other countries, owing to large distances covered and slowness of haulage. The Chapter on "Safeguarding the Security" is certainly very educative and should be particularly commended to the new entrants to the Banking freemasonry, to which there has recently been a fairly large accession. The vexatious questions of calling for additional margins, issuing notices of sale, auctioning of goods, action for recovering short-falls are all dealt with in this Chapter. "Insurance" is a fairly comprehensive chapter on the insuring of goods pledged in diverse ways depending on the type of goods pledged against loss by fire. The chapter on "Commodities Generally" is revealing and deals with foodstuffs like rice, wheat, sugar, salt, ghee and tamarind;

with cotton, jute, coir, oilseeds, plantation produce like tea, cardamom and the rest. There is also an equally informing chapter on the type of manufactured goods on which advances are made. The last chapter is a summing up of the outlook for commodity advances and the increase recently in this type of business. The specimen forms given at the end of the book constitute a valuable part of the publication and entitles the book to a place on the Banker's table as one of useful reference.

Latterly, thanks to the rapid increase in the number of banking institutions, a large number of a half trained and untrained young men have been placed in positions of comparative responsibility—a prospect which I am definite we ourselves would have contemplated with an ugly pouting of the lips some few years ago. A nodding acquaintance with the current account ledger, a capacity to put pencil crosses on the D. P. N. form, an indifferent all too brief course of sitting behind some brightly-polished counter and general affability of bearing have come to be regarded as adequate training entitling young men to positions involving exercise of discretion which it was generally thought safe to entrust to only men of mature age. Perhaps this has become inevitable at a time when the speed with which Banks are born has far outstripped the speed with which young men eligible to take up responsible positions can be trained. There is no incubator which can accelerate the hatching of the Banker egg. The seminary of banking involved a hard course and will take its full toll of time before it can issue a certificate of fitness. In the first resort, it would therefore be better to train our youth before we entrust public money to their keeping for investment. In the second and last resort, if we cannot train them, it would be far better that they are made to read and assimilate books written by men of experience in the Banking world. Such a one is Mr. Sastri's excellent book

THE RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS

ON June 1 one million railwaymen in India took their first decisive step to enforce their 16 point demand when they served notice on all the eight major railway systems in this country of their intention to go on strike on the midnight of June 27. If by that time some eleventh hour move does not come to fruition, 40,000 miles of railway will go to sleep at a time when India is facing what may be deemed as the biggest famine in her history.

In the present grave conditions in the country no greater calamity can be conceived than a general strike by railwaymen. The supreme interests of the country demand that it must be averted at any cost.

Sir Edward Benthall, Railway Member, has issued a statement declaring that the proposed strike would be illegal when part of the demands had been referred for arbitration. Sir Edward accuses the Railwaymen's Federation of "holding a pistol at the head of the Government and the people. We cannot allow the finances of the country to be wrecked just on the plea of satisfying Labour." Sir Edward added that it would be impossible to meet the Federation's demand for increases totalling Rs. 33½ crores plus Rs. 10 crores of immediate non-recurring relief."

The strike idea has been gathering momentum since April last and this will be the first time that a strike of this magnitude and on all India scale has been undertaken.

It is not for laymen to judge aright to a nicety the adequateness or otherwise of the Railway finances to meet the demands of the Railwaymen. But the case for the railwaymen has been put by the members of the Council of Action with sufficient clarity and force to merit careful consideration. They contend that the Railway Board's "hidden resources" are enormous, and that the higher wages demanded could very well be met without increasing fares or stinting amenities. It is common knowledge that the railways reaped a bumper harvest during war time and allotments by way of

depreciation and interest (charges) amounting to 200 crores have been given away to the defence department by the Railway Board during the past five years at the rate of 40 crores a year. It is pointed out that during war years, railways have given Rs. 48 crores, more than that prescribed by convention, to the general revenue. There is that depreciation fund of one hundred crores against the recommended figure of Rs. 50 crores.

The Transport Member promised to place the matter before the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. But the Standing Committee has since pronounced that retrenchment cannot be a subject for adjudication. The Railway Board has now offered to refer all the points excepting the question of retrenchment in dispute to adjudication.

Meanwhile the Viceroy is reported to have contacted the leaders of the Congress and the Muslim League. In view of the food crisis in the country and the vital need to maintain free and quick movement of supplies to the deficit areas, it is essential that the Government and leaders should leave nothing undone to avert the threatened railway strike. It is obvious, as a contemporary rightly points out,

that the present serious situation would not have developed if there had been at the Centre a National Government in which the railwaymen could have confidence. The delay in its establishment is not only preventing the adoption of vigorous measures to meet the food crisis, but is giving rise to fresh complications.

It is significant that more than one leader, while appreciating the case for the Unions, still urge postponement of direct action in view of the present posture of affairs in the country.

"Railwaymen should realise" says Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries and Labours, Madras, "that the Interim Government is likely to come into existence in a short time and they must be given an opportunity to review the whole situation and take decisions that may lead to a final settlement of the whole dispute. The Interim Government should not be made to feel that they are put in an embarrassing position. Moreover, the railwaymen should be alive to the serious food position in the country and help the same to tide over the crisis. I advise Railway Unions to consider this matter, and the General Council of the Federation to meet and give proper advice to its constituents."

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

Congress Rejects Parity Claim

EVIDENTLY, Congress enthusiasm for the Cabinet plan has steadily dissipated with the unconscionable delay in implementing the original intentions of the Mission as set forth in their statement of May 16. Gandhiji and others have begun to feel uncomfortable owing to the wide divergence between the original statement and the subsequent interpretation.

In spite of the persistent efforts of the parties concerned, the deadlock in the negotiations for the setting up and the composition of the Provisional National Government still remains unresolved.

According to the Political correspondent of the Associated Press of India, the net result of all these political parleys appears to be that the three parties, the Congress, the Muslim League and the Viceroy, have not been able to agree on the final terms of the composition of the new Government.

The Congress Working Committee, which discussed the position for many hours together, has finally and unequivocally rejected the Viceroy's proposal for an Interim Provisional Government based on the principle of parity of representation between the Congress and the Muslim League and a communication to this effect was despatched to the Viceroy by the Congress President.

The Congress President's letter, it is believed, points out that the Congress cannot and will not agree to the principle of parity of representation. While rejecting the claim for parity in the Provisional Government, the letter also stated that the right of a province to decide for itself whether to join a group or remain outside it cannot be taken away. How can the Frontier or the Assam Provinces be forced to join

the League group against the declared intentions of their electorate?

The letters, it is learnt, also mention that the Provisional Government formed on the basis suggested by the Viceroy, namely parity of representation between the Congress and the Muslim League, can never be an appropriate instrument to summon the Constituent Assembly. Such a Government, in the opinion of the Committee, will always be faced with frequent conflicts on communal grounds that it can never rise above such considerations and view national aspirations and desires as they should be viewed. Like the Government of France under the Third Republic we will be faced with a change of Government every alternate month. And it will afford the world a handy weapon to prove our incapacity for a stable, democratic administration!

Thus in the opinion of the Congress there is no half-way house between the present system and substantial responsibility. It does not concern a few points here and some concessions there. It means fundamental changes in the conception of Government. The Congress stands by the implications of the original demands for the immediate transfer of power.

According to Congress sources it appears that during their recent meetings with the Viceroy and the Members of the Cabinet Mission, Congress leaders have told them that they should make up their mind to hand over power either to the Congress or to the Muslim League. The Congress had no objection as to which Party was called upon to form the Government but the question of the composition of the new Provisional Government must essentially be a matter for discussion between parties coalescing and not between representatives of the British Government and Indian Party leaders. The present difficulties had arisen because the Viceroy and the Cabinet Mission were trying to decide themselves the composition of the new Government.

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India and South Africa

So the Asiatic Land Act, rushed through both Houses of the Union Legislature with indecent haste has been signed by the Governor-General and is now Law. But Indians in South Africa, no less than in India, refuse to accept the position as inevitable. The Government of India are one with the people in denouncing this one-sided arrangement. As a mark of protest they have severed diplomatic relations with the Union Government by recalling the Indian High Commissioner in South Africa. The notice of termination of the Trade Agreement between India and South Africa will expire on June 25 and, thereafter, there will not be any direct trade between the two countries.

Yet Field-Marshal Smuts, under whose auspices this anti-Indian feeling is being perpetuated, continues to indulge in eloquent platitudes on world fellowship and the brotherhood of man at international gatherings in Europe!

It is true that Indian retaliation, situated as we are, can hardly be very effective and perhaps our countrymen over there will lack even the little facilities that the Indian High Commissioner could have procured for them. But with South African Indians it is a question of high morals and they are not prepared to compromise on a matter of principle.

We welcome the decision of the Government of India to bring the issue before the U.N.O. We cannot anticipate what the U.N.O. will do. But the cause, Gandhiji says, is the cause of the honour of India and through her of all the exploited coloured races of the earth, whether they be brown, yellow or black. It is worth all the suffering of which they are capable.

And so the Natal Indian Congress has served notice on the South African Government of its decision to carry on a

campaign of passive resistance against the anti-Indian legislation. That such a conflict should have been forced on the Indians forty years after a similar struggle had been launched under the leadership of Gandhiji shows how little the status of Indians has improved in the intervening years.

For, as Pandit Jawaharlal has observed in a farewell message to the South African delegation,

the time has come when the theory and practice of racial arrogance and discrimination must be challenged. It is true at the present moment we are not strong enough as a nation or as a people to put an end to racial discrimination and national indignity. But the time is coming soon when we may be strong enough. Whether we are strong enough or not, however, one thing should be certain—that we prefer any consequences to submission to this evil. The issue of Indians in South Africa has become a world issue. It is up to the Indians there to realise this fact and act worthily on the world stage which they occupy in this matter.

Racialism in the R.I.N.

Evidence given before the R.I.N. Enquiry Commission at Karachi tends to confirm the general impression that the whole unfortunate happening was the outcome of mismanagement on the part of the naval authorities. There is a persistent feeling that the army fired the first angry shot which precipitated the mutiny and culminated in the ratings using 4 inch guns. Lt. Rao, second in command of Chamak drew a striking comparison between the mutiny in Karachi and that of the Royal Navy in 1797, to reiterate the argument that the mutiny would have been avoided if the situation had been tackled with understanding. He asserted that the presence of British troops produced more consternation in men than anything else. And then though the facilities for men in the Royal Navy and the R.I.N. were more or less the same "men generally smarted under racial discrimination in the latter." Why should there be any differentiation in the treatment of men doing the same job? This at bottom is the crux of the whole trouble not only in the Navy but in other spheres of public service as well.

The Ambedkar-Churchill front

We never knew that Mr. Churchill, the Tory imperialist, has all along reserved his affections for the scheduled classes of India. Churchill has never been known to be friendly to India, if anything his whole life and career have been a standing menace to the freedom of this country. Whenever there is any prospect of this freedom looming on the horizon, the enemies of India become alert and start their vicious campaign. The Cabinet mission has naturally aroused the ire of these enemies. And strangely enough all the disgruntled elements are in league to thwart any attempt at settlement. And Churchill has found in Dr. Ambedkar, the self appointed leader of the depressed classes, a fit instrument to further his end. So the two have put their heads together to torpedo, if they can, the efforts of the Cabinet Mission to carry through their proposals. One knows a person by the company he keeps. And Dr. Ambedkar, who owes his elevation to the mercy or machination of interested quarters, suddenly feels impelled to appeal to Churchill against what he calls the "Shameful betrayal of the untouchables." This sort of Mir Jafferism is not new to a subject country like India. Fortunately the Untouchables are not to be fooled so easily. They see the wickedness of the mischief brewing behind the scenes.

Mr. Churchill and his Conservative Party are the enemy No. 1 of India's freedom and the Scheduled Castes do not need any pledge from them, says Mr. Prithvi Singh Azad, M.L.A. (Punjab) and General Secretary of the All-India Depressed Classes League, in the course of a statement to the Press.

Mr. Azad adds:

It was Mr. Churchill and his colleagues who created leaders like Dr. Ambedkar to safeguard the interests of British Imperialism in India. But the Depressed Classes have realised that Dr. Ambedkar is playing into the hands of the enemies of India and this is the cause of his party's defeat in the recent elections. No longer can he claim to be the sole representative of India's Depressed Classes and as such he cannot speak on their behalf.

Mr. Attlee on the Position of the states

It is clear from the fuller version of Mr. Attlee's speech in the House of Commons on March 15 that is available now that the Premier stated that Britain could not allow not only a minority but the Indian State to veto political advance in India. He also expressed the hope that the "statesmen of British India and Princely India would be able to work out a solution of the problem of bringing together in one great polity these disparate constituent parts."

The passage in the Premier's speech relating to Indian States gains greater significance as reported in the London *Times*. According to the *Times*, Mr. Attlee said: "In many Indian States, great advances have been made in democratic institutions. There was the most interesting experiment going on in Travancore under that distinguished statesman, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, and the feeling in British India regarding nationalism, that the unity of India cannot be confined to the boundaries that separated these States from the Provinces. I hope the statesmen of British India and Princely India will be able to work out a solution of the problem of bringing together in one great polity these disparate constituent parts. There again they must see that the Indian States must find their due place and there could be no possible veto of the advance, and I do not think that the Indian Princes would desire to be a bar to the forward advance of India, but, as in the case of any of the other communities, this is a matter which Indians will settle for themselves."

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.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

BY "CHRONICLER"

Mr. Bevin on British Foreign Policy

"NO one will be happier than I, if, before I leave this office, I can carry the world organisation a stage further, in which it will draw its powers direct from the people and not merely be delegated from Governments," declared Mr. E. Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, replying to critics of the Government's foreign policy, in the debate at the Labour Party Conference on June 12.

In his eagerly awaited speech, Mr. Bevin referred to the Paris Conferences, saying he was not convinced yet, and was not prepared to accept the pessimistic view, that what had been said over the radio and in the Press during the last few days was the final word. There was no final word until they came to real issues.

Mr. Bevin repudiated the following resolution, which was finally withdrawn:

This Conference, recognising that the only hope of a lasting peace lies in the international adoption of Socialism, and regretting the Government's apparent continuance of the traditionally Conservative Party policy of power politics abroad, urges a return to the Labour Party foreign policy of support of Socialist and anti-imperialist forces throughout the world.

Italians Vote for Republic

On June 5, King Umberto II left Italy for exile after 29 days as King. Thus ends the 85-year reign of the House of Savoy over united Italy.

Umberto, who is aged 41, leaves the country as the final result of the referendum, in which the Italians voted for a Republic.

The figures for the referendum issued by the Ministry of the Interior according to the Rome Radio, were:

Republic	12,192,855
Monarchy	10,362,709

The latest results of the elections for the Constituent Assembly show the Christian Democrats with over 35 per cent. of the votes, followed by the Socialists with 20 per cent.

France's Claim in Siam

By fair means and foul the French, trying to re-establish their rule in Indo-China, says the left-wing weekly, *Nouvelles Statesman and Nation*.

"The French intervention on the Siamese border", adds the *New Statesman*, "again which the Siamese Government has not issued a protest is no less than attempt to regain by force of arms the provinces of Cambodia and Laos which the Vichy Government ceded to Siam in 1941 after a short war in which the Japanese acted as mediators. For the Siamese people these areas are the 'Alsace-Lorraine' peopled by the same race. Nothing seems to have changed and, if the United Nations is to acquire any meaning to Asiatics, it will respond to Siam's appeal and call on France to turn over a new leaf and recognise the new forces now spreading over the whole of Asia."

Truce in China

The Committee of Three of Gen. G. Marshall, U.S. Special Envoy to China, signed a 15-day truce between the Chinese Government and the Communists in Manchuria on June 6.

The truce is preliminary to negotiation for permanent peace between the Chinese Government and the Chinese Communists.

The Committee of three consists of Gen. Marshall, Gen. Chou En-lai (Communist) and Gen. Chu Yung-char (Chinese Government).

British Policy in Indonesia

Ten Democratic members of the United States Congress have written to Mr. Edward Stettinius, United States representative to UNO, urging "that the question of Indonesia be placed on the agenda of the United Nations Security Council for immediate consideration." The letter said that "armed Japanese troops are under orders of British commanders on the scene to preserve 'law and order' in Indonesia."



The WORLD of BOOKS

(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)



MY MASTER GOKHALE: A Selection from the Speeches and writings of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi, Edited by T. N. Jagadisan, Model Publications, Madras.

In the absence of a full length, definitive biography of Gokhale we must be content with this collection of occasional writings and speeches of the master by one who is at once his disciple and successor. On the eve of the Benares Congress in 1905 Sastri wrote an illuminating sketch of Gokhale in the *Indian Review*, a sketch which attracted Gokhale's attention by the warmth of its appreciation, no less than by its critical discernment. Since then for four decades Mr. Sastri has had occasion to write and speak of his master with more intimate knowledge and authority; and Mr. Jagadisan's collection throws light on different phases of Gokhale's activities.

Gokhale died in 1915 and much water has flowed under the bridge since he made what is known as his last political testament, pleading for "a great extension of local self-government!" And yet the whole tone and spirit of Gokhale's speeches from which Mr. Sastri quotes prodigally have lost none of their inspiring appeal to our higher emotions.

Much as we value Mr. Sastri's dissertations on Gokhale's public life and character and his estimate of his political and diplomatic achievements, there is special charm in Mr. Sastri's delication of the less known aspects of Gokhale's private life and habits. Apart from this, we have brief but vivid glimpses of men like Ranade and Mehta and Krishnaswami Aiyar, and incidentally also a good deal of autobiographical material presented with all the charm and fascination of a gifted literateur.

INDIAN CONTRIBUTION TO ENGLISH LITERATURE By Prof. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Karnatak Publishing House, Bombay.

Ever since the days of Macaulay in India, Indians have tried to seek self expression through the medium of English and they have attained a remarkable degree of success in the production of poems, novels, treatises, autobiographies and memoirs. To achieve conspicuous proficiency in a language quite foreign to our thoughts, culture, and environments is no easy thing and as Prof. E. E. Speight says these works stand as symbols of our power of adaptation and astonishing achievement. Though many of us are acquainted with the works of only the better known of the Indian writers, Indo-Anglians, as the author calls them, we have no medium of contact with the works of a host of other writers who have made no small contribution in the domain of English literature. Prof. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, bridges the gap and gives us a comprehensive survey of the various Indian contributions to the English Literature.

In tracing the birth and growth of Indo-Anglian Literature from the days of Raja Ram Mohan Roy to the present day, the author has dealt with all the notable achievements in the sphere, adding his own personal remarks and criticisms. The term Literature has been given a wider connotation in the volume under review, in that not only Indian poets, dramatists and novelists are included but also critics, orators, journalists, philosophers and historians who have all made a mark in their expression in English.

In his attempt to make the book comprehensive, the author has inevitably to include writings which at their best belong to what Sir Bomanji calls "well-cultivated mediocrity." Even so it has its advantages as a book of reference and a mine of information.

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS

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CHANGING IDEALS IN SOVIET RUSSIA. By K. T. Shah. Pratibha Publications. Bombay No. 5 Price Rs. 1-12.

In this able and thought-provoking pamphlet, Mr. K. T. Shah describes the many changes that have taken place in Soviet Russia and says that as Russian Society is the most living, vital and dynamic society in the world it is natural that continuous change should be the order in Russia. The Russians firmly believe that in human affairs or institutions, there is nothing eternal, immutable or absolute and changes in that society are effective pointers of the vitality and living force of faith for continuous improvement in the social, political and economic spheres. The author has also endeavoured to analyse the ruling motives behind the post-war British and American trade policies and the position of India in their mutual scramble for oil, raw materials and disposal of surplus stock of war materials.

UNITY AND AUTONOMY IN AUSTRALIAN DEMOCRACY: By Sir Iven Mackay. The Russell Lecture 1945. "Indian Nation" Press, Patna.

To the student of politics nothing is more interesting in the political progress of Australia than its rapid transformation from a convict settlement 150 years ago into a leading Pacific power of to-day. In this illuminating lecture by the High Commissioner for Australia in India we note the landmarks in the constitutional development of the country, the many forces and factors responsible for it. The author describes the many obstacles which the country had to overcome in the struggle for Dominion Status, the hostility of the mother country, the attitude of the landowners towards the miners and the free settlers towards the "emancipists" and other social problems with deep insight and understanding. A study of the political development, the unity and autonomy of the Australian constitution will be immensely useful to a country like India which is struggling to be free from the British Empire.

THE NATIONAL FLAG AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Dr. Sunit Kumar Chatterji (Mittra and Ghosh) 10, Shyama Charma De Street, Calcutta, Rs. 5.

Dr. Sunit Kumar Chatterji, the well-known scholar and linguist has gathered together in this slender volume nine essays dealing with ancient Indian culture, its wide ramifications, its contact with China, and the rich heritage it has left for posterity. He has many interesting observations about city museums, sculptures in Calcutta, the foundations of civilizations in India, the National Flag, Tansen as a poet, and the Kols. Based on historic research and deep study the essays reveal remarkably the scholarship and learning of the author and will be immensely useful to students of Indian history and culture.

AHIMSAYOGA. By Prof. Indra. The Minerva Bookshop Anarkali, Lahore.

Professor Indra has attempted in this book which he calls 'Mohan Gita' to record in easy sanskrit verses on the lines of the Bhagavat Gita, the teachings—of Mahatmaji—Poet Rabindranath, Dinabandu Andrews, Rajendra Babu and Mahatmaji are the Counter parts of Dritharashtra, Sanjaya, Arjuna and Sri Krishna. The book is divided into 18 chapters according to the nature of the subjects dealt with, and Gandhiji's views on them are conveyed in simple Sanskrit verses. This is a valuable, interesting and significant addition to the Gandhian literature.

BOOKS RECEIVED

PRINCES OR PUPPETS: A Study of the constitutional and Political aspects of the Indian States by 'Ferret', Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

AMERICA: THE LAND OF SUPERLATIVES. By Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya. Phoenix Publication, Shri Samarth Sadan, Girgaon, Bombay.

BATTLE FOR HEALTH. By Sir F. E. James (Tata Studies in Current Affairs) Padma Publications, Ltd., Bombay.

EDUCATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION. By Benoy Kumar Sarkar, M.A. Chackerverty Chatterjee & Co., Ltd., Calcutta. Rs. 15/-

DIARY OF THE MONTH

- May 1. Mr. Attlee on the implications of the Report on Palestine.
—Report on Aligarh riots issued.
- May 2. I.N.A. trials dropped.
—Arabmona to declare holy war in Palestine.
- May 3. New Ministry for Japan.
- May 4. South Africa retaliates by withdrawing preference to Indian Government.
—Mr. Giri resigns Presidentship of Railwaymen's Federation.
- May 5. Tripartite Conference opens at Simla
—Bhulabhai Desai passes away.
- May 6. Sir Archibald Nye, New Governor of Madras, assumes office.
- May 7. British troops to withdraw from Egypt.
—India's wheat quota rejected as unfair and utterly inadequate.
- May 8. Parliament approves British policy in Egypt.
- May 9. Pandit Nehru elected President of the Congress.
—Viceroy's Council Members tender resignation.
- May 10. King Emanuel of Italy abdicates: Prince Umberto to be new king.
- May 11. Pandit Nehru meets Mr. Jinnah.
—Viceroy confers with Gandhiji.
- May 12. Failure of Simla talks officially announced.
- May 13. Hoover's report on Food crisis gives India's requirements.
- May 14. Indian XI beat Surrey.
—Mr. F. W. Gentle appointed Chief Justice of Madras in succession to Sir Lionel Leach.
- May 15. Congress terms for co-operation in Interim Government at Centre published.
- May 16. Cabinet Mission announces its plan for interim Government at Centre.
—Lord Pethick Lawrence's broadcast on the Government's plan for India.
- May 17. Viceroy's broadcast on Government proposals.
—Gandhiji commends the proposals.
- May 18. 1500 Railwaymen in South India strike work.
—Congress Working Committee, discusses cabinet mission's plan.
- May 19. Correspondence *re.* Simla Conference released.
- May 20. Persian troops attack Azerbaijan.
—Arrest of Kashmir leaders.
- May 21. S. I. R. workers resume work.
—Civil war in Manchuria.
- May 22. Mr. Jinnah issues statement criticising Cabinet plan.
—Cabinet Mission clarifies Paramountcy issue.
- May 23. Congress Working Committee accepts Indonesian offer of rice.
—Viceroy's talk with Congress leaders *re.* Interim Government.
- May 24. Congress Working Committee concludes after adopting a resolution on the Mission's Plan for India.
—Both Houses of Madras Legislature meet after lapse of 7 years.
- May 25. Pandit Nehru indicts Kashmir administration.
—Tehri ruler abdicates.
- May 26. French forces enter Siam.
—Sir A. P. Patro is dead.
- May 27. Madras Assembly passes bill to increase salaries of ministers and legislators.
- May 28. Cufrew order in Delhi & Allahabad.
- May 29. Pandit Nehru on Kashmir incidents.
—Arab rulers in Conference near Cairo.
- May 30. Railwaymen's Action Committee reject Board's proposals.
- May 31. Sir C. Auchinleck made Field-Marshal.
—Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent-General for India in Washington, arrives in Karachi.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



CHANGES IN CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

Far-reaching changes in the Congress constitution have been proposed by the Congress Constitution Sub-Committee, which had been appointed at the Poona Session of the Working Committee last year. The Working Committee in its Delhi session has discussed this report which has not yet been published by the Congress High Command. Commenting on this, the *Modern Review* complains that a veil of secrecy has come to form a regular feature in respect of actions of a far reaching nature taken or proposed to be taken by the supreme leaders of the Congress. "The people are kept in the dark during the period of negotiation. Later, they are asked to accept a *fait accompli* and support the action of the leaders in the name of maintaining the prestige of the Congress. We are prepared to admit the occasional necessity of withholding the details of the negotiations from the public for a time, but the hush-hush policy in regard to the broad principles of the policy proposed to be pursued ought to be given out when the subject is under discussion. The people ought to be given an opportunity to express themselves *during* the stage of negotiations and not *after* it has been accepted by the leaders either expressly or tacitly. The people have unbounded confidence in the leaders, the press in general have extended unqualified support to them; no misinterpretation or misrepresentation of the Congress viewpoint has been indulged in either on the platform or in the press except by a

microscopic few. It is in the interest of the country and the Congress that the people should have authentic reports of the broad principles of negotiations or discussions with representatives of Great Britain or high British officials in India. The people's right to have a knowledge in broad outlines of any measure which is going to affect them must be admitted. It is regrettable that the Working Committee, like their other measures, have kept the public in the dark about the drastic changes in the Congress constitution."

THE SOLDIER AND THE SOIL

It is obvious that only a small percentage of the demobilised soldiers can be absorbed in existing or newly-evolving industries in India and that, therefore, a very large number, particularly from the Punjab, will have to depend mostly on the land for their livelihood. How can their sense of discipline best be harnessed to the service of the soil? In a recent issue of *Indian Farming* R. MacLagan Gorrie suggests some ways: With the aid of earth-moving machinery, such as the soldiers are familiar with, they could co-operate in reclaiming eroded and ravined lands; in utilising waste lands for the production of timber, firewood, fodder and thatching grass, resin and gum; in the scientific management of forest areas; in reclaiming water-logged areas; in constructing dams; in providing wind-breaks and shelter-belts to control the movement of wind-blown sand; and in increasing the output of scarcity areas by contour bunding, as demonstrated in Bijapur District, in Bombay Presidency. Thus soil erosion and failure to conserve water, which the author rightly calls "the twin causes of agricultural poverty," could be overcome and two blades of grass made to grow where one grows now. Surely a more patriotic work than wielding the weapons of war!

NATIONAL LANGUAGE OF INDIA

"Gandhiji has given many things to India, but probably very few people realise that one of the biggest things that she has received at his hands is the idea of national language", says Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, in an article in *Harijan* under the caption, "National Language of India".

Maulana Azad adds: "Although she (India) could boast of several languages there was none which was universally accepted as her national language.

"English came to us through the Government but soon it so dominated the country that it became the medium for higher education and social intercourse among the educated class. They were ashamed to speak in their national language and considered it a mark of honour and distinction to speak in English only on all occasions. Even in their private conversations, they could not put away their English. A new political awakening came over the country towards the close of the last century when the Indian National Congress was founded. The sessions of the Congress were held to make the demands and decisions of the nation heard by the world. But even this voice was not in the national tongue. We wanted to proclaim to England that India was for Indians and for none other. But to say that, we could find no language of our own and were content to express our longing in a borrowed tongue.

"The entry of Gandhi in the political field spelt a complete revolution—the country began to speak in its own tongue. To speak in the national tongue ceased to be regarded as a shame. Gandhiji reminded the people that the thing to be ashamed of was to forget one's own tongue. He toured all over the country in 1920-21 and delivered hundreds of speeches but without exception they were in Hindustani.

"When I was under detention at Ranchi during the Great War, I remember having read in the newspapers the report of the War Conference which Lord Chelmsford had summoned in 1917. Gandhiji participated in it but he had made it a condition that he would speak in Hindustani. At that time this was regarded by the Press as a strange innovation. But the innovation was soon to become the common thing in the country and to-day we see that Hindustani has taken the place that English held twenty-five years ago."

SOME ASPECTS OF SANKARA'S PHILOSOPHY

Prof. Akshaya Kumar Banerjee, M.A., writing in the *Prabuddha Bharata* for May, draws attention to some aspects of Sankara's philosophy which are not sufficiently realised by the lay public. It is a mistake to think that Sankara was content with mere speculation and meditation and looked down upon our activities as either idle or futile. Only he held that

the active life of a man should not be a life of unhealthy competition, rivalry, hostility, fear, hatred, and envy, but a life of mutual love and

THE WORLD ORDER AND WORLD RELIGION.

Writing in the *Vedanta Kesari* for May Mr. P. Chenchiah M. L., holds that the coming together of different major religions, Hinduism, Christianity and Islam in India has a divine purpose behind it.

The religion of Man in the broadest sense is the synthesis of three historic religions that have come together in India. But the synthesis is not artificial or eclectic. Just as the citizen of the world emerges out of the welter of Nationalities, as a new creation, so does the religion of the world for the citizen of the world emerge out of the welter of religions as a mutative factor in history. We look forward for a new world religion which is neither a reconstitution of historic religions in the light of one another nor a mosaic of them all but a new faith broad as humanity in which historic faiths find full expression or realise their destiny.

Mr. Chenchiah concludes that the task of religious men in the post war world is to follow and develop the central message of Gandhiji, that love has really a greater power to do good than force and so seek to build the Kingdom of God on love in every realm of life.

In bringing to bear love on social construction let us remember what the Upanishads tell that love seeks oneness and what Buddhism proclaims that compassion for the suffering is the motive for love. Then with the Jew let us learn that love is doublefaced like Janus but the two faces are inseparable. You cannot love God without loving Man. Islam comes in and teaches that love can and will build a human brotherhood on the eternal foundations of Fatherhood of God. Christianity gives us a new technique of love. True love seeks the lost and the suffering and transmutes darkness into light, and the sinner into the saint. Love is the power that alone can effect the transformation. What India needs today is a practical demonstration of what love can achieve in the economic and social areas of society. Why not men of different religions in Madras meet at once and work out a five-year plan of co-operation of religions for social reconstruction? This is my passion and prayer.

service, a life dedicated to the worship of the Supreme Spirit in the form of the family, society, the nation, humanity, and the animal world. Those who have the Vaishya spirit in them should increase the wealth of the country. Those who have the Kshatriya spirit in them should, when necessary, fight for the good of the society. Those who are skilled or unskilled labourers should render services to society ungrudgingly in accordance with their capacities. The intellectualists should make cultural contributions to the human race. In this way, all individuals, all communities, all castes, all classes should, in their practical life, regard themselves as self-conscious and self-determining limbs of the social or national organism and dedicate themselves freely, voluntarily, intelligently, and efficiently to the worship of the whole organism. This should help them practically in realizing their unity with others, the identity of their own self with the self of all others.

In fact in none of his teachings does Sankara encourage an inactive life—a life indifferent to duties and responsibilities of our self conscious and self determining phenomenal existence.

A life of inaction and Tamasic indifference is not necessary for, but is a formidable obstacle to, the realization of the True Self. Self-realization is not the negation of action but the perfection of self-consciousness and freedom, the consciousness of all as one's own self and free loving service to all. Karma or the voluntary and earnest performance of duties according to one's capacity and station in life is taught by Shankara as the necessary preparation for self-realization, for the realization of Brahman in the self and all.

Thus the accusation against Shankara's philosophy that it stands in the way of the military strength, the material prosperity, the political organization, and the earthly happiness of the Indian nation and is the cause of the indifferent and other-worldly attitude of the Indian people is groundless.

INDIAN STATES

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ART AND LITERATURE IN BUILDING SOCIETY

Art and literature, says Samaren Ray in the *Dawn of India*, are very valuable and effective channels by which we can reach to the masses as well as the intelligentsia the problems and the solutions of our social and cultural life.

If, instead of performing that task set to it by history, art becomes the pet-child of some technicians interested only in the mode of expression, forms and shades etc., or the pet-child of the vested interests who want to keep the people under eternal ignorance, art ceases to be what it should be—expression of life. The heritage and permanence of art lies in its conformity with social evolution. Its purpose and meaning is lost and it becomes obsolete, when it loses its dynamics and evolutionary vitality.

Literature, like art, has also got a direct connection with philosophy.

The most fundamental and starting point of philosophy is that it is a practical necessity and is cultivated in order to understand and determine how life can be best led. In every country, including India, the reason why this practical motive has been uppermost is due to a spiritual disquiet at the sight of the evils that cast a gloom over life; and man wanted to understand the sources of those evils in order to find out some means to completely overcome life's miseries. Art and literature give expression to this urge of humanity and serve the social purpose of philosophy. They reevaluate the old values of our social and cultural life and create a moral and philosophical basis for the new age and the new philosophy that is needed today.

The role of art and literature as methods of propaganda of a philosophy is to transform the world.

And only in this process of transformation, by acting upon the society continuously does the store of human knowledge endlessly increase. And art and literature of a particular epoch are valuable, in so far as they enable man to transform the world, thereby opening a new epoch of progress.

BEFORE PEARL HARBOUR

Dr. E. Stanley Jones, the well-known Christian evangelist who is at present lecturing in Madras, writing in the December 1945 issue of "Asia and the Americas" states that war could have been avoided between the United States and Japan in December 1941, if the United States had lent aid and encouragement to the peace party in Japan in its efforts to prevent war. The course of United States' policy however played squarely into the hands of the war party and made the Pacific war inevitable says Dr. Jones.

As I look back it seems to me that the causes that led to this war with Japan can be listed as follows: 1. The war party of Japan bent on establishing a "New Order in Asia" by force of arms and conquest. 2. The example of Western Imperialism. This Imperialism grabbed the Pacific island world when grabbing was good before Japan woke up and held it, refusing to give Japan a place in it by conquest. 3. Japan had no real quarrel with us, except over our immigration law, but there was the belief in Japan that the United States would defend the white empires in the East. We stood in the way. She struck at us to get at those empires. The war in the Pacific was over empire. 4. The refusal of the request of Japan for a statement in the Versailles Treaty declaring the equality of races. 5. The discrimination against Japan in the United States immigration laws. 6. The fact that we were going into the European war step by step made it almost inevitable that we should get into a Pacific war. 7. The pressure of a war party that surrounded the President. 8. The pressure of nations who wanted us to get into war. (a) Great Britain was obviously trying to get us into the European war, as Mr. Churchill later openly said and was not averse to getting us in by the back door of a Pacific War. (b) China, who wanted us to get into the war in order to help her. (c) The Netherlands who wanted us to protect her threatened Pacific empire. 9. The giving of an ultimatum to Japan, without opening a door that would have made compliance possible.

Dr. Stanley Jones, however, lays the heaviest blame on the war party in Japan. But, he adds,

we helped that war party come to power. We could have undercut them before they seized power and we did not. The responsibility for the Pacific war then, must rest not on one pair of shoulders but on many, in varying degrees.

Hyderabad

HYDERABAD POLICE

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government have revised the scales of pay of Police Constables in the State, entailing an additional expenditure of about Rs. 12 lakhs a year with effect from the first of the current Fasli month.

Under the revised scales, Constables will now receive Rs. 25, Rs. 23, Rs. 21 or Rs. 20, according to the grade in which they are placed. Similarly the salaries of Head Constables have been raised to Rs. 39, Rs. 36 and Rs. 30. This revision is in addition to the dearness allowance of Rs. 9 per month.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government have also sanctioned a house allowance of Rs. 5 to Head Constables and Rs. 3 to Constables.

The constables were hitherto paid salaries between Rs. 15 and Rs. 17.

REBUILDING GUTTED HOUSES.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government have sanctioned the reconstruction of the official residence of the President of the Nizam's Executive Council and the residence of the Revenue Member which were gutted in the recent disturbances. The Public Works Department is drawing up estimates and work is expected to be started shortly.

INDUSTRIAL COURT

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government have appointed an Industrial Court under the Trade Disputes Order to adjudicate in the dispute between the management and workers of the Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Mills, says a communique.

Mysore

BREAD RATIONING IN MYSORE

Rationing of bread will be enforced in the whole of the Mysore State according to a notification published on May 1. Under the order registered bakers alone will be permitted to manufacture or sell bread subject to a license granted to them.

The quantity of bread allowed to an individual will be eight ounces in exchange for six ounces of cereals.

A separate ration card will be issued to every individual authorising him to purchase bread and a registered dealer is prohibited to sell bread to anyone except a ration card-holder.

The Resident in Mysore has similarly decided to introduce at a very early date the rationing of bread in the civil and military station of Bangalore.

MYSORE'S DEMAND FOR PORT

Mysore State wants an outlet to the sea. The Mysore Government presented a case for their being given a port on the West Coast of India, to the Technical Committee on Ports set up by the Government of India, which concluded its sitting in Madras last month.

The Committee met in Madras under the presidency of its chairman, Sir Godfrey Armstrong, Port Planning Officer of the War Transport Department, Government of India.

Representatives of Mysore Government met the Committee in Madras and impressed on them the need for Mysore's having a port of her own on the West Coast, to serve their special trade needs.

Travancore

SIR C. P. ON STATES' ROLE

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, interviewed by a press representative in connection with the Cabinet Delegation's memorandum on States' treaties and Paramountcy, said:

The memorandum issued by the Cabinet Delegation, which has just been published, was made known to the representatives of the Indian States some time ago, and it accepts the contention practically unanimously put forward on behalf of Indian States that there can be no question of Paramountcy and that the term itself will be a misnomer after the attainment of independence or full self-government by India as a whole, including the Indian States.

FOOD SITUATION IN TRAVANCORE

Referring to the food situation in Travancore Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan in a broadcast from Delhi observed. "In no part of India has the food situation been so acute since the loss of Burma and Siam as in Travancore and Cochin, and naturally, these two States, which have all along acted as one unit to meet the food crisis, were the earliest to devise measures not only to control food prices, but also for the procurement and regulation of food grains grown within the States and for State-wide rationing.

Production can be substantially improved only by the use of artificial fertilisers, like ammonium sulphate, and by introducing improved methods of cultivation. Active steps have been taken in both these directions.

Baroda

BARODA GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

The policy of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar has been set out clearly, says the Administration Report just issued. It is the close association of the people with the government. To give effect to this policy he has promulgated the new constitution which, in His Highness memorable words, "will emphasise once more the complete identity of interest between the ruler and the ruled and among all sections of the people." Baroda, says the Report, has developed for many decades on lines of its own and evolved an individuality of which it is justly proud. In constitutional matters too, it has developed forms and institutions, which, while giving full effect to the principle of close association, are suited to her conditions and serve her special needs. In the Dhara Sabha no attempt has been made to form blocks. Members always formed and expressed views, independently on the merits of individual issues. These valuable features are sought to be preserved, as far as possible we are told in the present constitution.

Cochin

SEPARATE 'VARSITY FOR COCHIN'

The possibility of a separate University for Cochin with her eight constituent colleges, in the nearest future was hinted at by Prof. P. Sankaran Nambiar, Principal, Maharaja's College and for some time Acting Director of Public Instruction Cochin presiding over the "annual day" of the Sacred Heart's College, Thevara.

Kashmir

PT. NEHRU ON KASHMIR ADMINISTRATION

Events in Kashmir following the arrest of state people's Congress leaders have gone from bad to worse. As we write, the military is in charge of important stations.

"To the State authorities I would say that their actions are bringing grave discredit on their name, and no Government can live with that disgrace attached to it," says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of a statement on the Kashmir situation. "The world still remembers Amritsar and Jallianwallah Bagh. Are we to have yet another gruesome memory to pursue us in the days to come?" he asks.

Pandit Nehru has postponed his visit to Kashmir for the present, but says that he will go the moment he feels he can be of help in ending the conflict.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of any policy there are certain limits beyond which no Government dare go except at its peril. The Kashmir Government has gone beyond these limits in its desire to crush a popular movement which is firmly established in the hearts of the Kashmiris. . . . We shall stand by the people of Kashmir and their leaders in this heavy trial that they are going through. If they have erred in any matter, we shall tell them so frankly, but for the moment their blood is being shed in that lovely and fertile valley and all talk of legal niceties is quibbling. The fate of nations, when passions are aroused, is not decided by lawyers' arguments.

Kashmir by itself is important, but this issue obviously affects all the States in India and it is for all of them to consider its significance, more specially at this time when we are supposed to be hammering out the future of India. It is a bad sign at this particular moment for the blood of a people to be shed and for State authorities to display their military might in repressing their own people. The talks that we are having about India's future become pale and shadowy before this grim reality.

Deccan States

UNION OF DECCAN STATES

The Rulers of Deccan States, who have been considering for some time the possibility of forming a Union of Deccan States, have now decided to start with to form a Union of the following States: Aundh, Jath, Jamkhandi, Kurundwad (Senior) Kurundwad (Junior), Miraj (Senior), Miraj (Junior), Phaltan, Ramdurg and Sangli. The Rulers of the States of Bhore and Savanur have also approved the idea of the Union. The Ruler of Akalkot will take a decision on the matter later.

The following general principles are understood to have been agreed upon for the formation of the Union. There will be a Board of Rulers which will exercise limited and constitutional sovereignty over the Union. The Board will be founded upon equal rights and responsibilities of all Rulers. There will be one Legislative Assembly and one Popular Ministry for the Union State. There will be common services and one exchequer. The boundaries of individual States will be obliterated. A committee has been appointed to make preliminary arrangements to set up a Constitution-making Body to draw up the Constitution of the Union State. The Union State will be of the same size of Kolhapur State. On August 1, the Constitution-making Body will be announced.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

South Africa

ASIATIC LAND TENURE BILL

The Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Bill passed its Third Reading in the Senate on May 24, after a stormy passage through both Houses of Parliament lasting more than eight weeks.

The Bill will restrict land purchases by Asiatics in Natal, in certain areas, and provides for Indians to be represented in the Senate and the House of Assembly by Europeans and in the Natal Provincial Council by two members, who may be either Indian or European.

C.R.'s. APPEAL TO GEN. SMUTS

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has sent the following message to Mr. Sorabjee Rustomji, leader of the South African Indian Congress delegation, on the eve of his departure for South Africa.

"From 1946, India will be a free country. Soon by reason of her ancient and stable civilisation and her potential power in human skill and industry, she will be much more important than the South African Union of white people. No one need gloat over or scorn us for our present difficulties. God can easily create greater difficulties for South Africa in the near future! And He may, if it please Him, make for us greater glory out of all our present troubles.

"I appeal to Gen. Smuts and his friends who now control South African affairs not to insult India. That much co-operation at least may be due from them to Britain in her endeavour to set Indo-British relations right as an integral part of world-settlement."

Burma

REPATRIATION PROBLEM

The most pressing problem now facing several hundred thousands of Indians who have been held up in Burma for the last four years is how to get back to India. Representatives of the Indian community point out that while there is growing demand for more and more ships to India, facilities afforded are hopelessly inadequate and procedure adopted to secure even these facilities led to serious complaints of favouritism and corruption. Shipping position is expected to worsen by the end of June unless arrangements are made to replace S.S. "Englestan" and S.S. "Jalagopal" which are due to go to docks for repairs.

The position is further aggravated by the absence of any facilities for accommodation in Rangoon where many thousands of Indians who arrived from districts in hope of securing passage to India are stranded.

Malaya

MEDICAL RELIEF IN MALAYA

The Government India Medical Mission, which reached Malaya in March, has now seven centres working, says a Press Note. These centres are all in the interior of the peninsula where the need for medical aid is greatest.

The total number of persons examined in these centres upto the beginning of May was 26,234. The State of malnutrition or famine diseases was happily not found to be so prominent a feature as was feared at one time.

The Government of Malayan Union has shown interest in the work of the Mission and has provided it every facility.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

Questions of Importance

CONGRESS COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

The Congress Working Committee which concluded their session on May 24 at Delhi, in a lengthy resolution criticised what they consider as objectionable features of the British Cabinet Mission's proposals and declared as follows:

In considering the statement, the Working Committee have kept in view the picture of the future; in so far as this was available to them from the proposals made for the formation of a provisional Government and the clarification given by members of the delegation. This picture is still incomplete and vague. It is only on the basis of the full picture that they can judge and come to a decision as to how far this is in conformity with the objectives they aim at. These objectives are: Independence for India, a strong, though limited, central authority, full autonomy for the provinces, the establishment of a democratic structure in the centre and in the units, the guarantee of the fundamental rights of each individual so that he may have full and equal opportunities of growth, and further that each community should have opportunity to live the life of its choice within the larger framework.

The Committee regret to find a divergence between these objectives and the various proposals that have been made on behalf of the British Government, and, in particular, there is no vital change envisaged during the interim period when the provisional Government will function, in spite of the assurance given in para 23 of the statement. If the independence of India is aimed at, then the functioning of the provisional Government must approximate closely in fact, even though not in law, to that independence and all obstructions and hindrances to it should be removed. The continued presence of a foreign army of occupation is a negation of independence.

CABINET DELEGATION'S STATEMENT

The Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy in a statement issued on May 25 after considering the statements of Mr. Jinnah and the Congress Working Committee say: "The scheme stands as a whole and can only succeed if it is accepted and worked in a spirit of co-operation." The Delegation says that it is agreed that the Interim Government will have a new basis.

That basis is that all portfolios including that of the War Member will be held by Indians: and that the members will be selected in consultation with the Indian political parties. These are very significant changes in the Government of India, and are a long step towards independence. His Majesty's Government will recognise the effect of these changes, will attach the fullest weight to them, and will give to the Indian Government the greatest possible freedom in the exercise of the day-to-day administration of India.

The interpretation put by the Congress resolution of Paragraph 15 of the statement to the effect that the Provinces can in the first instance make the choice whether or not to belong to the section in which they are placed does not accord with the Delegation's intentions. The reasons for the grouping of the Provinces are well-known and this is an essential feature of the scheme and can only be modified by agreement between the parties.

As the Congress statement recognises, the present constitution must continue during the interim period: and the Interim Government cannot therefore be made legally responsible to the Central Legislature.

The Delegation concludes:

There is of course no intention of retaining British troops in India against the wish of an independent India under the new constitution: but during the interim period, which it is hoped will be short, the British Parliament has under the present constitution, the ultimate responsibility for the security of India, and it is necessary therefore that British troops should remain.

Utterances of the Day

THE VICEROY'S BROADCAST

In a broadcast message on May 17, His Excellency the Viceroy expressed his earnest desire that "in these critical times ahead, in the interim period, while the new constitution is being built, the Government of India should be in the hands of the ablest of India's leaders, men recognised as such by the Indian people whom they will trust to further their interests and bring them to their goal".

Such a government, His Excellency added, "will be a purely Indian government, except for its head, the Governor-General, and will include, if I can get the men I want, recognised leaders of main Indian parties, whose influence, ability and desire to serve India are unquestioned".

C. R.'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, addressing a meeting at the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Thyagarayanagar, organised to accord a welcome to Mr. Kasirajan and Mr. Rajagopalan, prisoners in the Kulasekarapatnam Case, on their release, and to offer thanks to all those who were responsible for their release appealed to them to make themselves fit for shouldering the heavy responsibility that lay before them. Mr. Rajagopalachari observed: "We have got Swaraj to-day. We have got rid of the disease. We have to labour to keep ourselves healthy. We should keep our own house in order and we have to build the solid edifice of the future. The obstacles presented by the British so long are fast disappearing. It is now upto us to do away with the differences amongst ourselves, find out the root cause of our trouble and remove it at once and without delay."

MR. GALLACHER ON THE NEW POLICY FOR INDIA

In the course of the Commons' debate on India Mr. William Gallacher, Communist, said:

"I think it is permissible for a Communist to rush in where a Tory hesitates to tread. What is the background of this situation? It is not, as Mr. Davies has said, that we have an amazing record as regards the Empire. There is a population of 400,000,000 and in that country there is considerable mineral resources. Even when the war broke out in 1939, India was not in a position to make a tank or a gun. And famine is growing in that country. What credit is there in that? That is not bringing the nation forward. It is holding it back. Then we are faced with the fact that the old style of Government has gone completely bankrupt, and India is in the ferment of a revolution."

FRONTIER LEADER ON CABINET'S PLAN

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, addressing a meeting of the Frontier Students' Congress at Kohat, strongly opposed compulsion in grouping of provinces. He said:

Compulsory grouping will not only impair the liberty of each province, it will also be against the cherished principle of self-determination of the Muslim League. Even Islam says, 'Don't do to others what you don't like to be done to yourself'. But the very objection which was used against the Congress by the Muslim League is now being forced upon us against our wishes. The question of joining a Group should have been better left to the choice of each province. Those things cannot be done by compulsion or force; if such a thing would have been possible, Englishmen would have never agreed to leave India. Those people who want us to join them should come forward to us and ask our viewpoint remove our doubts if they are our friends and leave it to our free will to do what we think best for ourselves.

Political

LEAGUE AND THE CABINET PLAN

The Muslim League Council, in its resolution passed on June 6 accepted the Cabinet Mission's scheme and agreed to join the constitution-making body, but added that the League will keep in view the opportunity and the right of secession of provinces or groups from the Union which have been provided in the Mission's Plan by implication.

"The ultimate attitude of the Muslim League," the resolution went on, "will depend on the final outcome of the labours of the constitution-making body and on the final shape of the constitution which may emerge from the deliberations of that body jointly and separately in its three sections.

"The Muslim League also reserves the right to modify and revise the policy and attitude set forth in this resolution at any time during the progress of deliberations of the constitution-making body or the Constituent Assembly or thereafter if the course of events so require".

With regard to arrangements for the proposed Interim Government at the Centre, the Council authorised Mr. Jinnah to negotiate with the Viceroy and take such decisions and actions as he deemed fit and proper.

INDONESIA'S OFFER TO INDIA

An indication that Indonesia's offer of half a million tons of rice to India in exchange for textiles and agricultural implements will soon materialise is given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement summing up the results of the negotiations.

U. P. GOVERNMENT'S DECISION

The Congress Government in U. P. had decided to return the collective fines amounting to Rs. 35 lakhs collected during the August 1942 disturbances, Premier Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant told Pressmen on May 25.

The Premier added, that lists of individuals from whom fines were realised were not available and it was, therefore difficult to trace individuals who paid the fines. The Government would advise the villagers to utilise the refunded amounts in a manner benefiting the population of the village. He also indicated that Government would be prepared to contribute to the success of any scheme formulated by the villagers.

SHAW ON INDIAN FREEDOM

George Bernard Shaw, in a message to the Organising Secretary of the Tagore Society, which had invited him to be the guest of honour at a Tagore birthday dinner, says: "India should be set free to manage her own affairs. If she chooses to divide herself into 50 Pakistans, and fight it out in 50 civil wars, that is her business, not ours."

BENGAL SECURITY PRISONERS

The Government of Bengal has issued orders for the release of all the remaining Security prisoners in the province.

The A. P. I. understands that there are about 29 security prisoners in detention at present in Bengal.

A Congress deputation waited on Bengal Premier Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy to urge "the release of all political prisoners and the removal of restraint orders on some others."

Educational

FREE EDUCATION FOR ALL

A programme for a universal system of compulsory, free elementary education of six to eight years' duration and for conscription of qualified persons as teachers to carry out the plan has been proposed to the National Planning Committee by its Priority Sub-Committee dealing with education.

The Sub-Committee declared that education of children of the community upto a given minimum standard must be accepted as the absolute and inescapable obligation of civilised society and therefore of the State representing it.

The huge programme, whose basic cost was estimated at not less than 200 crores of rupees annually, could be financed over a period of ten years or more and chiefly paid for by the funding of private agricultural debt through the State at a lower interest rate, the Sub-Committee added.

The chief points in the education plan included the following: (1) a required elementary education period for children of six to eight years' duration; (2) an adult literacy programme for both sexes both for those past the school age and those remaining illiterate because of wastage or stagnation in their school period (3) free nursery or kindergarden classes for children under school age at the expense of employers, local governing bodies and voluntary associations; (4) free books, stationery and other equipment; (5) conscription of qualified persons as teachers and special provision for training one lakh of teachers annually, along with increases in salaries

as well as other facilities and amenities (6) serving of free mid-day meals in elementary schools and (7) use of the radio and the motion picture as part of the educational programme especially for adult illiterates.

The Sub-Committee specified that the education programme should be integrated with the national master-plan, particularly in regard to financing.

HIGHER TECHNICAL TRAINING

Four technical institutions for imparting higher technical education are likely to be established in the near future in different parts of India.

The All-India Council for Technical Education, at its inaugural meeting passed a resolution endorsing this proposal of the Sarker Committee which was set up to consider the establishment of higher technical institutions in India on the lines of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

As it may not be possible to establish all the four institutions simultaneously, the institutions which are established first will cater to the needs of the whole country, paying special attention to areas backward in facilities for technical education, such as the Central Provinces, Orissa, Assam, and the North-West Frontier Province.

The Council has also recommended the urgent need to improve the existing engineering and technological institutions by generous grants from the centre as well as the provinces. A committee is to be appointed to make specific recommendations in this connection.

Legal

AN INDIAN PRIVY COUNCIL

The possibility of the need for an "Indian branch of the Privy Council" is envisaged by a correspondent, Mr. Richard Jebb, in a letter to the *London Times*.

Mr. Jebb refers to a suggestion already put forward for an "Imperial Privy Council" adding, "The Privy Council is by origin a monarchical institution and to-day the sole constitutional link between sovereign Britannic states is their 'common allegiance to the Crown'. Surely, therefore, his Britannic Majesty ought to have Privy Councillors of equal right honourable rank in each."

Mr. Jebb points out: "There is also an Indian aspect. Supposing chronic deadlock persists, the next step forward could only be to free the existing Government of India from control in London. The situation would seem to call for an Indian branch of the Privy Council, its members to be chosen by the Viceroy from lists submitted by indigenous organisations—not political only, but comprehending the widest range of interests—and also the Indian States. Such a truly representative body united by the principle of fealty which is traditional throughout India should be fully capable of devising an adjustment of the governmental system to conditions of independence."

DR. JAYAKAR FOR JUDICIAL COUNCIL

The Lord Chancellor in England has invited Dr. M. R. Jayakar to sit as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council during the summer sessions to dispose of Indian appeals pending before that Board.

LAWYERS AND POLITICAL OFFENCES

The possibility of the early introduction of a Bill for the removal of disabilities imposed on a number of lawyers in the Province owing to disciplinary action taken against them by law courts for alleged offences of a political character before and after August 1942, was foreshadowed by Mr. K. Bashyam, Minister for Law, in Madras, at a Press interview.

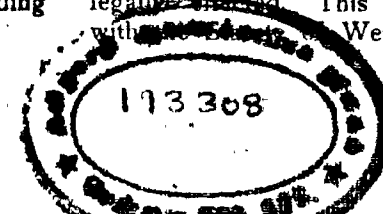
The Minister was asked if the Government were not giving relief to lawyers totalling about a hundred, against whom disciplinary action had been taken for political reasons.

The Minister, replying, recalled the attempt made by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, ex-M.L.A., to introduce a Bill in the Central Assembly for the purpose, and expressed the view that it was constitutionally permissible to introduce a measure of that kind in the Madras Assembly.

KING GEORGE'S TITLES

Constitutional lawyers and legal advisers to the Crown are considering what changes in the Royal titles will be necessary if and when the Government's proposals for India come into force, states the Sunday newspaper, *News of the World*.

"Queen Victoria assumed the title of the Empress of India under the Royal Titles Act in 1877 and the title of the Emperor of India remains to-day a constituent part of the King's official 'style'. If under the new constitution for India this title has to be dropped the consent of each of the Dominion Parliaments, as well as of the British Parliament, will have to be obtained before an alternation can be legally effected. This is in accordance with the *Westminster*."



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Insurance

FUTURE OF INDIAN INSURANCE

"The future of Life Insurance in India is as bright as ever, and I do not share the view that the cessation of hostilities would arrest the great advance made during the closing year of the war by insurance in general, and Life insurance in particular", said Mr. L. N. Birla, addressing the Annual General Meeting of the New Asiatic Insurance Co. Ltd., at Calcutta on May 21.

Emphasising the necessity of introducing social insurance, he mentioned that a Sickness Benefit Insurance scheme has already been initiated by the New Asiatic Insurance Co., in the city of Calcutta.

Discussing the question of the nationalisation of insurance, Mr. Birla said, "It is premature to talk about nationalisation of insurance when insurance has yet to be developed to a very great extent. There can only be two factors necessitating the immediate nationalisation of insurance, (i) unduly large profits made by the shareholders of insurance companies and (ii) extravagant expenses under commission and similar heads. With regard to the first point, we find that the profits made by them are not at all high in relation to the funds and the amount of business they handle. With regard to the second point, the Government has recently introduced a Bill which, if passed, will put a limit on expenses and check extravagance. Nationalisation of insurance, therefore, would not appear to be warranted at this stage. What we need now, above all, for efficient service is healthy competition among insurance companies to give better facilities to the masses, make the masses insurance-conscious and secure for them as low premia as possible."

SAFE BUILDINGS FOR MADRAS

The findings of the Committee reporting on the accident at the Prithvi Insurance Building leave no doubt about the need for urgent and drastic action to regularise building in Madras City. Such building rules as now exist are so inadequate, defective, and vague that they are incapable of proper application. Clearly the Government and the City Council should implement immediately the Committee's recommendation to set up an expert panel to frame comprehensive and unambiguous bylaws to the end that all structures built hereafter shall be safe and conform to accepted hygienic principles.

INSURANCE OF STATE SERVANTS

The scheme for compulsory insurance of all government servants in Baroda was put into operation in 1940. It applies to persons who joined service after 1st August 1940, and to those already in service on that date, unless they were over forty years of age or drew a salary of Rs. 20 or less per month, or were already insured for the prescribed amount. The director of statistics is in charge of this department.

During the year, 1468 proposals for insurance were received. 1261 were accepted, 136 rejected and 40 were pending.

The total number of proposals accepted up to the end of the year was 6,464 which brought an annual premium of Rs. 1.46 lakhs.

The total insurance fund invested amounted to Rs. 3.50 lakhs at the end of the year, as against Rs. 2.35 lakhs at the end of the previous year.

Trade and Finance

NEW CONVERSION LOANS

The Government of India have taken a further step in pursuance of their cheap money policy. They have given notice of their intention to repay all the outstanding $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. non-terminable loans on September 16, 1946.

Holders of these loans, says a Press Note, are being given the option of converting their holdings into two new loans; one at 3 per cent. non-terminable loan issued at par and the other at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. terminable loan issued at Rs. 99 per cent. and repayable at par on September 16, 1976. The Conversion facilities will be available from August 16, 1946, to September 16, 1946, inclusive. Application for conversion will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank of India and at all Government Treasuries. No cash subscriptions will be received for these loans.

BRITISH FIRMS IN INDIA

A two-fold process of Indianisation of British firms operating in India has been going on recently. On the one side, control and ownership of some of these firms have passed into Indian hands by sale to Indians. On the other, several firms are converting themselves into rupee companies, taking in Indians as partners.

The movement started nearly three years back when several South Indian plantations were bought over by Indian businessmen and new rupee companies were floated or additional capital raised by existing companies. Recently, this movement has gathered momentum and several companies have been acquired by Indian businessmen either as a result of direct negotiations with the interests concerned, or by buying up a majority of shares on the stock exchanges.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Authoritative sources in London declare that British business concerns in India have received assurances that their interests will not in any way be impaired through any change in the Indian Government or Constitution. These sources said that such assurances will be a feature of any Instrument for the transference of power that might be agreed upon and will probably form a clause in the contemplated Indo-British treaty.

The semi-official publication *Indian Affairs* has estimated the British commercial interests in India at £2,40,000,000.

DECONTROLLED

Further categories of goods falling under the Import Trade Control schedule have since been de-controlled and brought under the open General Licence No. VII. The principal articles which can thereby be imported from British Empire countries in the sterling area without licence are cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread, manufactures of wool including felt, arms and ammunition, and aeroplanes and parts thereof and all manufactured articles used in aircraft construction.

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

Advantage is being taken of the presence in India of Mr. P. C. Chaudhuri, O.B.E., I.C.S., Director of the India Supply Commission, London, who has been placed on special duty in the office of the Chief Controller of imports to make investigations into the administration of import trade control both at certain of the ports and at headquarters.

Women's Page

RIGHTS OF WOMEN

The United Nations Sub-Commission on the status of women has recommended universal suffrage, the elimination of prostitution, monogamous family life and equality of the sexes in political and civil rights. These recommendations were sent to the parent body, the commission on human rights. Inclusion of a clause that women are entitled to a monogamous home or family was made by Miss Angella Jurdan of Lebanon. Marie Lefaucheux of France said she could not agree to this because in many French colonies polygamy was accepted, adding: "I do not believe we are here to discuss this matter." Mrs. Hansa Mehta of India said: "If we are to raise the status of women we must not be afraid to fight these old customs. We cannot be bettered for example by the practice of child marriages."

The Sub-Commission also agreed to recommend that women be allowed to retain their nationality regardless of marriage and that children choose their nationality upon maturity.

MATERNITY HOMES

In Tsarist Russia, 95 per cent. of the women gave birth without any medical assistance. Every year some 30,000 women died in childbirth. By 1940, the "Ussr" had reached the stage where more than 95 per cent. of women gave birth in maternity homes. In the national republics there were no maternity homes whatever in Tsarist times. Peasant women were in most cases tended by old grandmothers. Now in the Soviet countryside, tens of thousands of beds are available for peasant women in collective farm maternity homes.

MARRIAGE MART IN OCCUPIED GERMANY

The marriage mart is booming in occupied Germany, says a message from Frankfurt.

In downtown Frankfurt you can pick a candidate for wife or husband right off a public notices board, next to the one which offers articles for trade or sale. Many more marriage offers are carried in classified advertising columns of some newspapers.

The ratio of women to men is disproportionately high in Germany because of war losses—four to one in the 19 to 45 age groups in the American zone—so naturally women are in the majority as bidders in the marriage columns. But offers from men are increasing as more and more return from prisoner-of-war camps and seek to start life anew.

Offers come from all age groups. Many young war widows are among the bidders.

Women especially make a point of stating what they have to offer—especially in hard-to-get lodgings and furniture. A 29-year-old widow describes herself not only as "dark and attractive" but emphasizes that she owns household furniture.

A widow aged 40 lists her "good looks," admits she has a 19-year-old son who's also "handsome," then adds that she owns "a house and garden in Oberbaden."

Many women advertize their "good health" ahead of good looks. Age is no bar. A woman of 60 who represents herself as "intelligent and vigorous" bids for an "elderly man."

Literary

U.P. PRESS CONFERENCE

"The role that we Pressmen have to play in the life of the community raises issues transcending the purely professional boundaries. We are the trustees of the public as well as of the interests of the organisations we serve. We have to reconcile the two interests, and I am sure it can be done," thus said Mr. Durga Das, Joint Editor of the *Hindustan Times*, presiding over the Third U.P. Press Conference held at Cawnpore on May 11.

Mr. Durga Das added: "A healthy and free Press is in modern times as essential for the life of a community as fresh air is to our physical being. An intelligent Press is to the body politic what the spirit is to the human body. We should, therefore, do our best to make the Press healthy, free and intelligent."

Mr. Durga Das said that journalism had long been a mission and they had now the chance of making it a profession or an industry. He hoped they would make it an honourable profession.

PUBLICATION OF RIOT NEWS

To prevent intensification of ill-feeling in times of communal tension certain conventions to be observed by newspapers in the matter of publication of riot news have been evolved at a conference of newspaper editors in the city of Bombay held on April 24 with the Home Minister Mr. Morarji Desai in the chair.

These conventions, which have now been issued to the Press by the Secretary of the Provincial Press Advisory Committee, advise newspapers not to publish details of any communal rioting which are likely to lead to the identification of the community of the persons involved. In cases of communal disturbances breaking out, a committee representative of the Press will be set up to collect, scrutinise and prepare a common report for all papers, and the papers should agree to publish the common report only. The committee will accredit a panel of reporters who alone would be given full facilities for collection of information in the disturbed area.

Personal

THE LATE SIR A. P. PATRO

We regret to report the death on May 26 of Sir A. P. Patro at his residence in Royapettah, after a brief illness. He was aged 71.

Sir A. P. Patro was born in 1875, graduated in law and set up practice at Ganjam, becoming in a short period one of the leaders of the Ganjam Bar. He took great interest in agricultural development and made a special study of the economic condition of the ryot. His main conclusions on this subject, he set out in a book titled "Rural Economics".

Sir A. P. Patro was connected with the administration of local bodies for over twenty years.

Sir Parasuram represented Ganjam in the Madras Legislative Council from 1920 to 1936. In 1921 he was chosen a Minister under Dyarchy and was entrusted with the portfolio of Education, Public Works and Excise. This position he held till 1927. As Minister of Education, he was responsible for the Madras University Reorganisation Act (1923) and the Andhra University Act.

A prominent member of the Justice Party, he was elected President and Leader of the Non-Brahmin Movement in 1931.

Sir A. P. Patro presided over the All-Parties Conference held in Delhi in 1930 to find a solution to the communal problem. He represented India at the League of Nations at Geneva in 1931 and attended the sessions of the Round Table Conference in 1931-32 and the sittings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms in 1933.

Sir A. P. Patro had been a member of the Council of State since 1937. He was knighted in 1924 and made a K.C.I.E. in 1935.

Sir A. P. Patro leaves behind a son, Mr. A. V. Patro, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras and a daughter to whom we extend our sincere condolences.

SIR GURUNATH BEVOOR JOINING TATAS

Sir Gurunath Bevoor, Secretary of Posts and Air, Government of India, who has proceeded on ten months' leave preparatory to retirement has accepted Tata's offer of directorship.

NUFFIELD RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The Trustees of the Nuffield Foundation have decided to offer to Indians, Australians, Canadians, New Zealanders and South Africans a number of medical travelling fellowships in the years 1946-47, says a Press Note. The object of the fellowships is to enable suitably qualified persons from the countries concerned to obtain in the United Kingdom such postgraduate training and experience as may be necessary to prepare them to undertake subsequently medical teaching and research work on their return to their own countries. Each fellowship, the annual value of which will be between £300 and £800, will be tenable in the U. K. up to a period of two years. About five fellowships will be available for Indian students.

The fellowships will be available only to persons who hold recognised medical qualifications and whose talents and personal inclinations afford good promise of their ability to advance knowledge and education in some branch of medicine. Preference will be given to candidates who have served as medical officers with the armed and auxiliary forces in the war.

COMMISSION ON AYURVEDA

Col. Sir R. N. Chopra, who is at present Director of the Drug Research Laboratory in Kashmir, and Kaviraj Lal Gupta, Principal of the Calcutta Ayurvedic College, have, it is learnt, agreed to go to Ceylon to serve on the Commission on Ayurveda. The terms of appointment of both Sir R. N. Chopra and Kaviraj Lal Gupta were considered by the Ceylon Ministry of Health and it was agreed to pay them a fee of Rs. 100 per day during the period of their engagement and their expenses from the date of their departure from India till their return home.

They are to investigate and report on the organisation of the College of Indigenous Medicine and the system of teaching and training of students at that institution and also to report on the general policy to be adopted by the Government in the development of the indigenous system of medicine in Ceylon.

SCHEMES OF DIET IMPROVEMENT

It should be made obligatory for manufacturers of foodstuffs in India to indicate on the packages the main components and the proportions in which they are used. This was one of the recommendations made by the Nutrition Sub-Committee of the Regional Rationing Advisory Panel, Madras, at a meeting held under the Chairmanship of the Regional Food Commissioner, Dewan Bahadur C. P. Karunakara Menon. It was felt that such a system would help not only to protect the public from quack foods but also indirectly to educate them in matters of health and nutrition.

The Sub-Committee emphasised the value of special nutrition surveys by trained personnel, which in addition to providing Administrations with valuable data for schemes of diet improvement, would also incidentally assist employers in fixing minimum scales of pay, etc.

HONEY AS SLIMMING DIET

The prevalent view that sweet stuffs—and particularly honey—are fattening is quite wrong according to a nutrition expert writing in a Budapest paper.

Honey can safely be placed on any slimming diet and can be guaranteed to show quick results without the usual hunger and irritability that such diets often bring in their wake.

Athenians who grew to a ripe old age, coined the phrase: *Exteriora oleo, interiora melle irriquo* or in plain English, "I anoint my limbs with oil but cleanse my system with honey." Honey has, for many years, been successfully used against heart and kidney diseases and constipation.

HEART MACHINE

American scientists, in collaboration with electrical experts, have invented a machine which records the exact action of the heart on a reel of paper.

The machine, which is about the size of a portable radio set, weighs 34 lbs. and has been named the 'cardiotron'. It has been tested for two years in hospitals.

BANKING COMPANIES BILL

The Banking Companies Bill contain some comprehensive provisions designed to ensure the working of banks on sound lines. It will, however, take a considerable time before the Bill is placed on the Statute Book. In the meantime, the rapid expansion of banks during recent years has been attended by certain undesirable trends, such as the tendency to acquire control of non-banking companies by the purchase of the latter's shares at inflated prices, the interlocking of shares between banks and other companies, the grant of large unsecured loans to persons connected with the management, indiscriminate expansion of branches and in general utilization of banks' funds to the detriment of the interests of depositors.

Early action to check these and other unsound and speculative practices is necessary if the structure of Indian banking is to be preserved from injury during the difficult years of transition from war to peace economy.

DR. DALTON TO SUCCEED LORD KEYNES

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Dr. Hugh Dalton, will succeed Lord Keynes as the Governor of the International Monetary Fund and International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, the British Treasury has announced.

Sir James Grigg has been designated Executive Director of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, but as he will not be able to go to Washington immediately, the Hon. R. H. Brand will serve as Director pending his arrival.

INDIA AND WORLD BANK

India has been assured of an undisputed membership on the Executive Directorates of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, even if Russia joins both the organisations this year, as the Executive Directors of the World Bank approved a resolution increasing their number to 13.

PRESSURE VENTILATION ON RAILWAYS

Experiments in pressure ventilating of third class suburban electric coaches, which might provide improved travel conditions in the near future, are being conducted by the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways. The principle of pressure ventilation, it was explained by an official of the Company, was that of thoroughly and continuously ventilating the coach with a large quantity of fresh air moving at slow speed. This is provided by blower fans placed in the roof of the coach at each end. This air is then introduced into the passenger space through a special perforated ceiling, and super-imposing on that supply, a second supply of air, moving at a higher speed, through fixed or moving apertures in order to give the effect of fans. All air is removed from the coach through vents at the bottom.

END OF S. I. R. STRIKE

Mr. J. F. C. Reynolds, General Manager, South Indian Railway, has issued a Press communique stating that "the strike of the Railway servants has ended and that all the strikers resumed duty on May 21.

"Thanks to the unswerving loyalty of the remainder of the staff, the Administration has been able to maintain all the essential features of the services, both passenger and goods, subject of course to slight disorganisation here and there.

"The Administration thanks the public for their forbearance in the matter of any inconveniences which they may have suffered during this time."

ALL-METAL RAIL COACH FOR INDIA

The first all-metal railway coach, constructed by the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, Bangalore, under orders placed by the Government of India, has now been completed and handed over to the M. and S. M. Railway authorities for a trial run. If this proves satisfactory, the new model will be sent to Delhi for the approval of the Railway Board.

STOLEN ART TREASURES

£2,000 reward has been offered for the recovery of 17 precious objects, valued at several thousands of pounds, stolen by six masked men who raided Hever Castle, the home of Colonel J. J. Astor, Chairman of the *(Times)* April last.

The articles stolen included Anne Boleyn's prayer book, which she carried to the scaffold. It is two and a half inches by one and a half inches, with illuminated capital letters, and was given her by King Henry VIII.

Queen Elizabeth's prayer book in brown and black leather binding with an enamelled gold clasp set with rubies.

The prayer book of Emperor Charles V. A gold hexagonal signet ring of Henry VIII, enamelled with the Arms of England.

A Louis XVI snuff box, presented by Emperor Napoleon to the Empress Marie Louis; gold with blue panels decorated with bees—the cypher of Napoleon—and the lid stamped with the monogram of Marie Louis in pearls and diamonds.

Three other snuff boxes, an Indian dagger with a pale green jade haft and heath, set with precious stones and gilt.

A miniature of Lady Hamilton in a gold oval frame; three other miniatures of women and a gold Charles I medal.

It is believed that more than 1,000 gems and works of art were stolen.

GREATNESS OF SRI THYAGARAJA

Paying a tribute to the greatness of Saint Thyagaraja, at a concert given by Sri M. S. Subbulakshmi, Vidwan Chowdiah and party at Matunga, Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, who presided on the occasion, pointed out how music had acted as a unifying force in our country and brought Hindus and Muslims together and advised the people not to neglect proper research into the lives of the great musician-saints like Sri Thyagaraja.

Unravelling the beauty of Karnataka music technique of Thyagaraja and his great contemporaries, Sri Subbulakshmi drew repeated encores in Kirtans.

SPORTS STADIUM FOR BOMBAY

Bombay will shortly have a sports stadium estimated to cost about Rs 20,00,000 where athletics, cycle racing and aquatic feats can be held.

The stadium will be built on a plot of ground offered by the Government of Bombay in the north part of the city and will include a cinder running track, a bitumen banked cycle track and a 50 metres swimming pool based on the Olympic pattern. Provision is also made for stands accommodating 50,000 spectators, dressing rooms for men and women, fitted with up-to-date sanitary and bathing facilities, restaurant, office, store rooms, and many other little things necessary in these days.

CYCLE CHAMPIONSHIP

The National Cyclists' Federation of India announces that All-India trials to select India's representatives for the forthcoming world cycling championships to be held at Zurich (Switzerland) from August 23 to September 1 will take place at the Oval, Bombay, this month. As the road and track conditions in Switzerland are different from those in India, only events to judge speed and stamina against the clock will be conducted. Entries have reached the National Cyclists' Federation of India, Brabourne Stadium, Bombay, by June 1, 1946.

SWIMMING BATH IN PATIALA

The Patiala State Olympic Association is building a standard swimming bath for purposes of holding the Indian Swimming Championships and International contests whenever possible. The bath which will be on Wembley design will have the necessary diving stage with standard boards and seating accommodation in the arena to accommodate four to five thousand spectators.

MARYLEBONE CRICKET CLUB

At the annual general meeting of the M.C.C. held at Lord's, it was announced that General Sir Ronald Adams is succeeding Mr. Stanley Christopherson as President.

Mr. Christopherson has been President of the M. C. C. since 1939.

NEW U. S. SECRET WEAPON

The United States has a secret germ spray weapon "far more deadly than the Atomic Bomb", members of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives disclosed to reporters at Washington on May 24.

One member said: "The Navy has developed, to a point where it can now be used; a weapon which can wipe out all form of life in a large city if the germ is sprayed from planes that can fly high enough while doing it to be reasonably safe from ground fire. It is quick and certain death to the city as the germs are highly contagious and the effects would spread rapidly. One operation would be sufficient."

The member said that the spray dropped on fields would destroy all crops, even the seeds in the ground.

RESEARCH IN ATOMIC PHYSICS

Grants totalling £191,000 for research in Atomic Physics are to be made by the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The grants will be made to Prof. M. L. Oliphant, Professor of Nuclear Physics at Birmingham University, and Prof. P. I. Dee of Glasgow and will be used in attempts to attain the most rapidly moving electrical particles ever produced.

COSMIC RAY RESEARCH IN INDIA

Some details of the cosmic ray experiments conducted in India under the direction of Dr. Homi J. Bhabha of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, are now available.

The most important part of the experiment consisted of an ascent into the stratosphere, 40,000 feet above earth's surface, by plane.

At 40,000 feet, the camera failed to function and they had to depend on their personal observation of the Geiger counter which records the cosmic ray hits.

FOREIGN FILM INTERESTS IN INDIA

The Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association has registered its opposition to the reported move on the part of foreign film interests to take charge of the distribution of 16 mm. film in this country. This move, the Association feels, is a matter of serious consequence to the Indian film industry and the national economy of the country. The Indian film industry is anxious to play its role in making available to isolated communities in the country entertainment, educational and documentary films. The industry has, for the present, to depend upon foreign equipment for the development of its 16 mm. film market. The U. S. film industry, it is pointed out, will steal a march over the indigenous industry if the field is left open to it.

INDIAN PEASANT'S LIFE TO BE SCREENED

The life of the Indian peasant, with the Bengal famine for its background, will be screened in the United States, Britain and Russia in the near future. The film which is produced by the Indian People's Theatre Association and is directed by Khwaja Ahmad Abbas. Congress and Muslim League leaders and over a hundred foreign and Indian journalists were present at the preview. A feature of the film is that it has no "stars", all the artistes appearing in it being members of the People's Theatre organisation.

The story is entitled "Children of the Earth."

NON-INFLAMMABLE FILM

A new kind of non-inflammable film, capable of withstanding a temperature of 1,000 degrees Centigrade, as well as being waterproof, has been invented by a Georgian scientist. The film is called benzonite. It is an electrical insulator and is made extremely strong by the admixture of silk or cotton comings. Wide use is expected for the new film which is to be put into production on a large scale.

ALUMINIUM CARS BEING BUILT

Faced with a shortage of steel as a result of the strike, Mr. Henry J. Kaiser, famous for his wartime shipbuilding, has announced that he is manufacturing aluminium cars.

The first aluminium car will be on the road shortly, he promised. It will come from the factories of the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation, the motor-car concern which Mr. Kaiser organised with Mr. John W. Frazer.

Mr. Kaiser added that the company planned to produce aluminium cars for those who could afford them regardless of whether steel becomes available in sufficient quantities.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

How many people realise, that nearly as many deaths have been caused in road accidents in wartime Britain as by enemy bombs. Up to the end of last year more than 41,000 persons were killed on the roads and 117,000 injured, says a writer in the *Illustrated Weekly*.

These figures were quoted by Mr. Noel Baker, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport, when he supported a Bill to make rear lights on bicycles compulsory.

The fearful problem of road accidents is one that must be tackled by every Government in the world—and not least of all by the Central and Provincial Governments of this country.

TO BUILD A MOTOR FACTORY

The Bengal Government is acquiring under the Land Acquisition Act, over a hundred acres of land in the Hooghly district on behalf of Hindusthan Motors Ltd., to enable the latter to construct workshops and factories for the assembly and manufacture of motor vehicles.

The workshops and factories are to be completed within two years from the date on which possession of the land is given to the company.

INDIA-CEYLON AIR SERVICE

It is understood that the Tatas are revising the time-table of the north-bound air service from Colombo to Karachi from June 15. Planes will take off from the Colombo Ratnamala aerodrome at 6.30 a.m., instead of at 8.45 a.m., from the military aerodrome which is 20 miles from the city. The Ceylon Government have now made the Ratnamala aerodrome available to the Tata Air Lines which has enabled the latter to leave Colombo early morning. From this month, north-bound planes will arrive in Madras at 9.15 a.m., and leave at about 10 reaching Bombay at tea-time.

AIR SERVICE FOR SOUTHERN STATES

It is understood that the Travancore and Cochin Governments have indicated their willingness to enter into an agreement with Tata Airlines for the purpose of running an air service between Madras, Bangalore, Cochin and Trivandrum three times a week in each direction at the start, and increasing it to a daily service as soon as possible thereafter.

BOMBAY-CALCUTTA TATA AIR SERVICE

It is learnt that the Tata's present weekly air service to Calcutta will be increased to two or three times a week about the end of this month. Later, as soon as regular supplies of spare parts required for the maintenance of Douglas machines are available, it will be converted into a daily service.

A NEW TYPE OF AIRCRAFT

The fast 22-seater Vickers Viking aircraft will soon be employed by Indian National Airways in their various services in India. A number of senior crew of the Airways is shortly due to proceed to United Kingdom for intensive training for flying this latest type of airplane.

BIG INDIAN ORDER FOR AIRCRAFT

A £250,000 order from the Indian National Airways is the latest of heavy overseas orders received by the U. K. aircraft industry. The order is for 6 Vickers Vikings—new twin-engined airliners.

THE CEMENT INDUSTRY

Judged by the prevailing standards in the country, the cement industry has done well by its labour, so far as working conditions, housing, welfare work and provision for the future are concerned.

The cement industry has a great natural advantage in this country in that excellent limestone is abundant in many parts, close to railways. The first cement factory was probably established in 1904 in Madras. During World War I several big factories sprang up and the industry made rapid progress. The production of cement, which was only 945 tons in 1914, increased in ten years to about 250,000 tons a year. The fear of internal and external competition was inquired into by the Tariff Board which recommended subsidies for the industry in 1925. The following year the Government imposed a duty on imported cement. Internal competition was eliminated by the consolidation of independent companies into combines and by agreements on production and sales. Since the last war, great progress has been recorded and cement production rose from 1,500,000 tons in 1939 to about 2,500,000 tons at present. A striking feature of the industry is that it manufactures its own plant. Because of this and because of the Central and Provincial Governments' plans to construct roads, bridges and buildings, the future of the industry seems assured.

HANDLOOM CLOTH FOR MADRAS

The Madras Government propose to introduce a scheme to control prices of handloom cloth, whereby a reduction in prices by about 15 per cent. on the average is expected. Mr. T. Prakasam, Premier, announced this in the Legislative Council on May 28.

Under this scheme there will be no interference with the wages paid to actual weavers, the Premier said. The object of the scheme is to check profiteering by middlemen.

BIHAR MINISTER'S PLAN

The need for co-operative farming in Bihar and the necessity to send some officers to Russia to learn Soviet methods were suggested by Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud, Development Minister of Bihar, addressing the conference of the Senior officers of the Agriculture Department at Patna.

"I am very much interested in the development of co-operative farming in this province," he said. "Immediate attention should be paid to it. We may have to take time to evolve a programme and we may have to send people to Russia to see how they run their co-operative farms. I have no doubt in my mind that co-operative farming will be essential for the development of agriculture in this province. I want each one of you to think how best to develop the co-operative farming in Bihar."

MANURE

The total quantity of sulphate of ammonia allocated to India by the Combined Food Board during the period 1st July, 1945 and 30th June, 1946 is 1,54,000 tons. For the fertilizer year 1st July 1946 to 30th June, 1947 the Department of Agriculture has indented for 2,40,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia, 20,000 tons of which will be produced in the country. Reports indicated that the Travancore Factory for its production will be operating from this month but it is doubtful if appreciable quantities would be available from that source until much later.

In order to encourage the increased production of foodcrops, the Central Government have sanctioned several schemes subsidizing distribution of sulphate of ammonia, bonemeal and oil cakes. During the period 1945-46 grants amounting to Rs. 27,16,050 and loans amounting to Rs. 61,74,700 were given to Provinces for this purpose.

During 1945-46 the Government of India also sanctioned loans and grants amounting to Rs. 84 lakhs and Rs. 32.67 lakhs respectively.

Labour**ESTATE LABOURERS**

Of the 8,00,000 Indians in Ceylon, over 6,00,000 were estate labourers working mainly on tea and rubber estates. In all there were 1,516 estates employing Indian labour. The ban on the emigration of unskilled labour from India to Ceylon imposed by the Government of India in 1939 continued in force during the year 1944. From October 1, 1944, the Government of India took over the direct supervision of the work under the Indian Emigration Act and a Controller-General of Emigration was appointed. Both tea and rubber continued to fetch good prices during the year. There was shortage of labour on tea and rubber estates and in general throughout the Island.

There was provision for statutory minimum wages for tea and rubber industries which has since been extended to various other industries. The minimum wages fixed by the Wages Boards were about Rs. 15-10-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per day. The wages for a woman and a child were less, being about Rs. 0-13-0 and Rs. 0-11-4 respectively.

LABOUR IN EGYPT

The Egyptian Draft Law stipulates that the proportion of Egyptian employees in a company should not be less than two-thirds of its total number of employees, while 90 per cent. of the total number of workmen of all grades shall be Egyptians. The law stipulates that salaries of Egyptian employees should be equal to at least 10 per cent. of the total amount of salaries paid to at least 60 per cent. of the total amount of wages paid to workmen of 11 grades.

PREFABRICATED HOUSES FOR LABOURERS

It is understood that the U. P. Government is considering a proposal to construct cheap model houses for labourers in all the principal cities and towns and the Government has called for schemes from different district officers.

The ambition is to build prefabricated houses on the American and English model.

General**THE LATE DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE**

Dr. Sudhindra Bose one of United States' outstanding authorities in Oriental politics, died at Iowa City on May 27, of heart ailment at the age of 63.

Dr. Bose was born near Calcutta and educated in the Universities of Calcutta, Illinois and Chicago and received his Ph. D. degree at the University of Iowa. He had been teaching since 1921 and is believed to be the first Indian ever to become a member of the staff of the Political Science Department of an American University. Dr. Bose was a member of the American Political Science Association. He leaves behind him his wife, brother and sister who are in India.

Dr. Sudhindra Bose was a frequent contributor to this *Review* for several years past.

NEGRO LEADER HONOURED

For the first time in Negro history, the educator, Booker T. Washington's bust was placed in New York University's Hall of Fame. President Truman in a message said: "Now he is numbered among the immortal Americans in the Hall of Fame. In the years to come he will be an inspiration to every American who forged ahead despite any obstacle that his birth or origin may place in his way. It is a privilege to join in this tribute." Washington, though slave-born rose to international eminence opening a Negro college etc.

MR. N. G. RANGA IN LONDON

Mr. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central), who is at present in London as a delegate to the World Primary Food Producers Conference has been elected Chairman of the Nutrition Sub-Committee of the Conference, says a London message.

OUT IN NEWSPRINT QUOTA

As the newsprint supply position continues to deteriorate, the Government of India have decided to withdraw the 25 per cent. increase in newsprint quota allowed to all newspapers.

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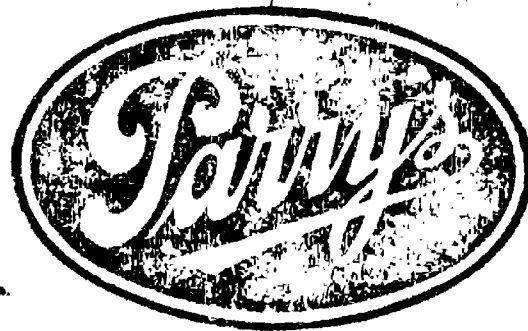
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Many of these and other vegetables can be grown in the town gardens, according to the season.

Potato	Brinjals	Luffa
Sweet Potato	Peas	Cucumber
Radish	Turnips	Cabbage
Carrots	Spinach	Cauliflower
Onions	Tomatoes	Beans
		Lady's Finger.
Gourds of all types.		

● MAIZE, a quick growing and useful cereal, can be easily grown in town gardens. Plant 'early' maize.

AMOUNT OF SEED REQUIRED PER 1000 SQ. FEET

Beans	1 1/4 lbs.	Turnips	1/2 ounce
Peas	1 lb.	Lady's Finger	3 ounces
Radish	3 ounces	Tomatoes	1/4 ounce
Potatoes	10 lbs.	Cabbage	1/4 ounce
Cauliflower	1/4 ounce		

IN EVERY WAY YOU CAN

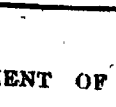
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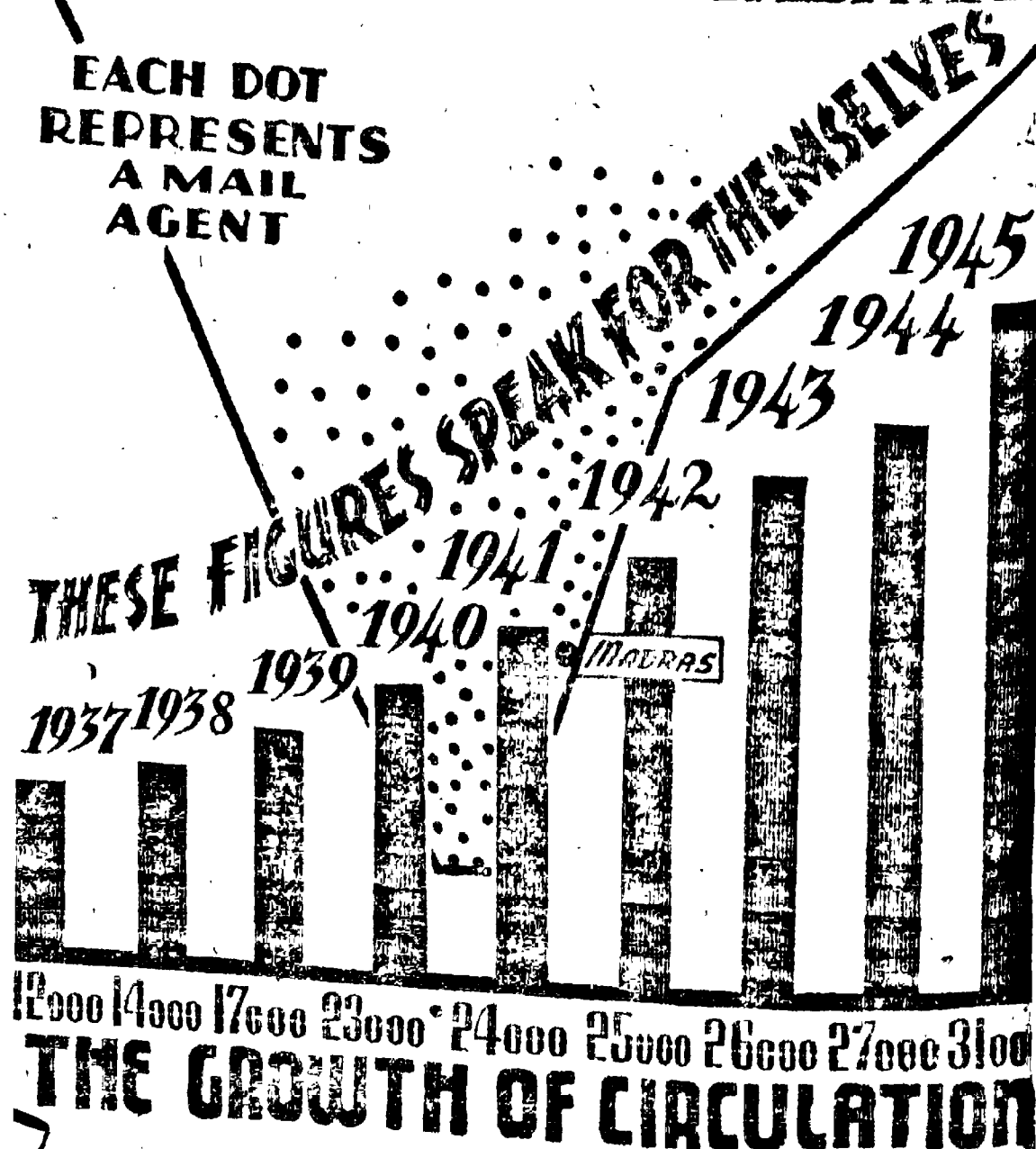


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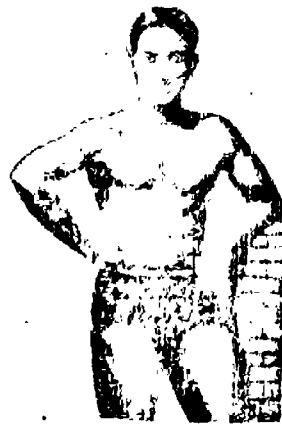
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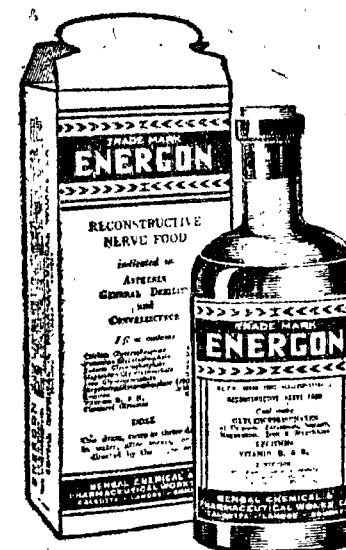
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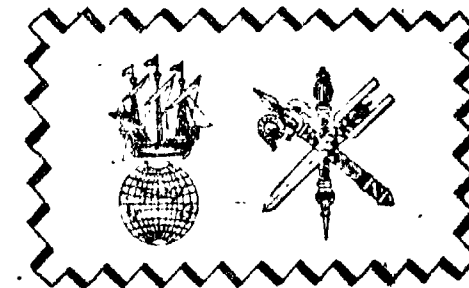
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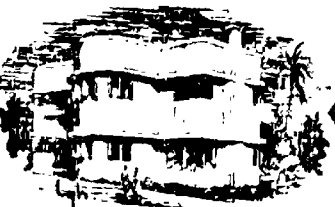


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