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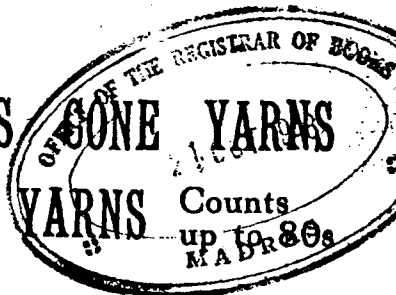
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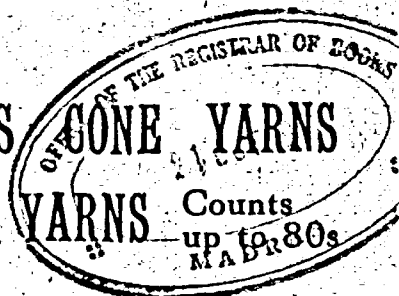
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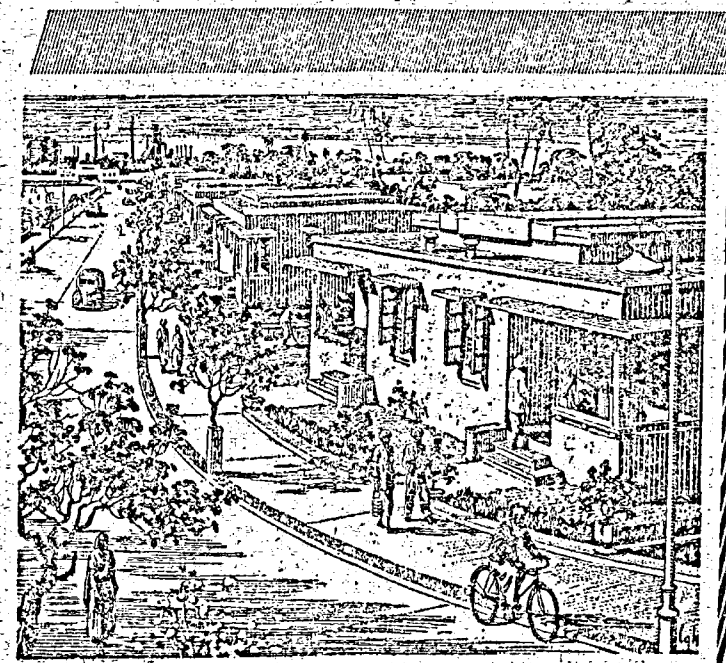
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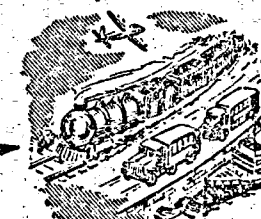
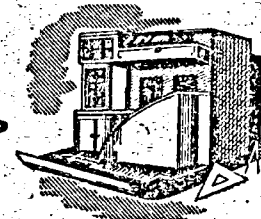
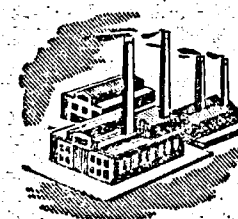
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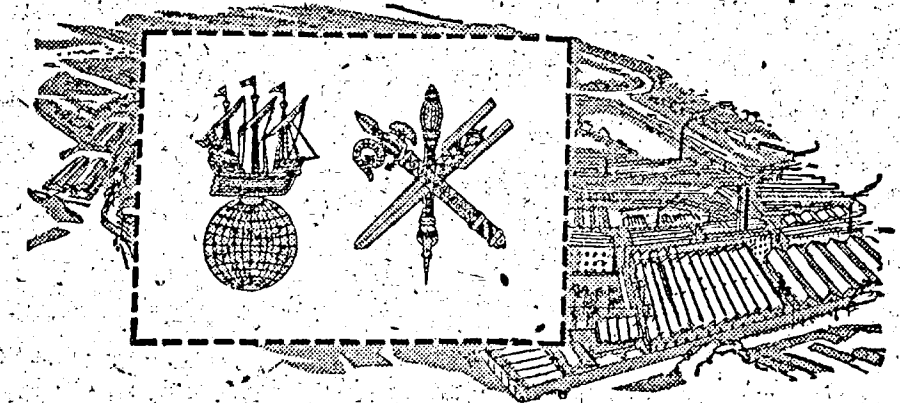
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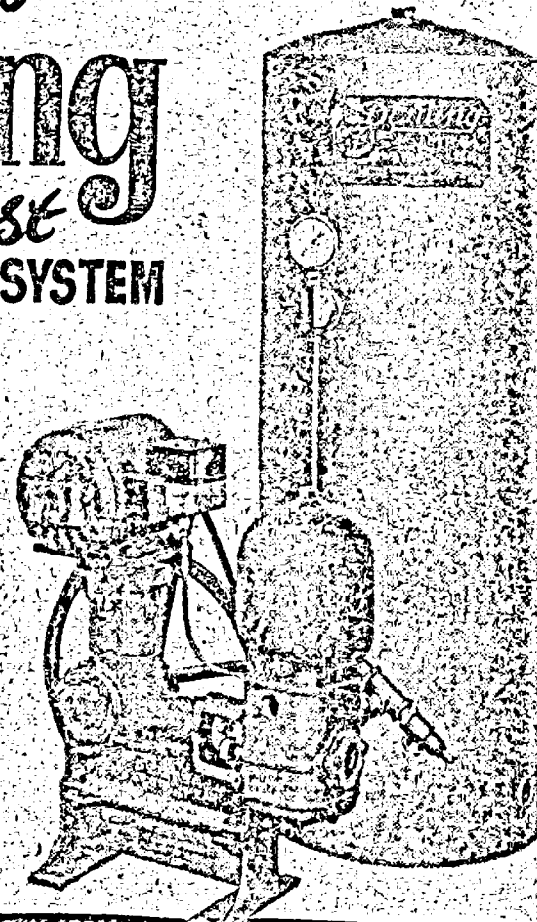
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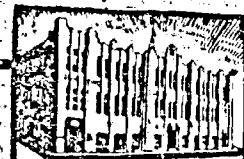
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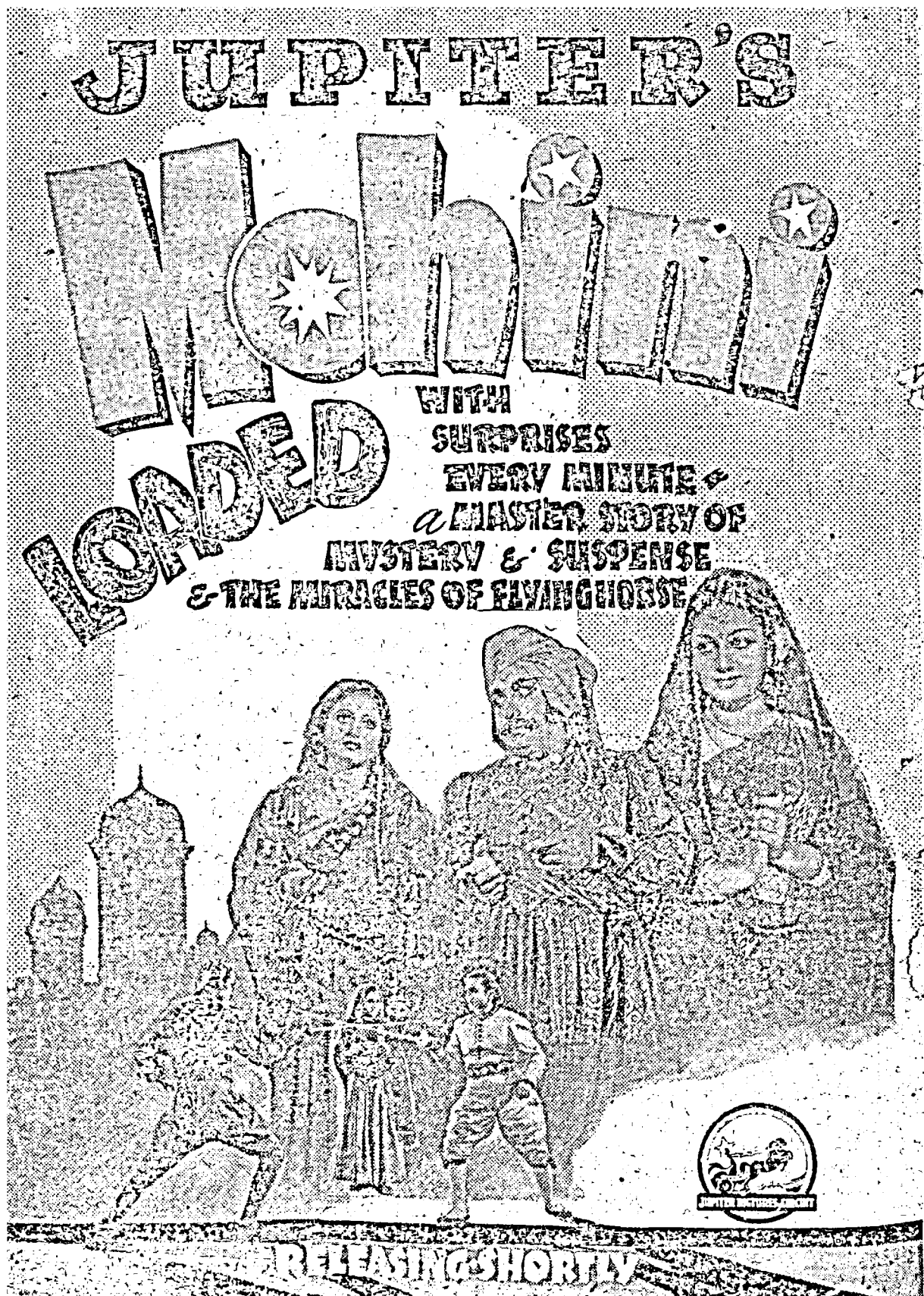
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Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 49.]

OCTOBER 1948

[No. 10.]

"SLOGANS"

BY PROF. AMAR NATH GUPTA, M.A.

SLOGAN is defined by Oxford English Dictionary as a highland war-cry, a party-cry, a watchword, or a motto. It is certainly a popular outcry, which describes the tendency of thought and action of people at a particular period in their history. With the rise of people in power, the institution of slogans has assumed an importance and a practical shape and a definitive method of displaying the genuine desires of a large number of people, which it never had before. Any outcry, especially when it comes from a large mass of people signifies strength of organisation in the party which has adopted it. The same voice from so many also is a grandiose proof of the solidity of unanimity of feeling and aim amongst them. Does it not show that at least a section of people think alike, feel alike, and are prepared to act alike, if need be? Slogans must have been prevalent from the very beginning, as the desire to give concrete and palpable shape to his innermost feelings, is in the very nature of man; but with the growth of democracy, and later on of socialist concept in society, followed by a growing party consciousness or the realisation of the true relationship between the individual and the state, a growing sense for the origin and evolution of slogans to express themselves must have

struck people. Hence slogans are of recent origin. At least so great a care has been bestowed on them only in the past.

Since slogans draw forth a large section of people in one fold to be the patterns, in a sense, of one mould, they are most current in times which are extraordinary, stirring, and pulsating with greater activity and life than the normal times. The humdrum monotony of every day ordinary peaceful time would be found most unsuitable for them. There must be something, 'fiery' or may be said 'catching,' in them, to ignite the minds of the people to explode in the form of these fireworks of the slogans. War, for instance, is a very good time for their flourishing. Or, if not war it may be a time of colossal political, economic and social changes and widespread awakening in various aspects of the life of man. Slogans of peace times would be just the pattern of peace itself. They will be trite, dull, insipid and few. For great slogans great times are needed. You will seek in vain in history for slogans of peace times, which have come to stay as our eternal possessions.

Slogans, therefore, are the pulse of the time. They are a register of time-temperature. You can read the history of the times in them. They may be used as sources to

enable the scholars of history to build their findings on them. Coming as they do from the people, they would record the minute to minute beatings of their pulse and the flutterings of their brow and the invisible throbbing of their heart. The whole history of man's life is in them.

Times change. So will slogans, being an image of their times. Times of great conflagration are followed by those of comparatively greater settlement and peace. This changing attitude of times leads to changes in the temper and notation of slogans as well. They are marked by a variety and are many-faceted.

Slogans may be political. They may be economic, literary, social, or of any other kind. They may be aristocratic clichés or the cry of the people, or a mixed acclamation, in which all persons, by sinking their differences, are interested. The more widely popular slogans in the world have been political, because politics embraces a good deal of man's life, and far-reaching political changes precede changes in other aspects of life.

The first slogan that comes to our view in Europe belongs to the fourteenth century, when out of the crumbling fabric of feudalism, the common man was struggling to assert himself. The slogan was popular throughout. It is—*When Adam delved, and Eve span, where was then the gentleman?* This crude rhyme was the cry of an age of a peasantry pushed forward by new economic conditions to fight against the old order of society. While the French Chronicler was celebrating the glories of knighthood, the English people were singing this rhyme. "Liberty, equality

and fraternity" was another cry of the revolutionaries in France. "Return to nature" and "return to man", in obedience to the dictates of reason and commonsense, was held by Rousseau, the arch-gospeller of the revolutionary concept, before the French Revolution actually took place. "No taxation without representation"—this not only swayed the minds of Americans in an upward surge in their fight against the Englishmen, but has kept their interest alive in democracy and the "four-freedoms" even upto this day. The cry of "Back to Nature" of the nudists to shake off the fetters of clothes could not become so popular as it was intended by the sponsors of the cult. "Art for Art's sake", and "Art for Life's sake" led to a protracted controversy in Literature, which has not been absolutely decided so far. "East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet"—so commonly known, was in the first quarter of our century so often cited by the British Imperialists to drown the claims of the subject races of the East; besides, it made Rudyard Kipling, for that is the tone of his work, the darling of every Englishman, and the same now has changed, with the change of the outlook of the ruling and the subject races, from favour of a past generation into the disfavour of to-day, making the reputation of the poet only a "bubble reputation". "Man made the town, and God made the country"—governed English Literature in general, but poetry in particular for about 50 years in the later part of the 18th and the earlier quarter of the 19th century. The cries of *Vive la Republique* and *Down with Tyranny* attended Marie-Antoinette all

the way to the scaffold, and amid universal long-continued cries of these slogans, the State Executioner showed her head to the people. Hitler was greeted by his people for about 2 decades with the cries of "Heil Hitler", echoes of which were reverberated throughout the world. "Laissez-Faire", and "good money drives bad money out of circulation",—are two popular cries of economics. "Gold or guns",—the Germans were vociferously pressing their claims for new colonies to settle up their increasing numbers before the outbreak of this war. "Four freedoms" of President Roosevelt was thrown in just at the time, when the issues of the war were most uncertain, but it could not have the desired effect on people, as differences between what the Americans professed and what they did was obviously seen through by all. "Long live the king", still rules the hearts of Englishmen, as, unlike Indians, they know to worship their heroes, when they are alive, not when they die.

Slogans are in legion. There is no limit to their number. I have given in the list above only a few prominent ones from European history to show their effectiveness in moulding public opinion and their variety. Let us now take up a few very popular Indian slogans. The last two decades of the 20th century were times of great storm, stress and stir. Great changes have been wrought in almost all spheres of life. There has been political awakening of an unprecedented nature during this period. Other changes have followed in the wake of this. Indian mind, energy and activity have been harnessed to fight the struggle of indepen-

dence for the country. Consequently, Indian slogans are mostly of a political brand. In fact, slogan-making began in India with the political consciousness, which swept as a result of the impact of English upon India. The earlier Indian slogans were not so soul-stirring as slogans of our own day. Earlier acclamations centred round "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai", "Inqilab-Zindabad", "Bande-Mataram" etc., "Hamara Hindustan" is also an antideluvian cry. "Quit India" captured the imagination of Indians immediately it was given to them by the Congress in 1942. Now its scope has been widened considerably in view of the context of recent happenings in the Far East to "Quit Asia" cry. Thinkers are dreaming in terms of a confederacy of Asian powers. The recent find of the Indian National Army, organized by Subhas Chandra Bose, after the surrender of British to the Japanese, at Singapore, came to the Indians as the shock of an electric spark and the slogans of the Indian National Army have become so widely popular with every Indian, irrespective of caste, creed and color, on account of the trial of I. N. A. heroes at Delhi, as no slogans in India had been before. The I. N. A. had only one religion, and it is the tricolor, whose colors signify the principles of faith, unity and sacrifice. It had one objective and it was the independence of India; one slogan, death or liberty; one battle-cry, "Delhi-Chalo"; one leader "Netaji"; one path—the way to Delhi; one goal, the Red Fort; one country, Hindustan: one salute, "Jai Hind"; one enemy,—any obstacle in the way of Independence; and the mighty weapon, spirit. Such was

the I. N. A. and such were the slogans which kept the spirit of the daring fighters of indomitable will always alive and burning. So continuous and great has been the infiltration of these slogans that within an incredibly short period they have penetrated to the farthest limits of our country. Even Indian villages are resounding with the wakeful cry of "Jai Hind". Students are endeavouring to change the stereo-typed "yes-sir" of the class-room with "Jai Hind, sir". Old cries of salutation have been substituted by this new one. "Jai Hind",—meaning Victory to India,—is the outward manifestation of the innermost repressed desires, ambitions, aspirations and hopes of

the Indians, who have been long in fetters of slavery now.

Thus the purpose which slogans serve is clear. They wake up sleeping man. They put life in dead bodies. They are a medium of self-expression. They sway us, to rise or to sink, they energise us, elevate us, move us, stir us, incite us, and refresh us. We can transmit ourselves across seas, on land, over hill and dale. They are our voice and help us to unite ourselves. The consciousness that we are one nation is brought to us by them. They are our national assets. Great care, therefore, is to be bestowed on their selection.

THE LEGACY OF THE MAHATMA

BY MISS J. KRIPALANI, M.A.

ANYONE can hear the Legend of Gandhi being rehearsed in every home and school and college in all parts of the world for generations to come till it passes into the very lifeblood of humanity. But whether it shall bear the bounteous results or remain just a glorious memory of a great soul, no one can foretell. "The religion of Christ has never been the religion of the western world", says Kingsley Martin; shall it be said of the Mahatma too in spite of Mr. Martin's kindly opinion of the Hindus as "ideological" people? Human nature is the same everywhere and the fact that Gandhiji, Christianity's most important modern exponent belongs to the East leads us nowhere. He was crucified all the same and not by Godse alone; the people disowned his precepts and by their beastly behaviour made him die before he was dead. Many of his closest disciples

who can sing his praises in inspired strains do not accept his ideas on fundamentals like Truth and Non-violence, sexual abstinence, industrialisation etc. Living under his spell for so many years and wearing Khadi and all that, they still have not outgrown ordinary concept of "Dignity." And yet there is no cause for dismay. If there is anything about his teachings which has a vital bearing on the problems of human existence, there shall always be followers who shall pass on the torch. What are the permanent values likely to appeal to people in general from amidst the vast store of his various activities and achievements based on principles culled from all the religions of the world as they were applied and tested during a life of ceaseless, selfless toil in great causes?

There are few aspects of life he has not adorned with his steady opinions and the

result is a system of self-culture, a way of life which though too stern for mere mortals has an imperishable appeal to the select few who constitute the salt of the earth. As his childhood and early youth revealed no extraordinary propensities, any humble individual may be inspired to follow in his footsteps and go forward as far as his potentialities carry him. There lies the general, all-pervasive appeal of Gandhiji's genius. The message of the Masters had become inaudible across the centuries; here was one in flesh and blood walking upon this earth, a living symbol of the best that has been thought and said. Moreover he has left this planet richer than he found it by adding his own unique contribution to the world of thought and action. The problems facing his age were different; the march of Science has led to more socialization, sharpened the competitive instincts resulting in stupendous conflicts waged with weapons which would be too dangerous even in the hands of gods. What was the sovereign remedy against the cruelty, the injustice of those who flaunted the ridiculous slogan of Might is Right; what was the divine weapon which could empower a single individual slave to lay the foundation for an empire's fall or regeneration?

It is to Gandhiji and none else that we owe humanity's only effective answer to the atom bomb and the entrenched might of an established empire among defenceless people. Christ's "other cheek" instruction and Buddha's striving after Nirvana are mainly for individuals; Satyagraha and its accessories can be employed on the social as well as political planes both for attack and defence. If they are not "infallible" against stony

opponents from a short-term point of view, what else is in this mortal world? Is violence so very infallible against determined spiritual resistance? It all boils down to the query whether in the ultimate analysis, in spite of all the weaknesses and vices, man has a solid core of ethics in his nature that will respond, howsoever late, to an all-forgiving love and active suffering undertaken in the cause of justice. A woman being attacked by a fierce goonda is naturally not going to philosophise there and then about the subtleties of human nature at its lowest; even Gandhiji allowed her to fight tooth and nail to save her honour. But as a means for settling disputes and conflicts between normal individuals and groups and even nations, no one can deny the long-term efficacy of non-violence and Satyagraha. Of course it requires a great deal of training; so does violent warfare. A country may even be overrun by the enemy, so have been many that have offered violent resistance. The supreme fact is that the almighty conqueror can be forced to quit by inborn power, without any outsider's assistance. The sacrifice needed from the nation shall certainly be less if the number of casualties is counted but its people will have to learn to live for their country, not only to die for it. Is it so difficult after all, once the social reconditioning of the mass mind is undertaken with missionary zeal? So much of our behaviour depends on social standards and Man may water the roots of love or hatred as he will. It is Gandhiji's greatest legacy to mankind that by precept and example, he forged an instrument that can be used against any overwhelming adversary and simultaneously lead to the victory over self. Even if it

be not universally infallible or practical, nothing is, it can be of help to those who have no other weapon but a right cause; in fact it is their only hope, and of its ultimate victory there can be no doubt. Could Hitler's hordes claim as much with all their discipline and sacrifice? But their cause was not just, some one may argue. That is one more point in favour of Satyagraha that it is ridiculous to use it for an unjust cause. The mighty may consider himself right if he is successful; not so as a Satyagrahi even if he is successful though not in the right. Gandhiji's Rajkot fast is an example. There are many more; all his experiments with truth and non-violence are worth the most careful consideration from a purely mundane point of view. His Mahatmaship need not scare us away from the work-a-day possibilities of his teachings. After all non-violence may, like honesty, be the best policy; at least generally if not always. If even this much is fully recognised and practiced as in time it must, the world shall thank the Mahatma.

For the rest, it is difficult to envisage the acceptance of his views on industrialisation as large scale mechanisation is

humanity's only measure to attain world-wide decent standard of living. His ideas on sex relationship are even less likely to gain adherents except on an individual basis. Be that as it may, no one can dispute Gandhiji's great healing power and in an athiestic world it is a blessing to have an oracle whose "chance sentence might illumine a disturbing problem, a familiar phrase might renew one's courage, an oft-quoted text might set one correct on one's path."

"Are you going to forget me?" said Gandhiji as I touched his feet to take leave after one day stay at Sevagram. What a way to make oneself unforgettable! The treasure store of memories he has left to his disciples and associates and even casual visitors is perhaps his most delicious legacy. Generations to come, may be, worshipping him as a god shall scarcely believe the "fabulous time" he provided to all and sundry who came his way. Can't you hear these blessed ones recounting their happiest moments to their children while the stars look on.

THE NEW TEXTILE POLICY

By Prof. MANORANJAN CHAUDHURI, M.A.

THE textile policy adopted anew, by the Government of India, is expected to augur well for India's teeming millions, whose plight due to soaring prices of clothes beggars description. Things paradoxical have always happened in India, during foreign rule and the children of the second biggest raw-cotton producing country in the world,

have committed even suicide for a piece of cloth in recent years!

WHERE WE STAND

Out of the total production of 25,643,000 bales of raw-cotton in the world, in 1943-44, India produced 4,554,000 bales, being only second to the United States of America in the matter. Taking an average of 16 yds.

per capita consumption, the total requirement for even 400,000,000 persons amounts to 6400 million yds. of cloth. A peep into the events in the recent past reveals that the Bengal Cloth Famine was not due to inadequate production (the mill production alone in 1943-44 being 4800 mill. yds.) but was a result of inefficient distribution, hoarding and profiteering. The above figure for our mill production reveals that our mill and hand-loom production may easily total 6000 million yds, if no export, which is about 600 mill. yds. is at all made. Despite the handicaps that our mills encountered due to shortage of coal, yarn etc. due to war emergency, our pre-war production (1938-39) was about 6200 mill. yds. "In 1943 the Government of India launched the standard cloth scheme, with a view to peg down the soaring price of cloth at a time, when cloth famine was supposed to be in the offing. It was with a view to making cloth available to the people at reasonable prices. On and from 1st December 1943, the cloth control order also became effective to make cloth cheaper, prevent hoarding and profiteering and crush black-marketing." Again restrictions were imposed on export, but yet the situation in cloth never improved. The production also increased more, and the total available amount of cloth from mills and handlooms, for civilian use, less exports and government needs was 5,622 and 5,125 mill. yds. in 1945 and 1946 respectively. The figures for mills alone was 4000 mill. yds in 1946 and 3850 million yds. in 1947. According to the Ministry of Industry and Supply, "Production has increased since the beginning of this year by about 12 per cent. over the average

of last year. Cloth has also moved in large quantities from the main producing centres, during the last three months. Indeed, the movement has generally been 20 per cent. to 40 percent. more than at the time control was in existence. Nevertheless, the fact remains that cloth has not yet become available to the consumer in adequate quantities, on reasonable prices. To a large extent, this has been due to practices, which reflect grave discredit on many sections of the industry and trade." Obviously it was neither the 8-9 hour working-hour controversy nor the 2-3 shift working system controversy, that deteriorated the cloth situation. And smuggling, hoarding and blackmarketing have combined to create such an ugly situation in cloth! As Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee observes: "As regards smuggling it has been regrettable and disgraceful especially because thousands of bales have passed into Pakistan." Press reports for the last one year endorse the story. Thus ours is not a problem of increased production, but one of inefficient distribution.

THE NEW TEXTILE POLICY REVIEWED

Better late than never! If the steps enunciated by the Government of India, are implemented at once, the cloth situation is bound to improve. The Government of India, have served orders on some 400 textile mills freezing their stock. The steps to be taken by the Government of India are as follows. "To ensure that the productive capacity of the mills is fully utilised, the Government will set up machinery to prevent a fall in production and the manufacture of unsuitable or non-durable cloth." The Government will fix fair prices of cloth and yarn ex-mill. Pending a decision on the

recommendation of the Tariff board, which have submitted their report on the fair prices of cloth, the government would fix prices *ad hoc*. Distribution to provinces and states, according to quota, will be only through wholesalers, approved or nominated by provincial governments or states. The move for such a list has already been taken by the Textile Commissioner. Certain amount of the cloth so distributed, will be distributed, through Government shops, who have been suggested to cater to the needs of the lower-income groups first. The balance of the cloth, allotted to provinces and states, will be distributed partly through co-operative societies and partly through normal trade-channels, supervised by the provincial governments according to central directive. Retail shops in provinces and states both controlled and uncontrolled, will be allowed to charge an extra margin over the ex-mill prices, stamped on cloth, fixed by the provincial governments or states subject to a maximum prescribed by the central government.

GOVERNMENT MOVE TO CHECK

MAL-PRACTICES

For checking hoarding, profiteering and other malpractices, Central, provincial or state governments will assume powers so that they may requisition cloth from wholesalers and dealers at prices considered fair

by them. The enforcement branch set up by the Central government will assist the provincial and state governments in implementing the textile control policy of the government. The existing amount of unstamped cloth in the market, lying with wholesalers and retailers, may be sold up to October 31, 1948. It is expected that unless mal-practices are prevalent, this amount would meet the existing need, till the stamped cloth from the mills reach the dealer. Besides taking adequate steps to prevent smuggling of cloth from border provinces and states to adjacent areas, the government will also immediately take up the question of controlling the prices of raw-cotton. Neither handloom nor power-loom cloth will be controlled so that about 15 mill. yds. of handloom and over 3 mill. yds of powerloom cloth will be available for free distribution within the country.

CONCLUSION

The Government's policy of price control and distribution may alone elevate the conditions of the masses, when the public and the trade agencies co-operate with the government. Mal-distribution and not inadequate production was responsible for the present plight of the people. The disease has been diagnosed; and if the public and the Government work hand in hand, the situation in cloth must improve.

EDUCATION THROUGH TRAVELLING

BY MR. VIJAY SEN, M.A., J.D.

HOW many of us have had the priceless privilege of realizing, not through books and magazines but actually; India's vast space; its stimulating variety; its snow-clad mountains and deep valleys; its dams and bridges; its lakes and rivers; its deserts and rich fields?

This shows the type of education we get. An average student takes pride in what has been learnt and understood by him within the four walls of his institution, from his books and teachers. He is satisfied with the history of ancient Indian civilization without actually visiting Taxila and Mohenjadaro etc. A student of Botany boasts of understanding Botany by mugging Greek names of some plants, and with a collection of some from his own town, without touring his country in order to see and collect for himself rich variety of plants found in abundance in different parts of India. A student of economics is up with his statistics and table of percentages, stored in a corner of his brain from his study of books and not from actually touring villages so as to get his own data and statistics which would have been his real contribution to Indian economics and India's economic problems. In fact education without travelling is baseless. We in India vile away our vacations in our homes while other nations have far advanced in youth-travel movements. Poland and Czechoslovakia are pioneers in this respect, and occasionally we hear of European and American travellers cycling the world during vacations.

The late President Roosevelt, who bicycled and hiked on vacations jaunts

throughout Europe commenting on this experience said, "From the time I was 9 till I was 17, I spent most of my holidays bicycling on the Continent. This was the best education I ever had far better than former schools. The more one travels the better citizen he becomes."

The Indian youth also needs this type of education. In fact, all Indians of college age should have at least 5 thousand miles of national travel as a part of their education. A group of young aspirants can easily cover this distance in three months' time by cycle or some other means of transport, and it is not difficult to set aside three months out of 9 months holidays that we get within, say, a two years' span of our academic studies in a college.

These young travellers should know and understand India's unique history through intimate acquaintance with its historical land marks—ancient buildings, monuments, forts, gardens, pillars and domes.

They should learn to appreciate India's cultural heritage. Its ancient art and paintings through a first hand knowledge of recent excavations made at Taxila, Mohenjadaro, Patna, Nalanda and such other places.

They should see with their own eyes the strides that Indian Industry is making and acquire the first hand knowledge of its industry, agriculture and natural resources.

They should have a personal contact with Indians bordering the eastern, western and southern frontiers of India, their habits, customs and traditions so as to come nearer to them. Let them wander from village to village during their

vacations to understand village economy, to actually realize the village problems of poverty, unemployment and diversity of labour. India needs a closer link between a villager and a townsman, between a farmer and a mill-owner. Let the Indian youth break the barriers of customs, tradition and religion that divides a man from man, a Hindu from a Muslim, a caste Hindu from a Harijan, a Punjabi from a Bengali, a Pathan from a Dravidian. This is India's real problem and must be solved and understood by the new generation. The Indian youth in order to have a wider outlook and "a sound mind in a sound body" must leave his home, town and province and tour his own motherhood if not the world.

Not only that, Indian youths should search for themselves what is hidden in the snow peaked mountains of the Himalayas, in big lakes and rivers that flow down the fertile lands.

These are living things that no text book can adequately reveal. While it is true that schools and colleges exist for educational purposes but the education that is imparted in these institutions is not the limit. Now is the time that we should plan to overhaul our educational system. National tours should be given priority on the agenda of the nation's educators for discussion and deliberation.

Some of our educationists are already thinking on these lines. In the Punjab we have the Punjab University Mountaineering club and such other organizations which arrange for hiking parties all through the year. Various Boy Scouts Associations have been arranging for such tours in every

province. But all this is not sufficient and then again the War put a set back to all these movements, and though the war is over we have not yet started with our peace-time programme and plans.

The need of the hour is that every University should have a separate department, a kind of information Bureau, for this purpose which should arrange tours, provide books and maps and supply information to tourist parties, and at the same time touring groups from other universities can also get the required information from these departments. For over-night shelters school and college buildings or hostels should be made available, for these would be out of use during vacations, to these young tourists free of all cost. Citizens of local communities undoubtedly would form voluntary organization to help house and feed their youthful guests. Indians are famous for their hospitality and generosity accorded to their guests and these young tourists will be welcome everywhere.

Moreover, at hill stations we can make use of these military camps established during the War. These are of no use now and are going to be demolished. Let these be placed under such organizations. They can very well house a number of students tracking the mountaneous regions.

Although local groups would be expected to co-operate, nevertheless the travellers must be accompanied by a corps of specially trained teacher guides. We can find such teacher guides, young in spirits, in every University and college, provided they are encouraged. Besides, this would be a blessing in disguise to teachers as well. They can also acquire a thorough knowledge of their subjects.

If these tours be regarded as a regular part of student's course of studies, as is the case in other countries, and be credited on his college record it is sure that a great response would come from students and their teachers will also co-operate with them to form small tourist parties in order to have a better understanding of their history and culture, of their economic and social problems, of their land and natural resources and of their countrymen and neighbours so that they may become better citizens of tomorrow.

India needs a spirit of understanding and of co-operation. Sectionalism is the scourge of our times and modern civilizations. Our aim should be to banish sectionalism and knit Indians of every caste, community and creed together, socially, economically and culturally. True education is a preparation for complete living. An Indian student needs education which can provide him the fullest possible development of body, mind and soul.

Such tours would be a long and firm step in that direction.

MOHAMMED ALI JINNAH

BY MR. P. N. SAMPATH, M.A.

MOHAMMED Ali Jinnah, the architect of Pakistan is no more. There is no doubt that he will occupy a prominent place in the galaxy of Nation builders. If Mahatma Gandhi was the poetry of Patriotism, Jinnah was its politics. Like Gandhi, he had seen the fulfilment of his life's ambition. His life work is over.

Born at Karachi, Jinnah was destined to die there only. Bombay had been his abode for many years until he became the Governor-General of Pakistan. He adorned the Bombay Bar with credit. Entering politics under the tutelage of no less a person than Dadabhai Naoroji, Jinnah soon became a very prominent member of the Indian National Congress. If fate had not intervened in his career at this stage, he would well have been one of the following in the present constitutional set-up:—Governor-General, Prime Minister or President of the Congress in an undivided India.

But, it was not to be. Somehow he got it into his head, a head not wanting in intelligence, that the interests of Muslims in this sub-continent would not be safe under Congress and Hindu leadership. The idea of a separate homeland for Muslims of India got indelibly etched in his mind. The white-hot nationalist became transformed almost overnight into a rabid communalist. The gangrenous notion assumed shape with the active encouragement of British Imperialists; the result was Pakistan.

Congress leadership was rattled at the perversity and intransigence of Jinnah. Arguments were wasted on him. Gandhiji virtually begged him on bended knees to revise his opinion. All entreaties broke helplessly at the foot of his frozen purpose. Jinnah's mind was essentially combative. He had an over-weening self-confidence in his convictions. He was too scornful of pretences to walk on moral stilts. He had

no use for useless sentiments, and for him, the end justified the means. The "dreamer" of India became thus the prophet of Pakistan, by dint of sheer determination of purpose, and ruthless and relentless pursuit of his ideal. His life was one incessant exertion for the creation of the new Muslim State. He wanted to revive the glorious era of the Caliphate.

He was a practical politician with no dithyrambs. His appearance, though on the slim side, was agreeable, and he suffered it to want no recommendation that dress could give it. In fact, he was reckoned as one of the best dressed men in the world. However, his culture was but skin deep, because it was bereft of tolerance. An admirer of the English mode of life, he had a perfect command of the English language. Despite the external pomp which he so much loved to display, he was very simple in his habits and daily home life.

Like Lord Salisbury of England, Jinnah was a master of flouts and jeers. Good at repartee and endowed with a fair share of wit, he was in his element at Press Conferences and garden parties. His public speeches glowed with Demosthenic fire. He had a commanding tone which brooked no contradiction. His integrity of character is beyond criticism or cavil. Much is said of his incorruptibility. But, to what extent he had been influenced by interested English Imperialists in the birth, growth and fulfilment of his separatist idea, would have to be ascertained before we can pronounce definitely about it. As it looks to us, he is guilty of mental corruption.

Political storms are always cyclones. Partition had its horrors. Either Jinnah had

no prevision that calamity would follow in its wake, or else, he had no compunction about it at all. The dividing line between religious faith and fanaticism became non-existent when the virus of communalism fostered and fanned by Jinnah took firm hold of the malleable imaginations of the Muslim public. Religion with him, became a raw material that could be wrought upon and traded in. More than any Moulvi or Ulema, Jinnah exercised influence over the minds of his co-religionists.

The contagion spread fast among the Hindus, also as a natural counterblast. Ploughshares and pruning-hooks were beaten into swords and spears. Hell was let loose in the Punjab and elsewhere. It was all too horrible for the mind to imagine or the pen to depict. Muslim fanaticism has been roused to such a hectic pitch that their intoxicated fancies could be restrained neither within the limits of their creed nor of their discipline. Jinnah's achievement of Pakistan is perhaps a Pyrrhic victory in view of the hardships caused to a large mass of people of his own religion. But it was a victory all the same.

Seeing the reality of the situation, in all its horror-some nakedness, Jinnah was staggered by the explosion for which he had himself laid the charge and lighted the fuse. After his moveover to Karachi, he completely forgot the interests of Muslims still left in India, who had "greased his wheels" till the other day. The sensible among them soon got vexed with him and began to take other measures to ensure their safety where they are. Pakistan has become the Dead Sea Fruit as far as they are concerned. Even some of the Muslim

refugees who had migrated to Pakistan had now only their miseries which they could call their own. Moses has left leaving his followers haplessly placed in the Promised Land, with the promises still to be fulfilled. Many of them should be wondering what they had got out of all these happenings.

Both India and Pakistan were faced with unwieldy but urgent problems immediately after they became separate entities. Jinnah who was the Governor-General and the 'de facto' ruler of Pakistan had to face all of them virtually single-handed, as he had no great brain-potential among his immediate lieutenants. This strain was too much for him. He spoiled his frail frame by overwork, and he has eventually succumbed at last. He had to contend with Sindhi—Punjabi prejudices and antipathies and had to smoothen out matters as best he could. The troublesome Pathans had to be kept under proper leash. After the establishment of the separate state of Pakistan at least, Jinnah could have made the best of it by soliciting India's co-operation in the common tasks ahead. The goodwill of India and its leaders was there for the asking. But Jinnah

was so completely consumed with hatred that no such idea had entered his mind. On the other hand, the plains of Kashmir were allowed to be laid waste, by giving every encouragement and help to the gang of disgruntled ruffians going by the name of Azad Kashmir Government. If Jinnah has had even a portion of Pandit Nehru's sense of tolerance, all the outstanding problems affecting the two infant dominions could have been solved. The scars of last year could have been partially obliterated. To our everlasting regret, Jinnah did make no such contribution.

He will however go down in history as one having governed the most opposite events and proved sufficient for the most various destinies. The circumstances of the formation or the rationale behind the idea proper of Pakistan may remain moot points. But, for having been the founder of it, Jinnah has achieved immortality. The Muslim world has indeed lost its idol. He got no regard from his co-religionists which he did not earn. He has won a reputation which his latter-day cruelties of word and deed might stain, but could not efface.

WELFARE OF THE DEAF

BY MR. J. A. PANAKAL, B.A., D.S.S.A.

If an attempt were made to collect the views of the general public as to whether the blind or the deaf are more handicapped, it is quite certain that the majority reaction would be to consider the former as more seriously handicapped than the latter. In conformity with the general sympathy for the blind on account of the obvious and visible nature of their handicap this response would

be quite natural. But really the truth is just the reverse.

Even though the deaf can get along and seem to act as average people camouflaging their handicap, the problems confronting them are more complicated and severe than the other physically handicapped persons. From the very nature of their handicap namely the lack of communication, the deaf are

completely shut off from the rest of the world, and cannot have normal social contacts. Similarly, since one of the main channels of communication to the brain is blocked, the brain is unable to work to its full capacity, with the result the mental development of the deaf is rather slow. Recent studies of Pintner reveal that in the educational achievement of the deaf there is a constant retardation of three to four years. Moreover, as a result of their severe handicap, history also does not disclose many deaf characters as in the case of the blind.

Deafness is of two kinds—congenital and adventitious. The former are those who are born deaf and the latter are those whose sense of hearing is nonfunctional through illness or accident. The common contagious diseases that lead to deafness are measles, meningitis, scarlet fever and others. According to the Census report of 1920 in the United States of America, 38.6 per cent. of deafness was congenital and the rest adventitious. Scarlet fever alone was responsible for deafness to an extent of 41.5 per cent. of the adventitious group.

The Census Report of 1931, that being the latest statistics of the deaf, reveals that there are over two lacs of deaf people in our country. Even though they form 66 out of every one lac of population very little work is being done for their welfare. It is rather depressing to note that the problem of the deaf has not gained much public sympathy in our country. The provisions for the preventive as well as the curative aspect of the problem has received only very little attention. Moreover, the existing facilities for the education and training of deaf children are quite inadequate. There are only 35

schools for the training of deaf out of which 6 are dual schools where the blind and the deaf are taught together. It is rather disappointing to note that in our country not a single school for the deaf is run by the Government. A large majority of these schools are not well equipped for their task. The teachers employed in many cases are without any special training in the education and psychology of the deaf. Practically no attempt is being made to place a trained deaf in a suitable employment. So, much work has to be done in this field to ameliorate the present condition of the deaf and to make them self supporting and useful citizens of society.

The vastness, complexity and technical nature of the problem require that it should be tackled on an all India basis and should be handled by an agency or a number of co-ordinated agencies that are capable of persistent and continuous work. This organisation may be called the "Indian Institute for the welfare of the Deaf." This Institute should be created by public funds and endowments and managed by experts especially qualified in Psychology, Sociology and the Problems of the Handicapped or Exceptional. The Institute should receive the fullest co-operation and financial aid of the State, Provincial Governments, Public Bodies and Municipalities. The Institute should function through its own provincial branches especially in the capital cities.

The function of the "Institute for the Welfare for the Deaf" in each Province should be:

1. To register all the deaf people under its jurisdiction so that the extent of their

varied needs may be known and plans to meet them may be chalked out.

2. To determine the degree of deafness and the likelihood of improvement by medical or surgical care.

3. To educate the young deaf with the aid of modern technique and equipments. The education to be directed towards making the deaf ready to enter the world of sound and to work along with normal hearing people.

4. To secure employment for the educated or trained deaf by propaganda or legislation as in the case of pre-war Germany, where a certain percentage of employment in Government service was reserved for the physically handicapped persons.

5. To agitate vehemently to get some special legislation passed to ensure economic stability and social well being of the deaf, e.g., free and compulsory education of the deaf between the ages of 5 and 15 years as is practised in England.

6. To act as a clearing house of information on all phases of work for the deaf. Here researches to be undertaken on the physical, psychological, educational, vocational and social aspects of the problems of the deaf.

7. To provide for the training of teachers for the deaf.

8. To give financial aid or pension to unemployable deaf who are without any means of livelihood.

9. To build up a library containing up-to-date collections of studies, researches and experiments carried out in the manifold problems of deaf life.

10. To do preventive work for deafness through educational materials such as periodicals, pamphlets, films and exhibitions as well as through advisory service and correspondence.

11. To arrange conferences of workers and others interested in the problems of the deaf in order to exchange their varied knowledge and experience.

The realisation of this elaborate welfare programme on a nation wide scale alone can ameliorate the present derelict condition of the acoustically defective and make them self-supporting and useful citizens of free India. Any other isolated attempt undertaken with the best of motives is not likely to touch the fringe of this problem. Those better days of the two lacs of "India's Forgotten Folk" may not be far distant in an independent India.

BOOK OF THE DAY!

FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS AND UNITY OF RELIGIONS

BY

MAHATMA GANDHI

EDITED BY

PROF. ABDUL MAJID KHAN

INTRODUCTION BY

ACHARYA J. B. KRIPALANI

Re. One.

Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule

By MAHATMA GANDHI

"It is certainly my good fortune that this booklet is receiving wide attention. It is a book which can be put into the hands of a child."—Mahatma Gandhi.

Annas Eight.

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

SERFOJEE OF TANJORE AND SCHWARTZ

BY PROF. P. R. KRISHNASWAMI, M.A.

WHILE Raja Rammohan Roy was strenuously endeavouring in Bengal to bring about a fusion of the East and the West and evolve a new culture for modern India, Maharaja Serfojee of Tanjore represented in himself the happy combination of accomplishments of very different kinds, besides the blending of European and Hindu cultures. He had been relieved of political power by a treaty in 1799 in Lord Wellesly's time and he remained thereafter a mere titular prince. Yet his personal reputation was remarkable. His name became a household word to signify the most refined type of personal excellence. Foreigners were naturally struck by his profound understanding of European literature and science, as they were by his many accomplishments. After a visit to him Bishop Heber noted in his Journal, in 1826; "I have seen many crowned heads but not one whose deportment was more princely." Casual references are perhaps even more significant. The great Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras, whose observations in each department of public administration have been regarded as the wisest on record, was obviously inclined to refer to Serfojee as to the wisest of the Hindus. Munro did not approve of the translation of the Bible in Indian languages, but thought that short moral tracts should be produced by the natives themselves. For this Munro would seek the support of the princes: "I shall communicate with the Resident of Tanjore on the subject; and if the Rajah, who is now near Conjeevaram on his way to Casi, calls here, I will mention it to him."

A very interesting novel, called "Old Tanjore" was published some years ago by Mr. S. Gopalan of the Tanjore bar. It traces the career of Young Serfojee till he succeed to the throne of Tanjore. Serfojee's father, Shahajee, a cousin of Raja Tuljajee, was no doubt a worthy man commanding the respect of those around him. Serfojee himself bore a charmed life. Time after time he underwent hardships and perils from which he was miraculously saved.

The casual visitor to the Tanjore Fort in modern times knows what a perplexing series of chambers, corridors, and underground passages it contains. They serve to recall the intrigues and crimes which occurred there in bygone ages. The boy and youth Serfojee had his full share of suffering in those barbarous times.

Serfojee was the adopted heir to Tuljajee, but the bastard Amar Singh was in possession of the kingdom as Regent. He did not lose much time to plan to get rid of Serfojee and establish his own claims to the Tanjore throne. He represented to the Governor-General and to the Court of Directors that the adoption was invalid and should therefore be set aside. Soon after, the Governor of Madras arrived at Tanjore, at the head of a Committee of Enquiry. They decided against the adoption and made Amar Singh King of Tanjore. The next day, Amar Singh sent for the boy Serfojee and cast him into a dungeon from which rescue seemed impossible for a long time. Even when the British Resident tried to interfere, Amar Singh put him off with some excuse or other. A crisis was brought about by the women of the palace,

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the mother and the queens of Tuljajee, rescuing Serfojee into their own chamber and standing a siege against Amar Singh. Amar Singh next attempted to have Serfojee murdered and failed. It was the concentrated and persevering endeavour of Schwartz which won at last. He wished to prove to the British authorities that the adoption was valid, citing Sanskrit texts for the purpose. The authorities were converted at last, and Serfojee was restored to the throne. Amar Singh was sent to languish in a palace at Tiruvadamarudur, in Tanjore district.

Both as boy and man, Serfojee exercised personal charm, inspiring affection and loyalty in those around him. Tuljajee took to him so warmly that he adopted him heir to the throne. When Serfojee was caught in danger, Tuljajee's queens espoused his cause as if he was their own child. Tuljajee's old mother, in whom the flame of life had long been understood to have been nearly extinguished, rose yet to heroic height, to rescue the boy from prison. Tukaram the ardent champion of Hinduism and distinguished for his saintly life,—a convincing character created by Mr. Gopalan, stoutly stood by Serfojee. Above all, the missionary Schwartz became his spiritual father.

It was a strange destiny that united the young princely Serfojee and the powerful Christian missionary. Early in life Serfojee discovered a great aptitude for English. He thus obtained the key to English and European culture and became the most responsive pupil of Schwartz. A genuine bond of love was forged between them which circumstances only helped to strengthen. Tanjore and the Tanjore prince were in

grave danger at the time and both owed their safety in a great measure to the foreign missionary. Schwartz himself was in danger of his life, and he owed his rescue to Hindu friends who assessed his worth rightly.

The visitor to Tanjore witnesses the sculptured monument in the church which depicts the dying Schwartz blessing the young Serfojee, and this monument draws attention to the outstanding fact of Serfojee's life. The moment of Schwartz blessing the young Prince has been immortalized therefore with great significance. The strange bond between the Hindu Prince and the Christian missionary serves also to recall to our mind the great conflict which inevitably arose and was reconciled. Besides his intellectual and moral eminence, Schwartz was politically so important as to be able to win security for the Tanjore Prince, as no one else could. It was natural for Serfojee to feel grateful to Schwartz, to revere him and to shower devotion on him. Serfojee's adoptive mothers as well as his compatriots also shared his gratitude, but Schwartz looked to achieving something which was radically repugnant to the Hindus. He looked to conversion, but this would not be agreed to on Serfojee's side. Gratitude to Schwartz and the natural impulse to resist his effort to proselytize the Prince waged a mutual war for years which ended only in the death of Schwartz in 1798. The conflict had however been smoothed by worthy qualities on both sides. The Prince's allegiance to his own faith was too strong to yield to the missionary's blandishments, and the missionary on his side was too wise and too honourable to take mean advantage of the troubled situation in Tanjore to achieve his personal

desire for the Prince's conversion. The self-restraint of Schwartz redounds to his glory, as it also secured peace for Tanjore. Raja Tuljajee invited him to be the Regent of Tanjore, but Schwartz declined the responsibility. At one time it was rumoured that Serfojee has already turned Christian, and an uproar was caused in Tanjore. The situation was eased by Schwartz stopping his tutorial's visits to the Prince, appointing a Hindu tutor for the purpose.

Serfojee's story should take us back to the glory of old Tanjore, the home of fine arts, music, dancing, and painting, and of Sanskrit learning. Old Tanjore also brings before us the unscrupulous transactions of the East India Company. An unholy alliance had been formed between the Company and the Nawab of Arcot. The latter claimed Tanjore as part of his own dominion. It was in September 1773 that Tanjore's independence was violated by the Nawab, supported by the East India Company. An oppressive rule was established in Tanjore for three years, and even after the territory was restored to its rightful ruler, what may be called the plunder of Tanjore continued. To the Raja's great consternation men appeared frequently before him with claims for large sums of money, which no moral consideration could ever justify but which the Raja dared not disown. Among the notorious men who advanced claims stood prominently Paul Benfield. The story of Tanjore or the fortunes of Tanjore seemed interwoven for a time with the personal fortune of the Madras Governors. Governor Wynch incurred the disfavour of the Court of Directors, because he helped the invasion of Tanjore. Lord Pigot was sent out as Governor chiefly to

restore the Tanjore prince, and he himself was victimised by a revolution in which he lost his personal freedom and later his life.

The romantic figure of Serfojee lives for ever in the vivid portrait in words left by Bishop Heber in his Indian Journal: "I have been passing the last four days in the society of a Hindoo prince, the Raja of Tanjore who quotes Fourcroy, Lavoisier, Linnaeus, and Buffon, fluently, has formed a more accurate judgment of the poetical merits of Shakespeare than that so felicitously expressed by Lord Byron, and has actually emitted English poetry very superior indeed to Rousseau's epitaph on Shenstone, at the same time that he is much respected by the English officers of his neighbourhood as a real good judge of a horse, and a cool, bold, and deadly shot at a tiger. The truth is that he is an extraordinary man, who having in early youth received such an education as old Schwartz, the celebrated missionary, could give him, has ever since continued, in the midst of many disadvantages to preserve his taste for, and extend his knowledge of, European literature, while he has never neglected the active exercises and frank soldierly bearing which becomes the descendant of the old Mahratta conquerors, and by which only, in the present state of things, he has it in his power to gratify the prejudices of his people and prolong his popularity among them. Had he lived in the days of Hyder, he would have been a formidable ally or enemy, for he is, by the testimony of all in his neighbourhood, frugal, bold, popular, and insinuating. At present, with less power than an English nobleman, he holds his head high, and appears contented; and the print o

Buonaparte, which hangs in his library, is so neutralized by that of Lord Hastings in full costume, that it can do no harm to anybody. To finish the portrait of Maha Raja Sarbojee, I should tell you that he is a strong-built and very handsome middle-aged man, with eyes and nose like a fine hawk, and very bushy grey mustachios, generally splendidly dressed but with no effeminacy of ornament, and looking and talking more like a favourable specimen of a French general officer than any other object of comparison which occurs to me."

The reader's curiosity about Serfojee's composition in English verse may be satisfied by reproducing here the lines inscribed to the memory of Schwartz:

Firm wast thou, humble and wise,
Honest, pure, free from disguise;
Father of orphans, the widows' support,
Comfort of sorrow of every sort.
To the benighted, dispenser of light,

Doing and pointing to which is right,
Blessing to princes, to people, to me;
May I, my Father, be worthy of thee,
Wisheth and prayeth thy Serfojee!"

Serfojee enlarged the Palace Library with books and manuscripts in many languages covering different branches of literature. He himself wrote books in Sanskrit and Marathi. He established his own printing press and brought out Sanskrit works. As a patron of medicine, he organised the preparing of medicines, and their efficacy was recorded. He was a patron of music also. He was very charitable to Brahmins and made many gifts of lands to them. He also founded choultries where free lodging and food were provided, a form of charity unique in that part of the world.

Serfojee died in 1832 and was succeeded by Sivajee who ruled till his death in 1855 after which the British took over Tanjore into their own hands.

OUR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

By PROF. R. V. RAO, M.A., B.T., Ph.D.

IT is good the Dominion Government is considering first things first and trying to evolve an economic policy in accordance with our needs. The Death Duty Bill has at last been introduced which moves towards a more equitable distribution of our National income. A serious lacuna in our tax system has been the absence of inheritance taxation. In advanced countries like England, a State and inheritance taxes whose rates are progressively graduated yield substantial revenue and supplement to income taxation. Indeed, from the point of view of distribution, such a measure is commendable because it is only by this method that we can reduce inequalities of

wealth distribution. Further, the existing tax resources are badly in need of being supplemented by additional revenues so that we can take up important nation-building activities like Public health, Education, Nutrition, etc. We can very well expect that Death Duties will give us a very good source of revenue. In due course we will have to evolve a unified scheme of inheritance taxation applicable to the principal value of all property and capital and reaching a maximum rate of 60-70 per cent, on the highest brackets. We may, however, start with minimum rates. After all, the largest brunt should fall in the broadest shoulders.

NEED FOR ECONOMY

While there is great need to augment our resources one has also to refer to the need for economy in expenditure. One of the maxims of Public Finance is that while a private individual must cut his coat according to cloth, the public authorities' income is determined by expenditure responsibilities. In this connection, we have to consider whether the limit of taxable capacity has been reached. Indeed, we can easily say that in the present internal and external set up there is a great need to spend more money for security services and defence services. Again all schemes of social security and economic development are hampered by lack of funds. Surely where is the where—withall to come from? The expenditure has mounted up and there is a great need for economy. While we should not have unwise retrenchment, we can have wise expenditure. We should realise the maximum social good from every rupee spent by the Government out of the revenues collected from the people.

WANTED A NEHRU PLAN

While concerted action is taken by various European countries in the direction of recovery programmes and while America has put forward the Marshall plan it is unfortunate that the Asiatic countries have not moved in the matter. Indeed the Marshall aid has been accepted by the important European countries particularly in the West. If confined to economic co-operation, a Western European Union may materialise very soon. America has already accepted the plan, because it is justified by the world battle against communism. To us in India this is of special importance. For

example under the leadership of India a Nehru Plan can be put forward so that we can have all possible economic aid to rehabilitate ourselves. India as well as other countries in the Far East are badly in need of capital goods and technical aid from America but the Indian Minister has observed recently that we have to seek alternative avenues and methods for our Industrial development. But the point is that it would be better for us to see how America proposes to help the countries of the East. One may be very doubtful because till now the western countries have been using us only for the purpose of importing their finished products.

INDUSTRIAL TRUCE

The three-year Industrial truce, agreed under the persuasion of Pandit Nehru, has had a very good effect upon stepping up production. Indeed while everyone says that the workers must have a due share in the management of the industry and have facilities for proper nutrition and housing still one cannot but say that labour is pitching its demands too high. We should make use of conciliation and arbitration and also other measures providing amenities in industrial establishments etc. In this connection it may be stated that respect for human dignity and the organisation of works committees and mutual co-operation are the most important requisites. It is hoped that an attempt will be made to step up production.

NEED FOR DEVELOPING MERCANTILE MARINE

Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Wallchand Heerchand the ancient maritime glory of India has been revived. The launching of *Jala Usha* by the Prime Minister of India

recently is an event of unprecedented significance to the future of India. It was projected many years ago and luckily completed only the other day. The dawn of this glory coincided with the dawn of the freedom of India and let us hope that very soon India will be placed on the maritime map of the world. In this connection one may say that the ship-building yard at Vizagapatam is a crowning testimony to the success which must attend selfless national endeavour. There was a time when Indian ships ploughed the seven seas and it is high time we developed mercantile marine. Security is a vital consideration and further at present our foreign trade is entirely controlled by ships belonging to other nationalities. The Government should come forward to give all facilities to build up this key industry which alone can preserve our hard-earned freedom. It is needless to say that till now the Government of India did nothing whereas foreign Governments did a lot, for their national shipping. Foreign shipping companies flourished only because of patronage from their own Governments as can be seen from the History of England, France, Germany, Greece and Japan. The chequered history of India records that Indians chartered and sailed the Eastern Seas and when the British power rose in India there came the decline and fall of the Indian Shipping industry. In this connection one should say that various discriminatory measures made it impossible for the Indian Shipping trades to hold its own in the face of aggressive and unfair competition and a glorious era of progress was thus interrupted for over a century.

Any way, out of evil cometh good. As Pandit Nehru said "I am impatient to see Indian Ships carrying the flag of India across the distant seas to far away countries." Much depends upon how the Government supports this industry. The antiquity of Indian shipping needs no emphasis. It is hoped that public opinion will assert itself.

RIVER PROJECTS

It is good that for the development of the Damodar Valley in the provinces of Behar and West Bengal a Government Corporation is going to be set up. The capital cost is estimated at 55 crores. It is a multi purpose project which works out on the lines of the American T. V. A. It is said that there will be a very good opportunity for not only the development of agriculture but also the development of industries. It is stated that about 8 lakhs of acres will be brought under the plough and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of k.w. electric energy will be generated. The returns will, however, be substantial in terms of increased national dividend and better standard of living for the people. We, however, wish that the Narmada Valley Project, The Tapi Valley project, The Thungabhadra project and similar ones should be taken up at the earliest opportunity. Not only will our food problem be solved in this way but we can also do a lot for raising the standard of living of the people in view of the fact that we can develop industries. The Hyderabad State has also taken up the Godavari Valley project. In all these projects, it is better for the various regions through which the rivers pass, to work in unison so that all the people can be helped. In other words there should be a policy of give and take

Modern Approach to Healthy Discipline

BY MR. N. S. NATARAJAN, M.A.,

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WHAT confusion prevails among the anxious guests and relatives assembled in the marriage reception hall when they hear of the sudden mysterious escape of the bride! What bride is to the marriage so is discipline to the class-room. How deplorable it is to see a teacher draining his energy in his incessant broadcast when discipline has bid farewell to his class! Life would be suicide without discipline and teaching without discipline is chaos indeed.

(1) *Introspection or Self-Analysis* is the "First Aid" to all ills of discipline. Has not Gandhiji rightly said "It is a bad carpenter who quarrels with his tools?" Most teachers content themselves with preaching. On the practice side their special veto provides a generous exception to them. It is really the good fortune of the teacher that no rigorous law checks either his loose tongue or his lavish cane. How awkward he looks when he holds forth with anger before the promising young pupils!

Some unfortunate "few" in the class easily win undesirable titles. The same "condemned" pupils respond differently with different teachers. What a mysterious chameleonic nature in the budding youths! Herein our modern psychology readily reconciles us to the baffling situation. Why should a child scream in fear at the sight of an ugly object and embrace with joy a lovely one? Does not the Taj Mahal thrill us with varying phases of beauty in different illumination? How often the charming beauty in the screen proves a surprise outside! The eloquent tiger at the platform

presents a different picture elsewhere. Such are the surprising changes in the response from the same subject. It is, thus, the stimulus that governs the response.

So it is necessary either to modify or "condition" the stimulus to effect a desirable response. Lack of understanding on the part of the teacher is to blame, and lack of sympathy for the pupils launches him in an ocean of contempt. It is a pity that the teacher is mostly ignorant of his own ignorance. The world of the pupil is a happy one. It is bright with the sunshine of youth and is ringing with merry laughter. Why should a teacher make hell of the pupil's life? Why should he lose his temper and indulge in his code of punishments? Before he resorts to his imperiousness is it not incumbent on him to cleanse his own shortcomings, season his own roughnesses and prove himself sinless? Outbursts of anger confirm nothing but his weakness and instead of his holding sway over the pupils, the table is turned. Hence the keen need of introspection.

(2) *Worth and Work*.—The first trouble that confronts a young teacher is with the discipline of the class and this is usually the fault of the teacher and not that of the class. The teacher may, in a latent form, suffer from either of the chronic ills—poverty of knowledge or paucity of expression or from both. It is a highly pernicious social evil to select misfits for the noblest of professions. Little chance to those who take to teaching as a bread-winning job and much less to those who stumble upon the divine profession proving a plague on the

prospective young generation. Caught in the grip of circumstances the misfits rot as square pegs in round holes. They wreck the ship and escape scot-free as they are not in it.

Now arises the legitimate question of competent judges to weigh the merits of a teacher. None can be better judges than his own immediate pupils. Who can more reliably certify to the richness or barrenness of a fountain, to the sweetness or sourness of its water than the one who has eagerly approached it to quench his thirst? Is it not the pupils that hammer the teacher with a volley of "what's," "How's" and "Why's"? Are not the inspectors expert recorders of the face-value? The intrinsic value, nay, the ins and outs of a teacher are best known to his pupils and hence he should be an inspiring living model for his pupils to emulate.

(3) *Unity*.—Most of the teachers fail to bring out the unity of knowledge, its singleness of purpose and aim. The pupil's life is thoroughly interconnected. It is a unit. There should be perfect harmony between the person to be prepared for life and the environment in which he must live. The subjective and the objective side should be happily welded in the most natural way. Ignorance of this art is inexcusable—nay regrettable. Unity should prevail in thoughts, words and actions.

That lesson is foredoomed to failure where there is no unity between the old and the new, the home and the school. Abrupt beginnings jerk even the grey heads. Does not an aeroplane require a gradual grounding before it tears the clouds? All of a sudden how can it jump into the air deserting its mother-earth without a parting kiss? Without an adequate homely introduction, if a teacher adopts drastic methods of thrust-

ing disconnected facts into the poor young heads, the broken bits of information serve no better purpose than filling the mind's lumber room! Can anyone deny the importance of the background in a painting? Does it not make or mar its beauty? Unity in knowledge ensures mental peace, inspires confidence in the pupils, and hence promotes spontaneous discipline.

(4) *Humour*.—Gandhiji once said "If I had no sense of humour I should long ago have committed suicide." Humour is the magic wand that turns the insane into the sane. It makes one forget the pangs of pain. It expels the natural inertia inherent in the pupils and stimulates attention. It adds charms to teaching as fragrance to a flower. None can relish bread and bread alone without delicious pickles. There is a natural craving for humour in pupils and the teacher without curbing it should supply the legitimate need.

It is highly unwise to carry the same old worn bundle of jokes, stale and insipid. Humour requires a well-balanced head and a complete seasoning of one's roughness and shortcomings. The teacher should be adaptable to welcome cheerfully the same from pupils. It should be borne in mind that humour should be cultured and refined, natural and relevant to the occasion and suited to the age and mood of the class. How stupid is the passenger who blissfully forgets his destination being absorbed in the fleeting deliciousness of a wayside station?

(5) *Interest*.—The prisoner sitting on a stone pile making little stones from big rocks can seldom be expected to love his work much less his employer. How often some heartless teachers degrade their pupils to the level of prisoners! How triumphant they feel in extracting heavy boring work from their pupils! Instead of creating interest in teaching, seeds of hatred both for the subject and the teacher are sown. A teacher will be really failing in his sublime duty if he does not infuse interest into the minds of his pupils. Interest is the only dynamic power which pins them to their work with their heart and soul in it.

If a teacher, grave and morose, sober and moody plods his way most reluctantly into the class-room and clings to his dull routine, no words of condemnation can be too severe. The lesson is too boring for the pupils, who don't hesitate to curse him. Time hangs heavily on them and discipline trembles to grace his class. On the other hand if a teacher, smart and active, brimming with joy for expression enters the class with genuine love and keen interest in his subject there is no wonder that the pupils get electrified with interest and the period passes off leaving a feeling of disappointment in the teacher and the taught. Is not interest thus, the "long-arm-lever" of discipline?

(6) *Love for the pupils*.—Savageness begets savageness and gentleness begets gentleness. To win the love of the pupils is of paramount importance to a teacher. If he fails in this, he must crawl instead of standing upright. Sympathy and regard for the pupil's difficulties cement the bonds of love. Individual help brings the pupils closer to the teacher. The golden rule in prescribing home work is to make it "homely." Love prompts love. Discipline based on love is the tower built on rocky soil whereas discipline enforced on fear is the ground nest woven on sandy soil. The former is rich in its hearty realisation and the willing co-operation of the teacher and the pupils; whereas the latter is most undesirable. Thus love is the heart and soul of discipline.

(7) *Liveliness in Presentation*.—Life in the teaching instils life in the discipline. History should present the moral aim in a living manner instead of supplying a dry catalogue of dead facts. Literature should be taught with thrilling emotional appeal. To labour verbal explanations is simply to miss the essence—to mistake the brick and mortar for the building. How unwise it is to expect an appreciation of human beauty by anatomical dissection! Lively actions can make pupils shed tears of sorrow, boil with anger and ring with laughter.

A teacher should abstain from boredom which is so highly infectious a contagion that discipline instantaneously succumbs to it. Some teachers play the role of gramophone plates—either facing the class or the blackboard invoking the Goddess of boredom who either mercifully lulls the pupils to sleep or manufactures mischief. Congestion in the class-rooms is partly relieved mostly in the last periods. What is this due to? Sheer negligence on the part of the teachers is to blame. If they were to imitate gramophone records, the government would prove wise in profitably replacing them by a set of plates. Teachers should be resourceful enough to supply fresh and relishable matter—ever living and thrilling. Novelty in the approach to the subject, brimming with current ideas and living thoughts, is the surest antidote for boredom and hence the promoter of healthy discipline.

(8) *Personality* like genius is a heaven-sent gift, which few possess. It is that undefinable, the inexplicable, the mysterious and the marvellous power that makes one potent to cast a spell over others. A nervous hand is ever nervous whether it holds a sword or a rod. An efficient hand needs no weapons. A glance can do miracles in the case of the efficient; whereas a bundle of canes in the hands of the inefficient proves futile.

It is the personality of the teacher that spontaneously ushers healthy discipline in the first of his lessons. How to get this personality? Unfortunately no market black or white deals with it. Is it born or made? It would be safe to answer steering a middle course avoiding the extremes. Personality is more an inborn virtue, more a divine power that cements the bonds of affection and regard—that infuses automatic discipline. It involves the sum total of all virtues *viz.*, a good command over the subject, a commanding voice, a captivating expression; and above all the tact to inspire the individuals. A good discipline is thus, twice blessed—it blesses him that disciplines and him that is disciplined.

POLICE ACTION IN HYDERABAD

PROTRACTED negotiations with the Nizam's Government having failed to produce the desired peace in Hyderabad, the Government of India had no option but to take the long delayed police action to restore order and free the people of the State from Razakar atrocities. Mr. V. P. Menon, States Secretary, in a letter to Mir Laik Ali, Hyderabad Premier, on September 7, 1948 pointed out:

The Government of India, are compelled to conclude that the Government of Hyderabad have no desire to face facts and to disband the Razakars and other private armies and allow the return of Indian troops to Secunderabad which, in our opinion, alone are calculated to restore law and order in Hyderabad.

"In the circumstances," added Mr. Menon, the Government of India hold themselves free now to take whatever action they consider necessary to achieve these objectives. The responsibility for the consequences, grave as they might be, must rest on the shoulders of the Hyderabad Government.

GOVERNOR-GENERALS' WARNING TO NIZAM

Further exchange of telegrams between the Governor-General of India and the Nizam followed. The Nizam had stated in a letter on September 10, that any action by India might lead to an unprecedented upheaval. In his reply telegram of September 12, the Governor-General of India observed that the Muslims in the Indian Union had welcomed the steps the India Government proposed to take.

Indian troops marched into Hyderabad two hours before dawn on Monday the 13th September. The troops entered from three sides: from Chanda in the Central Provinces in the north, Sholapur in the west and Bezpada in the South-East, while in the Southern border certain local operations had also started. The troops were under the command of Lt. General Maharaj Rajendrasinhji, G.O.C. in-chief, Southern Command who distinguished himself in the Desert Campaign in the last war and won the D.S.O. The Ministry of Defence, Government of India, announcing the march of Indian troops into Hyderabad State said:

The Government of Hyderabad having declined to accede to the Government of India's request to

disband the Razakars and to facilitate the return of Indian troops to Secunderabad for restoration of law and order in the State, Indian troops crossed the State border at 4 a.m.

ARMY COMMANDER'S PROCLAMATION

In the course of a Proclamation to the people of Hyderabad, General Rajendra Sinhji, army Commander said: "No law-abiding citizen of Hyderabad need fear us because our mission is not of hostility but friendship." The proclamation continued:

The troops under my command have entered Hyderabad State to restore peace and tranquility inside the State and a sense of security in the adjoining Indian territory. Those who obey the law can be sure of our protection: those who co-operate with us in the restoration and maintenance of peace, can rely upon our active goodwill.

END OF OPERATIONS

After five days of military operations Indian troops converged towards Hyderabad from various points. Disclosing that Indian troops were now so poised that they could enter Hyderabad city "at will from several directions," Lt. General Rajendrasinhji in a broadcast on September 17, demanded of Major General El Edroos, Commander of Hyderabad State forces, "to lay down" arms in the interests of humanity and "to save unnecessary and useless loss of life." The Nizam then having ordered a cease-fire to his troops, the fighting stopped. The Nizam himself then invited the Indian troops to Secunderabad the next morning.

NIZAM'S BROADCAST

The Nizam broadcasting on the Hyderabad radio said he had communicated to the Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, his order of cease-fire to his troops. He further announced the formation of a new Council of Ministers, cancellation of all warrants against the State Congress leaders and immediate release of Swami Ramanand.

The Nizam regretted the "unfortunate" events and appealed for maintenance of calm, law and order. The Nizam said he was also directing his Ministers presently abroad not to press Hyderabad's case against India at the Security Council.

THE SURRENDER

Major-General J. N. Chaudhry, Commander of the armoured column from Sholapur, accepted Hyderabad State army's surrender at Secunderabad according to plan on September 18. General El Edroos, Commander of the Hyderabad army, formally offered surrender.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN HYDERABAD

Major General J. N. Chaudhry, who led the advance in the Sholapur sector, was appointed Military Governor for Hyderabad State. A ten hour curfew was also enforced on the capital. The R.I.A.F. took control of the four major airfields in the State. All arms, belonging to the Hyderabad army, as also private arms were to be surrendered immediately. Members of the Laik Ali Cabinet which had resigned were placed under house arrest. Order was also issued for the arrest of Syed Kazim Razvi. Steps were taken to run the administration in the normal way with the help of new civil and military personnel assisted by the existing machinery. In a broadcast on September 19, Major-General Chaudhry read a *firman* issued by the Nizam on the administration of the State. In the course of the *firman*, the Nizam called on all his subjects to carry out such orders of the Military Governor as might be issued from time to time. He appealed to all officers as well as the people to remain faithful with unflinching obedience to the Military Governor and to conduct themselves in such a manner as to bring about speedy restoration of law and order in the State.

NIZAM ON RAZAKAR TERROR

Broadcasting again from the Hyderabad Radio on Thursday the 23rd night the Nizam denounced the eight-month-old terror rule of the Razakars and the Laik Ali Ministry who had forced themselves on him. The Nizam said that this group had nurtured an ambition to found an Islamic State. "In the very nature of things" the Nizam said, "Hyderabad, 86 per cent. of whose population are Hindus, cannot possibly become an Islamic State."

The Nizam also described how he had been prevented by this group from reaching an honourable settlement with India. He exhorted the people of the State to give all support to the Military Governor in restoring peace.

His Exalted Highness, in the course of his broadcast, informed the world that India had restored his freedom to deal with Hyderabad's destinies in a manner consistent with the traditions of the Asaf Jha dynasty and the best interests of Hyderabad.

ACTION JUSTIFIED AND WELCOMED

The action of the Indian Government received the widest and most enthusiastic welcome from all sections of the people Hindu and Muslim, in Hyderabad State as indeed throughout the Indian Union. Indian Muslims were foremost in acclaiming the India Government's belated action in restoring peace and order in the State. Except the malignant few who had wished failure and chaos resulting from India Government's action and who were thoroughly disappointed at the actual turn of events there has been universal rejoicing that the affair has been brought to an end so quickly and promptly and with so little bloodshed. Typical of such reactions was the comment of the Ruler of Rampur who expressed his gratification at the successful and speedy termination of the police action, which the Government of India had been compelled to take against the forces of evil in Hyderabad.

The Nawab said that never was there the slightest doubt in his mind about the result of this action, but all along he had felt very unhappy and sad to think of the extreme length to which human obstinacy and folly could go.

As we go to press, we learn that the Military Governor and Chief Civil Administrator are proceeding with their primary task of restoring law and order in Hyderabad with efficiency and expedition. All erstwhile enemies of peace are being rounded up and normal conditions are being re-established in the districts as rapidly as possible.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY MR. B. NATESAN

The New Hyderabad

A new Hyderabad is shaping before our very eyes. It almost looks as if it were worth while to have suffered in patience and endurance all the agony and suspense of these eight months if only to see Hyderabad emerge from the turmoil in such flaming new colours. For Hyderabad is now assured of a new life, at once rich and honourable, a life which may give her citizens a new status of dignity, security and prosperity such as it had not known before. That is the outcome of the present change-over.

In thinking of Hyderabad we must disabuse our minds of certain commonplaces which have been dinned into our ears. In the first place there was no such thing as an invasion of Hyderabad. Hyderabad is part of India and an integral part of it, and there can be no question of invasion. In fact Indian troops were welcomed whole-heartedly by the entire population—Hindu and Muslim—as liberators. What actually took place was the removal of a handful of gangsters who kept the Nizam a prisoner in his own palace and carried fire and sword through the territory. The Nizam has been restored to his freedom and he now sees clearly the smoke and din created by the Laik Ali Ministry. Be it remembered it is the Razakars who are made to surrender, not the Nizam. He has done wisely and well in retracing his step and calling for the aid of Indian troops. Our troops are in Secunderabad at his invitation to do the good work of peace and order—and when that it is over the people of Hyderabad will be free to make their own arrangements for proper governance of their State.

In fact the question of accession became quite secondary, long, long ago. It is left entirely to the will of the people. What Hyderabad needed was peace, safety of life and security of property for all, Hindu or Muslim. Indian troops have assured these to Hyderabadis and it is up to them, Hindus or Muslims, to make joint efforts to sustain that tradition unimpaired. Of one thing we

may be sure, we have heard the last of communalism and those who dare throw an apple of discord among people whom nature and nature's God had left one will have short shrift. Truly has the Nizam said in his broadcast "In the very nature of things, Hyderabad, 86 per cent. of whose population are Hindus, cannot possibly become an Islamic State."

National News Agency for India

An indigenous news agency, managed and controlled by Indians was one of the dreams of newspapermen in India twenty years ago. Efforts in this direction proved abortive in subject India. And now in the wake of the country's independence a fresh effort made by a group of earnest and forward working journalists has secured to us an organisation which has been rightly hailed as an effective national contribution to the movement for the free flow of news to and from all parts of the world. For, the Press Trust of India is neither a government sponsored body nor the monopoly of capitalists, Indian or foreign. It is, as the Chairman of the Press Trust, Mr. K. Srinivasan pointed out, a truly national news agency for India controlled and worked, as is only right, by the Indian newspapers themselves. It is to be the vital link between the free press of a free nation. Owned and managed and controlled by the press of India, the Trust which will be entirely free from the profit-motive, will bear in mind the special requirements of the Indian press and the Indian reader. But the usefulness of the Trust goes far beyond the limits of the frontiers of India. "It is obvious", as the Deputy Prime Minister, said in his message to Mr. Kasturi Srinivasan,

that a free India must be in a position to interpret its news to the outside world through its own news agency, and be able to gather news of interest to itself in other countries through its own sources. The agreement not only secures for us those facilities, but also entrusts to the Press Trust certain functions in respect of other countries in which India must claim a kindly and neighbourly interest.

Indeed the achievement of freedom has given a new urgency to this move.

Pakistan Bereaved

It has been said that the age of romance and adventure is over and that under modern conditions there is hardly scope for such medieval exploits. The life of Mr. Jinnah shows that there is always adventure waiting for the adventurous. And what is more, to have carved a Kingdom for himself without a shot being fired and with no more equipment than what his friends called argument and what others called bluff, anyway to have won a territory by skilful diplomacy—there is certainly an element of surprise or even miracle in this achievement of Jinnah's. It is irrelevant to ask whether Pakistan was his conscious aim or whether he was wheedled into it by more astute diplomacy from abroad—the result is perfectly apparent—the creation of a new Islamic state, the biggest Muslim empire of our times.

Pakistan, like the late British empire in India, was born in a fit of absence of mind. To the last Mr. Jinnah himself was not aware of the consequences of his own intransigence. His strength as his virtues was negative. His vision was as limited as his vocabulary. He dealt in a kind of lawyer-like precision which was never precise at all. But he had one thing in common with Gandhi—with whom it was always his high aim to compare himself favourably—the will to achieve. He stood firm on his ground and never let slip an opportunity to improve his position and his prospects. The method was indifferent. He brooked no opposition and all through life he stood like a tower—in a sort of lone splendour. He tried to excel himself and like the athiest of the fables who won the favour of the Gods he was so obsessed by Gandhi that he was always thinking of him and shaped himself on that high pattern even as he spoke in denunciation of him. He tried to equal him and failing to attain purity and grace of mind, he strove to excel him any way and made himself Governor-General of Pakistan—Mr. Jinnah's substitute for Gandhiji's greatness.

Pakistan's Peace Method!

On the completion of the Police action in Hyderabad—an action taken after long and painful deliberation—Pandit Nehru, our Prime Minister, made a brief but moving appeal to the people of Pakistan who till the other day were our countrymen, to desist from harbouring any ill will or suspicion towards people on this side. Mr. Liaquat Ali, Pakistan's Prime Minister, while appearing to respond to this appeal, used strange language in his broadcast reply:

I fully appreciate the apprehension felt by some people that our freedom might also be threatened from some quarter.

And he went on to hint darkly:

It is not possible for me to tell you, nor do I think responsible people expect me to do so, as to what measures have been adopted so far for the defence of Pakistan and what we are doing at present in this direction.

And finally he burst into a sort of old slogan we have heard on Chaupathy sands twenty years ago:

I also assure the nation that our land, sea and air forces are first-rate and are fully prepared for the discharge of their duties. Not only myself but all the Pakistanis are proud of their courage, determination and morale. I again repeat that in the event of an attack on Pakistan, no matter from which side, myself, my colleagues and every Pakistani will shed the last drop of the blood in defending every inch of the soil of Pakistan.

Mr. Liaquat is very brave in fighting imaginary enemies! Where are the enemies please and who are they? The enemies, obviously, are inside Pakistan, not outside. India has enough to do without poking its nose into Pakistan.

The lead given by such leaders has naturally been followed with fatal facility by the Pakistan press whose language ranges from vile personal abuse to incitement to violence in the name of race and religion.

Pakistan was born of fear and suspicion and the Prime Minister, instead of allaying these fears and suspicions as becomes a statesman, is lapsing into the old strain of irresponsible rodomontade. This is surely not the way to grasp the hand of friendship extended by India's Prime Minister!

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

BY "CHRONICLER"

The Berlin Dispute: Warning to America

MR. CHARLES SALTZMAN, one of the highest official advisers to Mr. MARSHALL on United States policy in Germany, solemnly warned the American people that it might not be possible to avoid war with Russia over the Berlin dispute. Mr. Saltzman, whose speech was prepared in the State Department for delivery at the University of New Hampshire, declared: "We are exerting our utmost efforts to avoid war. We hope to win this conflict this side of the war by patience, calmness and spiritual fortitude. Perhaps this will not be possible." Mr. Saltzman, who is Assistant Secretary of State for occupied areas continued: "I wish I could give you some assurance that the critical situation in Berlin will be resolved peacefully and soon. I can give you no such assurance. All that the American Government and the other Governments with which it is associated can do is to assure you that they will do their utmost to keep the peace by all means consistent with justice and honour."

India and the Commonwealth Conference

Addressing pressmen in London, Pandit Nehru who is in England, in connection with the Conference of Commonwealth Premiers, said that it was rather early to comment on suggestions that India might move to become a republic. He added: "India wants to be completely sovereign and independent, at the same time being close to England. We obviously want a closer relationship with England. Obviously the matter may be decided by the Constituent Assembly of India in the course of the next few months."

The Commonwealth Premiers' Conference will be dominated by the problem of evolving some kind of political, military and economic alliance or understanding between the members of the Commonwealth which will be on a firmer and more enduring basis than has been in the past.

New Plan for Indonesia

A "Cabinet" of at least three, all of whom will be Indonesians is proposed in a new draft plan prepared by the Dutch Government for an interim Federal Indonesian Government details of which have been announced.

In education, the plan proposes a Council of heads of departments or Secretaries of State to meet regularly under the chairmanship of a member of the Federal Cabinet. These heads of departments will have no political power but will be able to put their case and defend their policies and actions before the House of Representatives. This proposal embodies suggestions made by the Federal Indonesian delegations who attended recent Conferences.

Jap Cabinet Resigns

After an uneasy seven months' term of office, the Japanese Government of Hitoshi Ashida collapsed on October 7. With its former Deputy Prime Minister and another leading member in prison, the Coalition Cabinet announced that it had accepted moral responsibility for the Shown Denko fertilizer firm bribery scandal involving loans totalling nearly 3,000 million yen.

Atomic Control Committee

India has assumed a leading role in the great East-West struggle over control of atomic energy, with the election of Sir Benegal Narsinga Rau as Chairman of the eleven-nation Sub-Committee charged with working out a compromise resolution and with submission of a delicately balanced Indian compromise proposal.

The Indian proposal, in the form of a draft resolution to be adopted by the General Assembly, concurs in the views of the Western majority of the dead-locked Atomic Energy Commission but takes the new Soviet compromise proposals as opening the way for a new chance of securing general agreement.

The WORLD of BOOKS

(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)

EARLY INDUS CIVILIZATIONS. By Ernest Mackay, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A., Luzac & Co., Ltd., London, Price 17/6.

The second edition, revised and enlarged of Dr. Mackay's splendid little book will be welcomed by everyone interested in India's history and culture. The book was becoming rare because, as we now learn, a part of the first edition was destroyed in the bombing of London together with all the original plates and proofs. This edition includes a larger number of plates besides an air photograph of the Mohenjo-Daro site, and plans of various periods to illustrate changes in the character of the building—additions which Dr. Mackay had himself thought of but did not live to carry out.

One of the ablest archaeologists of his time, Dr. Mackay had taken no small part in the excavations at Mohenjo-Daro, being in charge of them for six seasons (1926-32) and his brief but comprehensive survey of *The Indus Civilization*, as he called it in 1935, is bound to remain the most helpful handbook for students most of whom have neither the time nor the urge to wade through the detailed official reports. After the publication of the book, much new knowledge has been gained as a result of further exploration and excavations.

Dr. Mackay's book, it will be noticed, no longer bears its old title *The Indus Civilization*, but reads *Early Indus Civilisations*. And this change in a way sums up the new knowledge upon the subject. The revision of the book has been very skilfully done and the bulk of what Dr. Mackay wrote remains intact, except for minor verbal changes. New matter has been introduced at the most suitable points without the unity and continuity of the narrative being impaired in any manner.

A GENERAL ECONOMIC HISTORY OF MODERN TIMES UPTO 1914. By S. Mahabal, M.A., Vora Publications, Bombay.

This book attempts to trace the evolution of the economic organization as a whole, while the incidents or changes of individual economies serve as the different facets of the picture. It convinces the reader that the broad pattern of growth from the primitive to the modern type of economy has after all been more or less the same from country to country. The Industrial Revolution which, though at different times overtook all the countries of the world was a turning point in each case, the dividing line between the old and the new. Consequently Mr. Mahabal has rightly devoted much of his attention to the causes, course, and results of the Industrial and Commercial Revolutions.

While stressing the uniformity of growth which probably is his chief purpose, certain differences in detail have not been overlooked. For instance, the difference between feudalism where the lords owned land by common accord and the Indian form of land tenure which did not recognize ownership of land other than that of the cultivating peasants has been clearly brought out with evidences. The relatively early industrial development of England has been accounted for while the special case of India has also been dealt with in detail.

The chapter entitled "Review of Economic Development" has given the author an opportunity to assess the merits and evils of capitalism.

A certain amount of repetition probably could not be avoided, for the Industrial and Commercial Revolutions overlap in several respects. An interesting chapter on the economic significance of some social and religious institutions, with evidences of original thinking, concludes the little book.

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS

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THE ESSENTIAL UNITY OF ALL RELIGIONS. Compiled by Dr. Bhagavan Das. The Ananda Publishing House, Benares.—3rd. ed.

This compilation of texts from all great religions and consequently words from different languages have been transliterated in Roman script, which, it has been remarked, can be rightly regarded as a world-script in the present age. Our author aims at the re-uniting of the two sundered parts of India as the best and only way of establishing peaceful life and holds that India alone can provide the fundamental principles of a complete socio-individual organisation based on World-Religion. The bringing together parallel texts of several scriptures to prove identities and similarities, is to draw attention to the very heart of all religions, and to the promotion of mutual understanding and peace. The texts are gathered from Shintoism, Taoism, Confucianism, Vedism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam. There is a good note on the scheme of the texts and on the different headings under which they are classified. A word of praise should be given to Captain R. L. Jones who did much to distribute copies of the book abroad.

LEXICON OF TRAVANCORE INSCRIPTIONS. By R. Vasudeva Poduval. Published by the Department of Archaeology, Travancore.

The object of this book is to provide an easy reference and help in the study of the inscriptions discovered in the Travancore State. The terms are given in Tamil and Malayalam, and in some cases in Grantha with English transliteration, and explanations in Malayalam and English renderings thereof. Such terms like Aricuvannam, Kupakam, Vilakkuvor, Mukkalvattam, Mattalpanam, Cattimukam Utirappatti, etc have been well explained and will be very useful in epigraphic studies.

ARCHITECT AND ARCHITECTURE THEN AND NOW—AN ESSAY ON HUMAN PLANNING. By S. C. Chatterjee, C. E. University of Calcutta.

This booklet explains the basic ideas of the author's scheme of an All India Institute of Architecture and Regional planning which is to train students in National Planning. *Vastu Sastra* should cover all aspects of man's thinking and should help to develop social harmony and organisation. This is an attempt to bring out the nation's genius in artistic form.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—: Z:—

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE INDIAN UNION. By S.V. Puntambekar, M.A., Padma Publications, Baroda.

EAST PUNJAB IN CRISES. By Hemant careers. Karol Bagh, Delhi.

DUTCH IN BENGAL AND BIHAR. 1740—1825 A. D. By Dr. K. Datta, M.A., Ph.D., University of Patna.

VIGNARI AUG. By Romesh Mantri, Mangalwar P. O. Kolhapur.

GOSPEL OF SWAMI SIVANANDA. By Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri—Sivananda Publication League, P.O. Ananda Kutir. Rishikesh (Himalayas.)

(1) **PATHWAY TO GOD.** (2) **THE DIVINE MESSAGE.** (3) **STEPS TOWARDS IMMORTALITY.** By Dinshaw S. Paowala. All the three books Published by L. N. Fowler & Co. 29, Ludgate Hill London, E. C. 4.

INDIA AND CONSTITUTION MAKING. By Philip Spratt, Renaissance Publishers, Calcutta.

SHAPE OF THE CONSTITUTION. By R. N. Parikh M.A., LL.B. East & West Book House, Baroda.

FIFTY YEARS IN THE SERVICE OF THE NATION: (A Golden Jubilee Retrospect. By B. Natesan. Foreword by H. E. C. Rajagopalachari With 44 Illustrations. Price Rs. 2. G. A. Natesan & Co, Madras.

THE BULLETIN OF THE GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY, MADRAS. Ed. by S. M. Fazlullah Sahib Bahadur and T. Chandrasekharan, Government Press, Madras Price Rs. 2.

THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF INDIA: A Critique. By D. N. Banerjee, A Mukherjee & Co., Ltd., 2 College Square, Calcutta, 12.

THE INDIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY 1947-48 Annual. Ed. by M. P. Gandhi. With Foreword by Hon. Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, Gandhi & Co., Sir Pheroze Shah Mehta Rd., Bombay

DIARY OF THE MONTH

- Sept. 1. Dr. Jivaraj Mehta submits names for Baroda Interim Ministry.
—Parliament passes Bill to provide for constitution of territorial army in India.
- Sept. 2. Reserve Bank Bill passed in Parliament.
- Sept. 3. Dr. Eduard Benes, co-founder of Czech Republic, is dead.
- Sept. 4. Laik Ali, addressing Hyderabad Legislature, reiterates view of Hyderabad Government.
- Sept. 5. Linguistic Commission arrives in Madras.
—Robest Schuman forms new Cabinet of 14 for France.
- Sept. 6. Full responsible Government inaugurated in Baroda by the Gekwar.
- Sept. 7. Sir Archibald Nye leaves Madras: Maharaja of Bhavnagar sworn in as Governor of Madras.
- Sept. 8. Prime Minister makes a statement on Hyderabad: Release of C. R.-Nizam correspondence.
- Sept. 9. European evacuation of Nizam's State.
—Zafrullah's apologia for Pakistan troops in Kashmir.
- Sept. 10. Truman's "no" to Nizam's request for mediation.
—C. R. warns Nizam not to force India's hands.
- Sept. 11. Mr. Jinnah dead at Karachi.
—Nizam rejects India Government's proposals.
- Sept. 12. Indian troops enter Nizam's State.
- Sept. 13. Three pronged drive into Hyderabad state: Bridges across Tungabhadra captured.
- Sept. 14. Khwaja Nazimuddin appointed new Governor-General of Pakistan.
- Sept. 15. India's new flagship H. M. I. S. "Delhi" welcomed in Bombay by Prime Minister, Nehru.
- Sept. 16. Aurangabad surrenders: Grip on Secunderabad tightened.
—Governor-General promulgates Public Safety Ordinance.
- Sept. 17. Nizam orders cease-fire: Hyderabad army lays down arms.
—Count Bernadotte shot dead in Holy City.
- Sept. 18. Hyderabad placed under military administration: Major-Gen. Chaudhury appointed military Governor of the State.
—Food Ministers' Conference decides re-control of Food as in 1947.
- Sept. 19. Tin Tut, Independent Burma's first Foreign Minister assassinated.
- Sept. 20. Nizam orders withdrawal of his case in U. N. O.
- Sept. 21. Mr. V. P. Menon confers with Nizam.
—"Press Trust of India Ltd.," by arrangement with Reuters, is formed.
- Sept. 22. Centre advises postponement of the Madras Zamindari Bill.
—Madras sets up a Prohibition Committee.
- Sept. 23. Dr. John Matthai is appointed Finance Minister.
—Nizam officially cables to the Security Council withdrawing his case against the Indian Union.
- Sept. 24. Jairamdas Doulatram, Food Minister, announces Government's New Food Policy.
- Sept. 25. Chinese Communists capture Tsinan, the provincial capital of Shantung and wipes out all Government troops.
- Sept. 26. The three Western Powers reject Soviet note, on Berlin as unsatisfactory and decide to take the matter to Security Council.
- Sept. 27. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar unveils portrait of Mr. G. A. Natesan at the Ranade Hall, Madras.
- Sept. 28. United Nations General Assembly decides to retain on its Agenda the S. African Indian question.
—Mr. K. Santanam is appointed Minister of State at the Centre.
- Sept. 29. Britain, U. S. A. and France send joint notes to U. N. accusing Soviet Russia of threatening international peace and security.
- Sept. 30. Canada submits to U. N. Political Committee her plan for world control of atomic energy.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



GANDHI THE SAINT

Reviewing Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography in the current issue of the magazine "*United Nations World*," Betty Stones says that in appraising the Indian leader "it is inevitable that he should be compared with the spiritual leaders of the past, such as Christ and Buddha." "He has followed in their foot-steps through the straight gate and the narrow way that leads to a world of the spirit remote from the common world of men."

"In his autobiography we have a Saint's own statement of the kind of faith that can awaken millions to constructive effort, can call into being new social orders, new ideals. Stripped of all miracles, stripped of poetry, it elucidates for the age of reason the nature of a Saint."

The reviewer says that Buddha, Christ and Gandhi in their experiments with Truth arrived at the same conclusions, and each was a sign to his generation.

"Buddha brought moderation to philosophies run wild, Christ taught love to those made selfish by oppression, Gandhi has shown ahimsa triumphant in a world heartily sick and tired of violence, hatred and mistrust."

WANTED A VERBAL TRUCE

"Argus," writing in the *Eastern Economist* pleads for a truce from all abuse and vilification of leaders and party men engaged in the joint task of national reconstruction.

I do not see what good can come to India if her children while they have a joint task to do for her, keep squabbling about the virtues of one another. It seems to me that there should be not only an Industrial Truce but a Verbal Truce from all Abuse, let us say for a period of one year. It will of course, be very difficult to exercise such tremendous self-control when our tongues have been so used to wag without restraint. But we must try to do it. It is a condition of team work. And only team work will help India now. For one year then let there be no abuse—anywhere. And let

this—if nothing else—be secured by the Defence of India Rules.

There is of course, the widest difference between children while they have a joint task to do for her. Referring to the criticism of Governments' extravagance in certain respects, the writer says:

It is fair and just criticism to talk about undue expenditure even in the highest places, but it would not be fair to suggest improper motives. That would be abuse. And of course, nobody could think of abuse in regard to our leaders, the criticism of whose actions is vital in every democratic sense. But it is not a matter of persons; there should be no abuse anywhere. There are some papers in the country which make a habit of abuse. They are a disgrace to the Press. And in circles still claiming to be cultured and educated, abuse is current every day. Will India not find a way to make her public life at least as fair as public life in the best democratic countries? Those of us who think of honour as coming first must feel deeply ashamed of much that happens here.

THE FOUNDATION OF PEACE

The absence of a sovereign who can enforce international law is no argument against the possibility of peace, writes Prof. G. N. Sharma in *Triveni*. The common spiritual allegiance of various communities is enough guarantee for its obedience.

The task of the future is therefore to create a will to peace. Attempts to secure peace have so far been directed towards the creation of institutions rather than towards the generation of the consciousness without which they can have no meaning.

The problem of peace, therefore, is a problem of will and of consciousness. The desire for peace has ever been present: human history is the expression of that aspiration. But the desire, though widespread, is not conscious and defined. This vague aspiration has to be transformed into an energy of the will. The institutions which mankind has evolved must be vitalised with the living force of consciousness. It is in terms of the human mind that an answer to the question of peace is to be found. As the preamble to the constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation puts it, "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed."

SUCCESS IN POLITICS

Mr. Kingsley Martin, writing in the *New Statesman and Nation*, points out that it is not always the clever men that get to the top in British politics. In England as in ancient Rome, he says "weight" and cleverness seldom go together.

I would not say that the clever men never acquire weight; longevity may do much to overcome a lifetime's reputation for frivolity. (Mr. Shaw has taken care to avoid this danger.) Moreover, reputations change. I think of the case of Stafford Cripps, whose obvious ability, piety and integrity have at last given him an unassailable position, surprising to those who remember the strenuous efforts made not so many years ago to discredit him as a clever and dangerous intellectual.

One of the handicaps that a man seldom overcomes is to be a good conversationalist. With a gift for irony, a faculty for gracefully embroidering an idea—these make a man popular with his friends, but they will almost certainly deprive him of weight. The ability to see all sides of a question, so essential both to creative thought and to intellectual enjoyment, is fatal to a politician. Mr. Balfour, mentally head and shoulders above any of his contemporaries, is the classic case; he never spoke with compelling authority because his subtle and balanced mind bred hesitation instead of imparting confidence. Walter Elliot is among the best conversationalists of our day, but he was too obviously clever to carry weight in the top councils of the Tory Party. In such matters British political life moves slowly. When the young Disraeli, dressed to kill, first appeared in the House of Commons, his maiden speech, florid in manner and greeted only with derisive laughter, seemed permanently to have destroyed his chances as a serious politician. Deeply cast down by his failure, he consulted a wise friend, who told him that he could reinstate himself only if he could contrive to be sufficiently dull. Disraeli listened, repressed the exuberance of his fertile mind, and only gradually when he had lived down his reputation for eccentricity, allowed his natural talents to appear in an unusual style of oratory that finally captivated the House. But it cannot be said that Disraeli acquired weight until he was also Premier and acquired an earldom. Gladstone, on the other hand, solemn, high-minded and sometimes, in speech, so involved as to be scarcely intelligible already gave the impression of an elder statesman when he was in his twenties.

If you wish to succeed in politics, it is wise to hide your cleverness under a bushel. Our generation has known no one so clever as Lord Keynes.

Of all men I have ever met he possessed the most swift and perfect intellectual machine. He left a permanent impression on economic science, on literature, and on art. He lived to see ideas at which the economists scoffed become the common places of official thought in Britain and America. But he

could never have been a successful politician and he was not a successful negotiator just because his mind was too quick and his superiority much too obvious. Like many intellectuals, he often assumed that he had won his case when he had got the better of the argument. He never learned Mr. Lloyd George's dictum about the common jury. He could expound the cause of reason to a group of business men in England or America with a lucidity and charm that were completely unanswerable. The meeting would break up in apparent unanimity. But influential members of his audience, less agile in mind, but sitting effectively in the seats of power, would recover from the spell on their way home. "That fellow," they said, "was too clever by half. He's playing us for a sucker. I could not think what to say in answer to him, but I knew he was wrong all the time." The terms of the loan to Britain were the answer of American business to Lord Keynes.

Cleverness appeals to the reason; weight may even overcome prejudice. It is no bad tip on occasion to allow yourself to be worsted in argument, says Mr. Martin.

You avoid the envy that dogs the steps of the dialectically brilliant; your opponent, delighted with his victory and warmed by the applause of those who have witnessed your discomfiture, may afterwards have qualms, and the audience in retrospect may begin to wonder whether you were fairly treated. Many a political victory has been won by modesty, and even more by stupidity.

A superb description of the quality of weight in English politics is to be found in the account of Lord Hartington in Lytton Strachey's essay on General Gordon in *Eminent Victorians*. In public affairs, no less than in private, Lord Hartington's decisions carried an extraordinary weight.

The feeling of his idle friends in high society was shared by the great mass of the English people; here was a man they could trust. For indeed he was built upon a pattern which was very dear to his countrymen. It was not simply that he was honest; it was that his honesty was an English honesty—an honesty which naturally belonged to one who, so it seemed to them, was the living image of what an Englishman should be. In Lord Hartington they saw, embodied and glorified, the very qualities which were nearest to their hearts—impartiality, solidity, common sense—the qualities by which they themselves longed to be distinguished, and by which, in their happier moments, they believed they were. If ever they began to have misgivings there, at any rate, was the example of Lord Hartington, who was never self-seeking, who was never excited, and who had no imagination at all. Everything they knew about him fitted into the picture, adding to their admiration and respect. His fondness for field sports gave them a feeling of security. They loved him for his casualness. They loved him for his hatred of fine sentiments. It was the greatest

comfort—with Lord Hartington they could always be absolutely certain that he would never, in any circumstances, be either brilliant, or subtle, or surprising, or impassioned, or profound. As they sat, listening to his speeches, in which considerations of solid plainness succeeded one another with complete flatness, they felt, involved and supported by the colossal tedium, that their confidence was finally assured.

If these are the qualities that bred confidence in the old political parties, those that carry weight among Labour supporters to-day are not really so very different:

How often have we heard Labour orators sweep all before them in crowded meetings which applaud the most revolutionary sentiments, wildly responding to the speaker's vehement and shattering peroration! And how often have we seen some staid, dull, and respectable figure, known and loved because he never says the unexpected and has been with the Movement man and boy, for forty years, reply in a speech of exemplary boredom, which carries the day with thumping majority against his flamboyant opponent! Does weight here perhaps come only from the solid card vote which the defender of orthodoxy represents? Sometimes no doubt that is the secret. But it would be a superficial judgment which thus narrowed the commanding influence in the Labour Party of an avuncular figure like Arthur Henderson. Again opinions differ about the record and policies of Ernest Bevin. It is true that his domination has its solid support in the backing of the Transport and General Workers' Union which is so largely his own creation. But no one who has seen that burly figure holding forth at the rostrum of a Labour Conference can doubt that his hold is due in large measure to a feeling not unlike that which the Victorian middle-class had about Lord Hartington, that he represents in the most substantial way the interests and prejudices of the British trade unionist.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR EDUCATION?

Lt. Col. Ford Thomson, Adviser to Government of Madras in Child Psychology, writing in *People's Health* observes that there appear to be two major and obvious faults in Indian education today: the emphasis on memory in teaching and the lack of any systematic character training in schools.

The first of these is that the whole emphasis of teaching is placed firmly and squarely upon the utilisation of memory; practice in reasoning and

thinking being apparently regarded as of minor moment. It is a shocking thing to see an intelligent youth who has worked hard throughout his education memorising facts and passages from books; a lad who has passed high in his S.S.L.C. examination, gained distinction throughout his career at college, and finally acquired an honours degree; but who, one finds, is almost incapable of critical and constructive thought.

How has this happened? The basic reason is, almost certainly, the examination system, which imposes a strict syllabus upon the schoolmaster, and demands that a student be capable of reproducing the work set, if he is to pass his examination.

Ability is measured in these examinations by the amount accurately remembered, rather than by the student's facility in solving fresh problems, or the degree to which he can utilise his critical faculties. The necessity of cramming the requisite amount of factual knowledge into the students' heads to enable them to answer examination questions, renders it difficult for a teacher to take time to encourage his students to think, criticise, and solve new problems for themselves.

It is an undoubted fact that if a child's mind be not orientated towards solving problems as they arise, he will never, despite considerable native ability, achieve that originality of mind, the presence of which is so essential, if the intellectual life of a country is to grow, expand, and come to full fruition.

The Union of India has a population of some three hundred millions, and among these myriads of people there are many individuals who are endowed with first class intellectual potentiality, but who, through faulty education and faulty goals in life, will never contribute anything of significance, either to the Indian nation, or to humanity as a whole; they have never been taught to use and develop the intellectual gifts with which heredity has endowed them, and their talents lie buried in the ground. One cannot help thinking that the relatively few individuals who, having gone through the mill of the Indian educative process, are producing original thoughts to the benefit of their country and humanity, have achieved what they have done, not because of their education, but in spite of it.

Referring to the "book-worms" who get through examinations without adding an inch to their stature the writer goes on to add that he has asked intelligent looking boys in the higher forms for their own opinions about some questions they have studied, only to be treated to word-for-word recitations of passages from their text-books.

MARCUS AURELIUS

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus is a rare example in history. Ruler of one of the grandest of empires, the empire of Rome, from A.D. 161 to 180, he was a Stoic philosopher whose life was moulded upon the austere creed of the School. He thus exemplified in his person the Platonic ideal of a philosopher-king. We do not know if the West offers any other parallel to his character. Prof. Chatterji's article, *The Meditations of Marcus Aurelius*, in the September issue of *Prabuddha Bharata* quotes extensively from the private diary of the Emperor, which he had written for his own benefit and which he had never meant for others, to show the high principles and the philosophy according to which the Emperor conducted himself.

Citizen, Roman, Emperor—there is the picture of Marcus Aurelius as he presents himself in the *Meditations*; and he pitched himself to run the whole gamut with no faltering voice in the fierce light that beats upon a royal throne.

But says Mr. Chatterji, "neither the prerogatives of a citizen, nor the proud role of a Roman, nor the regal splendour of an Emperor's position, could lure his soul away from the sphere where she dwelt in all her glory. Among the diverse moods in which we see him in the autobiography, the most remarkable and permanent is the mood of detachment from the world around him. His is the right spirit of *anasakti* (unattachment), which has been extolled in the *Gita* as the highest virtue for men to cultivate. That there was no tie of attachment between him and his, is evident from many occurrences in life. For instance, when the barbarian armies crossed the frontier, he craved permission of the Senate to sell imperial treasures to defray the needs of war, with the words: 'Nothing we have is our own; even the house we live in belongs to you.' Another instance shows him in a deeper dye. When, for the fourth time, on the eve of the impending struggle, death stretched forth his hand, and took from him a little son, Rome noted only the unmoved face, 'the countenance

that never changed in gladness or in grief.' He exclaims, like another king—the king of the Jews—on all things of this material world, 'Vanity of vanities. All is vanity'."

If there is another king, who offers an apposite comparison with Marcus Aurelius, says Mr. Chatterji, it is *Raja Janaka* of ancient Mithila. In the *Ramayana* he is mentioned as a wise, pious, and ascetic king, who held sway over his kingdom not so much by the exercise of his temporal power as by his spiritual beneficence. Living in the midst of pomp and circumstance of a *Raja*, he assumed the attitude of a *Rishi* towards his royalty. He was known as *Rajarshi Janaka*.

But neither Marcus Aurelius nor Janaka renounced the world as a labyrinth where man loses the way to the real goal of life. They do not seek shelter in any place far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife. Marcus Aurelius, a combatant in life's battle, has no word of admiration for men who deny the world to escape its wounds. But when the daily round of rough and tumble grows wearisome, when body and mind are tired under the stress and strain of 'the besetting worry and jangle of life,' he finds respite in the ivory tower of the meditative soul.

We can overhear him whispering to himself, 'Retire into yourself. Nowhere can man find retirement more peaceful and untroubled than in his soul; specially he who hath such stores within, that at a glance he straightway finds himself lapped in ease; meaning by ease good order in the soul, this and nothing else.'

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.

INDIAN STATES

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Hyderabad

ACTION AGAINST HYDERABAD

The Nizam had, for the last 8 months, acted in a manner inimical to India and the democratic aspirations of the people of the State. He had not only not acceded to Indian Union and accepted people's demand for responsible Government but had been feverishly building up a war potential. He had adopted measures to disturb the communal peace of India and had attempted to set up against India the forces of world-reaction. He had been the initiator and God-Father of the fascist Majlis Organisation and its storm-troopers the Razakars and as such was responsible for the inhuman barbarities of arson, loot, rape and murder which have uprooted the life of the people of the State. Being at the apex of power and nucleus of the fascist set up, he was guilty of this gangster regime and nefarious machinations against India. He was a standing danger to the integrity of India and establishment of democracy and communal harmony in the country.

That being the position, Indian troops entered, on September 12, the Nizam's state, to restore law and order there. On the 17th the Nizam's troops surrendered. The Nizam himself gave the cease fire order to his troops and allowed the Indian troops to enter Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

The Nizam has also cabled the United Nations direct, withdrawing his country's complaint against India on the 23rd. He said, the delegation headed by Foreign Minister, Moin Nawaz Jung, "has now ceased to have any authority to represent me or my State."

The Nizam in a broadcast on the same day announced that he had dissolved all delegations sent out by the Laik Ali Ministry to foreign countries. Addressing "leaders and friends of Islamic countries", he warned them "not to be victims of interested propaganda."

Denouncing the eight-month old terror rule of the Razakars and the Laik Ali Ministry, which was forced on him and which rendered him helpless, the Nizam said that the terror group, which nurtured an ambition to found an Islamic State, forced him to reject the India Government's offers for a settlement.

The Nizam has agreed to his State being placed under military administration of the Union Government. Major Gen. Choudhury is at present appointed Military Governor of the State.

In no sense, therefore can the recent action be described as a war between India and Hyderabad, as some enemies put it. For it was only punitive police action against Hyderabad and its tiny hierarchy who had over-reached themselves. The speed with which the Government of India's operations in Hyderabad had been concluded is in itself a justification of the action taken. The Nizam's supporters could not hold out for more than four and a half days and the great bulk of his people warmly welcomed the Indian troops showing the futility of any claim that the Nizam's policy reflected the will of his subject.

Bikaner

NEW REFORMS.

The Maharaja of Bikaner, announced in a Press *communiqué* the dissolution of the present Interim Ministry composed of four Congress Ministers and five nominees of the Maharaja and his decision to appoint a neutral Prime Minister from the I.C.S. in consultation with the States Ministry of the Government of India.

The elections to the Bikaner Constituent Assembly scheduled to begin on September 23 have been postponed. The new election date as well as the form of Government during the intervening period will be determined with the advice of the new Premier. Till he arrives the entire administration will be in charge of the present Prime Minister Kanwar Jaswant Singh.

Baroda**RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN BARODA**

The Maharaja of Baroda, by a proclamation announced full responsible government to his people without any reservations recently.

The proclamation stated that the constitution-making assembly "shall have full and unrestricted authority to frame such a constitution for the State as deems necessary or expedient and no matter or subject whatsoever shall be excluded from its purview."

Pending the promulgation of the new constitution by the Assembly there shall be an Executive Council consisting of a Dewan enjoying the confidence of a majority of the Dhara Sabha (Legislative Assembly) and such other members as will be appointed by the Maharaja on the recommendation of the Dewan.

The entire executive authority in the State shall vest in the Council, for which the Government of Baroda Act would be suitably amended.

The proclamation also announced the appointment of a Council of State consisting of Her Highness Maharani Shanta Devi, the Dewan and the Minister for Law to exercise all the powers and functions of the ruler during his absence from the State.

INTERIM-MINISTRY FOR BARODA

A panel of six names recommended by the Premier Dr. Jivraj Mehta for the Interim Ministry to be inaugurated under the new reforms has been approved by the Maharaja. The Ministers are:

1. Mr. Chotalal J. Jutaria.
2. Mr. Chunilal P. Shah.
3. Mr. Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel.
4. Mr. Ramchandra J. Amin.
5. Mr. Gangadhar M. Tambe, and.
6. Mr. Raghavjibhai T. Lenwa.

Addressing a press Conference on September 4, Dr. Mehta declared that "concord is the greatest need of the hour". We want our relations with the Maharaja to be cordial."

Mysore**DUTY ON GOLD MINES**

The Mysore Government have constituted the following Committee to consider applications of the Mining companies for relief from gold duty under the Mysore Duty on Gold Refund Rules, for the year 1948-49: The Minister for Finance (Chairman), the Financial Secretary to Government, Mr. H. S. Rudrappa (elected by the Legislative Council), the Special Delegate, K. G. F. Mining Companies and the Chief Inspector of Mines (convener).

The Gold Mining Companies in the Kolar Gold Fields area produced 163,222 fine ozs. of gold during the statistical year ended March 31, 1947.

BETTING TAX

The Government of Mysore have increased the betting tax to eight per cent.

A Gazette Extraordinary published an Emergency Act called the Betting Tax Amendment (Emergency) Act which directs that totalisator and betting taxes should be charged at eight per cent.

The Act came into force last month.

The Betting Tax was raised to four per cent. before the commencement of the races this year and the same has been increased to eight per cent. now. Last year it was two and half per cent.

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY

Dr. C. R. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University and formerly Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, is being invited by the Mysore Government to re-view the working of the Mysore University and offer suggestions for its further improvement and development.

THE BANK OF MYSORE

The Minister for Finance and Industries in Mysore has stated that the nationalisation of the Bank of Mysore is under the consideration of the Government of Mysore.

Travancore**LABOUR LEGISLATION IN TRAVANCORE**

Mr. C. Kesavan, Minister for Labour, Travancore Government visited Kalthiruttu, a village in Shencottah Taluk around which a number of tea and rubber estates are situated and where more than seven thousand labourers are working.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Shencottah Taluq Congress Committee with Mr. A. R. Karayalar President, in the chair; about five thousand estate labourers attended.

In the course of his address the Minister made a fervent appeal to the workers to help the Government and co-operate with them by sticking to their posts and faithfully carrying out the work assigned to them. He said that this is the time when they should sacrifice a portion of their wants for the sake of their country. He also appealed to the employers to attend to the workers' grievances, and provide such amenities as would keep them above want.

The Minister appealed for co-operation with the government particularly in the Prohibition scheme introduced for the benefit of the labouring class, even though government lost a major portion of their revenue by it.

The Minister assured the labourers that Government would soon introduce legislation on the Indian model of sharing a portion of the profits, provided the labourers evinced interest in their work, and increased production.

SALARIES OF MINISTERS

The Congress "Parliamentary Party" in the Travancore Legislature has fixed the salary of the Prime Minister and the other two Ministers and also the President of the Representative Body at Rs. 750 per mensem. The Party has fixed the salary of the Deputy President at Rs. 350 per month.

The Party has recommended the names of Messrs. Pattom A. Thanu Pillai, Prime Minister, P. Neelakanta Pillai, E. John Philipose, A. Achutan, R. V. Thomas and P. S. Nataraja Pillai, for election to the Indian Constituent Assembly from Travancore.

Cochin**THE PRAJA MANDAL'S VICTORY**

The Cochin Praja Mandal has won a sweeping victory in the general elections based on adult franchise on September 19.

This election was epoch-making in many respects. Apart from being the first general election based on adult franchise, it was fought on a party basis and for the first time in the history of Cochin's representative institutions, a party with an absolute majority has been returned to the Assembly.

On September 21, The Maharajah of Cochin issued a proclamation conferring constitution-making powers on the new legislature. The Proclamation reads: "The draft of the constitution passed by the Constitution Advisory Committee appointed by the Government of Cochin some time ago shall be placed by the Government before the Legislative Assembly for consideration and for making such recommendations as the Legislative Assembly shall deem fit."

"The constitution, as framed by the Legislative Assembly, shall provide for full responsible Government in the State under the aegis of the Maharaja."

"Matters relating to the Palace, Devaswams and Hindu religious institutions shall be excluded from the purview of the constitution."

"The procedure to be adopted for consideration of the draft of the constitution shall be such as may be determined by the Legislative Assembly."

"The Government may, for the purpose of consideration of the draft constitution, nominate not more than four experts having special knowledge or experience in Constitutional Law, and such persons have the right to speak and otherwise take part in the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly and any committee thereof, but shall not be entitled to vote."

The constitution, as finally adopted by the Legislative Assembly, shall be submitted to the Maharaja and the constitution will be promulgated by the Maharaja thereafter.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

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South Africa

INDO-S. AFRICAN DISPUTE

The Government of India have presented a four-point case in bringing the Indo-South African dispute before the forthcoming General Session of the U.N.O. in Paris. They will press for action under Article 10 and 14 of the U.N. Charter.

The points are:—(1) The Union of South African Government is committed to the policy of racial segregation, and the abomination of all non-white peoples by the Europeans; (2) The South African Government's Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act still remains on the statute book; (3) The South African Government has proclaimed its intention of taking away the restricted political rights at present enjoyed by Indians and other Asians, and (4) The policy of residential and commercial segregation is to be extended to the Cape Province, the only part of the Union of South Africa which has been comparatively free from racial segregation and political discrimination.

Article 10 allows the General Assembly to make recommendations to U. N. members or to the Security Council or to both on questions falling within the scope of the charter, except matters under consideration by the Security Council. Under Article 14, the General Assembly can recommend measures for the peaceful settlement of any situation which seems likely to impair friendly relations between states including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present charter setting forth the purposes and principles of the U. N. The same exception applies as in Article 10.

Placing the issue on the agenda of the General Assembly for the third time the representative of India, states: "If the belief that there is to be one standard of treatment for the white races and another for the non-white continues to gain strength among the latter, the future for solidarity among the members of the United Nations, and consequently, for world peace will indeed be dark."

Ceylon

INDO-CEYLON NEGOTIATIONS

It is understood that negotiations between India and Ceylon on the question of rights of Indians have reached almost the final stage and it is expected that a Bill for citizenship rights for Indians resident in Ceylon will be introduced in the last week of November.

The Bill will enable such Indians who have been here for more than seven years before December 31, 1947 in the case of married persons and ten years before that date in the case of unmarried persons, to acquire citizenship by applying to special registrars appointed for the purpose. Negotiations between India and Ceylon over these months really centred round the detailed procedure laid down in the original draft submitted by the Ceylon Government and clarification or modification of certain clauses. As a result of continued correspondence between the two Governments and also negotiations carried on personally by the Indian High Commissioner Mr. V. V. Giri, it is understood that considerable improvements have been made in the original draft Bill. Procedural difficulties or hardships which might have arisen out of the original wording have been eliminated or minimised to a large extent. It is also understood that certain clauses dealing with unemployed persons and persons without means of livelihood and those dealing with persons who may not be able to satisfy Ceylon's social or marriage laws have been considerably modified to cause the least hardship.

Great Britain

INDIAN STUDENTS IN BRITAIN

The Education Department of the India House will shortly be enlarged and reorganised to look after the very large number of Indian students coming to Britain. Attempts will be made to secure for them entry into the Universities and technical institutions and arrange for them better living conditions than now obtain.

Dr. M. S. Sundaram, Secretary to the Education Department in the India House, returned from India with re-organisation plans sanctioned by the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

Questions of Importance

FIGHTING INFLATION

The Government of India have announced their measures to fight inflation, on Oct. 4.

In the field of Government expenditure, it has been decided that the budgetary gap between revenue and expenditure this year should be reduced as far as possible, both in the Centre and Provinces. From next year, every effort should be made to provide surplus budgets.

A Cabinet Committee has been set up to carry out an urgent review of all development plans, both Central and Provincial, and to determine the relative priority of accepted schemes, so that expenditure on non-productive schemes might be deferred or curtailed.

The Provincial Governments have been warned that they could expect no financial assistance from the Centre in implementing their plans for the abolition of Zamindari or for Prohibition.

The Provincial Governments are also advised to levy Agricultural Income Tax, wherever it is not levied now. The Estate Duty Bill, now before the Union Parliament, will also be expedited.

To ensure that there is no further rise in prices and in the cost of living, measures to reduce the price of sugar and for better distribution of essential commodities like kerosene, iron, steel and cement will be announced shortly.

With a view to withdraw the excess purchasing power in the community, the Small Savings Campaign will be intensified and wider facilities will be afforded for the small investor for investments in post offices. Treasury Deposit Receipts of 6, 9 and 12 months will be issued for short-term investments by institutional investors.

As special steps to stimulate production, some concessions will be granted to industry, like more liberal allowance for depreciation charges, exemption from Income-Tax for new concerns for a specified period, and relief in respect of Customs Duty on imported plant and raw materials.

For smoother industrial relations, Government intend taking legislative and other measures to ensure uniform principles being adopted in all Provinces, under overall Central control, in the reference of disputes to adjudication and provision for the review of awards by a statutory authority.

RE-IMPOSITION OF FOOD CONTROL

The Government of India's decision to reimpose control gradually over prices, procurement and distribution of all foodgrains was announced by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Food Minister at a Press conference at New Delhi on September 24.

Government's objective will be to achieve under Central direction and co-ordination at any rate by October 1949, the position regarding monopoly procurement and rationing which existed in November 1947. The further steps required for the achievement of uniformity of standards during 1950 in the matter of rationing and procurement would be considered in July 1949.

"The decision regarding control of foodgrains has been taken," stated Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, "as part of a programme of action to deal with the present economic situation and the threat of inflation. The control of cotton and cloth was the first step. The control of food is the second step. The control of a few more of the essential commodities and certain other steps to deal with the problem of inflation are yet to follow."

Utterances of the Day

C. R. ON GANDHI

Addressing a Gandhi Jayanthi meeting at New Delhi, H. E. Sri C. Rajagopalachari said:

"It is time we stop mourning for Gandhiji. We do not mourn the passing away of Rama or Krishna but think of their great qualities during their jayanti celebrations. Let us get strength by thinking of the good great man (Gandhiji) whom we lost so sadly. He can live in us if we are good, loving, honest and diligent."

LORD MOUNTBATTEN ON INDIA

Speaking at the Canadian Club Luncheon in Montreal on Sept. 1, Lord Mountbatten said:

"India has shown remarkable friendship towards Britain in the short space of one year since she became a Dominion. She is growing from strength to strength and Canada has a part to play in receiving her as one of the most powerful British Dominions."

PT. NEHRU ON GANDHI'S IDEAL

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, broadcasting on October 2 on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, asked if India should stand for the great aims and ideals which Gandhiji placed before his countrymen.

If so, then you will have to think and act in accordance with them and not allow yourself to be carried away by the passion of the moment, or by thoughts of petty advantage. You will have to root out every tendency that weakens the nation, whether it is communalism, separatism, religious bigotry, provincialism or class arrogance. . . .

Whatever may happen in other countries, let us remain calm and let us try to remain true to Gandhiji's teachings. If we keep faith with him, we shall keep faith with ourselves and with India, and all will be well with this country so dear to us—Jai Hind.

SIR A. R. MUDALIAR ON INDIAN SITUATION

Speaking at the Security Council meeting at Paris on Sept. 29, Sir A. R. Mudaliar dwelt on the improved condition in the Indian situation. He said:

"There is a new bond of friendship between Hindus and Muslims all over India and Hyderabad. A new cordiality has been established. We want to live in peace, in brotherhood, in amity."

SARDAR PATEL'S APPEAL

The Deputy Prime Minister of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, appealed to all sections of people, labour, capital and agriculturists, to co-operate with the Government in solving the economic problem facing the country at present. He appealed to the working class in particular not to be misled by interested parties who told them that the present Government was a capitalist government. This, he said, was absurd.

Refuting allegations that Pandit Nehru did not wield enough power inside the Cabinet and that his socialism was of no help to the working class, Sardar Patel said, "I have accepted Pandit Nehru as my leader and my place will not be in the Cabinet if my actions did not have the approval of my leader or if they did not strengthen his hands."

Sardar Patel who was speaking at a reception given in his honour by the citizens of Delhi said on Oct. 3: "Instead of indulging in destructive criticism, help us in creating a new atmosphere in India."

BHAVNAGAR'S REPLY TO THE CIVIC ADDRESS

Replying to the civic address presented to him by the Madras Corporation, H. E. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, the new Governor of Madras, referred to the prejudices of some people to "Northerners" and "Southerners." His Excellency said:

The Head of our State in Delhi now is one of the most illustrious sons of South India and I may, therefore, reasonably expect forgiveness at your hands for being a 'mere Northerner.'

But, quite apart from this, I am convinced that, these petty differences of 'North' and 'South' are only on the surface, and underlying this there is, as our leaders have often reiterated, that great quality of unity which leads us to think in terms of 'Indians first and last', and not of 'Hindus' and 'Muslims', 'Northerners' and 'Southerners' or this community or that. I need only remind you of the very recent events in Hyderabad which have seen a manifestation of such remarkable unity throughout the country. These operations were carried out by our troops—troops from all over our Motherland—and we may justly be proud of them and the complete success which has crowned their efforts.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES

India should be one State with a strong centre and the various units of the Indian Union should be called "Pradesh" (province) rather than "States." This is one of the principal recommendations made to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Constituent Assembly, by the Committee of the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly which formulated its views on the draft constitution of India.

The Committee composed of members of the Provincial Legislature met under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, Speaker of the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly.

Other recommendations made by this Committee are: (1) The word used in the Irish Constitution namely, "Sovereign independent democratic State" should be adopted in place of "Sovereign democratic Republic" in the Preamble of the draft constitution of India. (2) The appointment of Governors of Provinces should be made by the President of the Indian Union. (3) The official language of the Indian Union should be Hindi with Devanagari script. English of course can remain the optional language for a limited period. (4) The Constitution of Free India should be framed in Hindi. (5) For the Central services, knowledge of Hindi and one other Indian language should be compulsory for all. Thus a non-Hindi boy should know Hindi and a Hindi-knowing boy one other Indian language. (6) All sorts of reservations in the Legislature, services or posts on a communal basis should cease. The need for reservation for a limited period under the ground of backwardness of certain specific castes and tribes was, however, recognised. (7) The formation of provinces on linguistic basis should be postponed in view of the present state of affairs in India.

CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS OF INDIA

Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, former Law Member and Advocate-General of India, told a Calcutta University audience on September 4 that the Indian Independence Act had made India fully sovereign and independent.

Sir Brojendra said that the position to-day was that India could remain within the British Commonwealth of Nations and frame her constitution accordingly. She could also go out of the British Commonwealth. The draft constitution had left the matter open.

Referring to the use of the words "Independent Dominion" in the Indian Independence Act, Sir Brojendra said that it had been suggested by a constitutional lawyer that India to-day was sovereign but not independent. But when a State was fully sovereign, said Sir Brojendra it was independent. There was no difference between sovereignty and independence. Sovereignty was a concept which was divisible. For example, Indian States before August 15, 1947, were internally sovereign but not so externally, their foreign relations being in the charge of the British Government. Independence was a concept which was indivisible.

Therefore, continued Sir Brojendra, if a country possessed absolute freedom with regard to internal as well as external affairs, it was fully sovereign and independent. It was in that sense that the word "independent" was used in the Indian Independence Act.

THE LATE MR. NARIMAN

We deeply regret the death of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Corporation at New Delhi on October 4 of heart failure. He was aged 63.

MOTHER TONGUE IN SCHOOLS

The principle that a child should be instructed in the early stage of his education through the medium of the mother tongue has been accepted by the Government. A Government resolution defining the policy regarding the medium of instruction in educational institutions, has been published in the *Gazette of India*.

The resolution adds that all educationists agree that any departure from the principle accepted is bound to be harmful to the child and, therefore, to the interests of society. Unfortunately the application of this educationally sound principle in practice raises some difficulties. One question is what is to be considered as the mother tongue through which education has to be imparted. As is wellknown, in every region, Provinces and States in India, a number of dialects are spoken. Children learn dialects at home. Are they to be all adopted as media of education? Unfortunately their number is large and most of them are without literature and, therefore, without necessary pabulum to nourish education. There are, however, about a dozen languages more or less developed, which possess literature and which seem to be marked out to become such media.

NEW UNIVERSITY OF POONA

The University of Poona was expected to start functioning by the end of this year and conduct its first examination in March or April, 1949, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. Jayakar said. Regular teaching by the University—the teaching staff would consist of University Professors and professors contributed by local colleges—would commence shortly afterwards from the beginning of the next academic year in June.

Dr. Jayakar said that they would make great efforts to make the University a linguistic one. The study of Sanskrit and Marathi would receive special attention at the hands of the University, which would be biased more towards humanities rather

than Applied Sciences, although the latter would find their due place. In taking this view, Dr. Jayakar hoped that he would not stir up any conflict between the claims of humanities and Applied Sciences.

The present tendency in Europe and America was to exaggerate the claims of either subject. But it had to be noted, he added, that a University was a seat of learning and the *raison d'être* for the establishment of the Poona University was the learning of such subjects as were peculiarly suited to the genius of Maharashtra. It should, therefore, be the business of this University to devote to the study of culture, civilisation and history of Maharashtra.

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES

The preparatory conference of representatives of universities which recently met at Utrecht in the Netherlands has recommended the formation of an International Association of Universities. An interim Committee of ten was appointed by the Conference to develop plans for such an organization. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was elected a member of this Committee.

Thirty-three countries participated in the conference in which Indian universities were represented by Dr. M. Rutnaswamy, Vice-chancellor, Annamalai University and Mr. C. P. Narain, Vice-Chancellor, Patna University. Mr. G. M. Sinha, Principal, Bhagalpur College, also attended as an observer. All the three were nominees of the Inter-University Board.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Dr. Raghu has been elected by the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) to be a member of the Central Advisory Board of Education for the period September 4, 1948 to December 3, 1950, in place of Mr. Mohanlal Saksena, appointed Minister of State in charge of the portfolio of Relief and Rehabilitation.

PUBLIC SAFETY ORDINANCE

The Governor-General on September 15, promulgated a Public Safety Ordinance which authorised the Central and the Provincial Governments within their respective spheres to make rules generally on the lines of the Defence of India rules.

The *Gazette of India Extraordinary* which publishes the text of the Ordinance provide for special measures to ensure the public safety and interest and "to prevent any grave menace to the security of India."

Chapter II of the Ordinance empowers provincial and other appropriate Governments to make the necessary rules for securing the public safety and the maintenance of public order.

A number of items in regard to which rules would be framed have been listed. These include the publication of news and information: prevention of any attempt to tamper with the loyalty of persons in or to dissuade persons from entering the service of His Majesty: detention of persons: regulation of sea, surface and air transport: control of agriculture, trade or industry for the purpose of regulating or increasing essential supplies: prevention of disclosure of official secrets, etc.

The Ordinance provides for death penalty or transportation for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years in respect of offenders who, with intent to wage war against His Majesty or to assist any person waging war against His Majesty, contravenes any provisions of the rules made in regard to the above list.

LATE MR. GOVINDARAJACHARI

The passing of Justice Govindarajachari, after an all too brief tenure of office as Judge of the High Court of Madras, is deeply regretted by the Bench and Bar.

"Mr. Govindarajachari was one of the best Judges and his demise is a great loss to the Province," said Mr. P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice, when he heard of Mr. Govindarajachari's death.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

The Government of India, it is learnt, have advised the Provincial Governments that on grounds of public policy, they consider it would be undesirable to oust the jurisdiction of High Courts under Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code (power to issue a writ of habeas corpus.)

Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code confers power on the High Courts to set at liberty a person who is detained either illegally or improperly.

In the Draft Constitution of India, it is laid down in Article 202 that every High Court shall have the power to issue directions or orders in the nature *inter alia* of the writ of habeas corpus. The Government of India consider that it will be contrary to the letter and spirit of the Draft Constitution to enact legislation ousting the jurisdiction of the High Courts under Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY

The scheme for the separation of the judiciary and the executive was "very nearly ready" and after orders were passed on the subject the papers would be laid on the table for information of members, stated Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Leader of the House, in the Madras Legislative Assembly recently in reply to an interpellation of Mr. R. A. Ansari, member from Nellore.

Answering supplementary questions, the Minister stated that no additional expenditure was expected on account of the implementing of the scheme as a number of officers would have to be retrenched and in their place other people would be recruited.

Giving details as to the number of officers who might have to be retrenched, the Minister stated that the number was: Sub-Divisional Officers 30, Estate Land Act Deputy Collectors 4, Additional First Class Magistrates 53, Deputy Tahsildars 3 and Stationary Sub-Magistrates 190.

STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari inaugurated at New Delhi, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation of India on October 6, which will ensure social security progressively for about 2,500,000 workers in the factories of India.

When the Indian Legislature passed the State Insurance Corporation Act at its last Budget session, it was acclaimed as the "first measure of social security to be introduced in all Asia." The Act came into force in April this year and would apply in the first instance to all employees both manual and clerical in factories on a pay of not more than Rs. 400 per month.

A fund is to be created out of contributions from employees and employers for State insurance. Risks of sickness, maternity and accident to the employees, and workers would be covered by this fund. This ensures that the main financial responsibility falls only upon the employers and workers and not on the nation as a whole. The State would also bear a portion of the cost, the Central Government having undertaken to bear two-thirds of the administrative expenditure for the first five years and the Provincial Governments having undertaken to contribute one-third of the cost of provision of medical care to insured persons.

The employers' share of contribution to the fund ranges from seven annas to two and a half rupees per week per employee according to the average daily wages of an employee. Employees are divided into eight wage groups. The lowest group consists of persons who are paid wages below one rupee. No contribution is required from employees of this group. A low rate of two annas per week is levied to the next wage group and four annas per week from those whose wages are between one and a half rupees and two rupees per day. In the higher wage groups, the employee would pay half of what the employer pays to the fund.

A worker insured under the scheme would receive medical treatment and care when

he is sick. Provision has been made in the Act to extend the benefits to the families of insured persons when the Insurance Corporation and the Provincial Governments are in a position to meet the extra cost involved. It is estimated that the standard medical care and treatment would cost about six rupees per head per year whereas the *per capita* expenditure now is only about six annas.

In addition to medical care and treatment a cash payment, would also be made to an insured worker for a maximum period of eight weeks to give him relief during the days he is unemployed owing to illness. A qualified and insured woman worker would be entitled to a maternity benefit at the rate of twelve annas a day for a period of twelve weeks during confinement. To cover cases of accident and industrial disease, the Act provides for disablement and dependent's pensions.

The State insurance scheme would be administered by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation which is a 31-man body representing the Central and Provincial Governments, employers, employees, the medical profession and the Central Legislature. There would be a Standing Committee of the Corporation with 13 members which would act as the Executive Committee. Dr. C. L. Katial, who recently returned to India from the U. K., is the Director-General of the Corporation. There would be a Medical Benefit Council of 21 members representing Provincial Governments, employees, workers and the medical profession to advise the Corporation on the medical aspects of the scheme.

With a view to mobilising the existing medical facilities, the Provinces are now conducting a correct and factual survey of the position. While this is going on, the Central Government intend to introduce a pilot scheme in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara and preliminary steps have already been taken. The pilot scheme, it is expected, would provide a training ground for the officers and staff of the State Insurance Corporation.

GENEVA CONFERENCE DECISION

The boycott of South African trade by India and Pakistan was provisionally vindicated at Geneva on September 2, by the meeting of 22 nations applying the Geneva tariffs and trade agreements. The meeting's decision was reached after two weeks' secret debate and despite a strong plea from the South African delegation.

South Africa's chief delegate, Dr. A. J. Norval, had earlier indicated that if the meeting did not find a compromise South Africa might withdraw from the tariffs treaty grouping the world's main trading nations.

By 18 votes, with South Africa, India and Pakistan abstaining, the meeting side-stepped a formal proposal by the South African Government which would have outlawed the boycott.

Instead, it appealed to South Africa to sign a Protocol which the Union Government regarded as legally invalid.

The South African Government had formally proposed at the opening of the meeting that it declared invalid a Protocol signed at Havana in March this year by all signatories of the tariffs treaty, with the exception of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

This Protocol provided that, when signing the treaty, any country might announce its decision to withhold from another the "most-favoured nation treatment" provided for in the Treaty.

India and Pakistan both took advantage of this provision to continue their boycott of South Africa.

After a first attempt at compromise on the South African Government's demand, the Chairman of the meeting, Canada's Ambassador Dana Wilgress, is understood to have ruled that the Protocol must be recognised as valid. South Africa's chief delegate, Dr. Norval, replied that his Government might, in that case, decide to withdraw altogether from the tariff-lowering treaty.

NO DEMONETISING OF 100 RE. NOTES

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a statement in the Indian Parliament on September 3, announced that "The Government will not demonetise hundred rupee notes, nor pay only a part of the value of any currency note" and that "they have no intention to freeze any part of any bank deposit."

Pandit Nehru said: "Certain untoward developments have taken place as a result of speculation regarding the action which the Government might take in the monetary sphere to deal with the inflationary situation. There has been in certain places a rush for the conversion of hundred rupee notes at the banks into notes of smaller denominations. Hectic purchases have been taking place with the result that gold prices have reached new high levels.

"All this seems to be due to entirely unfounded rumours regarding the possibility of the Government taking drastic deflationary action. Though certain rather vague suggestions in this respect have been made in the many and divergent views which the Government have received, I wish to make it clear that the Government have no intention what-ever of demonetising hundred rupee notes or refusing to pay the full value of any notes."

REPAYMENT OF CENTRAL GOVT. LOAN

The Government of India have reported that the whole of the Four per cent. Rupee loan 1948-53, issued as a counterpart of the Four per cent. Sterling Loan 1948-53, in accordance with the Government of India Finance Department notification, dated the 22nd February, 1940, will be repaid at par on December 15, 1948, with all interest due up-to-date.

Interest will not accrue on the loan from and after the 15th December, 1948.

WOMEN AND GOVT. SERVICE

The question of removing the disqualification against women in all administrative services came up on Sept. 9, in the Madras Legislative Assembly.

Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Leader of the House, replying to Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao's interpellation on the subject, said that the Provincial Governments were consulted in the matter by the Government of India. The views expressed by the Madras Government were treated as confidential. The Government of India had since decided that there should be no bar against women candidates applying for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service. The House had already been furnished with a list of services and posts in the Province for appointment to which there was statutory bar in the case of women. The question of removing the bar in respect of each of the services and posts mentioned in the list was under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Kaleswara Rao asked why the Madras government were hesitating to remove the sex-bar so long as the requirements in regard to education and physical fitness prescribed by them were satisfied by the candidates. The Leader of the House replied that the matter was under consideration.

the fu FUTURE TASK OF WOMEN

and addressing the Y.W.C.A. on September 22, at Calcutta H.E. Dr. Katju said:

an ex. In the new India that we are building, eig' women have wonderful opportunities of all-round development. All their disabilities are being removed, some might even say a bit too quickly (laughter). In every sphere of work you find men and women are being treated on equal footing. So far as civic rights, political rights, electoral rights are concerned there is no difference whatever. Every man or every woman aged 21 will have the right to vote and himself or herself stand as a candidate for election. That is the basic foundation

of all representative institutions. Government has announced that there should be no distinction between man and woman in so far as Government services are concerned, whether it is service in the secretariat, big departments, whether it is foreign service, ambassadorial post or post of a minister. These are the responsibilities women will have to discharge. Practically in every field you will be in terms of absolute equality with men. You will share your responsibilities with men. But there is one field in which you cannot possibly share your responsibilities. That is your own duty, your own privilege. It is the great task of motherhood, of building up families, bringing up children, building the character of citizens of tomorrow. This is your undivided, sole responsibility. So, taking all things into account, the burden on women will be heavier than on men. Your first and foremost duty will therefore be to help your less, fortunate sisters, women who are steeped in poverty ignorance and superstition."

SEATS FOR WOMEN IN BUSES

The reservation of seats for women in Government buses in these days of parity between men and women, might not be appreciated, said Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister, during question time in the Madras Legislative Assembly on Sept. 9.

He added that he expected men to be chivalrous enough to offer seats to women in buses, and promised to make an appeal to people in this connection in the Press.

Answering Begum Mir Amiruddin about the reservation of seats for women in Government buses, the Finance Minister, Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, who is in charge of Transport, said no seats had been expressly reserved for women in Government buses, but the lengthwise seat by the entrance having a seating capacity of three was generally regarded by convention as reserved for women, and any man occupying the seat usually vacated it in favour of a standing woman.

"THE PRESS TRUST OF INDIA"

An agreement has been made between *Reuters* and the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society representing the newspapers of India which marks an important development in the organisation of world news.

The Indian newspapers have formed their own news agency, The Press Trust of India Limited. This will be the national news agency of India, co-operatively owned by the newspapers as a non-profit making trust with a constitution similar to the constitution of *Reuters*.

The agreement between *Reuters* and the Press Trust of India is governed by a preamble as follows:

"Both parties declare that they are news agencies serving no other purpose than the dissemination of truthful unbiassed news, that they are free from any Government or tendentious control and that the news which they supply to each other shall be compiled and selected solely on its objective news value. They have entered into this agreement in full accord and understanding as to the basic principles of integrity of news.

"They have decided that it is right that the internal news agency of India hitherto owned and managed by *Reuters*, be transferred to the ownership and control of the newspapers of India acting together through the Press Trust of India."

India's Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent a message to Mr. Kasturi Srinivasan, Chairman of the Press Trust of India, welcoming the agreement between the Press Trust and *Reuters* as "another step in our liberation" and expressing the hope that the Press Trust will "serve the larger causes impartially and truthfully."

EMIL LUDWIG

Emil Ludwig, a famed German biographer, died in Switzerland at the age of 67, on Sept. 17.

Born in 1881 Emil began as a dramatist and wrote for 12 years only plays, nearly all in verse. He later switched on to psychological essays and lives, calling himself a portrait painter. He lived in Switzerland since his twenty-sixth year.

MR. G. A. NATESAN

Unveiling a portrait of Mr. G. A. Natesan at Ranade Hall, Madras on Sept. 27, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar paid glowing tributes to the pioneering work of Mr. Natesan the founder and Editor of *Indian Review*, in the field of Journalism and to his activities as a publisher.

"In the present day, and in the days to come, co-ordination, harmony, and collaboration are qualities that are most essential and Mr Natesan is a great example of these qualities," Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar added.

Though a 'violent Moderate,' he was as much loyal to Mahatma Gandhi as to the Moderate leaders. On Mahatma Gandhi's return from South Africa, when Gandhi was not so famous as he was later, Mr. Natesan helped him through his journal, and financially, and from that day to the end he stood by Mahatma Gandhi though he differed from him and did not hesitate to express his difference of opinion.

In conclusion, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar said: "Mr. Natesan's life has been a colourful one, he has been a vital factor in the politics of the day, he was one of the founders of political co-ordination, political discipline, and political conjoint action. We all owe him gratitude, and we have in him a great friend."

DR. K. T. MATTHEW

Dr. K. T. Matthew, retired Director of Public Health, Madras and Indore, passed away at his residence in Coonoor (Sunny side) on September 11. He was 75. After a brilliant career at Durham and Cambridge Universities, Dr. Matthew was appointed Assistant Health Officer in the Madras Public Health Service and rose to the position of Acting Director of Public Health.

MR. J. C. MOLONY

A resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Mr. J. C. Molony, one of the former Presidents of the Corporation was adopted at the meeting of Madras City Council held on September 14 at the Ripon Building. Mr. Molony was President of the Corporation from 1915 to 1917. He was a frequent contributor to our *Review*.

HOMEOPATHY IN INDIA

The Government of India have appointed a committee of eight doctors under the chairmanship of Dr. J. N. Mukherjee, Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, to survey the existing facilities for the teaching of homeopathy in India, the extent to which this system of treatment is practised in the country and the manner in which such practice is carried on, that is, whether by people adequately trained or not.

The Committee will make recommendations to the Government on (1) the measures to be taken to improve facilities for training in homeopathy and to regulate such training and (2) the desirability of State control of the practice of homeopathy and, if control is desirable, the manner of such control.

CURE FOR PERNICIOUS ANAEMIA

The development by British medical scientists of a powerful anti-anaemia drug is announced in the current issue of *Nature*.

Tests on 80 patients in the United Kingdom have shown that 1200,000th of an ounce, is the effective dose in cases of pernicious anaemia.

The drug not only restores the supply of red cells in the blood but corrects the nervous disorders and deterioration of the spinal cord which are caused by the disease.

The scientist who played a leading part in this discovery is Dr. Lester Smith of the Glaxo Research Laboratories, Greenford (Middlesex).

NEW TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY

"A near miracle has been achieved in the treatment of leprosy," The Deputy Commissioner of Health for New York State, said over New York Radio last month.

Leprosy patients are now receiving new types of sulfa drugs, which are achieving marvellous results. The terror of leprosy will soon be a thing of the past, he declared.

Radio**RADIO AS CAREER**

In India radio is yet in its infancy and the full scope of entertainment or enlightenment through the microphone has yet to be realised. But the signs are clearly visible that the second and major stage of development in Indian broadcasting will be well on its way to completion before we enter the second half of this century.

The time would therefore seem ripe for Indian women to take an active part in broadcasting. We can make radio a career, we can take part in the programmes, or we can use radio as a means of promoting social work among the women of our country.

RADIO-ACTIVE MEDICINES

More than 100 research institutions and hospitals in fifteen foreign countries have received shipments for medical use of radio-active isotopes from the United States Atomic Energy Commission's National Laboratory, the Commission announced last month.

Radio-isotopes, a by-product of Atomic energy development, have been described as the most useful new research tool since the invention of the microscope.

They serve as sources of radiation for many purposes, including treatment of diseases and tracing of biological processes.

The first consignment of radio-isotopes from the uranium pile was shipped a year ago to Australia. A total of 216 shipments were made during the year.

THE NEW RADAR

A device to foil the "magic eye" of radar has been developed for the R. A. F. known as the "window." It consists of lengths of metallic tape and metallised paper which are dropped to mislead radar stations as to the strength and direction of an attack. Its existence is disclosed in an Air Ministry warning that it may be used to add realism to night bomber "attacks" during the four day Air Defence exercise over Britain held on September 4.

Currency and Banking**REGULATION OF BANKING**

The Banking Companies (Control) Ordinance, published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on September 18, brings into immediate effect some of the important provisions of the Banking Companies Bill which could not be proceeded with during the last session of the Dominion Parliament.

A *communiqué* says: The Banking Companies Bill, which is a comprehensive measure designed to ensure the working of banks on sound lines, has been pending for a long time. As further delay has occurred in its enactment it has become essential, in view of the present economic situation in the country, to enact some of the provisions of the Bill immediately so that the Reserve Bank of India may be able to assist sound banks and also protect the interests of depositors in other cases.

The main features of the Ordinance are: It authorises the Reserve Bank of India to grant advances to scheduled and non-scheduled banks in emergencies against such form of security as the Reserve Bank might consider sufficient. This power will enable the Reserve Bank to assist sound banks more freely.

It prohibits the grant of unsecured loans and advances by banking companies to directors and to firms and private companies in which the directors are interested and requires banking companies to submit to the Reserve Bank returns of unsecured loans to public companies in which the directors are interested. This is intended to guard against injudicious movement by directors.

FOREIGN ASSETS IN INDIA

The Reserve Bank of India is understood to have prepared a plan for an enquiry on behalf of the Government of India into the volume of British and other foreign investments in India and also Indian assets abroad. The information has been requisitioned by the International Monetary Fund, which has asked all of its 45-member countries, to furnish it to determine the balance of payments among its members.

Railways**A STRIKE BALLOT**

The Convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation has decided that a strike ballot should be taken in certain eventualities, by the General Council of the Federation meeting in November next.

At its meeting which concluded last month the Convention expressed dissatisfaction regarding the attitude of the Railway Board towards the implementations of the Central Pay Commission Report and also in respect of "the inordinate delay" to effect classification of scales. It drew the attention of the Government to what it considered to be important anomalies and lack of satisfactory classification of certain categories of staff, and asked Government to satisfy the Federation on these demands by October 31, 1948. The resolution further said that if no satisfactory reply was received from the Railway Board, the General Council meeting of the Federation in November next would take a strike ballot.

NEW 3RD CLASS COACHES

A new type all-metal third class railway coach, the first of which will soon be on the rails ready for service, has come out of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore.

The Railway Board has initially placed an order for 100 coaches.

The structural design closely follows aircraft principles combining durability with maximum strength and minimum weight, at the same time affording a greater measure of safety. Many amenities have been provided for the passengers, such as fans, water-alcoves, mirrors, etc. Better seating and sleeping accommodation as well as lavatory facilities form a special feature of this type of coach.

The Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., has taken up manufacture of these coaches on a mass-production basis and it is expected that considerable improvement in third class accommodation on the Railways will be effected in the future as larger numbers of these coaches are delivered to the Railways.

CARTOONS IN PEACE AND WAR

One thing is interesting to learn from the pages of history. In tumultuous and revolutionary periods the cartoons become ugly, very biting, coarse and disrespectful to subjects, and monstrosities and exaggerated deformities find great favour. But when politically and socially the world settles down, both the subjects and the treatment of cartoons become more polite, and subtler rendering of human weaknesses and excesses come into vogue. This artistic excellence and healthy humour alleviates the sting and the biting ridicule of the satire. The period of Louis Phillippe and the reign of Queen Victoria after the Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars represent this period of satisfaction and contentment. It was about this time (in 1840) that the *London Punch* first started its publication and the time was also ripe for such an event.

STATUE OF MAHATMA

The Government of India, it is understood, have accepted the offer of a gift of a piece of sculpture from the Joint Passive Resistance Council of the Natal and Transvaal Indian Congresses. The sculpture, "Martyr of the Twentieth Century," is an inspired artistic appreciation of Mahatma Gandhi as an apostle of peace and love and of his martyrdom.

The work of a well-known South African artist, Mr. William de Sanderes Hendrikz, the sculpture is to be exhibited in South Africa before it is sent to India.

THEATRE ON WHEELS

The Century Theatre, London, after six years of touring during the last war has now devised a perfect travelling theatre—a complete playhouse on wheels with good stage facilities and seats for 200 spectators. With this and some caravans for housing the players, this touring company will be in a position, whatever the weather, to give professional performances of good plays in the remotest villages of Britain.

DON BRADMAN

Suggestions that Don Bradman should be knighted for his services to cricket to set the seal on a brilliant career have been revived following the success of a shilling fund organised by the *People*, a national Sunday newspaper.

A silver replica of the Warwick vase, weighing about 520 ounces, is being presented to Bradman and the balance of the fund at Bradman's request, will be used for the laying down of concrete pitches for the use of young cricketers.

According to a despatch from London by a correspondent of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, the proposal to give Bradman a knighthood has fallen flat because members of the M. C. C. considered such an honour for famous cricketers was justified only for services to cricket as an institution and an Empire link and not for cricketing skill.

PRAISE FOR INDIAN FOOT BALLERS

The Chief of China's Olympic delegation, Dr. C. T. Wang, visiting New York en route home from London, on September 18, praised India's football team as "one of the best I've ever seen."

Wang believed that Olympic football eliminations should be based on a "two games out of three" basis rather than a single game, and said that China might propose this to the International Committee.

He predicted that Japan would be welcomed back to International competition as soon as a peace treaty is signed.

JOE LOUIS

The heavy-weight champion, Joe Louis, was the recipient of the National Boxing Association's trophy for sportsmanship on September 15, but the N. B. A. is right back where it started on the question of Louis' successor.

The trophy for "sportsmanship and exemplary conduct" was given to Louis last month at a banquet highlighting the N. B. A. annual convention.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL RESEARCH

The Prime Minister of India, who is also the President of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, has appointed a Committee to draw up plans and estimates, for a Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute to be established at Karaikudi in South India.

Dr. Alagappa Chettiar is Chairman of the Committee and Mr. Jaga Rao is its Secretary, while among its members are Messrs, M. Ananthasayanam Iyengar, N. G. Ranga, H. Sitarama Reddi, Minister, Madras Government, Dr. B. B. Dey, Dr. J. C. Ghosh, Dr. Bhatnagar and others.

SUN'S WARMTH FOR WINTER

A United States' Professor, Mr. Maria Talkes will spend an intensely cold winter in his house near Boston, Massachusetts, warmed only by heat which has been caught from the sun and stored. Throughout the summer he has trapped the sun's warmth by means of a specially designed apparatus on the roof.

This consists of a black metal plate 800 feet square on which the sun's rays are concentrated. Behind it heated air passes through heat-storing chemicals. Prof. Talkes is confident within ten years many houses will be heated throughout winter by the summer's sunlight.

WORLD'S FIRST ALUMINIUM ALLOY BRIDGE
Work has begun in Britain on the world's first aluminium alloy bascule bridge. It will span a dock entrance 90 feet wide at Sunderland and will cost £85,000 (Rs. 11.31 lakhs). Its weight will be less than that of a railway engine. Each span can be raised in a little over a minute by a motor of only 20 h.p. For a steel bridge of similar dimensions at least 50 h.p. would have been required.

A MATHEMATICAL ACHIEVEMENT
Earlier this month the Mathematical Tables Committee of the British Association presented its final report after 77 years of continuous calculations. Its 18 members have, during that time, produced over 20 volumes of mathematical tables, each containing something like 500,000 separate calculations.

NOVEL FILM PROJECTOR

A new film-projection cabinet has been developed in Britain to provide a continuous reproduction of films in shops, railway stations and exhibitions, where the audience is continuously changing, as well as in factories and schools, where it is desirable to repeat screening at frequent intervals.

A 16-mm. film is used, the pictures of which are projected by mirrors on to the screen. The film is then wound round a series of small pulleys placed in a circle and arranged so that the portion that is first rolled up is also the first to be unrolled. About 1,600-feet of 16-mm. sound or silent films thus can be operated continuously.

The projector operates on alternating current and is easily portable.

"IRON CURTAIN"

The Bombay Board of film Censors has approved the film "The Iron Curtain" as fit for exhibition in the province.

"The Iron Curtain" which depicts an alleged Communist plot in Canada drew bitter criticism from certain quarters in the city who urged that the Government should not permit its exhibition. The Russian press had also criticised the picture as anti-Soviet.

Only a few scenes in the film have been cut by the censors without marring the screen play.

KISSING ON SCREEN

As it is, kissing is strictly prohibited in Indian pictures and according to a report published in a Bombay paper it will now be banned even in foreign films. In response to the criticism of Indian producers particularly V. Shantaram that the censor policy should not be different for Indian and foreign films, instead of allowing kissing in Indian pictures the censor has thought it fit to ban kissing in foreign films.

MADRAS FILM CENSORS

Government have appointed Mr. M. R. Vittal and Mr. K. Subrahmanyam as members of the Board of Film Censors, Madras.

U. S. A.'S NEW RECORD

With a total registration of 37,000,000 motor vehicles in the United States at the present time, it is estimated that travel by motor vehicle now is at the rate of 370,000 million miles annually. This is approximately equivalent to a journey across the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean once a year for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Such unprecedented motor traffic is having a heavy impact upon the nation's highways. Experts declare that 42 per cent. of the country's existing high-type roads will wear out between now and 1957. High-way needs in the 48 states and the District of Columbia are estimated at 22,000 million dollars.

BUS HOSTESSES IN MADRAS

The Madras Government believes that it may solve that problem of non-paying and overcrowding on the buses by introducing conductresses. Women working on buses are such a novelty in these parts that they are being called "bus hostesses."

The idea is that feminine tact may succeed where male force has failed in collecting fares and getting rid of tough guys who insist on pushing aboard full buses.

Wearing a smart green and white uniform, the "bus hostess" will be tried out on some of the longer routes where stops are few.

MIXING WATER WITH PETROL!

James Monroe, who lives at Bellflower, California, claims to have invented a device which will make a car run on a mixture of one part water to one part petrol, reports the *Sunday Dispatch*.

The gadget, he says, breaks the water down into hydrogen and oxygen, and mixes them with the petrol vapour.

There is only one thing wrong with his invention. The engine is liable to blow up at any minute. Mr. Monroe says he is attending to this.

AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURE IN INDIA

India will manufacture aircraft for the first time in 1949. The Hindustan Aircraft Company at Bangalore has undertaken the job and its programme is to assemble 15 aircraft from components; five from detailed parts and to manufacture 30 from raw materials by the end of 1949. Work is already in hand on the first five out of 30 to be built from raw materials.

The Hindustan Aircraft Company has also undertaken to manufacture an improved type of third class railway coaches for the Ministry of Railways which has placed an order for 100 such coaches. The new type of third class coach would provide sleeping accommodation and other amenities.

CHEAP AEROPLANES

An 18-foot long aeroplane, powered by a light-weight engine is about to get ready for the market at a list price of 1,500 dollars, according to Mr. Alfred W. Mooney, Chief Engineer of the Mooney Aircraft Company.

Mr. Mooney recently flew from Wichita to Cincinnati in the single-seater plane in seven hours. He used only 13 gallons of gasoline. Mr. Mooney estimated the plane would fly from the Atlantic to the Pacific on twelve dollars worth of gasoline.

This tiny plane is powered by a 28-1/2 h. p. Crossley engine which will lift the plane to a ceiling of 16,000 feet. It is 18 feet long, has a 27-foot wing-spread, weighs 450 pounds and has room for a 250 lb. load.

PREVENTION OF AIR COLLISIONS

A leading United States' airline instrument company has made an offer to a Melbourne inventor for a device which, he claims, will prevent planes colliding in mid-air. The invention, which is also attracting attention of aviation authorities in Britain and Australia, is called "a flight level indicator."

According to the inventor, Basil Cocks, an aircraft fitted with the instrument could not fly at levels closer than 1,000 feet, if flying towards each other on any course, or 500 feet if flying at right angles.

JAPANESE COTTON SPINDLES

Japanese textile machinery exports for 1948 include 145,000 cotton spindles and 10,000 looms for cotton and silk weaving according to the well-known Japanese economic journal, *The Oriental Economist*.

Most of the cotton spinning machinery will go to India whose present spinning capacity amounts to about 15,000,000 spindles, the *Economist* said.

Because India's machinery industry has not expanded with her cotton spinning industry Japan anticipates supplying spindles to that country for some time. This programme is co-ordinated with a drive to restore the cotton industry to a 4,000,000 spindle level.

INDIAN TEA INDUSTRY

United Press of India authoritatively learns that out of a record crop of tea amounting to 595 million lbs. India is likely to export 420 million lbs. during the current year.

The biggest share of this will go to Britain. The India Government has allowed the tea estates to tender tea to the British Ministry of Food up to a maximum of 300 million lbs., it is learnt.

It is further understood that the Amritsar market has remained dull this year owing to export restrictions imposed by the East Punjab. Reports indicate that large stocks have accumulated with Amritsar traders.

JUTE MILL FOR ORISSA

The Government of India, it is learnt, have decided to establish one jute mill in Orissa only and to drop the proposal for setting up two such mills in Bihar and Madras. This step, it is understood, has been taken in consultation with the Provincial Government concerned. At present, there is no jute mill in Orissa.

INCREASE OF STEEL PRODUCTIONS

The Government of India have decided to raise India's annual steel producing capacity by one million tons annually and consulting engineers are being appointed to make a rapid preliminary survey.

RE-INTRODUCTION OF RATIONING

It is understood that the Government of India, in the light of the deliberations of the recent Conference of the Provincial Premiers and Food Ministers, held in New Delhi, have come to the conclusion that food control and rationing should be re-introduced in all its aspects obtaining in the period before derationing.

The endeavour of the Government appears to be to maximise the procurement of rice in Provinces and States and to achieve this, it is considered likely that producers of foodgrains would be offered higher prices.

With a view to transferring a part of the incidence to the consumers, consequent on a higher price offered to the producers, the issue price would also, it is learnt, be enhanced.

The Government of India would continue to bear the 75 per cent. subsidy tenable to the Provinces in respect of imported foodgrains from abroad.

WORLD COMMISSION ON IRRIGATION CANALS

We learn that the Government of India have decided to sponsor an International Commission on Irrigation Canals, with its Central office in India.

The objects of this Commission, it is gathered, will be to encourage progress in the design, construction, maintenance and operation of irrigation works, and navigation canals by the interchange of information among its various national committees, holding conferences, organising studies and experiments and by the publication of reports, documents etc.

The Central Board of Irrigation will be the Commission's National Committee for India, it is further learnt.

QUALIFIED WOMEN FOR AGRICULTURE

In contrast to pre-war days, British women holding diplomas or degree in agriculture and horticulture are now very much in demand, even in appointments hitherto closed to them in practice. Apart from rural domestic economy work and openings as Country Dairy Instructors, to-day they can secure posts as County Agricultural Organisers.

ENFORCEMENT OF SHOPS ACT

Answering questions relating to the Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 by Mr. M. A. Salaam in the Madras Legislative Assembly Mr. H. Sitarama Reddi, Minister for Industries said that the draft rules under the Act was published for criticism in April, 1948. Various objections and suggestions received in respect of the rules were now under consideration of the Government.

The Minister for Industries added that no firms had been allowed to increase the normal hours of work. An appellate authority was being prescribed under the rules which would shortly be finalised.

Replying to supplementary questions the Minister said that necessary steps were being taken for the proper enforcement of the Act.

FAMILY-ALLOWANCES TO INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The recommended abolition of family allowances for Indians based on payments during the first year of the scheme introduced on in 1947, means that 1,603 Indian families will lose £17,812 for 7,171 children, the South African Press Association's Political Correspondent stated to-day. Over the same period £18,622 (sterling) was paid to 940 European families for 4,932 children.

Family allowances to Indians are paid on a scale considerably less than that paid to Europeans who have a population eight times greater than the Indians.

LEGISLATION ON FORCED LABOUR

In the Indian Legislature Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, said the officer on special duty who had been appointed to study existing legislation and literature on forced labour was expected to report within six months. The Government would decide what further steps they should take in the matter after receiving his report.

Pundit Nehru said in reply to Mr. Tripathi that the formation of a Central Planning Commission was under consideration.

General

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE MEDAL

To mark the advent of Indian independence and in order that members of the armed forces in India should bear some recognition of this important event, His Majesty the King has instituted a new medal called "the Indian Independence Medal" according to a Royal warrant dated July 21, 1948, published in the Gazette of India dated September 18.

The medal which will be circular in shape and of cupro-nickel will bear on the obverse a representation of the Imperial Crown and Asoka's chakra surrounded by the inscription "George VI D. G. Britt: Cmn: Rex: Fid: Def:" and on the reverse the representation of Asoka's three lions as depicted on the pillar of Sarnath with the inscriptions "Indian Independence" and "15th August 1947." Among those who will be eligible for the medal will be all Indian nationals, male and female, who were serving on the strength of a unit of the Indian armed forces on August 15, 1947.

HINDUS IN PAKISTAN

Mr. Mohanlal Saksena, Minister for Refugee Rehabilitation, stated in the Dominion Parliament in reply to Dr. Raghu Vira that the approximate number of Hindus and Sikhs left in East Bengal was estimated at 11,000,000.

Hindus and Sikhs in West Pakistan were distributed as follows:—

West Punjab	...	27,000
N.-W.F.P.	...	5,000
Sind	...	2,88,000
Baluchistan	...	75,000
Bahawalpur State	...	14,000

AGE OF RETIREMENT

A Press Note issued by Government states:—

The question whether the general age of superannuation of Government servants may be raised from 55 to 58, as recommended by the Central Pay Commission, was considered by the Government. It has since been decided that no change in the existing rules is called for.

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C. Rajagopalachari: A good weekly giving the news and presenting truthful objective pictures of situations arising from time to time ranks high in the instruments of public education. I wish the Saturday Mail every success. It is quite possible to be bright without losing one's accuracy or dignity of style. I am glad the Saturday Mail is striving in this field with considerable success and I wish it every success.

S. A. Brelvi, President, All India Newspaper Editors' Conference: I have made a point of reading your weekly when in Bombay. In the brief period of one year the Mail has made a place for itself in Indian Journalism and I wish that in the years to come it will become an increasingly useful and popular journal and a powerful force for promoting national progress.

Gopinath Bardoloi: It has indeed been a pleasure to me and some friends to read the Saturday Mail. The get-up and the manner of treatment of topical subjects have really been very good and I have not the least doubt that you are having increased number of customers everyday. I have also no doubt that your journal will be considered as an organ giving expression to real view-points of the Indian National Congress.

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I got weaker and weaker and the palpitation of heart increased. I felt constant dizziness and was worried to death. Friends would enquire about the cause of my sadness but how could I tell the cause of my own ruin? Privately, I consulted thousands of well-known doctors and hakims who boasted of their miraculous cure. I used their nectars and ambrosia but no avail. I preferred death to this living veritable hell.

Fortunately, I happened to go to Peshawar in connection with my services, where incidentally, I met a wandering Mahatma (Fakir) who, at the outset, inquired about the cause of my dismal and morose appearance. My troubled heart compelled me to narrate my whole story to the Mahatma so much so that I told him even my intention of committing suicide. The Fakir took pity upon me and gave two prescriptions *one for taking* and the *other for local application*. Accordingly, I collected the herbs and medicines, and prepared the prescription in his very presence. I then started the regular course.

DEAR READERS! I swear by Almighty that on the 7th day, I began to feel the effects of Rejuvenation and now I am proud of my manly power. Although I could not control myself after a few doses yet according to the instructions of the Fakir, I had to undergo this treatment for 21 days with the necessary precautions. I could easily digest 3 to 4 seers of milk daily. My eyes sparkled, a rosy glow of life came unto my cheeks and my body regained the lost vigour and vitality. On my return, I tested the rest of the medicine by giving it to some hopeless cases of impotency and found it to be an unparalleled tonic for spermatorrhoea.

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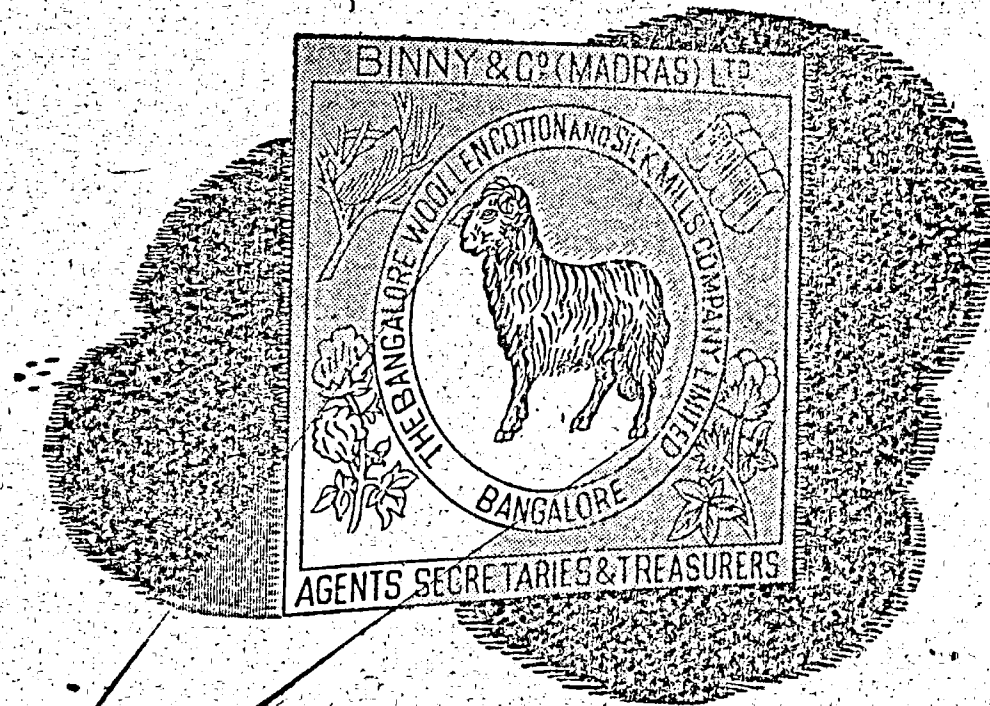
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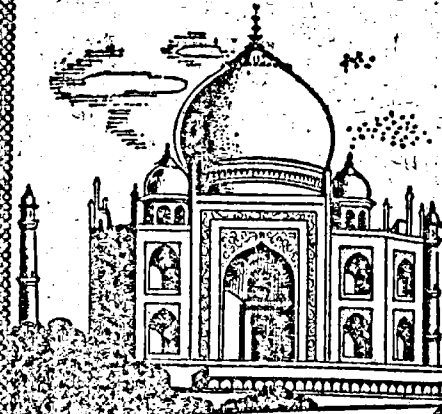
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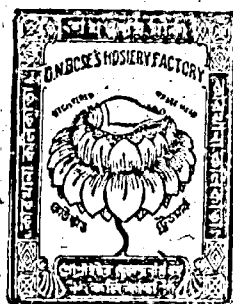
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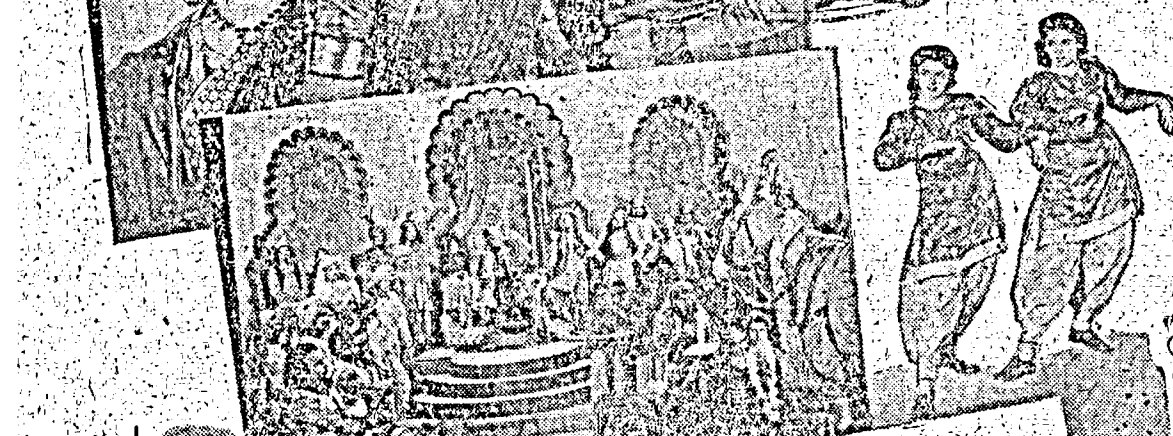
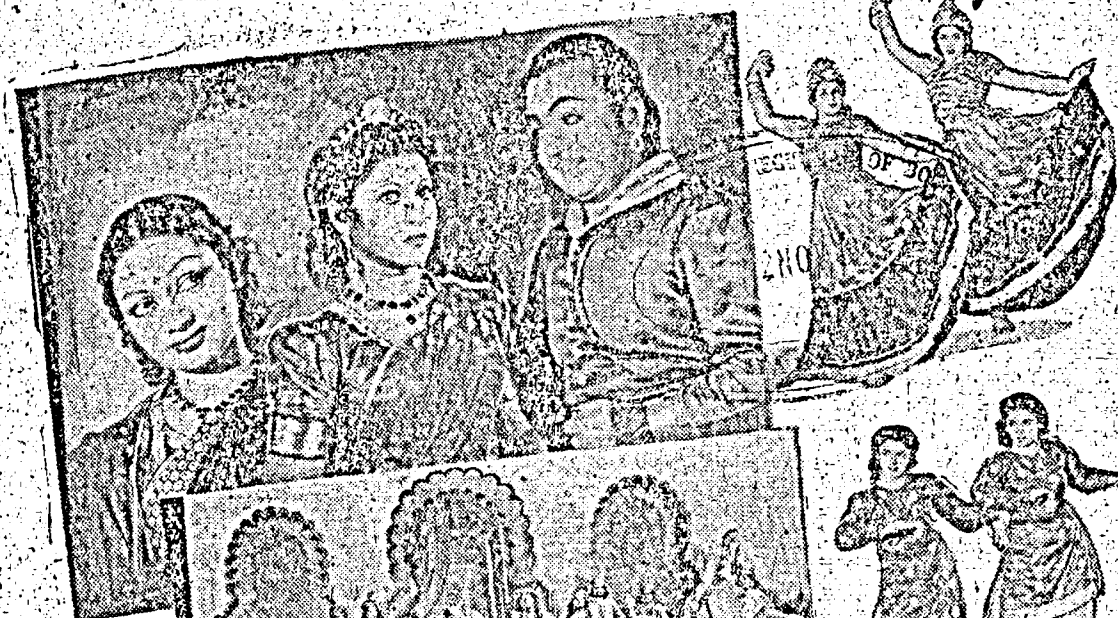
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Passenger engines in use	1,756	1,636	93.2
Passenger coaches in use	10,428	15,244	92.8
Passenger train miles*	10.63	9.84	92.1
Tons of goods carried*	8.44	8.77	103.0
Goods engines in use	1,868	2,444	130.8
Wagons in use	205,199	241,083	117.5
Goods train miles*	6.85	7.53	109.9
Capital invested†	813.25	850.76	104.6
Gross earnings†	103.47	215.45	208.2
Working expenses†	68.79	175.03	254.5
Staff	662,000	1,023,000	154.5
Total cost of staff†	35.83	90.50	252.0

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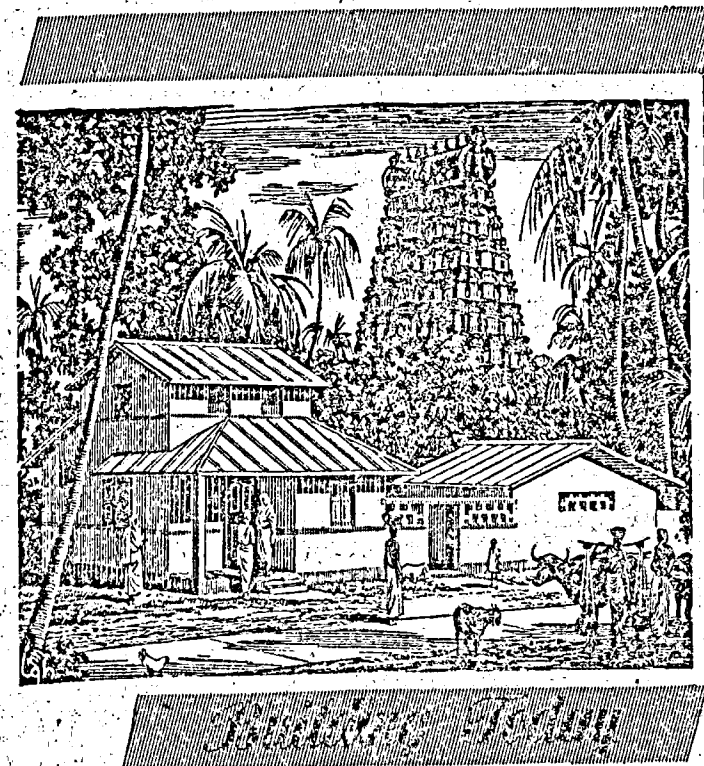
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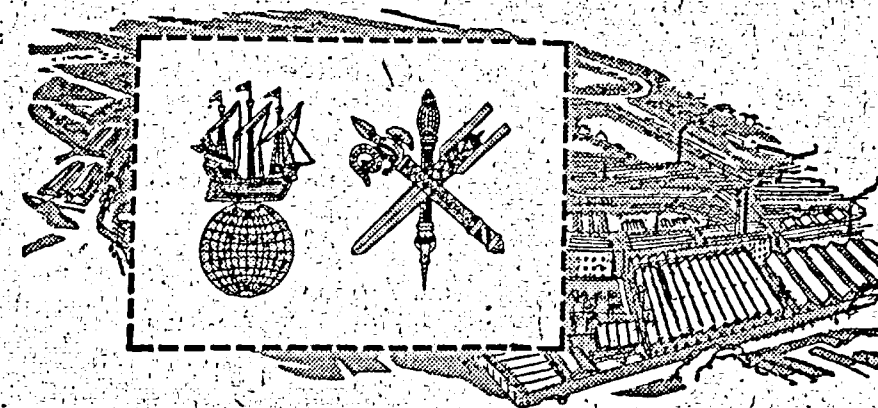
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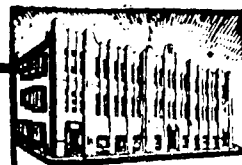
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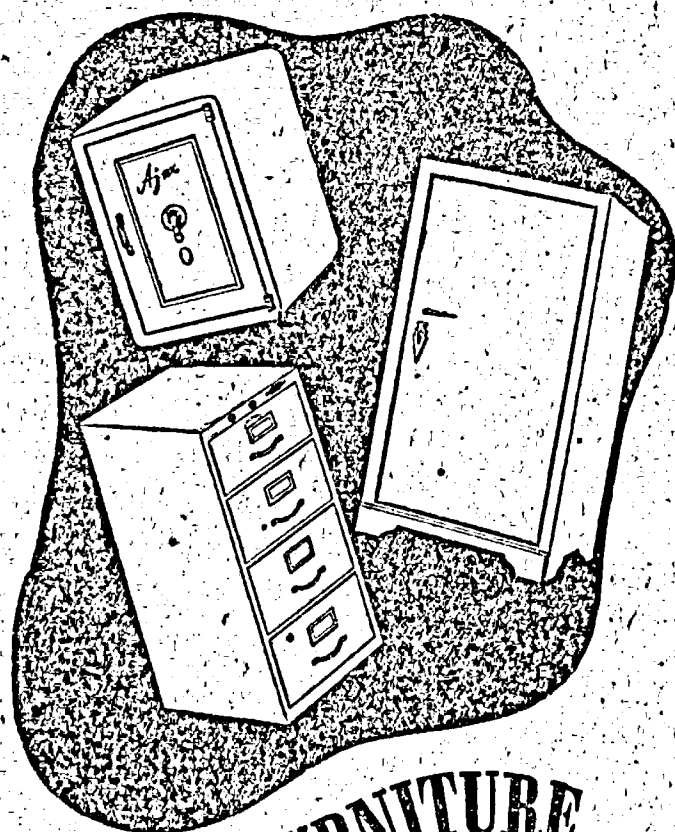
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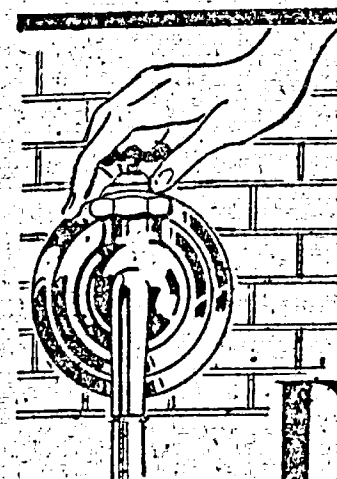


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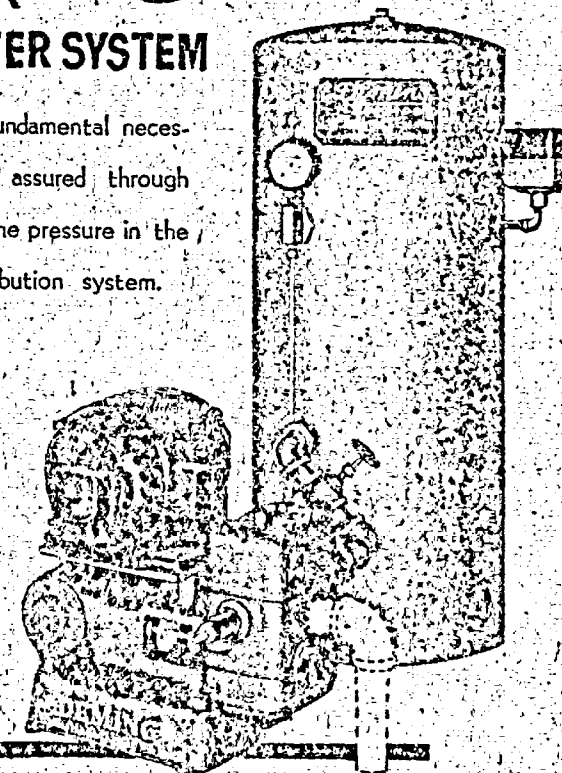
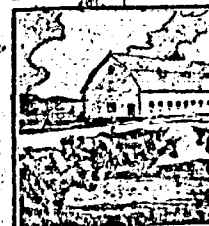


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There could be no better gift to the Indian public and to young men in Schools and Colleges than this volume of supreme interest, at this hour now. In this booklet Professor Abdul Majid Khan has attempted to trace the evolution of Mahatma Gandhi's ideas on religion from 1908 to 1946 and for this purpose he has made a deep and laborious study of Mahatma's writings and has culled telling extracts from them which he has arranged in a chronological order. Prof. Abdul Majid Khan's book will, in its own way, fulfil the Mission of Mahatma Gandhi.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY ACHARYA J. B. KRIPALANI
AND FOREWORD BY PROF. GURMUKH NIHAL SINGH.

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BY MAHATMA GANDHI

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Annas Eight.

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THE INDIAN REVIEW

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

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[No. 11.]

Will There Be A Third World War?

BY MR. F. W. CORBETT

SEVERAL writers have posed this question during the Second World War, and have attempted to answer it in the negative, to the satisfaction of themselves and their readers.

All have begun by tracing the military background of Hitler's Germany, then, blaming the Treaty of Versailles, the obstinacy of the French, the complacency of the British, the isolationism of America, and the Imperialistic ambitions of Germany and Italy for the calamity that had befallen the world. And, after indulging in various platitudes and ambiguous generalisations which took their readers out of their depths, all have concluded on a note of cheerful optimism that all that was required to stop further wars, was to destroy Hitler and Hitlerism, and all that they stood for. And the reader usually put down his paper with a sense of satisfaction, because the conclusion coincided with his wishes, and filled him with unctious satisfaction of being on the side that was right.

All this may have been necessary and desirable to strengthen the war effort while it was still on, but is fatal to any prospect of winning a lasting peace and of averting another world war. Today, fully two years after the termination of the war, we are still chasing after that elusive peace, and the whole world lives in a state of constant tension in strongly opposing camps, on the very brink of the precipice of another war into which it may be hurled, at any moment. The hopes of a lasting peace are fast receding, and humanity stands aghast at the prospect of another devastating world war.

This is because the causes of war lie deeper than the bellicose creeds and

imperialistic ambitions of Hitler, Mussolini or Tojo. To end war, we must destroy Hitler and Hitlerism in ourselves also. Because, contrary to common belief, each one of us unconsciously harbours Hitler and Hitlerism in our hearts, and practises Hitlerism in our daily lives, by our selfishness, arrogance, greed, and lack of consideration for the needs and the feelings of those we call our fellowmen.

This bold statement may shock and outrage most readers, so let us consider a few of the main indictments against Hitler and Hitlerism in language understandable by the average man, and see how far we are free from them, as individuals, groups, and nations.

The first is, that Hitler and his henchmen sought to depose God and to destroy religion. But they made no bones about it, and openly preached a worldly gospel of Godlessness, and race arrogance. What about us pious Democrats? It is a fairly common boast among some Christians that they have been to church only twice—once when they were baptised and once when they were married. And latterly, many Christians and others have dispensed with even the second formality. And, in this scientific age, there is a great gulf between the precept and the practice of one's religion, and Christians, Hindus, and Muslims alike scoff at age-long religious beliefs as so much superstition, and, like the Hitlerites, invent new and convenient forms of religion for themselves.

The next indictment is race arrogance. Here also, the Nazis openly called themselves the Herrenvolk, and sought to subject all 'inferior races' to their service. But is

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NORTH INDIAN SAINTS RAMANAND TO RAM TIRATH BIOGRAPHICAL & CRITICAL SKETCHES

This book, as its title suggests, recounts the lives and teachings of the Saints of Northern India from Ramanand to Ram Tirath. It includes sketches of Ramanand and Kabir, Nanak and the Sikh Gurus, of Ravi Das the Chamar Saint, of Mira Bai the ascetic queen of Chittoor, Vallabhacharya, Tulasi Das, Virajanand, Dayanand the founder of the Arya Samaj and Swami Rama Tirath. The reformation in Hindu beliefs and rituals effected by these great saints of India may be fairly compared with the great Protestant movement of Europe. But the Indian reformers like Kabir and Mira Bai were in no sense militant theologians like Luther and Zwingli. They did not attempt to overturn existing religious institutions nor overthrow the established government. Some of the rapturous songs and hymns of the Vernaculars are to be found in the ecstatic utterances of Mira Bai, of Nanak and Kabir. The sketches contain ample quotations from these hymns as well as from the sayings and teachings of these saints.

PRICE RUPEES TWO.

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there not race arrogance, and, to a greater extent, class arrogance among us 'democrats' not only as nations and groups, but also as individuals? We consider as inferiors all those who do not happen to be of the same colour, race, language, or way of thinking as ourselves. There are as rigorous class distinctions in Europe and America, as there are caste distinctions in India, and, in India there are minor caste distinctions even among the 'depressed classes.' This is the cause and the lesson of the perpetual strikes that now afflict the whole world, in Europe, America, Africa or Asia? And this is the true significance of the bloody struggles now going on in France, Greece, Malaya, Indonesia, Indo-China and elsewhere. It is the eternal upsurge of class against class, of the labourer against the stranglehold of the employer, and of the subject race against the domination of the Imperialist. We cannot hope for peace, or for the avoidance of another world war as long as the conditions which make for these struggles remain.

The next indictment against Hitler and Hitlerism is that they sought to enslave the weaker nations to work for the comfort and wealth of the master Nordic Germans. What about the victors in this war for freedom? Are there still not subject races under their heel in Indo-China, Indonesia, Malaya, Africa and elsewhere, all struggling helplessly to shake off the exploiter? Are they different from the weaker nations of Europe because of their colour? And what about ourselves? Do we not, each one of us, in a greater or lesser degree, exploit the weaker brethren of our own race and kind by making them work long hours for our comfort or profit at an inadequate wage? Do we concern ourselves how our servants or labourers and their families live or die, as long as we live in comfort through their services, or in affluence through the fruits of their labour?

The last indictment we will consider is the systematic starving of the weaker and subjugated peoples. Here again, it was openly stated, that whoever starved, it would not be the German people. They

at least, had the excuse that they were starving their enemies, but retribution has already overtaken them. What of ourselves in regard to our own people? Even before the war, millions were regularly starving in Europe, America, India and elsewhere in the midst of plenty, because of the greed and selfishness of their own people. In Bengal alone, during the war, nearly three millions of our people died the lingering death of starvation, while an undetermined number in Bihar, Orissa, Travancore, Cochin and elsewhere died from starvation or malnutrition, while profiteers held on to their stocks of grain for higher prices. Today, all over India, and practically all over the world, there is dire distress owing to the high cost and the scarcity of food, and we glibly blame the profiteers and black marketeers, who cannot carry on their nefarious trade if we did not buy from them. And, we actually grumble if any article of luxury is in short supply.

Let us pause here, and consider, whether in these and other directions we have, however unintentionally, followed the precepts of Hitler and Hitlerism, rather than the precepts of our respective religions. For all religions teach the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

We may then begin by restoring God and religion to their proper places in our individual and corporate lives. We can, at the same time, eschew class and race arrogance, and cease exploiting our weaker brethren, each in our little way, for our pleasure or profit. While ensuring for ourselves a fair competence according to our talents, we can also see that those who work and toil for pleasure or profit, also receive a fair share of the fruits of their labour and of the good things of life. While maintaining our due place in society, and our social distinctions within reasonable limits, we can free ourselves of arrogance and an air of superiority towards those not of our social circle or of our way of life.

And, having done this, we can use our influence with our respective Governments, to set their policies in the right direction.

In the domestic sphere, we can see that the policy of our governments is directed towards gradually eliminating distinctions due to class, religion or birth, that due respect and tolerance is shown to all religions, that a man does not forfeit any of his rights by reason of changing his religion, and that no obstacles are placed in the way of anyone practising his religion or of changing it according to the dictates of his conscience. We can see that everyone, irrespective of class or religion is given the opportunity of earning a respectable living at a fair wage in keeping with his talents and his requirements. This will ensure internal and communal peace, and eliminate the constant strikes and industrial disputes which hamper production and the peaceful and ordered reconstruction in every country.

In the international sphere we can see that no people or country is exploited or subjugated because it is weak, or because any of its natural resources are coveted by the stronger. Rather that it be given the help and guidance for the development of these resources for the benefit of themselves and others. As long as millions of human beings are struggling for their freedom in Malaya, Indonesia, Indo-China and elsewhere, and are being ruthlessly put down by the armed might of the imperialistic powers who have learnt nothing from the last war, but cloak their imperialistic designs by calling these people communists, there can be no peace. As long as a handful of interested "Powers" impudently decide that the former Italian colonies and other territories are not fit for self-government, and proceed to apportion them among themselves in pursuance of their own power politics, and without consulting the wishes of the people concerned, there can be no peace. As long as minorities are deprived of their rights because of their colour in South Africa, America and elsewhere, there can be no peace. There can be only constant conflict, which must inevitably lead to the third world war.

It is idle to pretend that we can totally abolish war. We can only localise it. Conflicts between neighbouring states and peoples there will always be, but they can,

and must be localised. There is no need to drag the whole world, combatant and non-combatant, guilty and innocent, neutral and onlooker, white, black and brown into it. They have suffered the horrors of two world wars, through no fault of their own. They must not be made to suffer a third.

To-day, we stand, not at the parting of the ways, as the old saying goes, but are being rushed, in spite of ourselves, to the edge of a precipice. Beyond lies the third world war, with all its horrors. One step forward, and we are in it. Retrace a few steps, difficult at first, but easier as we go along and we reach the heaven of universal world peace, and brotherhood. The step forward lies through the continued exploitation of the weak, by the individual, the group, and the nation. The retracing steps are the eschewal of exploitation, race arrogance, and class arrogance by the individual, the group, and the nation. One leads through a policy of patience, tolerance, justice and mutual readjustment, to an era of harmony, goodwill, and universal peace. The other, through a policy of intolerance, repression, exploitation, and the insistence on the maintenance of the *status quo*, in favour of the strong, to the third world war, more devastating than the first two put together, which will destroy, perhaps for ever, all that remains of civilisation as we know it today, and yet, not usher in the millennium.

The Choice is ours.

PEACE OR WAR?

Pandit Nehru's belief that a third world war will be avoided is reported by an American newspaper which has sought the opinions of leading international figures on the issue of Peace or War? Pandit Nehru is cited as saying; "The world's Great Powers are in a state of acute tension and this is a real threat to peace. I think that the threat will not materialise and that war will not come."

Other views include those of Mr. Bernard Shaw who says: "The ignorance, folly and pugnacity of our rulers being unlimited, no monstrosity, not even another suicidal world war, is impossible or preventable."

Mr. Trygve Lie declares: "I am convinced war will not come within the foreseeable future," but Governor Thomas Dewey is of the opinion that "however much we may desire peace, we cannot buy peace with appeasement and the best way for us to get along with Soviet leaders is to deal with them as strong equals and by doing so, restore their respect for us."

FROM DECONTROL TO RECONTROL

BY PROF. V. G. RAMAKRISHNAN, M.A.

It is now agreed on all hands that the reimposition of controls on the prices and distribution of essential commodities is necessary as a short-term item of the disinflation policy now adopted by the Government of India. Even those who have been in favour of decontrol have never questioned the utility of commodity controls in a limited measure. Of course more and more production and not price control is the only true solution to the problem of our under-developed economy. Price control has now become a necessary evil. Now that the country has voted for controls, once again, it does not mean that we are going to introduce a crowd of controls. Since the end of the war, the Government of India adopted a policy of gradual decontrol in the sense that a number of controls have not been removed at all. For instance, iron and steel, cement, paper, coal and certain chemicals among other articles have continued to be subject to controls in respect of both prices and distribution. Jute, oil seeds etc., have been having rigorous export controls, though their prices and internal distribution have been wholly or partially de-controlled. In many Provinces there have been rent controls as well as local controls on articles such as groundnut cake, fodder, fuel, kerosene etc. In the case of food grains, there have been controls regarding inter-provincial movements while in certain places statutory rationing as well as procurement prices have been in force. Relief shops in many of the deficit areas have been retained which is in effect the return of rationing in a disguised form. Thus there has been already a substantial measure of control. So now the verdict in favour of controls therefore means in effect a calling off, of the policy of gradual decontrol and the retention of existing controls.

FOOD CONTROL

First of all we have the question of *recontrol of foodgrains*. The question is—should rationing—statutory and informal—be restored in its former proportions when it covered 143 million persons and committed Governments to procurement internally

or by import of 15 million tons of food grains on a ten-ounce basis? And this has been done in the past only with a fifty per cent efficiency. Again should monopoly procurement and compulsory levies at statutory prices be re-introduced? Should the Central Government increase food subsidies in an attempt to stabilise food prices at a reasonable level?

Country-wide rationing is possible only if Government can procure internally at controlled prices something like 13 million tons in addition to imports which may be taken at 2 million tons. Will Government be able to procure from domestic producers 13 million tons of foodgrains at reasonable prices *i.e.*, prices lower than the prices which are now prevailing. It is clear that this is not practicable. So the only possible and practical course is to limit rationing commitments to the limits of the quantities that can be imported or secured internally, largely from voluntary sales at official prices and to some extent from compulsory procurement. In other words the pattern of food control will have to remain substantially unchanged. Introduction of extensive rationing under present conditions is beset with all the difficulties which led to the progressive decontrol decision in December 1947. It is all very well to say that it is the responsibility of the Government to feed the people but when agricultural producers who form 60 per cent of the people prefer to sell a greater part of their surplus grain in blackmarkets, Government's resources for discharging that responsibility are soon exhausted.

But the programme of food control now contemplated by the Government of India envisages a re-imposition of control gradually. The Central Government's objective is to reach, by October 1949, the position which existed in December 1947 when control was abandoned. The implementation of this decision means by October next year the Government expects to take up the responsibility for feeding 70 million persons on the basis of 12 ozs. per person.

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Under the scheme of recontrol of food now envisaged, the country will be divided into (a) surplus (b) deficit and (c) self-sufficient areas. Rice, wheat, maize, barley, gram, etc. grown in these areas will be controlled. In the case of these controlled grains, their movement from province to province will be controlled. The surplus in the surplus areas will be procured by Provincial Governments at prices approved by the Government. All these grains together with imported grains will be pooled and distributed among deficit areas in accordance with a basic plan that will be shortly prepared. All those engaged in sale and storage of foodgrains will have to obtain licences. In order to minimise hoarding by consumers, rationing will be introduced. Further the Central Government will give a bonus of eight annas for every maund procured and an additional bonus of eight annas for every maund exported from the Province. Subsidies will be given to Provinces or States on imported grains based on expenses incurred by the issue rate of a unit.

The problem of recontrol of food grains along with the ancillary problems of procurement, storage, transport, rationing etc. throw again a heavy responsibility on the Provinces and the experience gained by the Provinces in the past should enable them to avoid the former difficulties. Effective procurement and equitable distribution are essential, if fighting inflation and utilisation of internal production are to be achieved as the twin aims of the new food policy and it is needless to add that the success of control lies in effective administration.

CONTROL OF COTTON CLOTH

It is somewhat curious that though food is now going to be controlled, the control of cotton and cloth has been the first step. The salient features of the new control policy include compulsory adherence to the schedule of production by the mills, concentration on the production of coarser varieties and additional powers to the Provincial Governments to enforce textile control. The implementation of the production programme will be supervised by Regional Directorates,

about four or five in number each of which will be in charge of textile production in the region allotted to it. The enforcement branches of the Central and the Provincial Governments will act in co-operation with the Regional Directorates. But no industry can be run merely on police supervision, and the implementation of the production programme must be left to the good sense of the industry which has been advised to set up its own organisation to see that the production programme is not weakened in any manner.

As regards the distribution of cloth, the Provincial Governments have been given wide powers to evolve their own schemes and the present quotas will cease to exist and prices also fixed as a necessary adjunct of recontrol of cloth. Next to prices, the most important question is that of the *per capita* quantum of cloth which will be distributed. If production were maintained at the existing level, it might mean a *per capita* quantum of 10 yards of mill cloth.

U. P. SCHEME

Among the Provinces that have administered the scheme for the control and distribution of cloth, the U. P. scheme is interesting and the main feature of the cloth distribution scheme is that co-operative societies have been pressed into service at every stage of the distribution scheme. The Government will allot to the Consumers' Co-operative Societies their full requirements of cloth. There may be one or more shops functioning under a Consumers' Society in an urban area. In the rural areas, the Government will hand over the cloth to the co-operative unions of groups of villages. A noteworthy fact is the formation of what are known as 'Development Blocks', which include within their scope as many as 15,000 villages and these blocks have been organised into multi-purpose societies. At each district headquarters, the Provincial Marketing Federation of the U.P. will appoint one manager, whose duties include the control of cloth godowns and supervision of retail shops. The manager will receive instructions from the Provincial Headquarters through the

District Co-operative offices. The point about the whole procedure is that the business is to be done on strictly commercial lines. The managers have to furnish a cash security to the extent of 25 per cent. of the value of cloth allotted to the district every month and managers will be appointed from the ranks of those who are fully conversant with the technique of cloth distribution right from importation to retail distribution. It is needless to add that much depends on the efficiency of the staff who are expected to work with an eye to commercial efficiency and co-operative principles.

MADRAS SCHEME

As regards Madras, all dealers in cloth and yarn will have to take out licences although no licence is required to deal in handloom cloth and khaddar. Hawking and private sale of mill cloth are prohibited. Applications for licences should be made to the licensing authority, the collector of the district. Under the present scheme of distribution, apart from the Co-operative Societies, there will be two classes of licensed dealers—wholesale and retail. The Co-operative Societies will handle one third of the mill cloth and upto 50 per cent. of the yarn allotted to the Province and the balance will be distributed through licensed dealers. The retail price to the consumers will be the ex-mill price plus 18¾ per cent. or 3 annas in the rupee on cloth from Bombay. The profit margin for the whole sales will be 6 pies to the rupee and for the retailer nine pies. The defect of the Madras scheme is, as past experience has

shown, the scope for black marketing on the part of the licensed dealers and so long as there is a lack of social conscience in a Province, it is idle to expect the new scheme to be really beneficial to the poor consumer who is unable to get cloth at reasonable prices on account of the anti-social practices which have been developed as a fine art by our dealers in cloth.

CONTROL OF OTHER ARTICLES

As regards the re-imposition of controls on other major articles—oil seeds, sugar etc., it is well to consider whether there is any need for it and we should re-impose controls only in those cases where a considerable deficit exists. For instance, there is no such deficit in pulses, oil seeds, sugar etc., and the general policy of 'disinflation' may exert a moderating influence on the prices of these articles. In the case of some of these articles transport seems to be the real bottleneck and with proper transport facilities, prices are likely to improve without the need for controls for many articles. As regards retail prices of imported articles, there is a clear case for revival of restrictions against hoarding and profiteering.

In conclusion, rightly or wrongly the Government have again voted for controls. It does not mean that we have come to believe in a controlled economy, but it is only a recognition of the hard fact that controls have become a necessary evil as an emergency measure to stabilise cost-price-income structure with a view to economic recovery about which we all talk but which is still far from realisation.

Reserve Bank and Agricultural Finance

BY PROF. G. P. GUPTA, M. Com., Wardha.

A sound system of finance is indispensable for the agricultural reconstruction of India. The burden of agricultural debt should be reduced to the level which allows the cultivator to maintain an adequate standard of living and to enable him to raise adequate finance for agricultural production.

In this connection it is necessary to emphasise the part which the Reserve Bank of India has been playing and ought to play in the future. Orthodox financial circles recognise that the central bank of a country should play a fundamental part in providing rural credit facilities. The International Committee of

the League of Nations in its report to the Council on the work of the Sixty-eighth session of the Committee entitled Agricultural credit points out that there is room for improving the services rendered to agriculture by the central bank. The International Congress of Agriculture held at the Hague in June 1937 passed a resolution providing that the bank of issue should take into account the conditions of agricultural production and should grant special rates of interest and periods allowed for the discount of the funds subscribed by the cultivator. The assembly of International Commission of Agriculture of July 1936 emphasised the part that banks of issue should play in providing agricultural credit facilities. Accordingly, central banks in other countries are providing special facilities for agricultural finance. The discount rate of the bank of issue for agricultural bills is lower than that for commercial bills and concession is also granted in respect of time and in rediscounting agricultural bills. Some central banks grant direct credit facilities to agriculturists; while in other cases special agricultural credit departments have been set up to advance funds on the security of produce and to promote primary production as in Australia and certain other countries.

The part which the Reserve Bank of India is playing in organising agricultural credit should be considered in the light of Indian conditions and also in the light of the operations of central banks in agricultural countries. The framers of the Reserve Bank of India Act intended that the Bank should play a special part in respect of agricultural finance. Hence the agricultural Credit Department was added to the Bank. Its statutory functions are; (1) to study questions of agricultural credit and to give advice to institutions and organisations which want to consult it, and (2) to co-ordinate its agricultural credit operations and relations with Provincial co-operative banks and other banking organisations. Duty was laid on it to submit a report before the 31st December 1937, with proposals if it thought fit, for legislation on how to extend the provisions

of the Act applying to scheduled banks to indigenous bankers and persons engaged in British India in banking business and to improve the machinery for dealing with agricultural finance. The department is, therefore, the agency for research work in agricultural finance and it has to give advice in this connection to persons and institutions as may seek it from the Bank. It is not directly entrusted with funds. Consequently it has its own limitations.

The department has collected a great deal of material pertaining to agricultural finance in India as well as abroad. It has issued four bulletins and two reports in which the special features of agricultural finance have been described. It has given suggestions in its reports for the regulation of money lending and for the reorganisation of the co-operative movement so that it may play a proper part in supplying agricultural credit facilities to the agriculturists. It has laid emphasis on the starting of multi-purpose societies, and it published the Review of the Co-operative Movement in the country in 1939-40. It has also issued circulars from time to time in which it has embodied its proposals for improving agricultural finance. It has also collected material on Debt legislation in India and offered its advice on debt relief measures passed in the British Indian provinces and the States.

We may now refer to the efforts made by the Agricultural Credit Department in improving agricultural credit facilities. Firstly, it prepared a scheme in August 1937 laying down concrete proposals which were based on the report of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee to extend direct rediscounting facilities to the indigenous bankers. They were to confine their business to that defined by the Indian Companies Act. They were asked to maintain proper books of accounts and to get them inspected by the Reserve Bank. The Bank was also to have the right to regulate their banking business. During a period of five years from the date of the registration as private bankers on the Reserve Bank's books they could open an account

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with Bank. They were not to make compulsory deposits, with the Reserve Bank, unless their time and demand liabilities were five times or more in excess of their capital in business. Only those indigenous bankers could be placed on the approved list of the Reserve Bank which had a capital of at least 12 lakhs of rupees. This scheme was tentative for a period of five years. Such bankers were to get direct rediscounting facilities from the Reserve Bank and the same remittance facilities as were enjoyed by the scheduled banks. The representatives of indigenous bankers agreed generally to give up speculative business, but they were not prepared to confine themselves to banking business only. They pointed out that Indian Companies Act simply gave a description of the business of joint stock banks and that description was not definition. In 1941 the Reserve Bank of India enquired of the Bombay Shroffs' Association as to how many members of the Association would be prepared to accept a modified scheme based on agreed proposals to discard non-banking business within a period of time. It pointed out that a reasonable number of indigenous bankers should be willing to accept an agreed modified scheme. Then it would be prepared to agree to some sort of *via media* of modifying the original scheme provided a sufficient number of indigenous bankers were willing to segregate their banking from their non-banking business, if not immediately, at least within a definite period of time and be prepared to take immediate steps to that end. The Shroffs' Association suggested five years as the period for effecting legal segregation of banking and non-banking business for approved indigenous bankers and agreed that accounts should be published and open to depositors and to the Reserve Bank, but it could not give assurance regarding the exact number of indigenous bankers who could be willing to join the scheme, pointing out that it would be difficult for the shroffs to commit themselves in advance to anything. It was at the

same time pointed out that the Association could explain the Scheme and bring in as many shroffs as possible to it.

The Reserve Bank refused to proceed with the scheme on two grounds: (1) The Reserve Bank wanted immediate segregation of banking from non-banking business, but the indigenous bankers wanted time to do so. (2) The Bank wanted a certain number of indigenous bankers to accept the scheme, but the shroffs were not prepared to commit themselves in this connection. According to the Reserve Bank the new provision would remain a dead letter like Section 17 (4) (D) in the absence of conditions in which it could be applied.

Thus so far the indigenous banker has not been brought within the direct rediscounting facilities of the Reserve Bank of India and it is necessary that this should be done if facilities of agricultural finance are to be improved in our country.

We may now refer to another important effort made by the Reserve Bank in January 1938 for providing finance for marketing agricultural produce through the money-lender. The Bank offered to rediscount at concession rates through the scheduled banks the bills of approved money-lenders drawn for making advances to agriculturists against the security provided the benefit of the low rates was passed on to the agriculturists. The scheduled banks were to charge a rate not exceeding 2 per cent over the Bank's discount rate and the money lender was to pass on credit with a further margin of not more than 2 per cent, to the agriculturist. The rebate proposed was 1 per cent. The scheduled banks opposed it on the ground that they could not dictate the rate of interest to be charged by the money lender to agriculturists against produce bills and that under conditions of keen competition there would be little scope for scheduled banks to rediscount such bills with the Reserve Bank.

Another effort was made to utilise the Co-operative movement for supplying agricultural finance. Under the scheme

contained in the Bank's circular of 14th May 1938, a procedure was laid down to be followed by co-operative banks to get finance from the Reserve Bank of India. But only one provincial bank borrowed money under the scheme.

In 1942 the Bank prepared another scheme *vide* its circular of 2nd January 1942. It offered to grant accommodation under Section 17 (2) (b) and 17 (4) (c) for crop marketing at a concession rate of 1 per cent below the Bank rate provided the concession was also given to the cultivator. The expectation was that the co-operative movement would utilise the scheme on a large scale to the benefit of the cultivator. The expectation was not realised and only one provincial co-operative bank borrowed a small sum of money at 2 per cent and the ultimate borrower got finance at 5 per cent.

Accordingly the Bank decided in November 1944 to extend the scheme of rebate to cover bills and Promissory Notes drawn for financing seasonal operations also. The terms and conditions which were practically the same as in the circular of May 14, 1938 were all laid down. The amount of loans and advances taken advantage of by provincial co-operative banks is small as given below:—

Year	Amount in lakhs of Rupees
1941-42	99.9
1942-43	295.25
1943-44	279.15

It may be pointed out at this stage that special rebate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was allowed to the U.P. Provincial Co-operative Bank up to the end of March 1946. Section 17 (4) (D) of the Reserve Bank Act has practically remained inoperative so far, because it cannot be used without licensed warehouses. Accordingly in November 1944 the Bank circulated a draft bill for setting up licensed warehouses where agricultural produce will be graded and stored and regularly inspected. The warehouse will be under a licensed warehouseman who will keep the produce in

his personal custody and take proper care of it against risks. The establishment of warehouses should prepare the way for the utilisation of the provisions of Section 17 (4) (D) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

The above is an account of the efforts made by the Reserve Bank of India to improve facilities for agricultural finance in our country. The indigenous banker has not yet been given direct rediscounting facilities. This should be done in the interest of improving agricultural credit. The demands of the co-operative movement should be satisfied and the co-operative movement should be reconstructed. A portion of the annual profits of the Bank should be allocated for the development of the co-operative movement. The interpretation placed by the Reserve Bank of India upon Section 17 (D) of the Act should be changed so that the bank should be able to advance funds against documents of title merely. The Reserve Bank should invest in debentures of the land mortgage banks. The agricultural credit department should be directly entrusted with funds on the model of the Rural Credit Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. A special machinery for the inspection of the money lenders must be set up. The possibility of adding a long term mortgage department of the Reserve Bank of India on the lines of the Australian Agricultural Mortgage Department of the banks of Iceland and Costa Rica should also be considered. This department will be a help to land mortgage banks. In this connection the working of the Australian model should be carefully studied. The Reserve Bank Act should be amended to extend the period of rediscounting agricultural bills from nine months to at least twelve months.

A consideration of these suggestions is necessary in order that the Reserve Bank may be able to play a greater part in improving facilities for agricultural finance in our country.

BY MR. R. N. PARIKH, M.A., LL.B.

India was represented as a mysterious land inhabited by Maharajas, Sadhus and Snake charmers. Rope trick was considered to be a specialised occupation in India! Hindus and Muslims were two warring communities besides some who were untouchables. The picture of India as presented to foreign lands was greatly and totally wrong. Both the official circles as well as others purporting to strengthen the Empire were following a uniform policy of misrepresenting India in the international domain. Even pictorial books on India more often contained, pictures of beggars walking about the street, snake charmers, performing public shows, half-naked Yogis and Sadhus howling and the like. Not that such sights are foreign to

several days ago, when the communal trouble first started in Delhi, a terrified Muslim servant told me that he wished that the British would come back. Today, I heard this again, but this time from a Hindu—also one of the 'little men.'

People in all countries should be educated about the culture, civilisation, philosophy and ancient history of India, the glory that was India. At the same time, attempts should be made to give them a true picture

It was reported that some of the Iranian newspapers have been advocating "Action" against non-Muslim India as a retaliation as a result of the fact that highly coloured stories and enlarged photographs have been published under mischievous and provocative headlines. Though hardly any reports are published, it seems from whatever scanty

of India's policies, plans and programmes for building up a new and prosperous State.

The importance of publicity and information in foreign countries will be evident from the fact that our failure at the Security Council of the U.N.O. over Kashmir issue as in other cases, has been mainly due to the absence of proper publicity machinery and adoption of wrong methods. While the Pakistan delegation to the Security Council was wise enough to take a Public Relations Officer, there was no such officer accompanying the Indian delegation in the beginning. The result was that while the Pakistan propaganda was in full swing in the American Press, India's case, though righteous and just, was neglected and the people had hardly any knowledge of real facts.

The question of adopting the suitable ways and means of carrying out the foreign publicity is as much important, if not more, as the necessity of doing it. There is no hard and fast rule or set formula which can be prescribed for all types of publicity or for all nations. Every disease must have its own remedy.

Generally speaking, the following ways and methods may be suggested for foreign publicity:

- (a) Lectures, speeches and addresses.
- (b) Periodical publications—such as weekly, bi-monthly or monthly bulletins, pamphlets, books, magazines etc.
- (c) Communiqués, leaflets and circulars.
- (d) Contributing articles, writings and Features in the Foreign Press.
- (e) Cinematographs—Cinema Films, documentaries, Short News Films etc.
- (f) Talks, speeches and addresses through the radio.

Some of these methods may be more suitable and may yield better results in one country than in the other. For, that depends upon the outlook, nature, temperament and habits of the people concerned. This has to be ascertained from actual experiences rather than any theoretical surmises. It should be observed that in the U. S. A., speeches, addresses, lectures,

news films, documentaries and the like are likely to have more appeal than say written pamphlets or bulletins. For this it may be suggested that some of our best orators, debaters and men of learning should be sent on this mission. Scholars like S. Radhakrishnan and Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayer would be the right type of persons for such cultural mission to America and other countries. At this point, it may be observed that though it speaks very high of India that one of her noble sons should receive a singular honour from a Western University, it is our shame that we are not able to make use of such learned people for our own national interests and national cause.

Muslim scholars like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Zakir Hussain may make a tour of the Middle East countries, trying to establish cultural ties between them and India, apart from any political matters.

The art and science of foreign publicity is delicate. To acquire that art and gain mastery over that science, one must be naturally gifted with the requisite quality apart from his training and experience. At many points, an exact line has to be drawn. The publicity should not degenerate into obvious propaganda. Some people seem to think, speak and write in terms of foreign propaganda. This is not a correct or sound view. The difference between propaganda, publicity and information must be clearly earmarked and understood, though it may be very subtle. Again, a division has to be made between where exaggeration begins and emphasis ends. One and the same thing may be represented in many forms and manners. Each form and manner must be suitable to the occasion, nature of the end to be served and the people for whom it is meant. A wrong or unsuitable method employed in foreign publicity is perhaps more harmful than the absence of publicity itself. If a thing is to be done, it should be done in a right way and on correct lines. A publication, a writing or a film should not prove to be a harangue, taking the minds of the people and creating a disgust in their minds.

Various forms and methods of publicity and information may be considered in detail. Publications must be primarily in the common language or languages of the country for which it is meant. It is no use having predominantly English publications in countries like say, China or Afghanistan. Of course, English publications may supplement the language publications in each country. Till experts can be had who possess good knowledge of the language of a country, English may serve the purpose. But steps should be taken to procure and train the people for acquiring mastery over the language of each country. Secondly, there should be some international publications which may be distributed in all the countries of the world. At the same time, there should be special publications to suit the local conditions and outlook of the people in each country. In such special publications care must be taken to communicate the news in the manner in which it is most likely to appeal to the people. Again, if peculiar prejudices are found to be existing, the writings must be directed to remove such prejudices or wrong notions, giving them true accounts. Moreover, if prejudicial propaganda is carried on by some parties against India, attempts should be made to counteract such propaganda. The publications should not be of the same nature or type. They should take various forms. For example, they may be pictorial magazines, some may provide light reading while others may deal with serious articles. Even in the same country, people do not possess the same bent of mind. Different forms would appeal to different sections of the people.

It is also important to consider whether such publications should be prepared and published in India or by Indian Embassies in the respective countries. For this also, the work should be divided into two categories. Weekly bulletins, occasional communiqués and such other literature may be prepared by each embassy concerned. This may save time and may make it easy to present up-to-date information. On the other hand, periodicals

covering a long period of time such as monthlies and quarterlies.....booklets or books may be prepared in India by a special department.

This will economise and co-ordinate the publicity work. In case, however, there are difficulties of printing, transport or the like, the matter may be prepared in India, and may be despatched to respective embassies for suitable printing and publication in each country.

For this purpose it is necessary that proper machinery should be created in India, for making research, collecting data, and preparing the work. It should consist of expert persons, those who possess natural gifts of publicity, and persons having vision and deep insight into nature and affairs of human beings.

In the modern world Cinema has more potentialities for spreading knowledge, enlightening the people and reforming the human mind. In the United States about nine hundred million persons go to cinemas every week. In our country, this industry is still in the primitive stage. There is hardly one film forthcoming in a year or two which can be considered as good and desirable even for home exhibition. There is hardly any hope of finding a suitable film to be produced by the existing machinery, which can be realised and appreciated by foreigners. In view of this, the Government must establish a more elaborate machinery than what is found to-day for preparing good films, documentaries, news-reels etc., with a view to exhibiting for shows in the foreign countries as well as here.

The selection of topics or stories, characters, and the cast are all important and must be examined to the minutest detail. It should not have been executed in a wrong manner that people may find a good farce instead of a matter-of-fact account. Again, it should not reveal that there is a serious effort to drive home some moral. In the modern world, people do not easily submit themselves for receiving lessons in moral and rightness or wrongness of any matter. The purpose may be better served by subtle and imper-

ceptible ways than by clear, obvious and manifest efforts. It is a common knowledge that the Information Films of India during war-time proved to be either a nuisance or an unrelishable farce. The so-called Information Film revealed on the face of it the strained attempt at propaganda; and it was not at all agreeable to any people whatever. All care should be taken to safeguard against such danger and loopholes.

The distribution and releasing of films and documentaries are as important and difficult as the production itself. Even if a good film has been produced, it terminates in a failure if its release is not properly organised. Proper agencies should be employed for universal distribution and finally release, of each of the films, documentaries or news-reels produced for the purpose. It is of no use if a film is distributed in one place only. Similarly if it is released too late, it may be out of date.

Thus the place, time and method of distribution and release should be properly tackled. Otherwise even a well-produced film loses its meaning, and a gross waste of time, money and energy results.

A suitable and responsible body should be created for examining, scrutinising and censoring the film, documentary or news-reel before it is released for show. This body may critically decide about the technicalities, suitability of the theme, totality of effects, the presentation of the story and such other aspects and should prepare a detailed report about it. They may offer suggestions for improvement and re-formation. After seeing this report if the Government fully approves and sanctions the release, arrangements should be made for distribution and release to various centres.

So far, hardly any really worth-the-name documentary has been prepared in India pertaining to an Indian scene or affair. The only plausible attempts have been made with regard to the Kashmir documentary and the Mahatma Gandhi's funeral processions. Many tragic as well as happy events have occurred since India attained independence a year back. They have been either

forgotten or cast into oblivion for want of proper preservation, which is possible only by and through the film. Science has made it possible today not only to record our thoughts, feelings, actions and affairs, but to preserve them and to communicate them to all the people—either in different parts of the world or future generations. If we do not or cannot utilise and benefit ourselves by the innumerable inventions of the science, only we ourselves are to be blamed.

If India finds a dearth of technical personnel and a lack of necessary equipment, for a few years, some of the foreign companies may be entrusted to the job. They may be approached for producing and releasing films based on stories and accounts submitted or suggested by the Indian Government. Apart from technical personnel and equipment, the real handicap may be in the field of competent actors and actresses to produce a film or documentary in English language. It would create nothing but laughter among the foreign audience if our actors and actresses try to speak English, with their own accents and emphasis, giving rise to peculiar pronunciations. In this respect, it may be suggested that if the Indian Government enters into long term contracts with foreign companies, a series of documentaries like the March of Time may be produced and exhibited with great success.

Another means of information and publicity is to be found in the broadcasting. Those of our persons who are in the foreign countries should be asked to give radio talks concerning various topics on India. In America, the broadcasting stations are easily accessible and should be properly utilised.

At the same time, the All India Radio should relay special features for listeners in foreign countries. They may take the form of short talks, debates, dramas, short plays, etc. All these pieces should be selected with care and skill. They should appeal to the listeners and should drive home the moral without any apparent efforts.

THE IRONY OF THINGS

BY MR. PULLELA VENKATRAO

It is nearly two years, since the War ended. It was fought over a period of well-nigh six years with diabolical ferocity and infernal vengeance. But it is really deplorable that, in spite of all the terrible holocaust of life and destruction of property and despite the defeat of the Axis Powers, neither the world is made any the safer for Freedom and Democracy (which, it was said, was the object of the Allies in fighting the War) nor, worse still, with all our much-boasted of scientific progress, have we so far recovered from the evils of it.

For, one finds, to one's shame and sorrow, that, on the one hand, the same racial prejudice, the same denial, in practice, of the principle of self-determination, universally recognized, in theory, as the inherent right of a nation, the same oppression of minorities and exploitation of the politically backward and peoples of the world and, in short, the same social injustice and economic inequality have gathered momentum and are being contemplated with equanimity by the self-styled champions of Freedom and Democracy and the authors of, and signatories to, the Atlantic Charter; while, on the other, corruption, blackmarket-racketeering, inflation, starvation, economic despondency and social and political unrest are staring most of the post-war Nations of the world in the face.

Consider how, for example, Egypt and Palestine belie our Democratic professions and pretensions, how it is Imperialism in excelsis which holds Indo-China by its Ulguazils and which constitutes the primum mobile of the Government of Netherlands' recent military operations in Indonesia and how, last but not least, in South Africa, the defiance of the United Nations Organization and the enforcement of the Ghetto Act (which is a copy of the Nazi programme against the Jews), is treading the path of Hitler! The travail of war-stricken Europe, the troubles of bankrupt England, of starving India, thrown into chaos by the morbidly recrudescing communal disturbances, of

China seemingly perpetually at war with herself and of the many Balkan and Baltic States too long trailing under the Russian flail and, last but not least, the misery of the defeated Axis Powers constitute, at once, a sorry commentary on the manner in which we have administered our affairs and a dreary tale of woe, of disappointment and a realization, in the end, of the fact that, after all, our labours and privations are in vain, that not only our attempts have not come to fruition by the achievement of the cherished object and by the emergence of a better and definitely happier New Order, but that, somehow, as the irony of fate would have it, we have become victims to a combination of maladies having international repercussions.

Yes, not only are the immediate purposes of the War defeated, but the evil effects of it have not so far been recovered from. For, it may be remembered that Great Britain, having too long followed a policy of appeasement and acquiesced in the successive annexations of European territory by Nazi Germany, suddenly confronted Hitler with the presentation of a Blank Cheque to Poland, which was, at once, a "thus-far-and-no-farther" ultimatum to Germany and a British word of honour, a solemn pledge, undertaking to guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of Poland. Hitler, however, marched into Poland, and Britain, in pursuance of her commitment, declared war on Germany. The question, therefore, of Polish Independence constituted the immediate cause of British declaration of war and, therefore, considered in the light of what ostensibly was the *raison d'être* of British participation in the War, it is a travesty of fact that Britain has won the war; for, not only Memel and the so-called Polish Corridor, but the whole of Poland has, for over two years now, been under Russian domination and sovereignty. It may, however, be argued that Russian occupation and control of Poland are only temporary terminating with final

settlement, embodied in a Peace Treaty. But, the whole of Poland is being regimented and thoroughly totalitarianized, that, even after Russian withdrawal, she will be too Communist and Totalitarian to be really democratically independent in any acceptation of the term; for, totalitarianism which is the life-breath of Communism is the death-knell of Democracy and Democratic Independence.

But, the unfulfilled British pledge and, to that extent, Britain's defeat in the War apart, Democracy and Freedom, as such, have, as a result of the war, suffered irreparable loss. For, not only Poland, but all the Balkan and the Baltic States have since lost their democratic independence. Instead, therefore, of the world becoming safe for Democracy and Freedom, it has been made safer for Communism at the expense, be it granted, of Fascism, but also, be it understood, at the expense of the Freedom of an important part of the Democratic World,—the Balkan States and the Baltic States,—and at the expense of scores of thousands of men killed and hundreds of thousands of men maimed and wounded.

So, in the final analysis of things and assessment of the immediate consequences of the War, the fact remains that, whatever the *raison d'être* of British participation in the hostilities, whether it be in pursuance of her pledge or out of her ulterior motive to maintain, by successfully meeting the Fascist challenge, her pre-War Imperialist *Status Quo*, she has been defeated, because neither is Poland saved her democratic independence, nor is she to-day in respect of geographical extent, potential, etc., the Power that she had been. On the other hand, unable, despite the lapse of two years, to recover from the disastrous repercussions of protracted war and having become a pitiable bankrupt, she has been driven to the *dernier ressort* of withdrawing, albeit with unparalleled political elegance and statesmanship, both from India and from Burma, which amounts, in plain language, to an unavoidable, if graceful liquidation of Empire, incidentally forcing one to the conclusion that not only has she lost the war and has emerged, after the war,

into a second-rate Power, a virtual dominion of America, but, so far, she has fared ill in the battle of peace!

Nor is this all. Today, the world is divided into two camps. There is, on the one hand, Rightist America, the hub of international trade, industry and commerce, the exchequer of the world and the greatest military power of the day; she has emerged the stronger after the war, her geographical distance to the battle-frays having afforded an enviable immunity to the otherwise inevitable industrial devastation; she is to-day the arbiter of the destinies of half the world that for its requirements of food and the wherewithal of economic rehabilitation has become entirely dependent upon her; and, on the other Leftist Russia, no doubt hit hard by the war, but become the stronger and the bigger, having (successfully exploiting the exigencies of the war) surreptitiously seized nearly half of Europe. And the divergent political ideologies and mutual abhorrence of these two Powers, strange bed-fellows with Britain during the war, has not only impeded international, particularly European, economic re-habilitation, but has reduced the U.N.O. to a laughing-stock, a superfluous appendage of moribund administration, vitiating possibilities of arriving at vital decisions of international import and comprehensiveness, and, if arrived at, sabotaging their implementation. In between these two pre-eminent Powers, one inevitably at antipodes with the other, the misery of Europe and, on that account, the troubles of the world are getting augmented and multiplied.

It is the game of power-politics again. Although the pluto-democracies of the West have invited this trouble, unable otherwise to meet the German menace, Russia, however, is more to blame, being entirely responsible for the impediment to world-recovery. For, actuated by the ulterior motive of perpetuating her economic control and political domination of that part of Europe which has, since the termination of hostilities, been under her occupation, she has either malignantly and systematically been abusing the Veto, exploit-

ing constitutional provisions by too narrow and abstruse, if legalistic interpretation thereof or, in the matter of America's extra-U.N.O. activities, deliberately sabotaging her attempts aimed at rehabilitation.

It is strange how, having, in the name of Freedom and Democracy, caused so much up-roar and having contested Nazi Germany's title to Memel and the so-called Polish Corridor being decided by arbitrament of force, Britain or America, her cousin across the Atlantic, could have acquiesced in the surreptitious occupation by Russia in 1939 of Poland up-to the Vistula, especially when Russia, governed by selfishness and exploiting all exigencies to her profit, first double-crossed Great Britain with the Russo-German Mutual Non-Agression Pact and then Germany and the World by occupation of the greater part of Poland, when this Russian manoeuvre has equally militated against the British Pledge, being equally illegal, less justifiable and more dastardly and when, title apart, unilateral aggression, whether by Germany or Russia,

is equally detrimental to World Freedom. Was it not, then, Britain's obligation to declare war on Russia also in pursuance of her commitment to Poland?

Yet, Great Britain, in the absence of her own military preparedness, under the stress of protracted war and dictated to by its exigencies, sought Russian help and co-operation and it was this which changed the professed aim of British participation in the war and annulled the original causes of its outbreak. For, instead of saving Poland her Independence and making the World safe for Democracy and Freedom, it brought to the fore liquidation of Fascism and to its achievement hundreds of thousands of people fought and died, leaving the World, after all, no better, perhaps, indeed, much worse than what it had been. For, the world might have escaped the Scylla of Fascism, but has fallen headlong into the Charybdis of Totalitarian Communism. Thus, the war damaged world Economy, while Russia impaired its Freedom and Democracy!

REGULATION OF THE STOCK MARKET

BY PROF. P. J. PATWARDHAN

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THERE has been a mild storm over the report of Dr. P.J. Thomas, Economic Adviser to the Finance Ministry, Government of India on the Stock Exchanges. The report has been criticized by the Stock Exchange members and authorities and also by a number of newspapers; and all are probably anxious to see what action the Government proposes to take on the report.

THE REPORT

The report contains several inaccuracies. These have been mentioned by many and some have even blamed Dr. Thomas for them but it is quite possible that the inaccuracies may be due to the fact that wrong information was supplied to Dr. Thomas. Leaving aside these inaccuracies

and taking the report as a whole it can be seen that the main body of the report lays stress on all-India legislation and requires all stock exchanges to be registered and all brokers to have licences. It recommends the establishment of a National Investment Commission for the suppression of objectionable practices on the stock exchange; it is expected that the Commission would effectively put down manipulations, discourage the unfair use of inside information by Company Directors, control the counter markets and reorganize exchanges. To check speculation restrictions on 'budla' transactions, blank transfers and 'kerb', trading are recommended. Other proposals made in the report are; no competing stock exchanges should be permitted in the same city or town; ready delivery contracts should

be clearly defined; a schedule of minimum brokerage should be fixed and enforced; clearing houses should be attached to all stock exchanges; strict listing regulations should be enforced on all exchanges; provision should be made for compulsory margins and the actual percentage of margins should be decided by the National Investment Commission in consultation with the Reserve Bank; members of the stock exchange should be prohibited from trading with their clients as principals; a levy of sales tax, and a diploma course for the members of the stock exchange should be introduced.

NEED FOR REGULATING STOCK MARKETS

The flotation of a number of new stock exchanges during the last ten years and the bungling of the existing stock exchanges during the war have brought forth the need for their regulation. The increasing complexity of business finance, inflation, and the exploitation of the average investor by the powerful syndicates, of bulls and bears, have also made it necessary to introduce measures that would protect the average investor. With the advent of Swaraj and the encouragement given to industries it has also become necessary to check the flotation of unsound companies.

A stock exchange is an important institution. It provides a ready and free market for all types of scrips and thereby enhances their marketability. It promotes investment and thus lessens the rate of interest. It helps mobilisation of capital and thus gives a helping hand to the exploitation of natural resources. The stock exchanges are responsible for rapid development of all types of industries; and the scrips quoted on the stock exchange are an excellent investment for the funds of the banks.

Knowing the importance of stock exchanges and the part they play in the industrial field and looking to the unhealthy tendencies prevailing there, Government appointed Dr. Thomas to submit a report for the regulation of the stock exchanges; and the report has now been submitted.

CRITICISM OF THE REPORT

The report points out the need for regulation on an all-India basis. The Morison Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in making their recommendations stated the same thing, pointing out that if restrictions are placed on the business in Bombay, the business may migrate to other places in India. If the stock exchanges are to perform their functions well, and should serve the interests of the investor and the industries, all of them should be subject to the same rules and hence the need for regulation on an all-India basis.

As already pointed out, the regulations should mainly be such as would safeguard the interests of the average investor, put an effective check on the flotation of unsound companies, check reckless speculation and curb the foundation of powerful syndicates of speculators. The establishment of National Investment Commission is likely to exercise a very healthy influence on all the activities of the stock exchange. The tightening up of the listing regulations and reforming of the Company Law recommended by Dr. Thomas will try to check the flotation of unsound companies although in addition to these it is necessary, as the *Times of India* pointed out in the leading article of the issue of 30th July, 1948, that the issue of the shares of a new company should be made either through a scheduled bank or a broker of a recognised stock exchange.

SPECULATION

The compulsory margin system, the abolition of blank transfers and restrictions on 'budla' transactions will effectively check speculation; but it appears that Dr. Thomas has gone too far in making these recommendations. Speculation is a legitimate function of the stock exchange and a stock exchange should provide reasonable facilities for speculation. It is impossible to abolish speculation and hence an attempt should be made to ensure that it shall be so conducted as to give maximum protection to the public. It is necessary to check reckless speculation,

but legitimate and regular speculation should be allowed, nay, it should be encouraged. It is speculation that keeps a market active, keeps the prices of scrips steady and avoids violent fluctuations in them. The abolition of 'budla', which is a recognised and lawful system of trading, on all stock exchanges will in fact reduce trading, affect marketability of scrips, and there may not be a ready demand for and supply of scrips at all times. The market may cease to be active, and the prices of scrips will not reflect the condition of the industries and of the money market.

Similarly if blank transfers are to be abolished then the stamp duty should be reduced otherwise business will be seriously restricted. Not only this but there should be a provision to make a 'budla' transaction on the payment of a nominal stamp and a similar concession should be made in respect of stocks pledged with banks by recognised stock brokers.

It is of course necessary to introduce a margin system, but it is not essential to abolish short selling. What is necessary is that every contract entered into by a member must be fulfilled by him and if he does not do so, he should immediately be declared a defaulter. The controlling body of the stock exchange should exercise its powers with firmness and impartiality and when the members know that the body cannot intervene between them and the consequences of their actions, in sheer

self-preservation they will discard recklessness and will exercise due care and caution in the commitments they undertake. It must of course be seen that the controlling body is composed of only such persons as would exercise powers very strictly and impartially and to ensure this it will be a good policy to see that only people of high moral standing are admitted to membership of the stock exchanges. Since the controlling body shall be selected from among such persons it can be trusted to carry out its functions strictly and impartially.

The defect of the Bombay Stock Exchange in particular is that the members of the controlling body are soft-hearted and they have not insisted on the rigorous observance of rules, nor have they made the members realize that bargains on the stock exchange are inviolable. They seem to have accepted the principle of compromise to avoid default. One of the fundamental principles of Stock Exchange Practice and Administration is that there shall be no interference with the natural course of a market except in circumstances which can be clearly defined. The second principle is that bargains shall be inviolable and any one who fails to implement a contract must be declared a defaulter. These two principles must be strictly observed and the National Investment Commission should see that they are observed.

SURDAS THE SINGER

BY MR. P. K. GOSWAMI, M.A., LL.B.

IT is interesting to observe how Hindu culture is one, from the Himalayas to the Cape Comorin. One of the most popular of the poets of Northern India came under the spell of the Telugu saint Ballabhacharya and became a Vaishnava under his influence. But not many know any details about this poet and singer of the Middle Ages—Surdas—dozens of whose songs are broadcast

every week by the All-India Radio from its different North India centres.

History was not a valued art in ancient India. Hence one can expect anything but scanty historical data about Surdas, too. Hindus read and loved his poetry because it had often a spiritual import and gave little thought to their composer as a man. A devotional poet—Nabhaji—a contemporary

of Surdas, mentions him in his book *Bhakta-Mal*, a collection of short biographies of the pious men of his time; but the matter given there is too meagre to build a story of life upon. *Bhakta-Mal* simply says that Surdas was born of poor parents and was a poet-devotee. Different sects of Brahmins have claimed him as belonging to their own particular sect. However, Munshi Deviprasad of the Department of Historical Research of Jodhpur discovered a few verses written by Surdas that give us the facts of his birth and parentage. Mr. Grierson, too, admits the authenticity of these verses as having been written by Surdas himself. There the poet traces his descent from one 'Chanda,' the court-poet of Prithwi-Raj the Chowhan Rajput prince. The poet's father was one Ramchandra, a musician who learnt his art at Gwalior. Ramchandra had seven sons of whom Surdas was the youngest. The elder six brothers were in service to the Lodi kings and died fighting against Babar, the Moghal Emperor. In one of the verses Tulsidas laments,—“As the brothers died fighting in the service of the king (Lodi) only the blind Suraj-chand continued to live in his bereavement.” There are, by the way, four variants of the name of Surdas: Surajchand, Suryadas, Surshyam and Surdas. From the verses above we know that Surdas was blind. In fact, in association with this blind singer all blind singers and Sadhus are now loosely termed 'Surdas' after him. But there is a folk-tale about how he became blind. He was in his youth in love, it goes, with a beautiful woman who rebuked him for his importunate pursuit of herself who did not love him. Surdas thought his eyes were his greatest enemy in tempting him to run after a delusion, and he drove in despair, a couple of nails through them.

He became a 'Vaishnava' as disciple of Ballabhacharya, the famous Deccanese devotee when he came to Northern India and established his Ashrama near Prayag. But in his early life he was a 'Shaiva' (a worshipper of Shiva) as he confesses in *Sura-Saravali*; a collection of his lyrics.

That is, he had worshipped Shiva for a long time. It will not be inapposite to mention here that it has not yet been possible to compile an exhaustive collection of all his fine verses.

Surdas was born in a village named 'Sihi' near Delhi in a Brahmin family about the year 1500 A.D. It is difficult to arrive at a definite date of his birth. After finishing his book *Sur-Saravali* he says:

By the grace of my Guru, I finish this work while I am sixty-seven years old.

But unfortunately the year of the conclusion of this book is not known to us.

In the *Ain-I-Akbari* of Abul Fazl, Surdas is mentioned as 'Surdas, Pissar Baba Ramdas Goenda', i.e., Surdas, the son of Ramdas the singer. Badauni, a Muslim historian has said that as poet and singer Surdas was greatly admired by Bairam Khan, Akbar's guardian. Badauni is always very sparing in praising other people. Even Akbar's friend, the famous courtier Birbal was given tasteful descriptive titles by him as, 'rogue', 'son of a sow', and 'irreligious dog', etc. Hence his praise of Ramdas as a singer is weighty.

Surdas lived and died in his old age at Brindavan. There is a hearsay about his reputation as a singer. Once Akbar attracted by his fame commanded the Governor of Brindavan to bring him to his court, then at Fatehpur-Sikri. Surdas would not come. The Muslim Governor of Brindavan told the blind singer with folded hands that if Surdas did not go to Delhi he would be dismissed by the Emperor from service, whereas Surdas as a Sadhu, if he declined to go to Sikri, could not in the least be molested by him. Surdas thought a moment and then agreed to go and sang thus in the court of Akbar:

What will a devotee do at Sikri? Only his shoes gave way and he forgot the name of God. And he had to bow his head to one to look at whose face was a sin, etc.

Even in the face of this direct insult Akbar the Great (this liberality of mind

lent him the greatness) was much pleased at his poetic and musical power and said, "I now know, you are not only a poet and singer; you are also a Sadhu".

Another account puts it that he in the court of Akbar sang some praises of God. As he ended, the courtiers of the Emperor asked him to sing the praises of Akbar. In reply Surdas hung down his head; and his disciples that accompanied him told the Emperor that he never sang anybody's praise save that of God. Akbar who could understand men, as a jeweller can assess the value of a gem, then saluted him as a great Sadhu. They say, the Emperor was so charmed by his poetry and song, that he often asked Mian Tansen, the famous court-singer to sing Surdas' verses. The great appealing power of his verses is evidenced by the pun on the word 'sur,' by a later poet. The word with slight variation in spelling has three meanings; a great hero, colic pain and Surdas. The poet asks a restless man as to the cause of his uneasiness. 'Have you', says he, 'been hit by the arrow of a great hero? Have you been suffering from colic pain? Or, have you heard the verses of Surdas, that you are so restless?'

A little specimen of the poetical talent of Surdas will not here be out of place to

cite. In one of his poems Radhika says half in jest and half in earnest:—

I shall play on thy flute, O 'Shyam', — the flute which is kissed by your lips.

I shall, besides, dance like you while you played in the forest and I looked fascinated at you unable to turn away my eyes.

You will play the part of the daughter of Brishabhvanu when I so dance.

I shall wrap you round with my 'saree'; make you put on all my ornaments and transform you as it were into a woman and my friends the milk-maids will throng round you.

I shall then call myself Nandalal and place your crown on my head and your garlands of flowers on my neck.

Will you then love me as I do you, my darling?

Nawab Abdur Rahim Khan Khanan, the son of Bairam Khan was by his *Sat-Soee* (a collection of seven hundred poems) the first appreciative compiler of the verses of Surdas after his death. Abdur Rahim was a scholar at once of Turkish, Persian and Hindi. And he was a poet, too. Such a compliment by so exalted a person as a Muslim grandee is an eloquent testimony of Surdas' poetic powers, and one in today's feud-torn India sings for a time when such mutual appreciation of the merits of the two chief Indian communities was possible even in this unfortunate land.

The Problem of Linguistic Provinces

PANDIT A. S. N. MURTI

AS a necessary concomitant of the free status to which we have admitted ourselves, there have been liberated, new ideological forces. And it is our duty to direct these forces into fruitful channels of constructive statesmanship. And the problem that is presented to the fore in this connection is the creation of new provinces, and their alignment in a new context of political bearing.

The basis on which the political structure is founded to last is in the recognition of the principle of Democracy. And one

manifestation of this principle is the demand for Responsible Government, a form of government in which the will of the people is made supreme over the will of the rulers. This has been the accepted principle which governs the policy of the Government of India towards the Indian States. And they have taken full advantage of Dominancy—a new principle in our politics which has as much sanction as Paramountcy, and they have been successful in bringing about a vital change in the relationship of the people and the rulers in the Indian

States. The smaller States have been merged into larger unions such as Sourashtra, Madhyabharat, Himachalpradesh, Vindhya-pradesh, provinces which have been made as administrative units, with responsible government. Other States, such as those in Orissa have been merged in Provinces where responsible government is functioning. And for States like Mysore, Travancore, and Baroda, it has been made a condition for their accession that they should introduce responsible government in their territories. And in Hyderabad, it is only a question of time and pace for the recognition of responsible government, either peacefully or otherwise.

The second manifestation of Democracy, is the recognition of the principle pointed out by Mr. Hobson that "A Government shall keep itself in the closest sympathy with the concrete feelings and ideas of the people, maintaining such contacts as shall enable its acts of policy to rank as substantially correct interpretations of the general will." It is here, and for the fulfilment of this principle that the demand for Linguistic Provinces arises, and needs to be considered. And if we really desire to make democracy a dynamic force to vitalise the life of the people, we cannot but give the fullest thought to make language the basis, the cornerstone in the foundations for our State. It is for this reason that the Congress has unequivocally stated that "It has stood for full opportunities for the people as a whole to grow and develop according to their wishes and genius: it has also stood for the freedom of each group and territorial area within the nation to develop its own culture within the larger framework and it has stated that for this purpose such territorial areas or provinces should be reconstituted, as far as possible, on a linguistic and cultural basis." It has been recognised so early as 1902 by Lord Curzon's Government that "the question of territorial and administrative re-distribution in India is one of the most urgent and vital of the

many problems for which we are at present endeavouring a solution." It was his Government that gave concrete shape to the policy of cultural synthesis as the governing factor in territorial distribution. But the culture to which emphasis was laid for wholly political reasons of a reactionary character, was one based on religion. And later Lord Hardinge repaired the wrong done by a wrong emphasis, by reuniting the Bengali speaking area of the whole Bengal into one Province, and integrated the Hindi speaking population of Behar and Chotanagpur into one province. And the Indian National Congress in its session at Nagpur in 1920 accepted and adopted the re-distribution of the Indian Provinces on a linguistic basis, and the Provinces so formed have continued to be the organisational units of its administration. In 1929 when the Simon Commission was seized of the constitutional set-up of the country, it gave expression to the fact that the units of the proposed federal structure for India were faced with an initial difficulty, in that having regard to the cultural level and the economic conditions, it was not possible to work out a fairly reasonable scheme in which the machinery of representative government can function with a reasonably extensive franchise. That Commission as also the Nehru Committee, laid down certain conditions as prerequisite to the formation of new provinces *viz.*, geographical position of a contiguous nature, culture, financial stability, scope for future development, and administrative convenience. And so matters stood till the now famous Cabinet Mission Plan came in. It must be frankly admitted that the Plan of the Cabinet delegation did not go into the matter of any territorial redistribution; and their Group Plan was conceived for a totally different purpose. And in view of the sovereign character of the Constituent Assembly, we need not pause to give weight to it.

Now, for the purpose of rearranging the Indian Provinces on any recognised

principle of cultural synthesis, if we make a survey of the principal language areas we find the following arrangement, which may be taken to be approximately correct, according to the census figures of 1931.

Language	Principal Area	Numerical Strength in millions
Bengali (prior to partition)	Bengal (Whole)	45
Oriya	Orissa	8
Marathi	C. P. and Bombay	9
Bihari	Bihar	30
Gujarathi	Bombay North	3.5
Kanarese	South Madras and Bombay	6
Assamese	Assam	2
Hindi	U. P. and Bihar	70
Tamil	South Madras	18
Telugu	Andhra Madras	16
Malayalam	Malabar, Cochin and Travancore.	12

And this survey brings into consideration the need for constituting linguistic provinces for the present for the areas served by Telegu, Tamil, Kanarese, Malayalam, Marathi and Gujarathi. And for the Malayalam area, the problem is complicated by the fact that the regional distribution lies partly in the territories of Indian States; and unless we are prepared to find a reverse merger policy of integrating Indian territory in the territories of Indian States, and the States are prepared for a Union like Sourashtra, we may not take into consideration the Malayalam area into a province; though we shall find a separate solution for it.

In satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the remaining populations, the request of the Andhras for a separate province takes precedence, and that is more long-standing than any other. From the highest quarters, the demand is conceded, and it only remains to put it in form. Briefly stated, the Province is, without the addition of the areas taken out from it when creating the Orissa Province, and whose reinclusion is a matter of justice to be done to the Andhra population in that area taken away by specious argument, 67,284 sq. miles and has now a population of 18 millions. Its literacy is 13 per cent. It has a vast

mineral wealth, and in food resources, it has self sufficiency.

In Paddy it has 50 lakhs of acres under cultivation, which is nearly one half of the whole area of Madras. In such money crops like Chillies where out of 339 thousand acres, Andhra has 222 thousand acres, and in Groundnuts out of 35 lakhs of acres, it has 17 lakhs to its credit. And the Revenue accounts show that the following is the financial position.

	Revenue	Expenditure
Madras Province	Total 1070 Lkhs	1133 Lkhs
Andhra	563 "	403 "

The resources by the analysis of Revenues show unmistakably that they belong to categories of an expanding nature. In 1932-33, the land revenue of the Andhra districts was 340 lakhs; in 1936-37 it rose to 394 lakhs. And the remarkable fact emerges that by the abolition of the Zamindari system, and substituting the Ryotwari one, the finance of the Andhra districts will very much increase. Out of a total of Zamindari demand of 46 lakhs, the Andhra portion contributes 36 lakhs. And in the proposed conversion into Ryotwari tenure, the income from land revenue will show a marked increase. Under Irrigation, the figure in 1932-33 was 0.7 lakhs, whereas in 1936-37 it was 1.14 lakhs. And with the completion of the Ramapadasagar and other major projects, the revenue is bound to increase, and the prospects for the Andhradesha are undoubtedly very bright.

The demand for the creation of the Karnatic Province for the Kanarese people also stands on secure foundations; and satisfies all the conditions laid down by the Simon Commission for the creation of new provinces. As Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Grand Sentinel of our Country, has said "the Kannada speaking unit would be a formidable Linguistic Unit in India." In the Indian territory it comprises 17 units, including the whole of Coorg. From the Bombay Presidency, and the present Madras Presidency, we have to carve out the new province, which is

47,778 square miles with a population of 8.58 millions and a revenue account of 105 crores. Compared with Orissa, which has about the same population, its estimated revenues are three times more, and can support a provincial administration with the least difficulty. Taking the probable revenue and expenditure account, the likelihood is that it will have a surplus of two crores, and with the development that would result of the unification into one province, it will be one of the prosperous provinces of the Indian Union. Its creation, therefore into a separate province stands on the same footing as the Andhra Province, and may not be delayed any longer.

With regard to the creation of the Marathi speaking areas into the Province of Maharashtra, the claim is admitted to be a strong one. The virility of the race, their contribution to the Indian National cause by such well known departed patriots as Bal Gangadhar Tilak, their unity of purpose, and the insistence of their demand, make it necessary that the question of creating the Samyukta Maharashtra, a proposition for earnest consideration. But the question of tackling the Hindi population that remains out, in C. P. has to engage attention. So the problem of Gujarat. And if the suggestion made earlier finds acceptance, Gujarat may find a neat and profitable place in the Sourashtra Union.

One problem residual to the creation of the Linguistic Provinces may be stated here. It is the question of the linguistic minorities. If we admit the soundness of the creation of the new provinces on the basis of language, as we are bound to do, and create the provinces, the question of those which do not belong to the language group in the new provinces has to be considered with seriousness. It will be a duty cast on the new governments to protect the culture and language of the minorities in the provinces that will be created. If we take the experience of Orissa as any guide, it will be necessary that the protection to the linguistic minorities should be assured

from the very beginning. It is an unfortunate tale that those belonging to the minority language groups in Orissa have to face the rigours of the domicile rules for public employment, and for the education of their children. But it is hoped that under the new orientation of policy, linguistic minorities have the protection of the Fundamental Rights of the Constitution. . . .

For the Administrative arrangements for a Federal Plan of the kind has been outlined above. We have to arrange them in a manner that the Federating Unit possesses "a plenitude of power". And we commend the good thesis of D. R. Gadgil, Principal of the Gokhale Institute of Politics, who in a well reasoned pamphlet on "The Constitution of Federating Units", has analysed the position with constructive suggestions. The scheme put forward by Sir B. N. Row also affords the basis on which the administrative machinery for the units and the regional federation can be set working. It may be clearly stated that the new provinces will be full-fledged provincial units, with a unicameral legislature, a provincial head with a provincial cabinet, and an independent judiciary. The fullest opportunity for developing the community, in its sociological and economic well being, will be provided in the Provinces. The Federal Regional Government will in most part be a co-ordinating agency, with a second chamber with an assenting jurisdiction in specified matters, and with a High Court with the same powers as the Supreme Court except the Interpretation of the Constitution. Finally we may state that the arrangement of a Regional Federation with Linguistic Provincial Units is the only possible method of developing the political instinct of the people to a higher purpose. All parochial sentiments that would mar the effect of a common loyalty to the motherland will be liquidated. And it will be our purpose to make India great by its own constructive ability to found a balanced state for its huge territory and its vast population.

PROHIBITION AT WORK

By MR. V. R. NATARAJAN

THE decision of the Madras Government to extend Prohibition to Madras City and the remaining eight non-dry districts from October 2, in spite of the view of the Government of India that the further extension of Prohibition for one year might be postponed, indicates, that the Congress party now in power, is determined to make the Province completely dry and it is not prepared to go slow in the matter. This great social experiment is interesting not only because it is practised on a province-wide scale but it serves as a precedent for other Provinces now contemplating similar measures.

Prohibition was first introduced in Salem district in 1937 (Oct. 1st) and in Chittoor and Cuddapah districts in Oct. 1st 1938 and in North Arcot District in Oct. 1st 1939. The Prohibition Act received the same general welcome in all the districts and this shows that public opinion was greatly in favour of Prohibition. The women, in particular, were enthusiastic supporters of Prohibition in all the Prohibition areas and the working of the Prohibition Act was first entrusted to the Police Department which received whole-hearted co-operation from non-officials and officers of the Department. The War led to the suspension of the 1st stage of Prohibition by the then Adviser Government that took the place of the Congress Ministry.

With the advent of the Congress into power, Prohibition was re-introduced in the old areas and it was introduced in Oct. 1946 in the eight districts of North Arcot, Salem, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur. It was extended to eight more districts in October 1st 1947, so that two thirds of the Madras Province had thus become dry. The programme of the Madras Government was to complete the introduction of Prohibition all over the Province in October 1948, so that this marks a red letter day in our great programme of economic and social amelioration in the Province of Madras. There is no doubt that this experiment will serve as a great landmark in the

nation-building activities of the Congress Government. The enforcement of prohibition involves a number of practical difficulties which have to be overcome. The main difficulty in the successful enforcement of Prohibition is the prevalence of illicit distillation. Ever since the introduction of Prohibition, the Government have taken great care to establish a preventive staff to control illicit distillation which had shown a tendency to increase only in some districts more than in others. It is therefore necessary to devise ways and means of preventing illicit distillation.

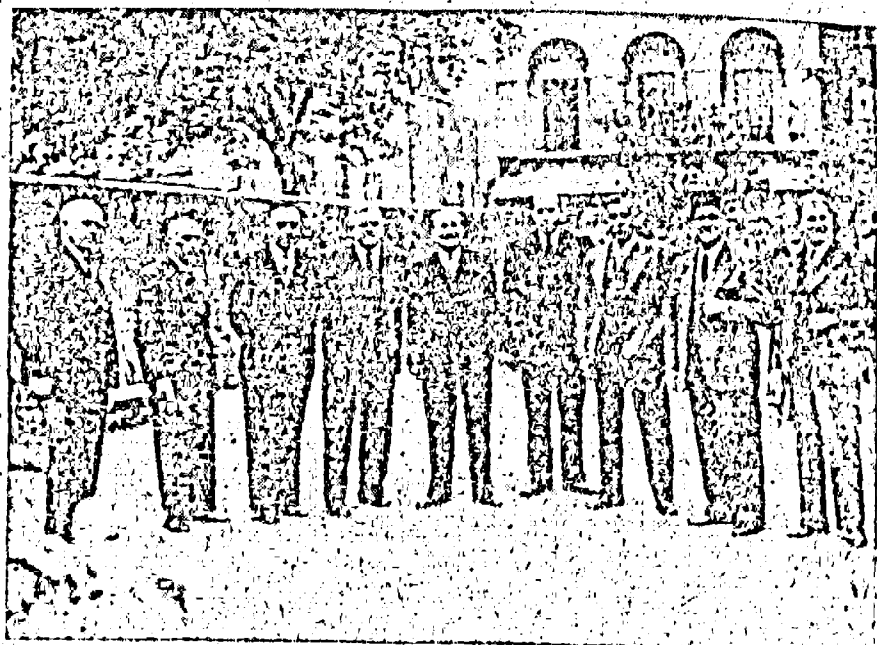
As regards the consumption of *ganja* or *bhang*, it has been prohibited in the Prohibition areas. Cases of illicit possession now constitute the largest item of Prohibition offences and this is because the *ganja* habit is more difficult to break than the liquor habit and *ganja* is easily available in the country. As regards opium, it is issued only to registered addicts and the consumption of opium, it is gratifying to note, has considerably decreased after the introduction of Prohibition, indicating thereby that many casual opium eaters have given up the habit.

It is a well-known fact that the success of Prohibition depends largely on *Public Co-operations*. It is gratifying to note that private individuals have come forward in considerable numbers with information leading to the detection of Prohibition crimes and the Government may encourage them by suitable monetary rewards as an additional incentive. The fact that many private persons venture to come forward with information shows that the public are not boycotting the Prohibition staff. An examination of the family budgets of ex-addicts discloses a raising of the standard of living of the large section of the population. On the economic side, it has resulted in a reduction of the indebtedness of the poor people; on the social side, a better home life and a better outlook and more stable character.

Prohibition is no longer a mere ideology but a practical programme so far as our

Province is concerned. All that can be said from the fiscal stand-point is that Prohibition entails only a redistribution of tax-burden on the wealthier classes. It would be a mistake to suppose that Prohibition is financially unsound, for we have to view the whole problem as an engine of economic and social reform and far from impoverishing the country, it will ultimately increase the taxable capacity of the people. We may dismiss such abstract considerations as that Prohibition interferes with individual liberty; for the negative concept of liberty as freedom from restraint has already been given short shift in political

history. The essence of freedom is potentiality for progress and there is no conflict between enlightened social discipline and individual development. If public policy should aim at the well being of the largest number, then pedantic objections on the ground of individual right can have no weight. Let us therefore hope that the legislative policy by the Madras Government will be followed up by an intensive programme for the success of Prohibition and it is well to make an earnest appeal to *Public Co-operation* without which reforms, however well meant will not yield fruitful and lasting benefits.



COMMONWEALTH PREMIERS' CONFERENCE

From all corners of the globe six Prime Ministers travelled to London by sea and air for the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference at Downing Street. They include Mr. Peter Fraser of New Zealand, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan, Don Stephen Senanayake of Ceylon and others.



INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY MR. B. NATESAN

India and the Commonwealth

FOR the first time the Premiers of India, Pakistan and Ceylon participated in the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference in London. We can appreciate the warmth and enthusiasm with which the new Premiers were welcomed not only at the Conference but by the entire British public. Pandit Nehru in particular was the cynosure of all eyes. This of course is fully deserved in view of the Indian Premier's outstanding ability; but there can be no doubt there were other reasons too, among which we may point to Britain's anxiety to retain India within the framework of the British Commonwealth. As astute diplomats they have quickly sensed that any arrangement in which the idea of subjection is implicit will be resented by the new Dominions. And already we note a wholesome change in nomenclature. They have wisely omitted the word "British" and the Commonwealth Conference is trying to evolve a formula in keeping with the spirit of the new times, in spite of Churchill's bluster.

If England is anxious to retain India in the fold, India is no less concerned to see that the membership is on terms of perfect equality. The final decision will, if at all, be taken by the Constituent Assembly. But whatever that decision may be, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has emphasized in his speeches that he would like to see the closest co-operation between the people of India and the people of Britain. In saying this, Pandit Jawaharlal was speaking not only on his own behalf but on behalf of vast sections of our people who want that even after the attainment of full freedom by India the relations between the two countries should continue as close as ever before.

According to the Statute of Westminster the King is the only link between the Dominions and the mother country. But England is not the mother country for India or Pakistan or Ceylon. Even a symbolic allegiance to a foreigner and a European may be irksome in a Commonwealth which has not as yet shed its racial bias. Commonwealth statesmanship should therefore be able to evolve

a formula equally acceptable to India and South Africa. Apart from this, citizenship of the Commonwealth is by no means desired in the interests of India only. The Commonwealth has as much to gain by having India within her ambit as India has by associating with the wider world. And then as Mr. G. V. Mavlangkar, Speaker of the Indian Parliament, made it plain:

"If the Commonwealth is for the protection of entire humanity, then we are for it, but if it is merely a camouflage for the word 'Empire' then we have no interest in it and we are not prepared to stay in it."

The Congress President

We congratulate Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya on his election to the Presidentship of the ensuing Congress. Dr. Pattabhi is a veteran Congressman who has actively engaged himself in Congress work from his college days. It is a fitting honour to one who has served the cause with untiring devotion for years—an honour long deferred in his case. His services to the nation at large and to Andhra-desa in particular fully merit this recognition at the hands of his countrymen. Having taken a special lead in the States' problem his election to the Presidentship at this time in the context of the move towards their integration is particularly apposite. Dr. Pattabhi will be gratified to learn that the Tamil Nad Congress votes tilted the scales in favour of the Andhra leader.

Nine years ago, Dr. Pattabhi with the blessing of Gandhi contested the election to the Presidentship of the Congress against Subhas Chandra Bose and was defeated in that hectic campaign. On the eve of the Meerut Congress, Dr. Pattabhi stood down in favour of Acharya Kripalani at the request of the Mahatma again. Dr. Pattabhi is an eloquent interpreter of Gandhiji and his ideals, and it is fitting that the historian of the Congress should find his place at the head of an organisation which has completed one phase of its work and is now launching on another and equally important phase of its activity in Free India.

The late Mr. Horniman

It was a lucky day for India when the great Sir Pherozeshah Mehta invited Benjamin Guy Horniman to launch the *Bombay Chronicle*. Horniman had left Fleet Street for Calcutta and found himself in the staff of the *Statesman*—a square peg in a round hole. *Bombay Chronicle* discovered the superb journalist in him and Horniman made it the power that it became within an incredibly short time. Thereafter for 40 years he continued to be a sleepless 'Sentinel'; and when he died the other day at 75, the Press in India lost its doyen and the country a brave and courageous champion of her cause.

Horniman was, like Besant, a fighting journalist, and his daring and adventure proved a bulwark of strength to any cause he espoused. A powerful exponent of the Indian point of view he took a prominent part in the agitation that coincided with the martial law regime in the Punjab in 1919. He bore the brunt of bureaucratic reprisals with an undaunted spirit. He was deported to England and remained exiled from his work in India for over six years. After persistent attempts, he made a dramatic return to India in 1926, travelling via Ceylon.

The same year, he founded a new paper in Bombay, but shortly afterwards returned to the *Bombay Chronicle*. He was Editor of the *Bombay Sentinel* till a couple of years ago, when he retired from active journalism. Yet the latter day Horniman never recovered the glory of his Home Rule time. All the same India has had no more faithful and dauntless champion of her cause—more Indian than many Indians. Horniman was not only a great Editor; he was an institution in himself and many a well known journalist to-day is proud to own his chelaship to the great Editor whom Gandhiji referred to as "a very brave and generous Englishman."

Sir Frank Noyce

Death has severed another link with the old bureaucracy. Sir Frank Noyce who died at his home-town in Surrey, England, the other day was for six and forty years connected with India in some way or other. After a brilliant career at Cambridge he entered the Indian Civil Service in 1902 and served in Madras in various capacities. He ended his official career in India as member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of Industries and Labour.

Sir Frank had many friends in Madras and New Delhi, with whom he was in frequent correspondence. He was one of those few Englishmen with genuine sympathy for India. Like J. C. Molony and Sir Alexander Cardew, he used to be writing off and on to the *Indian Review* for whose editor he had a warm corner. In a letter he wrote to Mr. Natesan on the eve of the fateful partition he expressed his misgivings at the turn of events and was apprehensive of the competence of the Interim Government. We know how imbecile was the Coalition Government—the fruit of Wavell's brain wave. Noyce frankly feared the results of such incompatible elements in the Centre. Yet he had faith enough in the competence of Indians to manage their affairs that he was sustained in the hope that all would be well in the end. Sir Frank's letters were as copious as they were interesting, but his handwriting was the despair of his addressee and Mr. Natesan's staff used to wrestle with it for a couple of days before transcribing the precious contents in legible script.

Madras Goes Dry

Prohibition was inaugurated on October 2, in Madras City and in eight more districts of the Madras Presidency. Thus the entire Province became dry on Gandhi Jayanti day—a fitting way of celebrating the 80th birthday anniversary of one with whom this great reform was one of the leading passions of his life. Thus Madras which was a pioneer in the country in the introduction of this great experiment has appropriately enough earned the distinction of being the first province to achieve total prohibition.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

BY "CHRONICLER"

Truman Wins U.S.A. Presidency

MR. HARRY S. Truman was re-elected President of the United States for four years.

Sixty-four-year-old Democrat Truman, also swept his Party to power in both Houses of the Congress in one of the closest election races in United States' history.

From New York, Mr. Dewey his 46-year old opponent sent a telegram to Mr. Truman at Kansas City, saying: "My heartiest congratulations to you on your election and every good wish for a successful administration and urge all Americans to unite behind you in support of every effort to keep our nation strong and free and establish peace in the world."

Voting figures had run neck and neck through some 15 hours of counting before Mr. Dewey finally conceded.

When Mr. Dewey conceded, Mr. Truman was leading in 28 States, carrying between them 304 electoral votes.

Mr. Dewey was leading in 16 States with 189 electoral votes.

Just as Mr. Dewey conceded, the Voice of America Radio gave the line-up for the new Congress, as follows:

House of Representatives: Democrats 240, Republicans 194, Labour 1 with a Democratic working majority of 47.

Senate: Democrats 52, Republicans 41, three undecided. Required majority 49.

The Republicans had been in the majority in both Houses of the Congress since 1946.

Soon after the results were announced, President Truman promised in his message to people, from Kansas City to dedicate himself "to the cause of peace in the world" and "prosperity and happiness at home."

Manchuria in Communist hands

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek admitted defeat of his armies in the bitter three-year-old struggle for Manchuria, where Communists were reported to have completed the occupation of the capital and key industrial city of Mukden, last Government stronghold after subduing sporadic resistance.

The Generalissimo was reported massing his forces for showdown battles in North China, expected to decide the outcome of the bitter, drawn-out civil war.

The Generalissimo, facing the gravest crisis in his twenty years of power, told the Kuomintang Central Political Committee, "We must accept the lessons of defeat," but added the Communists were not yet in a position to bring North China "under their menace".

Berlin Issue Unsolved

The Soviet Union vetoed a Security Council resolution calling for:

(1) Immediate lifting of the Berlin blockade followed at ten days' interval by:

(2) The introduction of the Soviet mark as Berlin's sole currency; and

(3) A Council of Foreign Ministers on the whole German problem.

The three Western delegates and the six little nations voted for the resolution. M. Andrei Vyshinsky, chief Soviet delegate, and M. Dmitri Manuilsky, Ukrainian Foreign Minister, voted against.

Future Status of Eire

The repeal by Eire, of the External Relations Act, which links her with the British Commonwealth would have little effect on the status of people of Irish extraction in Australia, Canada and South Africa—three Dominions with large Irish populations—*Reuter* dispatches indicated.

In these Dominions, most residents of Irish origin had already acquired nationality, which would not be changed by repeal.

The WORLD of BOOKS

(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)

THE BHAGAVADGITA. Text and English Translation. By Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., Lond.

Here is yet another translation of a great classic which time cannot make stale. Dr. Radhakrishnan is a scholar and philosopher who is equally at home in the European and Asiatic traditions of thought. He is reputed to be an able interpreter of Indian thought. As such his English version accompanied by an original commentary on this Book of books is bound to have a wide appeal in India and in the West.

There are many editions of the Gita and several good English translations of it. If that is all that is needed there would be no justification for a new edition. But as Dr. Radhakrishnan points out "those who read the Gita in English need notes at least as much as those who read it in Sanskrit." And the learned author has supplied the notes and a general introduction interpreting the text in a way that may commend itself to modern readers.

Any detailed study of this ancient classic is bound to throw up points of difference in interpretation. And as a scholar himself, the author must be fully alive to the possibility of varied interpretations, according to the genius of the commentator who may be apt to emphasise different phases of thought. But then the author has no pretensions to address the specialist. His main concern is with the general reader who wishes to enlarge his spiritual environment—and this is sought to be done in a version that lacks neither dignity nor grace and a translation which is "as clear as its substance will permit."

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE INDIA GOVT. Trade Commissioner in Australia and New Zealand, Sydney during 1944-45.

This report which has been published only recently is at least 3 years' too old to be of practical use. However, the little note contains a number of statistical data relating to Australian economic activities during 1944-45. Statements reveal that India has occupied a very important place in Australian foreign trade, being next only to U.S. and U. K. The concluding portion of the report contains a few points of advice to Indian exporters which are worth of latter's attention.

THE FAR ASCENT (POEMS) By V. N. Bhushan, Padma Publications Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs. 3.

We welcome this attractively got up book of 34 pages of new poems by Mr. V. N. Bhushan whose adventurous spirit is already known to readers in the previous volumes published by him. He sets at nought the usual forms of poetic expression and so falls into absurdities, while he also rises to extraordinary poetic effect. He tends to be a mystic but is apt to be mystical too often!

UNPOLITICAL PAMPHLETS, NO. 1. CIVILIZATION: Is there a cure? A study in Foundations by Robert M. Entwistle Price 9d. Published at 29 Goodwyn Avenue, Mill Hill, London.

This small pamphlet of 24 pages contains a very sensible analysis of the aggressive tendencies of the Western nations. All spiritual values have been forgotten and the world seems to be on the way to ruin. The human soul has lost its wholeness and "restoring it on a high level must include the insights and achievements of the great spirits of the race, from Buddha and Christ to Mahatma Gandhi," is the conclusion reached by the author. There is an excellent bibliography at the end.

INDIA AND CONSTITUTION MAKING: By Phillip Spratt. Published by Renaissance Publishers, Calcutta Price Rs. 3-8.

Mr. Phillip Spratt is a profound student of Marxism and psycho-analysis. Years before he gave us a masterly study of Mahatma Gandhi from the Marxist point of view. The volume under review is a study of the several draft constitutions submitted from time to time by various bodies. He offers a systematic analysis and a severe evaluation of the Coupland scheme, Sapru proposals, Congress constitution, the Muslim League plan, and the Communist plan. The treatment is academic and is fairly scientific. He examines them both in their formal aspects and in their bearing on the more basic requirements of social, economic and cultural advancements of the Indian people. His criticism is constructive.

In the post-script covering a dozen pages there is a severe criticism of the draft constitution of India awaiting the discussion and approval of the Constituent Assembly. Mr. Spratt is of opinion that the draft constitution in main is a Liberal constitution to be imposed upon of a society which is not a Liberal society and cannot be expected to make such a constitution work. Power is disproportionately concentrated at the Centre and ingenious safeguards are provided for, for the breakdowns and abuses of power. The guarantee of individual rights is accompanied by the comprehensive reservations. The Centre is provided with ample emergency powers which almost nullifies any right guaranteed to the citizen. Among the freedom ensured the Freedom of the Press is not explicitly included. Freedom of the Press in a democracy is next in importance to the impartial judiciary. The directive principles of the State policy have no sanctions behind them. They are not enforceable by any court. The President's powers are too extensive. An indirectly elected President should not be given such dangerously wide powers.

While one is able to see that the draft constitution needs certain changes in the light of Mr. Spratt's criticism, one cannot certainly agree with Mr. Spratt that the radical democratic party's draft constitution for a free India by Mr. Roy is perfect. One is surprised at the appreciation and enthusiasm Mr. Spratt feels for Mr. M. N. Roy's constitution. In conclusion one feels Mr. Spratt's book a clear and intelligent exposition of the constitutional problems. It is highly helpful to students desirous of having sound and fundamental laws about our constitution making.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE INDIAN UNION. S. V. Puntambekar Pp. 79, Padmaja publications, Baroda, Price Rs. 2.

The keynote of the foreign policy set out in this booklet is strength. Measures like the raising of the standards of living and the integration of the Indian States with the Indian Union are designed to promote internal stability, while through alliances of friendship, non-aggression, and mutual aid with the Big Powers and the building up of a strong defence force to meet emergencies, India could be made a force in world politics. Combining ideals with practical necessity, keeping in mind the indivisibility of world-peace while yet not sacrificing national interests, Mr. Puntambekar would evolve an active foreign policy, not smug neutrality.

While it should convince any one that the various aids to foreign policy mentioned by the author essentially make for realism they have been developed with the unnecessary background of what appears to the reader an exaggerated account of the dangers besetting the Indian Union on all sides. Yet the author's anxiety in this respect, as also an overlapping arrangement of the subject, has led to a great repetition which could well be avoided. One fails to see the need for separate chapters entitled "fundamentals of", "factors in", "objectives of", "basis of", Indian foreign policy.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

- Oct. 1. Sardar Patel indicts the Security Council for its record of failure.
—Pandit Nehru in Srinagar deplores Pakistan's anti-Indian propaganda.
- Oct. 2. Gandhi Jayanthi day.
—The whole of Madras Presidency goes dry from today.
- Oct. 3. New Soviet plan for atomic energy control.
—Russia proposes new Big Four meeting.
- Oct. 4. Sind Governor, Sheikh Hidaytullah dead at Karachi.
- Oct. 5. K. F. Nariman passes away at Delhi.
—Pandit Nehru leaves for London to attend Commonwealth Premiers' Conference.
- Oct. 6. Nizam authorises legal proceeding to recover funds in London Bank.
- Oct. 7. Nizam in a *firman* denies reports that he is not a free agent and is acting under duress.
- Oct. 8. Sir B. N. Rau elected Chairman of Atomic Control Committee.
—Breach of truce in Palestine: Egyptians bomb Jewish area.
- Oct. 9. Churchill's violent attack on the Soviet at the annual Conservatives' Party Conference.
- Oct. 10. Chiang's appeal to his people at National day celebrations.
- Oct. 11. Conference of Commonwealth Premiers meets in London.
—Prince of Berar entertains Hyderabad Military Governor.
- Oct. 12. Kashmir State Conference, in special Convention, urges permanent accession to Indian Union.
—Pandit Nehru addresses Kingway Hall meeting.
- Oct. 13. Bombay Dock workers' strike called off.
- Oct. 14. Nizam terminates Sir Walter Moncton's services.
- Oct. 15. New light on Pakistan's complicity in Hyderabad. Remittances to the tune of 6 crores to Pakistan officials are disclosed.
—U.S. rejects Russian disarmament proposal.
- Oct. 16. B. G. Horniman passes away.
—Chinese troops break through Communist blockade.
- Oct. 17. Pandit Nehru meets M. Vyshinsky.
—Press Trust Directors meet in Madras.
- Oct. 18. Hyderabad Military Governor forms Cabinet of five.
- Oct. 19. Muslim leaders of Hyderabad decide to join State Congress.
—Von. Branchitsch dead.
- Oct. 20. Pakistan declared as enemy country by Kashmir Government.
—Nehru-Liaquat meeting at Attlee's Chamber in Downing Street.
- Oct. 21. French Government rejects Govt. of India's proposal to postpone French India Elections.
- Oct. 22. Commonwealth Conference ends.
- Oct. 23. Pannu T. K. Narayana Pillai becomes Premier of Travancore.
- Oct. 24. Attlee-Nehru-Liaquat talks regarding Kashmir issue break down.
- Oct. 25. Pt. Nehru leaves London for Paris en route to India.
- Oct. 26. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya is elected Congress President by a majority of 150 votes.
- Oct. 27. Madras Assembly passes Zamindari abolition Bill.
—New Travancore Ministry sworn in.
- Oct. 28. French troops in Mabe.
—Churchill attacks Government of India's policy. Morrison's spirited reply in the Commons.
- Oct. 29. Hyderabad talks begin in Bombay.
—Churchill-Nehru meeting at Attlee's party.
—Stalin indicts western powers as aggressors.
- Oct. 30. Evacuation of Mukden by Chinese Government.
—Sardar Patel's 74th birthday function in Bombay.
- Oct. 31. Sir Archibald Nye arrives in Delhi as High Commissioner for U. K. in India.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



THE "UNITED NATIONS" AND INDIA

The International tangle is getting more and more complex, writes the *Modern Review* in its notes for October. The Indian Union's position is still very anomalous.

Though we have shown a desire for peace and amity all round, the two groups into which the U.N.O. is becoming pronouncedly divided are both making moves, to force the Union of India to declare itself as a partisan of one or the other. Political blackmail is being resorted to against India, at the U.N.O. by the democratic group, while Russia is maintaining a sphinx-like silence, being well-aware of the fact that these blundering moves on the part of the democracies are tending to force the Indian Union into the orbit of Moscow.

But all the same it cannot be denied that in the diplomatic sphere we have as yet attained nothing or little to our advantage. On the contrary,

we have made certain blunders, mostly minor, which have been interpreted by the world outside to our disadvantage. The sending of Vijayalakshmi Pandit to Moscow and Asaf Ali to Washington gave an impression to the democracies that was quickly utilized by our enemies in the U.N.O. Further, the unauthorized declarations by Asaf Ali at Washington and Syed Hassan at Cairo, that in the Palestine affair India was backing the Pan-Arab confederacy, gave needless offence to the Zionists and their sympathisers, without bringing any benefit whatsoever to our cause. For, it must be apparent to all but the densest that the Pan-Arab leaders have no intention whatsoever to throw their weight on the side of India, at any time.

Our problems as yet are mainly domestic, though enemy aggression has made deep

inroads on our resources. And by the same token, we must look to ourselves alone in the main for the solution.

If we ask for outside aid, as we did in the matter of Kashmir, the price paid will have to be heavy beyond measure, and we may find ourselves far more involved in the end than what we were at the outset.

We must open our eyes to realities. We must understand that "Comity of Nations" is an empty phrase, excepting at the lowliest level. Hyderabad is an object lesson, as is the case of Kashmir.

The rise in the tempo of anti-Indian propaganda abroad, the gun-running exploits of Sydney Cotton and other soldiers of fortune, the mock-heroics of Zafullah Khan, were not isolated phenomena. It all indicated concerted action by the enemies of India, and the lack of alertness and want of efficiency in ourselves. The howl of rage and anguish that went up in the British Press at the collapse of the Pakistan-cum-Razakar plot in Hyderabad was not merely the echo of the gnashing of teeth by the Colonel Blimps of Britain. It had a far deeper significance. For example, Mr. Bevin did not observe any war-like spirit in Pakistan, even after it was admitted that Pakistani regulars were fighting in Kashmir, but he was prompt in opening his lacerated heart when the Police-action went through according to plan in Hyderabad!

The World is well-aware of the weight of the tremendous potentials of India. Naturally each group wants it to be ranged on its side, in the event of World War III.

If it be not available, then that potential must either be destroyed or rendered useless as in China of to-day. We must realise this fact and spare no vigilance or effort to guard our assets and to enhance our potentials.

PERSONAL REMNISCENCES OF DR. BESANT

The October *Theosophist* contains interesting reminiscences of Dr. Besant, by Mr. Peter Freeman and Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, the President of the Society. Thinking of Dr. Besant, Mr. Jinarajadasa is reminded of Shakespeare's famous lines about Cleopatra: "Age cannot whither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety."

Dr. Besant had two aspects, both strongly developed, the feminine and the masculine:

As a woman she was extremely tender. When she first came into the Movement, there were others who were earlier in the Society and they treated "Annie" as if she was not really of very great importance in the work, though they all admired her oratory; but never H.P.B. who called her "the one and the only," meaning her successor. The attitude of "high-hatting" "Annie" was inevitable, for she looked so humble and meek, as if, to use an English phrase, "butter would not melt in her mouth." Dr. Besant mentions herself that she had the pride of Lucifer, though she did not reveal it; indeed she was so meek that she describes how she hardly dared discipline a servant who was doing her job hardly. But when strong action was required, "meek Annie" did it in her own way, and I recall one such occasion very vividly. From 1895 till 1899 Bishop Leadbeater and I were living at 19 Avenue Road, the London Headquarters of the Society. The house was leased by Dr. Besant, and each of us paid his share for board and lodging. But there was a particular group, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Mead and Mrs. Isabel Cooper-Oakley, Mrs. Mead's sister, who had been longer in the work than Dr. Besant, and they were often coming to her and saying "Annie, you must do this," "Annie, you ought to do that," etc. Finally meek Annie had enough of it, and came to us all one afternoon and calmly announced that she had sold the lease of the house! This meant of course that everybody had to scatter, including the rather difficult trinity of the two sisters and Mr. Mead. Mrs. Cooper-Oakley remained "faithful to the end."

In India we have seen both aspects, the feminine and the masculine. We particularly saw her strength when she began her political work. Wasn't she a fighter? But everyone who had any private interview with her, says Mr. Jinarajadasa, knew how gentle and tender she was.

EDUCATION IN THE MELTING POT

The huge waste of time in the education of our youths is due to the simple fact that there exist too many forms in our Schools, from the Infant class to the Matriculation standard, observes Mr. K. Lahiri in the *Calcutta Review*.

Formerly, they had necessarily to prolong the School course to some ten or eleven years, for of this long period quite a considerable portion used to be spent in learning the elements of a foreign tongue. But now this incumbency having been removed, there seems to be no sense or justification in still retaining such an unnecessarily large number of classes in our Schools. The existing ten or eleven forms may, more conveniently and without bringing further strain either on the learner or the teacher, be easily compressed into six, even five years. Students passing through the Junior and Senior Cambridge Courses have not to waste years unnecessarily.

The educational authorities perhaps dare not introduce this much-needed and wholesome reform in our Schools, for fear of the consequent loss of economic balance in the entire school system.

First, this measure will at once throw about forty per cent. of the teachers now employed in Schools out of employment and will also perhaps bring about a fall in the fee-income of the institutions by some fifty per cent. To blame the school authorities for this conservative tendency to maintain *status quo* is not certainly the proper attitude. The teachers thus released may be quickly absorbed in the vastly expanding educational system of the country, and the deficit budget of the schools made good by private donations and State aid.

There was for some time an agitation for deprovincialization of Government Schools and Colleges. These institutions were originally founded for setting up models for private enterprises.

Their utility as such has long ceased to exist, and therefore the continuation of their existence is merely a burden on the public exchequer. If these institutions are deprovincialized, the money released can very well be diverted to relieve the strain of thousands of poor institutions that are running with half-starved staff, but nonetheless rendering a useful service to the cause of literacy and of higher education of the country.

CONSEQUENCES OF DECONTROL

Those who argued against the removal of control now stand vindicated, according to Mr. R. V. Rao, writing in the *New Review*. He goes on to say that Gandhiji and his lieutenants thought that the grinding poverty of the common man, which has only become a slogan rather than a problem to be solved, could not be solved unless controls were withdrawn.

Controls were withdrawn; but with what consequences? Hoarders and profiteers got a free license and the common man has been exploited, nay cheated. Many people opposed decontrol of cloth and food and the Government seemed to be anxious to secure the support of the capitalists. Indeed, the Government's good gesture of decontrol led to our abnormal rise in the price-level. Controls have failed to tap a substantially large part of our supply.

While the Government has to reimpose controls at least in the matter of food, clothing and other essentials of life and issue an ordinance inflicting serious punishment to all the wrong-doers we may also refer to the need for a judicious import control policy. This can go a long way to combat the inflationary spiral of prices.

We have also to step up production. Slogans like "Produce or perish" indicate the acute necessity to increase production in every sphere which is below the peak levels. Capital and labour blame each other.

While production depends upon the material used, capacity of machines and the men employed, it is a pity we have not considered the problem of labour in its proper perspective. Labour should not be left at the mercy of the industrialists. Conditions of work are to be improved. We should make the working hours more effective with a view to increase production per man hour.

The writer goes on to add that our Government's attention has so completely been monopolised by labour and other questions that they seem to have become entirely oblivious of the plight of the middle class people.

The lot of the middle class, with limited income and the cost of living having risen more than four times, has now become pitiable. On account of the abnormal increase in prices, the consumption of milk, sugar, and other essentials of life has gone down and there has been a further

deterioration in the standard of living. The significance of the problem can be better appreciated when we remember that the income of the middle class which mostly comes under the fixed income, has not risen to the same extent as the increase in prices.

Free India is now faced with the distressing problem of deteriorating economy and if we solve the problem of food, clothing, shelter and the primary needs of the common man by bringing down their prices, we will only be too glad.

TOTAL PROHIBITION

If the Government of Madras had decided to go slow in the matter of Prohibition, few could have blamed them. Now that they have decided to bring the whole province under the experiment, says *Swatantra* editorially, they merit the blessings of all including those who have been counselling them to be more cautious. Whatever the nature of the circumstances leading to the step, it has given Madras a unique prominence in the country.

To defy the arithmetic of revenue and expense, to remain undaunted before the specific direction of the Prime Minister and assert independence of the Central Government's suggestions—these are not the acts of a weakling. They reveal intrepidity—so much of intrepidity in fact that one has good reason to doubt whether clarity of calculation had anything to do with it.

Is it the courage of the hero or the nitwit? Both look alike but there is a world of difference between the two.

Despite the difference, shortage of means being anyhow there, we much prefer the complications to be faced in giving effect to a measure of popular welfare like Prohibition and not the financial chaos bound up with the squandering of the Centre, what with their confounding of dignity with expense on the British imperialist model and the letting loose of costly ambassadors over all the chancelleries of the globe.

After making all allowances for defects in implementation, Prohibition, says the writer, has turned out to be in the districts where it has been on trial

an immense boon and blessing to hundreds of thousands of the poor. Along with liberation from the demon of liquor, they have been placed on the first rung of a grand moral and economic regenerative movement. They are learning to get clear of their enslavement to the eternal moneylender.

ALCOHOL AND LONGEVITY

Concluding his article on Alcohol and Longevity, in the pages of the *New Review* for September Dr. H. C. Mookerjee assesses the cost of drinking in terms of life shortening. Round about 1920 he says, the Government of Denmark appointed a Commission which sent to all physicians in that country a request for information concerning deaths among adults occurring in their practice for one year, 'with special reference to whether or not the cause of these deaths could be traced to drink.' It was stressed that only such cases were to be credited to alcohol as were admittedly caused by it.

In due course, answers were received covering 4,300 dead men and 4,280 dead women which, it is understood, was a little over one-third of the mortality in Denmark for that particular year. In order to present the results of this investigation in as striking a way as possible, the Danish Government described it in the following language:

"If all these alcohol deaths were eliminated from the total, the average longevity of a man of 20 would rise from 45.4 to 49.3 years; and of a woman (of 20) from 47.5 to 48.1 years respectively."

What was intended to be said was that the life of every Danish male would be longer to the extent of 3.9 years and of the Danish female 6 years.

An American prohibitionist, Dr. Edwin F. Bowers, interpreted the above facts in the following very telling manner,

'Given these figures, and using the per capita consumption of alcohol in Denmark as a divisor, the results proved that every pint of brandy consumed steals 11 hours out of man's normal expectation of life, and every pint of beer cheats him out of approximately 25 minutes of earthly activity.'

"Drink kills more than our newest weapons of warfare."

EAST AND WEST

The veteran British Socialist Mr. H. N. Brailsford suggests that Pandit Nehru should mediate between East and West.

"Nehru stands between two worlds", Mr. Brailsford wrote in an article in the left-wing weekly *New Statesman and Nation*.

"Amid the clash of East and West, he is in charge of the foreign policy of the one great Asian power whose weight, moral and material, could influence the choice between peace and war."

His recognition of the part the British people played in easing India's achievement of independence may incline him to retain some friendly ties with the Commonwealth.

But he has made it clear that India will not identify herself with either the American bloc or the Russian.

To stand passively aloof would be neither possible nor, morally defensible. The test of India's maturity and of Nehru's stature will be his ability to turn this attitude of neutrality to a creative use.

Can he use the prestige that belongs to him as the greatest of living Indians and Gandhi's heir, to play the part of a mediator and voice the will of the world's silent millions for peace?

There is no figure in the front rank of statesmen whose personality would so certainly evoke a friendly response. "Courage for this act of leadership he possesses, if he can find the right way to approach the bewildered nations."

No country has a better right than India, with her perennial problems of hunger and over-population, to combat the insanity that squander on armaments the resources that might fertilise the waste places of the earth. Her Premier is the man to rally us for this constructive venture."

INDIAN STATES

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Hyderabad

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE

The Military Governor of Hyderabad, Maj.-Gen. J. N. Chaudhuri, abolished Nizam's Advisory Committee and set up in its place a Military Government consisting of himself, the Chief Civil Administrator, Mr. D. S. Bhakle, the Additional Chief Civil Administrator, Mr. D. R. Pradhan, Nawab Zain Yar Jung, formerly Hyderabad's Agent-General in Delhi, and Raja Dhonde Raj, a Magistrate in Secunderabad.

The Chief Civil Administrator, at the same time announced changes of far-reaching significance, aimed at overhauling the entire administration of the State and ensuring economy and efficiency.

These changes, are regarded as yet another sign of the anxiety of the India Government to provide the people of Hyderabad with a running machinery which will "herald a new era" at a very early date.

In the Military Government, the Military Governor takes over the Army, Police and Communications other than Railways.

While the Indian Army and police forces were engaged in restoring law and order in the State, the Chief Civil Administrator completed re-organising the Civil Secretariat so as to bring it in line with the Provincial Secretariats of the Indian Union and, generally to tone it up.

Concrete steps that have been taken, among others, are: abolition of the External Affairs Department and the Planning Department.

The Information and Broadcasting Departments over which huge sums of money have been spent by the previous Government, have ceased to have an independent existence and now becomes part of the Home Department.

LAIK ALI'S MISUSE OF FUNDS

An insight is given into the activities of Hyderabad agents in London and Karachi and of the Laik Ali Ministry as a result of the scrutiny made by the present administration in Hyderabad into the expenditure incurred since October 1947, of remittances and certain discretionary grants placed at the disposal of these agents and the Ministry.

It is learned from authoritative quarters that remittances to the extent of over six crores of rupees have been sent to London and Karachi banks since October 1947.

The total amount sent to London is said to have been about three million sterling. Out of this amount half, it is learned, has been spent. Some of the important payments made are as follows: (a) £8,90,000 to Mr. Sohaib, a high official of Pakistan, (b) £1,00,000 to Mr. Henry Sydney Cotton, (c) £10,000 to Sir Alexander Rogers for negotiations for the purchase of Goa, (d) £5,000 to Mr. Ghulam Mohommad, Finance Minister of Pakistan for an unspecified purpose, (e) £4,50,000 to Mr. Zahir Ahmed.

A sum of about three crores of rupees is reported to have been sent to Karachi. The details of this account are being looked into, but it is understood that over three or four cheques of Rs. 25,000 each were paid to Sir Mohamed Zaffrullah Khan, the Pakistan Foreign Minister and a few lakhs of rupees also been disbursed to Mr. Henry Sydney Cotton through a Hyderabad agent.

Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung, in a statement on his return to Karachi, has said that £1,500,000 transferred to the Pakistan High Commissioner in London were held in trust.

The discretionary grants placed at the disposal of various officers and Ministers of the Hyderabad Government show that the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, controlled discretionary grants of more than Rs. 31 lakhs, the Minister for External Affairs Rs. 50,000 and the Secretary of the Publicity Department, Rs. 75,000.

Baroda**CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE**

The Government of Baroda have appointed a Committee to frame rules of procedure for the setting up of a constitution-making body for the State under the new Reforms.

Mr. Chotabhai Sutaria, Minister for Law, will be the Chairman of the Committee. The Committee will submit its recommendations regarding the numerical strength of the Constituent Assembly and the delimitation of constituencies, and will also frame rules and regulations regarding election of candidates to the Assembly and other incidental matters relating to the setting up of the Assembly.

RULER'S GIFT TO FIGHT FAMINE

In view of the famine conditions in various parts of the State, the Maharaja of Baroda has given a personal donation of Rs. 10,00,000 for relief measures to be adopted in the state.

The Maharaja has also donated a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards amenities to be provided for Indian soldiers in Kashmir.

INDIAN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Premier of Baroda, has been elected to the Indian Constituent Assembly from Baroda in the vacancy caused by the resignation of the former Dewan.

INDUSTRIES IN BARODA

A Bill to regulate industrial relations in the State was introduced in the State Legislative Assembly during its budget session on Oct. 18. The Bill follows closely the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

JAIL DELIVERY IN BARODA

Two hundred and fifty-four prisoners have been released from jails in Baroda State, in pursuance of the announcement made to release specified types of prisoners on the occasion of the establishment of full Responsible Government in the State.

Of these, 196 have been released from Baroda Central Jail, 14 from Amreli, 33 from Mehsana and 11 from Navsari.

Kashmir**ACCESSION TO INDIAN UNION**

The provisional accession of the Jammu and Kashmir State to India was confirmed by the Working Committee of the All-Jammu and Kashmir National Conference which met at Srinagar on October 11, by adopting a 1,800 word resolution, recommending a final accession on the basis of the 'New Kashmir' programme launched by the State.

The resolution which was unanimously passed was adopted by an extraordinary session of the National Conference which met the next day for the final ratification. Shaikh Abdullah the Premier, presided over the meeting. A number of National Conference workers from the enemyheld territories of Poonch and Mirpur had managed to slip out and attended the session.

The resolution reaffirmed the Conference's unflinching faith in the 'New Kashmir' and the advanced outlook of the State people on fundamental issues, 'which cannot find a proper place in Pakistan, the main citadel of reaction and decaying feudalism.'

INDIA AND KASHMIR

Defence Minister Baldev Singh declared at Amritsar last month, that they were determined to clear out of Kashmir all tribesmen whether they belonged to Pakistan or otherwise and said, "We cannot rest in peace until this is achieved."

The Minister, who was addressing a gathering of Indian troops and military officers somewhere on the Indian border near Amritsar, said that Pakistan troops were actually fighting in Kashmir which was as much a part of India as any other province. After the voluntary accession, the State had sought its help and "we are determined to clear out of Kashmir all tribesmen whether they belong to Pakistan or otherwise." There could be no peace in the two Dominions without it, added the Defence Minister.

Mysore**MYSORE PREMIER'S APPEAL**

Mysore has a great heritage. She has a vital role to play in the international affairs. She has always endeavoured to tread the path of duty, and to follow Dharma. It is now up to her not only to develop herself in accordance with her traditions and her philosophy, but also to promote peace and brotherhood in the world. This is a great and sacred duty. In discharge of this, we sorely miss the unerring and wise guidance of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi who is no more with us physically. But we have his noble teachings as our beacon.

Let us all sincerely and steadfastly strive to fulfil the great destiny that is before us in India, and let it be given to Mysore to lay a worthy part in this glorious task. In this connection, Mr. K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, opening the Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, on Oct. 9 at the Ganmohan Palace.

INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE

At the Mysore Representative Assembly on October 13 with Mr. K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister and Dewan in-charge in the chair, there was a volley of interpellations on Government measures for industrial development, with particular reference to cottage industries in the State.

In reply to Mr. Kari Gowda, the Government spokesman, Mr. K. Chickkanarayana Reddy stated that, last year about 63 cottage industries' centres were opened in several parts of the State and a total sum of Rs. 75,000 had been sanctioned. The average income from these Industries was Rs. 40,000.

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN MYSORE

General elections under the new constitution for Mysore should be possible early next year, Mr. K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister and Dewan in-charge, addressing the Dasara Session of the Mysore representative Assembly. He said the Mysore constitution should be framed in consonance with that of India, and it was felt that Mysore had better not wait unnecessarily for the completion of the Indian constitution.

Travancore**TRAVANCORE CONGRESS**

Mr. Parur T. K. Narayana Pillai, a prominent Congressman and Advocate, was elected Leader of the Travancore State Congress Parliamentary Party on Oct. 20 in the place of Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, who resigned recently.

Mr. Narayana Pillai, thanking the members for the confidence reposed in him, assured them that, as a servant of the people, he would strive his utmost to promote their welfare, irrespective of communal, or party predilection.

Mr. T. K. Narayana Pillai was elected as the Leader of the Travancore Congress Parliamentary Party by 65 members out of 96. The Maharaja has invited Mr. Narayana Pillai to form the cabinet.

MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Government of Travancore have decided to expedite the starting of a Medical College in the State.

Dr. C. Karunakaran has been appointed a special full-time officer for taking the preliminary steps. He will work under a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, the Director of Public Health, the Superintendent of the General Hospital, Dr. R. Kesavan Nair, the Financial Secretary to the Government, the Accountant-General, the Registrar of the Travancore University, the Chief Engineer, the Secretary to the Government in the Public Health Department, and the Secretary to the Government in the Education Department.

Jodhpur**NEW COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

The Maharaja of Jodhpur has recently announced the formation of a new Council of Ministers consisting of Mr. S. Rau, I.C.S., as Dewan and President of the Council, Mr. Jai Narain Vyas, Chief Minister, and six other Ministers, the Dewan holding the portfolios of Defence, Law and Order and External Affairs. The other portfolios would be distributed among the Ministers on the recommendation of the Chief Minister.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

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South Africa

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

'South Africa is the black-spot of the Commonwealth and prison house for nine million people,' said Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, South Africa's Indian leader in an interview to the United Press of India, in London.

'The issues in South Africa,' Dr. Dadoo added, 'are no longer domestic matters. They concern the whole world. Political conflicts on a mass scale will soon shake the whole African continent. The people's struggle in South Africa will be carried on by extra parliamentary methods and the pressure of the world public opinion.'

Dr. Dadoo disclosed that the Indian delegation would move the South African issue to the Security Council as matters of urgent issue and he hoped that he would be useful in presenting facts not only to the Indian delegation but also to others.

East Africa

INDIAN COMMISSIONER AT NAIROBI

The formal opening of the Indian Commissioner's office at Nairobi in British East Africa took place on September 19, with a flag hoisting ceremony for which an unprecedentedly large and enthusiastic crowd had gathered, says a Mombasa report.

The Commissioner, Mr. Pant, accompanied by the Trade Commissioner, Sardar Sahib Sangat Singh, performed the ceremony. After *Vande Mataram*, Mr. Pant hoisted the flag to the accompaniment of continuous cheers and cries of *Jai Hind* from those present. The Commissioner then delivered a short address in Hindi, in which he explained the significance of the three colours of the flag. He reminded the audience of Indians of their responsibility for evolving a local culture jointly with all the other racial elements in the colony. This impressive function ended with the singing of the national anthem.

Burma

LAND-NATIONALISATION

Indians, who are among the biggest land-owners in Burma, are gravely concerned regarding the compensation, which is to be paid under the Burmese Government's Land Nationalisation Bill, recently passed by the Burmese Parliament, which empowers Government to take over all agricultural lands from the landlord class and re-distribute them to the farmers and peasants.

Indian landlords fear that the compensation will fall far below their own assessment of the value of these lands. As things stand at present, the maximum rate to be paid to landholders has been computed at 12 times the land tax at present being paid to the Government. The tax payable for the best quality land does not exceed Rs. 5 an acre. Compensation therefore, would work out at Rs. 60 an acre. Inferior land is taxed as low as Re. 1 an acre.

Burmans, in and out of the Government, also own lands, and it was surprising that the Bill had such a smooth passage through Parliament. Outside, however, there is considerable controversy, with Indians—the most affected party—vehement in their denunciation of it.

Ceylon

INDIANS IN CEYLON

Despite reports to the effect that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, has abandoned the negotiations with the Government of Ceylon on citizenship rights of Indians in Ceylon, hopes are still expressed that a solution will be found on the main point of difference between the two Governments, namely the distinction between the two classes of citizens—citizens by descent and citizens by registration.

Indians have full confidence in the Indian High Commissioner, Mr. V. V. Giri, in whose hands now rests the future of about eight lakhs of Indians, mostly estate labourers.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

Questions of Importance

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COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE

A communique issued at the end of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London on Oct. 22 paid tribute to the valuable contributions made to the talks by the Prime Ministers of India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

The statement said that these Prime Ministers had brought to the discussions "the wisdom of their ancient civilisation vivified by the dynamism of the modern age."

The communique added: "This blending of the West and the East in the lofty task of building a lasting peace on the foundations of freedom, justice and economic prosperity provides a new hope for harassed mankind."

Stating that the talks had shown "a substantial community of outlook" on the approach to world problems, the communique said the Commonwealth representatives had affirmed their purpose of building up economic strength and taking all appropriate measures to deter and resist aggression.

The Prime Ministers recorded their support for Ceylon's application for membership of the United Nations. The communique said: "The purpose of these informal meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers is to provide opportunities for a free exchange of views on matters of common concern."

The meetings held during the past two weeks have covered many such matters of common concern, including international relations, economic affairs, and defence. The discussions have shown a substantial community of outlook among all the Commonwealth Governments in their approach to present world problems.

Fundamentally, this approach is based upon their support of the objectives of the United Nations as an instrument for world peace and their determination to make its work fully effective.

All the Commonwealth Governments are resolved to work together and with other Governments to establish world peace on a democratic basis.

In furtherance of these objectives, the representatives of Commonwealth Governments affirmed their purpose to build up the economic strength of their countries and to take all appropriate measures to deter and resist aggression.

C. R.'S APPEAL TO NATIONS

His Excellency Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Governor-General, issued the following message in connection with the celebration of the United Nations' Day on Oct. 24.

"The Great Powers of the world have been seeking to build a United Nations Organisation as an instrument of peace and security during the last thirty years, in replacement of the old mechanism of Balance of Power which had been found wanting.

The quest for the Holy Grail is bound to fail and the Golden Cup, disappear from view if the Knight be not chaste and pure minded. So the Organisation set up by the Nations has tended to revert to just another edition of the balance of power machine when the Charter for the U. N. O. was brought into force, three years ago, on a date which is being observed throughout the world as a day of hope and wisdom, the victorious Powers solemnly pledged themselves to make the newly-founded Organisation a real power for peace. In spite of everything that has happened and is happening, the human race cannot give up the quest. If distrust, fear and pride be shed, the Holy Grail will not recede and we can seize it. . .

India renews this day its pledge of loyalty to the United Nations Organisation."

Utterances of the Day

PANDIT NEHRU ON COMMONWEALTH TALKS

Pandit Nehru in a recorded address broadcast in the overseas services of the British Broadcasting Corporation on Oct. 26 said:

"We are approaching each other in new terms and in a new atmosphere of co-operation.

The old colonial Empire of Britain gradually changed into a combination of free Commonwealth countries or Dominions and the relics of colonial non-self governing countries. Now those colonial countries, or many of them, have also become free. Some still remain, I hope this change-over will be complete soon so that the Commonwealth of Nations should become a real Commonwealth of Free Nations.

It has been a remarkable change so far as India is concerned, because it affected not only vast numbers of people but also because of our past conflict lasting through generations. It shows that when the right step is taken the consequences of that right step come swiftly.

In India to-day there is very little of ill-feeling in spite of the past, against England; and I think what little might remain will also fade away soon, as we co-operate together in the great tasks that confront us.

I came here for the meeting of the prime Ministers of the Dominions and it was a privilege to meet many eminent statesmen who had come from the other Dominions. That meeting resulted in mutual understanding of each other; it resulted in each person finding out some of the difficulties of the other. We may not agree about everything, but it was surprising what a large measure of unanimity there was, not only in the objectives to be aimed at but also in the methods to be pursued.

After all, the objective of the Commonwealth can only be the objectives so nobly stated in the Charter of the United Nations. That is the establishment of peace, the prevention of conflict, and the establishment of human rights all over the world."

MR. MAVLANKAR ON FREE INDIA'S MISSION

Mr. G. V. Mavlankar speaker of the Indian Assembly addressing an audience of delegates to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, the Colonial Office, African Conference and other Indian and Colonial Association and Overseas Organisations in Great Britain said India was "not at all afraid of being outside the British Commonwealth. Our conception of Commonwealth is not a partnership of certain people who are suspicious of those not in the partnership and who therefore are always afraid of standing on their own.

If we are a Commonwealth, it should be a Commonwealth of Nations who will stand for the entire unity of the world.

Our independence can never be of the type that will try to exploit any other people. Not only do we want to live and let live, but we want to see that whatever prosperity we have, is shared by all. That was the philosophy of India and it had been introduced in her political life through the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.

In thinking of our country as part of the world, the questions of foreign policy and defence disappear, but the time for this has not yet come. Therefore, I say that India has a mission in that direction. There is no danger of our being led away by the trend of British politics.

If the Commonwealth is for the protection of entire humanity, then we are for it, but if it is merely a camouflage for the word 'Empire' then we have no interest in it and we are not prepared to stay in it. It does not matter to India what the decisions of Pakistan and Ceylon are. If India does not remain in the Commonwealth, it does not mean she would be antagonistic towards it. . . .

We are three hundred million people and it wounds me to feel that we cannot stand alone in this world and cannot defend ourselves against aggression unless people living in this small Island help us. If we are really reduced to that, it is not worth being an independent nation".

Political

SARDAR'S REPLY TO CHURCHILL

Speaking at a reception given by the Union of Bombay Journalists on October 29, Sardar Patel, Acting Prime Minister of India, referred to Mr. Churchill's speech in the Commons, the previous night and asserted that let alone 30,000 British soldiers, not even 300,000 British soldiers could rule India or the East.

The Sardar said "He (Churchill) must not attempt to destroy the work done by greater men. The world today is different. It is a pity to see the man who won the world war lowering the prestige and position that he held during the days of the war. One has nothing but pity and sympathy for him."

MOUNTBATTEN REVEALS HIS PLAN

Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of India, said at Winchester last month that he wanted to hold a plebiscite in the sub-continent of India before its actual partition but was advised that it would have taken years to prepare an electoral list.

"What I did was to try to find points of common agreement and to work upon these and to try to smooth out points of disagreements.

I worked by a process previously unknown in India—the process of open diplomacy. I never kept from one side what the other side had said. I never made any secret arrangements.

"We ruled India for 170 years by force of arms." Lord Mountbatten continued: "In place of direct rule by force of arms is substituted the link of friendship and good feeling."

FRENCH TROOPS IN MAHE

The Indian Union flag hoisted over Mahe Administrator's residence, following the collapse of French administration on Oct. 21, was pulled down by French troops at dusk on October 27, according to a spokesman of the Mahe People's Defence Committee. Troops also hoisted the French Flag over the Administrator's residence.

DR. AMBEDKAR ON REDISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, India's Minister for Law, has expressed the opinion in a statement submitted to the Linguistic Provinces Commission, that the demand for the reconstitution of Provinces on a linguistic basis should be accepted, but the Indian Union's constitution should provide that the official language of every province shall be the same as the official language of the Central Government.

It was only on that footing—which was necessary to provide against the break-up of India's unity—that he was prepared to accept the demand for linguistic provinces.

"A linguistic province produces what democracy needs, namely, social homogeneity", Dr. Ambedkar said. "The reason why in a heterogenous society, democracy cannot succeed is because power, instead of being used impartially is used for the aggrandisement of one group and to the detriment of another."

PLEA FOR MERGING PROVINCES

Deprecating the growing exhibition of provincialism in Bengal and outside Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier, West Bengal, at a press conference in Calcutta put forward a solution, which he characterized as his personal view, for its eradication. This solution is to remove all provincial demarcations and boundaries and thereby get the whole of India to be merged into one Indian Union to be governed from the Centre through the agencies of local officers appointed for different parts of the country.

Dwelling on the subject, Dr. Roy associated himself with the sentiment expressed in the appeal issued by Choudhury Krishna Gopal Datta, Finance Minister, East Punjab, who during his recent visit to Calcutta declared that provincial prejudices should not be allowed to grow.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

"There is a reservoir of brain-power in the country which can be equipped with knowledge and a reservoir of hand-power which can be equipped with skill. For lack of plan, policy and determination, such policies and practices are not being pursued. Enormous populations still adhere to traditional backward practices and methods", said Sir M. Visvesvaraya delivering the address at the Convocation of the Mysore University. He added: "As the country now stands we will be running serious risks if we neglect preparation for an efficient industrial life. Young men of real talent should try to make a career for themselves in industry and should begin to treat idleness as a crime. There is no other substitute for hard work if we are to place our national economy on a sound footing."

The convocation was held in the Jaganmohan Palace pavilion, on October 25, His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, the Chancellor, presiding.

The Mysore University conferred the title of Doctor of Law (*Honoris Causa*) on Sir M. Visvesvaraya and Sir Mirza Ismail.

HIGHER TRAINING AND RESEARCH CENTRE IN MADRAS

In pursuance of their object of developing the Presidency College, Madras, as an educational centre for providing "higher teaching and research," the Government have constituted a Committee of Experts with Sir C. V. Raman as Chairman, to suggest ways and means.

The Committee, which is expected to meet shortly, will consist of the following members: Sir C. V. Raman—Physics (Chairman); Dr. Manavala Ramanujam Principal, Presidency College—Zoology (Convenor); the Vice-Chancellor, Madras University; Dr. B. B. Dey—Chemistry; Mr. M. O. Parthasarathy Aiyangar, retired Professor of Botany, University of Madras—Botany; Mr. T. Vijayaraghavan, Professor of Mathematics, Andhra University and others.

INDIA'S DELEGATION TO UNESCO

The Government of India have appointed the following delegation to represent India at the third general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) to be held at Beirut, Lebanon.

Delegates :—Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, (Leader), Prof. Humayun Kabir, Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Prof. Homi J. Bhabha, Director, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, Srimathi Kamala Devi, and Mr. P. N. Bannerjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University.

Alternate delegates :—Mr. A. A. Fyze, Member, Public Service Commission, Bombay, Mr. K. N. Behl, Professor of Zoology, University of Lucknow.

Advisers :—Mr. M. A. Hussain, I. C. S., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Mr. P. N. Kirpal, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Education who will also be Secretary to the delegation.

The delegation will leave for Beirut by air in the second week of November. It is expected that the third session of "Unesco" which will begin at Beirut on November 17, 1948 will last for over three weeks.

INDIA'S NEED FOR TECHNICIANS

"I am more and more convinced that what is needed in India to-day is the training of technicians, and we missionaries and heads of missions should help in meeting that need by the establishment of technical schools where we shall be able to train technicians who will make the country prosperous," remarked His Grace Dr. Louis Mathias, Archbishop of Madras replying to an address presented to him by the clergy, and laity, of the Archdiocese of Madras on October 17.

The reception was held at St. Mary's Hall, Madras and was largely attended.

RECOVERY OF NIZAM'S FUNDS IN LONDON

The Government of India, it is learnt, will shortly institute legal proceedings in London for the recovery of the Nizam's money from Pakistan's High Commissioner and others.

This is in response to the Nizam's own request. An interesting episode, says a Press Correspondent, is reported in this connection. Lord Mountbatten, it appears urged that Sir Walter Monckton, formerly Constitutional Adviser to the Nizam, should be briefed for India in these proceedings. This suggestion was favourably backed from London, but New Delhi however, stood against it, and has decided to use its old established Legal connexions for the purpose.

It will be recalled that Rs. one crore and 40 lakhs which was to the credit of the Nizam's Government in a London bank, was transferred to the credit of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, under instruction from Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung, former External Affairs Minister of the Hyderabad Government on September 22.

RED SHIRTS OUTLAWED

The Red Shirt organisation founded by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, has been declared illegal by the North-West Frontier Province Government.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his elder brother Dr. Khan Sahib, former Premier of the North-West Frontier Province, have been in detention for some length of time now for alleged "anti-Pakistan activities."

NEW JUDGES FOR FEDERAL COURT

The Governor-General has appointed Mr. Justice Mehar Chand Mahajan of the East Punjab High Court and Mr. Justice Bijan Kumar Mukherjee of the Calcutta High Court to be Judges of the Federal Court of India, announces a communique issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs tonight.

The new appointments, brings the strength of Judges of the Federal Court to five.

RETIRED JUDGES AND THE BAR

Strong opposition was voiced in a resolution passed by the High Court Advocates' Association, Allahabad, to permission being accorded to retired judges to resume their practice. The resolution said: "This Association is of the opinion that these ex-judge advocates, who before the amalgamation of the Allahabad High Court and Oudh Chief Court had given an undertaking not to practice in the one court or the other and the courts subordinate thereto, should not practise in the Amalgamated High Court or the courts subordinate thereto, and should not act or plead in any matter, in which such advocate or advocates was or were, by reason of the undertaking precluded from acting or pleading before the amalgamation. And this Association is further of opinion that such undertaking should if necessary, be enforced by the High Court by means of suitable rules and by the establishment of a convention to that effect."

The resolution was duly communicated to the Chief Justice, the Bar Council and the Secretary, Constituent Assembly.

BAR COUNCILS VIEW OF RETIRED JUDGES' PRACTISING

An emergent meeting of the Allahabad High Court Bar Council was also held in the chambers of the Advocate-General, Mr. Peary Lal Banerji. The following proposal was made by Mr. A. P. Dube and seconded by Mr. P. L. Banerji :—

"In the opinion of this Bar Council, judges of the High Court who have given a definite undertaking in writing that they would not practice after their retirement within the jurisdiction of that High Court must abide by that undertaking after their retirement from the Bench and the creation of the so-called new High Court does not justify any violation of the undertaking which is binding in honour."

When the matter was put to vote the proposal was thrown out, four voting in favour and seven against.

Insurance

SOCIAL SECURITY

Requesting the Governor-General Sri C. Rajagopalachari to inaugurate the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, the Labour Minister Sri Jagjivan Ram explained the need for a well-organised Social Service Scheme and, after answering the critics, he set forth the ideal, to which the Government of India are pledged, in the following words:

"We are about to start on the long road to social security. Social security is a new concept in the evolution of social philosophy and is universally recognised as the only safeguard against violent social and economic upheavals. Through social security measures, society seeks to protect the masses against certain risks to which they are perennially exposed and which they cannot by themselves provide against. Thus the State has to step in and assume the responsibility of providing the fundamental or basic security to the common man in the economic sphere for the common good."

Though it is an ambitious ideal for a poor country like India, the Government of India do not rush headlong in implementing this new concept but confine themselves, in the first instance, to two important items, namely, Health Insurance and Medical Insurance. The present scheme does not cover all risks nor does it apply to all workers, agricultural workers can come within the scope of the Corporation only at a later stage. The organised perennial workers come to about twenty lakhs in a total population of over thirty crores.

STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

The first meeting of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation was held in New Delhi on October 6 after its inauguration by His Excellency the Governor-General. Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, Labour Minister presided.

The Corporation elected a 13 member Standing Committee consisting of Mr. K. N. Subramanian (Chairman), Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, Mr. A. K. Roy, Mr. Sadhashiva Prasad, Mr. N. K. Dravid, Mr. T. Swaminathan, Mr. D. P. Mukherjee, Mr. Madan Mohan Magaldas, Sir Shri Ram, Mr. Somnath P. Dave, Shrimati Shanta Mukherjee, Lt. Col. Amin Chand and Mr. Khandhubhai K. Desai.

There was a general agreement that the pilot scheme for Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara should be introduced as early as possible, and that medical survey by the provincial Governments should be expedited so as to facilitate the early introduction of the scheme in the provinces.

Proposals regarding the organisational set-up and the question of accommodation for the headquarters and regional offices were also discussed by the Corporation.

The Standing Committee which will be the executive committee of the Corporation, will take up detailed consideration of the proposed regulations under the Employees' State Insurance Act.

CROP INSURANCE SCHEME IN INDIA

In the light of the experience gained by other countries in crop insurance, India is considering the undertaking of experimental crop insurance schemes under the aegis of the Central Ministry of Agriculture. Because of India's complete dependence for good crops on adequate and timely rainfall, India is vitally interested in schemes devised for protecting the cultivator against failure of crops.

Mr. G. S. Priolkar, who has been appointed to study the problems involved and prepare experimental schemes to operate in selected areas is shortly undertaking a tour of the provinces.

Trade and Finance

INDIA'S BALANCE OF TRADE

The Dominion of India had an adverse balance of Rs. 1.96 crores in its seaborne trade during the quarter ended June 1948, according to statistics supplied by the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India. During the corresponding period of last year undivided India had an adverse balance of Rs. 7.78 crores.

Figures for last year for the territories of the Indian Dominion have not been compiled.

The improvement in India's balance of trade position was due to a considerable increase in exports which amounted to Rs. 103 crores, against Rs. 97 crores for the corresponding quarter in 1947, combined with a comparatively smaller increase in imports amounting to Rs. 109 crores, compared with 105 crores in the corresponding period last year. The increase in the re-export trade over the same period was of the order of Rs. 2 crores. The values of exports and imports were the highest recorded for the same period of the last four years.

ANTI-INFLATIONARY MEASURES

A ceiling on dividends distributed by public companies, the postponement of the repayment of Excess Profits Tax deposits for three years and an intensification of the small savings scheme, are some of the measures proposed by the Government of India to check inflation.

Provincial Governments have been warned that they can expect no financial assistance from the Centre in implementing their plans for prohibition or for the abolition of Zemindari.

The Provinces have also been asked to strengthen their finances by the levy of an agricultural income-tax, and reduce the budgetary gap between revenue and expenditure, and also to plan for surplus Budgets.

BRITISH ASSETS IN INDIA

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in a statement issued recently suggested that the sterling balances remaining at India's disposal should be used for the immediate purchase of British assets and investments in India. He adds that the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru should negotiate this purchase when in London.

The threefold benefits of such purchase, Mr. Bose said, would be (1) British assets in our country will be converted into national assets; (2) If proper use is made of these assets, effective measure can be taken by the Government of India for checking and controlling the dangerous inflationary rise in the prices of consumer goods; (3) The Government will acquire control of important and key industries in India and will thus have considerable influence over the entire productive machinery.

Mr. Bose says that if sterling releases are made at the rate of £ 80,000,000 a year, it will take years before India's sterling balances are used up. It may be that England will find it impossible to maintain this rate of release or increase this rate to assist Indian economy. Even taking into consideration the amount that we have spent out of our sterling balances for the purchase of British military stores and also the annual sterling releases in favour of India, a considerable amount of sterling balances will still remain at our disposal. If these can be utilised for acquiring the huge British assets in India, the Government may invite the people to invest their money on such assets and thereby arrange for a large-scale division of purchasing power from immediate consumption to investment.

Mr. Bose emphasises that he is not asking Pandit Nehru to do anything to which the Congress Assembly Party is not already committed. In March 1946, the demand was made by the Congress as an opposition and today we expect that the Congress as the Government of the country will make arrangements for the fulfilment of the demand.

Women's Page

ASIAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Mrs. Renuka Ray, member of the Indian Constituent Assembly and Vice-President of the All-India Women's conference, in an interview said that the Government of India had done the right thing in refusing facilities for the Women's International Democratic Federation to hold a conference of Women of Asia in Calcutta.

Mrs. Ray said that the Federation appeared to have a Communistic background. A conference such as the one proposed under its auspices was likely to prove a disruptive force and there was also the possibility of trouble. She added that sometime ago the Federation had approached the A. I. W. C. to affiliate itself with the Federation, but the A. I. W. C. had rejected the proposal. Subsequently, three representatives of the Federation met the Calcutta branch of the A. I. W. C. and also approached the Standing Committee of the A. I. W. C. to help in organising the South East Asia Women's Conference in Calcutta. The A. I. W. C. turned down the idea of such a conference on the ground that the Asian Relations Conference had set up a permanent organisation and there was no need for a separate women's conference for South-East Asia, especially one sponsored by women, who did not belong to South-East Asian countries.

MISS EVELYN HERSEY

Miss Evelyn Hersey, former assistant to the United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalisation, has been appointed Social Welfare Attached to the U. S. Embassy in New Delhi, India.

She is the first woman, and the second person to hold such a diplomatic post, the status of which is that of a Foreign Service Reserve Officer, keeping the State Department informed on social welfare needs of the country of assignment.

WOMEN'S SECTION IN REFUGEE REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

The Government of India have requested all Provincial and State Governments and Chief Commissioners of Centrally administered areas to take immediate steps to set up separate women's section in their respective refugee rehabilitation departments for the speedy rehabilitation of refugee women from West Pakistan. The Government of India have offered to provinces and States all possible assistance and guidance.

The women's section at Delhi has organised several homes for women and children in Delhi and outside where useful handicrafts are taught. The eight work and relief centres run by the section at Delhi are full to capacity and double shifts will shortly be introduced to provide room for more women workers and trainees.

ACHARYA VINOBA BHAVE ON WOMEN'S DUTY

Addressing a meeting at the Kany Gurukul, Dehra Dun, Acharya Vinoba Bhave, famous disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, deplored that man, who had so far monopolised public life, had let loose violence in the world to the extent that a third world war was being constantly apprehended. He urged that it was now for women to come out and save the world from destruction through selfless love and service and *Ahimsa*.

GIRLS FOR DELHI BUS SERVICE

Girls will soon be employed in the Delhi bus transport system, to serve as conductors, said Mr. Puri, General Manager of the Transport Service, on October 22, Delhi. This innovation, he said was being tried to see how far it would help reduce the complaints of misconduct on the part of conductors, all of whom are at present men.

Literary

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Mr. A. P. Wadsworth, Editor of the *Manchester Guardian* warned a meeting of editors in London on October 12 of the danger of political interference in the freedom of the Press.

Mr. Wadsworth told the International Conference of Foreign Liberal Editors that he did not rate political interference high in Britain, "but it is unhappily true that newspapers are at the mercy of State decisions for their very means of existence." He noted that freedom of the Press now is a subject before the United Nations and said: "I am not sure that some of our Western Governments have not gone much too far for the sake of agreement to meet the opponents of Press freedom."

Mr. Wadsworth told the editors to consider the "terrific problems" that have arisen through Press suppression behind the Iron Curtain and the exile of Liberals from the oppressed countries.

THE PAKISTAN PRESS

A Press note, issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, on October 4 points out that, in contrast with the restraint exercised by the Indian Press, the Press in Pakistan, both English and Urdu, has been engaged in a systematic campaign of vilification against India, and to misinform and mislead world opinion, as well as Muslim opinion in India. The Pakistan Government, the note adds, has apparently done nothing to suppress, or discountenance, the publication of such articles, as was required by the terms of the Inter-Dominion Agreement signed at Calcutta.

VALUE OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

"English newspapers cannot be eliminated altogether, and in the matter of creating world opinion English papers have a great part to play," said Mr. M. Bhakthavatsalam, presiding over the anniversary celebrations of the South Arcot Journalists' Association at Cuddalore. The Minister emphasised the need for close contact between the Press and the Government.

Personal

DR. PATTABHI ELECTED RASHTRAPATHI

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya has been declared elected as President of the Indian National Congress by a majority of 114 votes.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya secured 1,199 votes, while Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon polled 1,085 votes.

In a telegram from Lucknow, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, who contested the election along with Dr. Pattabhi says: "Hearty felicitations on your election as President of the National Congress."

THE LATE G. NARAYANASWAMI CHETTY

We regret the passing of Dewan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetty who for forty years and more was connected with every phase of public life in Madras. Mr. Chetty lived to a ripe old age but many will miss the disappearance of one whose civic enthusiasm meant so much for public weal. His municipal work and interest in humanitarian activities continued unabated to the end of his long and useful career. We offer our sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

SORAB P. N. WADIA

The late Mr. Sorab P. N. Wadia, a well-known social figure in Bombay Circle, and an old contributor to *Indian Review* died last month at a ripe old age. He left all his savings amounting to several lakhs to hospitals and sanatoriums "to help to heal the wounds of humanity."

SIR S. SAKLATVALA

Sir Sorabji Saklatvala, a Director of Tata Sons, Tata Industries and a number of other concerns, died of heart failure on October 18.

After about 20 years' service he became Director of most of Tatas' textile mills and other concerns and charity trusts. He joined the Bombay Millowners' Association Committee in 1922 and continued his membership of that body till his death. He was Chairman of the Association in 1924.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DOCTORS

Presiding over the Third South Indian Provincial Medical Conference of the Indian Medical Association held at the Madras Medical College on Oct. 22, Dr. P. A. S. Raghavan emphasised that there should be only one standard of medical education which should extend to at least five years and pleaded that many more medical colleges should be started in the Province. He suggested ways and means of implementing the Bhore Committee's recommendations at least in part to provide urgently needed medical aid to the masses.

PLASTIC MEMBRANES FOR BRAIN SURGERY

A new synthetic plastic has proved successful for replacing membranes in brain surgery.

The plastic, used as an electric wire isolator in planes, is called polyethylene and is both tough and flexible and resistant to most of the common solvents and ordinary climatic temperature changes.

Polyethylene is the first material proved successful as a substitute for rubber and capable of being formed into thin film to replace normal membranes in the body.

CURE FOR LEPROSY

A report on the successful experiments that have been made with Sulphetrone—the new drug British scientists have discovered and which is likely to bring relief to the world's 5,000,000 sufferers from leprosy—is given by the London *Sunday Graphic*. After 10 years' work, the report states, Sulphetrone has been perfected. World-wide tests, carried out at leper centres, have proved it to be the most successful drug yet discovered for treating the disease.

FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

"That tuberculosis is spreading and spreading rapidly is undeniable. It is essential, therefore, that a total war should be waged against this dangerous Public Enemy by utilising all the weapons that are available in our armoury," observed Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, India's Health Minister, at the inauguration of the B. C. G. Campaign at Madanapalle recently.

Radio

AIR STAFF TRAINING SCHOOL

Mr. P. C. Chaudhuri, Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, on the occasion of inaugurating the A.I.R. Staff Training School observed at New Delhi: "Our radio programme must project the personality and culture of the people of the land, reflect the variegated pattern of their lives and be a bridge between urban and rural India".

The School imparts training in two courses to the employees of All India Radio—one for the engineering staff and the other for the general programme staff. The former course is, however, in progress since July 1, 1948 (at the high-power transmitting centre at Kingsway, New Delhi) under the able guidance of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Baliga. Twenty qualified scientific graduates are presently undergoing a six months' training course after the completion of which they will be absorbed in A.I.R. Stations.

B. B. C. AND S. AFRICA

The daily relay of BBC's African news service by the South African Broadcasting Corporation is being ended with the beginning of this month.

Gideon Ross, Director-General of the South African Broadcasting Corporation announced that the decision follows the recent speech by General Smuts in London, criticising the present South African Government, which was broadcast by B.B.C. and relayed by the South African Broadcasting Corporation. The Board of Governors of the South African Corporation asked the B.B.C. not to transmit political speeches to South Africa, but the B.B.C. refused to be tied down.

RADIO WAVES FROM STARS

A new type of apparatus for recording the very faint radio waves constantly received from the sun and the stars was on view recently in London, exhibited by the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge. Also from Cambridge were units from the high-speed calculating machine, using electronic valves, now nearing completion in the University mathematical laboratory.

Currency and Banking

SUBMISSION OF BANK RETURNS

The Central Government have framed rules regarding submission of returns by banking companies to the Reserve Bank of India in exercise of the powers under the Banking Companies (Control) Ordinance, 1948, according to a Finance Ministry notification.

The rules provide that a banking company having its registered or main office in any Province of India or acceding State shall submit all returns prescribed by these rules to the office of the Reserve Bank situated in that Province or acceding State and in case there is no such office in the Province or acceding State to the office to be ascertained on an application made in this behalf to the Reserve Bank of India, Department of Banking Operations, at Bombay.

CENSUS OF FOREIGN LIABILITIES

The Reserve Bank of India has issued a Press Note reminding those owing assets and owing liabilities outside India—individuals as well as institutions—that submission of returns giving the necessary information to the Bank's Director of Monetary Research before December 31, 1948, is a legal responsibility.

The Bank has circulated copies of its notification of October 2 on the subject of the proposed census of foreign liabilities and assets and the schedules, to the various Chambers of Commerce and Scheduled Banks, but it is not possible to circularise the forms to all the interests affected particularly individuals, partnership and joint stock companies; and the belief reported to be current in some quarters that forms will be received by all concerned is not correct, the Press Note says.

RUPEE—FRANC EXCHANGE RATE

One Indian rupee will now be equivalent to 77½ Francs, according to the new exchange rates of the Franc announced by the French Government.

Announcement of official exchange rates will be quoted by the Bank of France at the beginning of each month, and will remain unaltered during the month.

Railways

NEW CLASSIFICATION ON RAILWAYS

Details of the new classification, fares and maximum free allowance for luggage for the three classes of passenger traffic to be introduced on the Indian Railways from the beginning of 1949 were available to the Press at the Minister of State, Mr. K. Santhanam's weekly Press Conference.

The proposed "Upper Class", would replace the existing first and second classes in the Indian Railways; the fare would be charged on the basis of 24 pies per mile.

In the proposed "Inter" class, for mail or express trains the charge would be 9 pies per mile, but for "Inter Class" in the other trains, the charge would be 7½ pies. The free luggage in both cases would be 30 seers per full ticket.

In the "Ordinary" class, which would take the place of the existing third class, the fare would be on mail or express trains 5 pies per mile, and on other trains 4 pies. The free allowance for luggage in both cases would be 25 seers.

BASIC WAGE FOR RAILWAYMEN

The 11th Annual Conference of the S. I. Railway Labour Union, which met at Golden Rock on Oct. 17 under the presidency of Mr. Nikhil Mitra, passed a resolution demanding a basic wage of Rs. 55 for the lowest category of railwaymen and proportionate increase in all other categories, scrapping the present Pay Commission's report which is full of anomalies. In addition, the Conference demanded a dearness allowance of Rs. 35 irrespective of zone or salary, together with grainshop facilities.

PROHIBITION ON TRAINS

The prohibition of drinking and gambling in railway carriages throughout the Indian Union will shortly be introduced by the Government of India, it is learnt.

The Home Department in each province is expected to be asked to set up a separate department under its immediate direction, supervision and control to tighten measures for combating these evils.

C. R. ON ART

The Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, opened on October 15 an exhibition of paintings and drawings by leading painters from South India trained by Mr. D. P. Roy Chowdhary.

In the old days, the Governor-General said, when there was no gramophone or radio, great players of the veena for example, would come to the Maharaja of Mysore. Only about 50 people could probably hear him in a properly constructed hall. But the Maharaja used to pay fabulous sums as rewards. Similarly one picture would probably take three years and would be taken to a munificent king who would pay, Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 for it. Art required atmosphere and generosity on a lavish scale associated with kings. The cinema and photography have now captured the field of music and art. A photographic reproduction could be bought for one rupee or perhaps five or ten rupees. But people were not willing to pay artists enough. They did not understand the labour or the trouble that the artists took.

BRITISH SCULPTOR'S PLANS

Atri Brown, Sculptor of the life-size statue of Gandhiji which was on view at India House recently in the Gandhi Birthday Exhibition, tells that he is anxious to execute a bust of Pandit Nehru. His wife, Varuni, has partly finished a painting of Pandit Nehru which she commenced when he sat for her in London before the war and which she now hopes to finish.

MADRAS SALON OF PHOTOGRAPHY

The Eighth Madras (All-India) Salon of Photography, open to all photographers in India, Burma and Ceylon, will be held in February, 1949, under the auspices of the Federation of South Indian Photographic Societies. The Salon will have three sections: A. Pictorial prints, B. Pictorial lantern-slides and colour transparencies and C. Amateur cine films.

Sport

THE GREAT DON'S LAST BOW

Don Bradman was recently presented with a special birthday cake made in the form of a book and carrying the words: "To Don Bradman": "Many happy returns of the day" from all at Lord's. He was also handed a copy of a book "Lord's 1787 to 1945" by Sir Pelham Warner.

The book bore the inscription: "Presented to Don Bradman on the occasion of his 40th birthday by the President, Committee and members of the Marylebone Cricket Club in memory of the great pleasure he has given at Lord's since 1930 to countless lovers of cricket."

TENNIS RANKING LIST

M. Pierre Gillou, President of the French Lawn Tennis Federation, places five Americans, two Australians, one South African, one Czech and one Hungarian in the first 10 of his unofficial ranking of the world's foremost lawn tennis players. The first 10 are:

1. Frank Parker (U. S.)
2. Ted Schroeder (U. S.)
3. Richard Gonzales (U. S.)
4. Bob Falkenburg (U. S.)
5. John Bromwich (Australia)
6. Jaroslav Drobny (Czechoslovakia)
7. Eric Sturgess (South Africa)
8. Josef Ashoth (Hungary)
9. Bill Talbert (U. S.)
10. Adrian Quist (Australia)

AMARNATH

Vijay Merchant, India's Cricket Champion, has informed the Board of Control that he is unable to play in the Test Matches against the West Indies XI, as he is not quite fit. The Board has decided to nominate Lala Amarnath, who captained the team against Australia in his place. The incident regarding Mustaq Ali dropping out of the Indian team bound for Australia last year, has been settled amicably and there is a possibility of his playing against the West Indies.

Science

DEFENCE AGAINST "DEATH CLOUDS"

Sweden is to train her air defence workers in methods of dealing with possible attacks by radio-active "death clouds" caused by atom bombs. This decision follows a report by the Military Research Institute stating that five kilograms (about 11 lbs.) of radio-active substances, could wipe out Stockholm's 600,000 people.

Special shelters would save a community from the worst effects of radio activity, the report said, and the best defence would be shelters with stone walls at least a yard thick and specially ventilated.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE STARS

Britain's Telecommunications Research Establishment has produced a piece of electronic apparatus capable of detecting the movement of a star in the field of view of an astronomical telescope. This enables corrections to be made automatically, and the star under observation to be finely resolved. Even stars of the ninth magnitude, invisible to the unaided eye, provide sufficient light to operate the apparatus, which may be fitted to the 100-inch Isaac Newton telescope to be installed in the Royal Observatory at Hurstmonceux, Sussex.

SOUND WAVES REPLACE SOAP

Sound waves may replace soap in laundries of the future. Scientists engaged on electronic research in Britain have discovered that if an ultra-rapid series of pressure waves is produced in water any fabric placed therein is completely cleansed without the use of soap or any other cleaner.

The action of the waves is so powerful that if it is not carefully modulated, the fabrics themselves break up. But correctly controlled, it is believed it will be possible to avoid damaging even the most delicate fabric.

EYE BOMB

The United States has an "eye bomb" designed to guide its own fall on to enemy vessels, factories, oil refineries and other targets radiating heat.

SMOKING IN CINEMA

The Madras Government and the Madras Film Censor Board are meeting a proposal to ban smoking inside cinema theatres. The authorities in Madras have called for information from Bombay where such a step has been taken.

In this connection, the Government as well as the Censor Board recently asked for the opinion of the Commissioner of Police and the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies.

The Film Chamber met on August 31 and by a majority welcomed the move to prohibit smoking inside cinema auditoriums during show times.

The Film Fans' Association, at its meeting on September 1, at Crescent Hall, under the Presidency of Mr. S. M. Fossil adopted a resolution urging on Government the desirability of prohibiting smoking in cinema halls. Mr. T. R. Srinivasan presided.

IMPORT OF RAW FILM

The Andhra Chamber of Commerce has made representations to the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, urging that liberal imports of raw cinematograph films from abroad should be made possible. The chamber has referred to the reported decision of the British manufacturers to further restrict the allotment of raw film to India and has requested the Government of India to use the good offices of their High Commissioner in London to procure an adequate quota for this country. The Government have also been requested by the Chamber to issue licences for the import of raw films from dollar areas.

FILMS ON INTER-PROVINCIAL BASIS

The Central Provinces Government are approaching other Provincial Governments for support, on an inter-provincial co-operative basis, to a scheme of producing films on constructive and nation-building activities suitable to the country as a whole. The C. P. Government propose, as an immediate step, the production of a film to assist the "grow more food" campaign.

U. S. MOTOR INDUSTRY

Workers in the automobile industry and related activities will earn this year about one-fifth of the total national income in the United States, according to J. T. Callaway, President of the American Roadbuilders Association.

"In the United States," he said, "we now have one car for every four persons. Compare this with one for every 17 in Great Britain, 25 in France, 70 in Russia and 222 in the rest of the world. And our factories are turning out trucks and cars faster than we can build the roads to provide adequate safety and traffic relief."

Mr. Callaway pointed out that wages are higher than the wealth created through the use of motor vehicles is at new peaks, and that more persons are employed in the industry than ever before.

LIQUID METHANE AS MOTOR FUEL

That there was a distinct possibility of motor cars running on liquid methane in the not very distant future was the opinion expressed by Sir Alfred Egerton, Chairman of the Quinquennial Reviewing Committee of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, in the course of an address to the Bangalore branch of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.

Methane, the simplest hydro-carbon, is found wherever the decomposition of vegetable matter takes place under water. It is also found in coal-mines.

REVOLUTIONARY MOTOR-CYCLE

A four-cylinder, internal combustion beam-engine, the first of its type in the world, has completed fully-successful trials in a revolutionary British motor-cycle which is now going into production, and for which large export-orders have been booked from all over the world. Designed on new and original lines from end to end the "Wooler" motor-cycle bears the name of a brilliant inventor, Mr. John Wooler, well-known in the British motor-trade for the past thirty years.

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION IN INDIA

The construction of the first all-metal third class rail coach improved amenities, the development of three India-designed aircraft types, the overhauling of civil and military aeroplanes and aircraft engines—these are the record achievements of the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore.

The aid given by the Bangalore Factory during the operations in Hyderabad is regarded as one of its most outstanding achievements in this period which proved eventful in other respects as well.

PRENTICE PLANES FOR INDIA

The first new British training aircraft to be delivered to the Royal Indian Air Force since its inception, three Percival Prentice three-seat basic trainers, were flown out to India recently. The delivery flight was made in easy stages *via* France, Italy, Greece, Syria and Iraq. More aircraft of this type are being built in India at the works of the Hindustan Aircraft Company at Bangalore, and the first Indian-built Prentice should be ready soon.

BOMBAY TO LONDON IN A DAY

A speed-up in the Bombay-London "Magic Carpet" service of Air-India International is envisaged in the winter schedule of the airline, which will reduce, from Nov. 1, the flying time between the two cities from 28 hours to 23.

Under the new schedule the airline will operate two services a week instead of three a fortnight as at present.

MOVE FOR MERGER OF AIRWAYS

It is reliably learnt that there is a move for the merger of the Jupiter Airways, the Star Line, the Dalmia Jain Airways and the Bharat Airways. The object of the talks initiated in this connection is understood to be to consolidate the position of these airways which, when merged, will get a better status.

STEEL PRODUCTION

The Government of India have invited the opinion of three firms—one English and two American—of expert advisers on steel production and ancillary industries to advise them on matters relating to the erection of one or two units of steel production with an aggregate capacity of one million tons a year.

The firms are: (1) The International Construction Company of London, (2) Koppels and (3) McKees of America. The last two have already signed the contract for submission of their reports while Mr. Bengston of the International Construction Co., is expected to sign it on Monday. The firms will submit their reports separately in the next two or three months. After the Government of India have received these reports they will consult the Provincial and States Government and, possibly, the Central Legislature on the subject.

The reports are expected to deal among other matters, with the cost of erection of the units, their location and finding of capital equipment.

INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES

The foundation-stone of the Indian Telephone Industries, the new state-owned automatic telephone factory, was laid by the Minister for Communications, at Krishnarajapuram, Bangalore, on October 12.

The telephone factory, which is designed to make India fully self-sufficient in regard to her requirements of automatic telephone equipment and stores, will start assembling automatic instruments shortly. Temporary construction for the factory has been put up with the help of hangers obtained from disposals. Some plant and equipment from the U. K. are expected to arrive in a few weeks. Initial production of receivers will be at the rate of over 2,000 instruments per month for use from the new year.

The factory estimated to cost Rs. 2½ crores is expected to be completed within three to five years, when about 10,000 workers will be employed.

ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI

The Madras Legislative Assembly made history on October 27, by passing the third reading of the Madras Estates (Repeal of the Permanent Settlement and Conversion into Ryotwari) Bill 1947, popularly known as the Zamindari Abolition Bill. "When States have gone or are going, estates cannot continue to stay. We need not feel sorry for these changes. It is indeed the happiest day for me to see the culmination of this great measure to liberate countless Zamindari tenants from their age-long misery," declared Revenue Minister Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, summing up the debate before he moved that the Bill be passed into Law.

CATTLE WEALTH IN INDIA

Dr. Z. R. Kothawala, Dairy Development Adviser to the Government of India and one of the Committee members of the Military Dairy Development Committee appointed by the Government of India, told Pressmen at Ooty on October 11 that the Government would exploit the resources of military dairy farms in India to the fullest extent possible and to improve cattle wealth as there was shortage of cattle in India after partition.

SUBSIDY FOR IRRIGATION WORKS

A grant of Rs. 6 lakhs has been made to the Government of Bihar by the Central Ministry of Agriculture to meet half the subsidy to be given to cultivators for the construction of minor irrigation works. Bombay has been given a grant of Rs. 30,894 to meet the expenditure on certain emergency irrigation works.

DISTRIBUTION OF MANURE

In pursuance of the Grow-More-Food campaign, the Central Ministry of Agriculture has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 7,91,000 for the Madras Government's scheme relating to distribution of manure during 1948-49 and another Rs. 1,71,640 to meet the establishment charges, both on a fifty-fifty basis.

STABILISATION OF WAGES

If prices and profits were to be stabilised, wages must also be stabilised, said Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Labour, Government of India, on October 15 when he was given a reception by the Assam Chamber of Commerce at Shillong.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram added that under such stabilisation, wages for the different industries would vary and the Labour Advisory Board would examine individual industries and fix the minimum wages. Due to rise in the cost of living, a corresponding increase in the dearness allowance had been granted to all salaried persons. To bring down the prices of articles the Government were now introducing control and the Minister felt that a condition might soon be created in which salaried persons might not feel the necessity of demanding an increase in dearness allowance.

Referring to development plans and inflation, the Minister stated that development schemes would not necessarily be dropped and the Government were prepared to spend as much money as possible by raising loans and not from ordinary revenues or reserves for all productive schemes.

Mr. N. M. JOSHI

Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has resigned from the latter post because of what he described as his "failure" to ensure unanimity in the A. I. T. U. C. in the election of a delegate to the Textile Industrial Committee of the International Labour Organisation on October 6 and 7.

After a two-day session in Bombay, the Working Committee of the A. I. T. U. C. elected Mr. Manek Gandhi as the A. I. T. U. C.'s delegate to the I. L. O.

Mr. Manek Gandhi, who represents the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), was one of four candidates for the election, the other three being Mr. R. S. Ruiker, (Nagpur Textile Union), Mr. Biswanath Dubey (Bengal) and Mr. Anthony Pillai (Madras).

INDIAN EMBASSIES ABROAD

In reply to a question from Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, the Prime Minister laid on the table of Parliament a statement regarding the salaries and allowances of Indian Envoys abroad and the anticipated expenditure on Embassies.

The salary of the Ambassador in Egypt, Dr. Syed Hussain, is Rs. 6,000 per mensem, the anticipated annual budget Rs. 2,70,000. Ambassador in Afghanistan, Mr. Rupchand, Rs. 5,000 per mensem, anticipated annual budget Rs. 2,28,000. Ambassador in Turkey, Mr. D. Chamanlal, Rs. 5,000 per mensem, anticipated budget Rs. 2,52,000. Ambassador in France, Sir N. R. Pillai, Rs. 6,500 per mensem anticipated annual budget Rs. 3,09,000. Ambassador in Nepal, Mr. Surjit Singh, Rs. 3,000 per mensem, anticipated annual budget Rs. 1,58,000. Ambassador in U. S. A., Sir B. Rama Rau, Rs. 8,700, anticipated annual budget Rs. 12,50,000. Ambassador in U.S.S.R., Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Rs. 12,500 per mensem, anticipated annual budget Rs. 5,39,000.

Embassy in Japan, anticipated annual budget Rs. 3,73,400. Embassy in Belgium, anticipated annual budget Rs. 3,38,800. Ambassador in Iran, Syed Ali Zaheer, Rs. 5,000 per mensem, anticipated annual budget Rs. 2,15,000. Ambassador in China, Mr. K. M. Panikar, Rs. 6,000 per mensem, anticipated annual budget Rs. 5,64,500. Indian Minister in Siam, Mr. B. Dayal, Rs. 2,667 per mensem, anticipated annual budget Rs. 94,700. Indian Minister in Switzerland, Mr. Dhurubhai B. Desai, Rs. 5,250 per mensem, anticipated annual budget Rs. 2,33,600. Indian Minister in Brazil, Mr. M. R. Masani, Rs. 5,500 per mensem, anticipated annual budget Rs. 2,64,400. Ambassador in Burma, Dr. M. A. Rauf, Rs. 4,050 per mensem, anticipated annual budget Rs. 2,70,000. Representative in Malaya, Mr. J. A. Thivy, Rs. 3,875 per mensem, anticipated annual budget Rs. 1,98,200. Representative in Ceylon, Mr. V. V. Giri, Rs. 2,750 per mensem, anticipated annual budget Rs. 1,37,000.

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Gopinath Bardoloi: It has indeed been a pleasure to me and some friends to read the Saturday Mail. The set-up and the manner of treatment of topical subjects have really been very good and I have not the least doubt that you are having increased number of customers everyday. I have no doubt that your journal will be considered as an organ giving expression to real view-points of the Indian National Congress.

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Fortunately, I happened to go to Peshawar in connection with my services, where incidentally I met a wandering Mahatma (Fakir) who, at the outset, inquired about the cause of my dismal and morose appearance. My troubled heart compelled me to narrate my whole story to the Mahatma so much so that I told him even my intention of committing suicide. The Fakir took pity upon me and gave two prescriptions one for taking and the other for local application. Accordingly, I collected the herbs and medicines, and prepared the prescription in his very presence. I then started the regular course.

DEAR READERS! I swear by Almighty that on the 7th day, I began to feel the effects of Rejuvenation and now I am proud of my manly power. Although I could not control myself after a few doses yet according to the instructions of the Fakir, I had to undergo this treatment for 21 days with the necessary precautions. I could easily digest 3 to 4 seers of milk daily. My eyes sparkled, a rosy glow of life came unto my cheeks and my body regained the lost vigour and vitality. On my return, I tested the rest of the medicine by giving it to some hopeless cases of impotency and found it to be an unparalleled tonic for spermatorrhoea.

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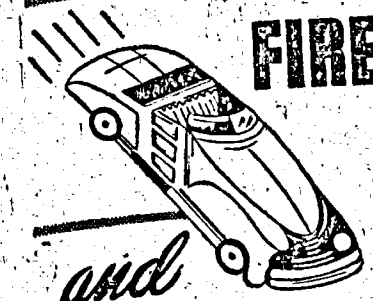
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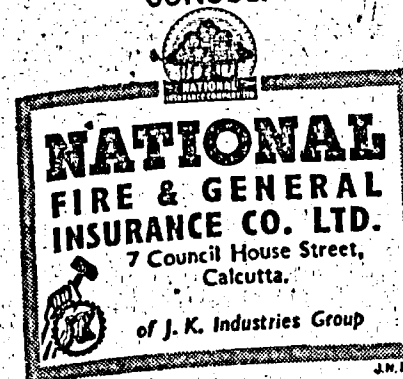
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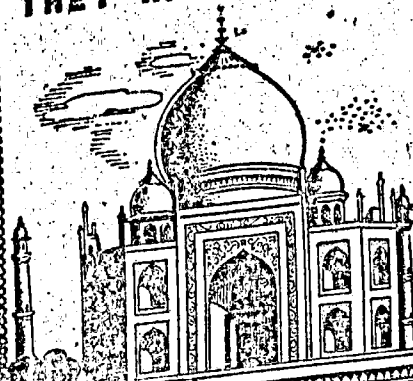
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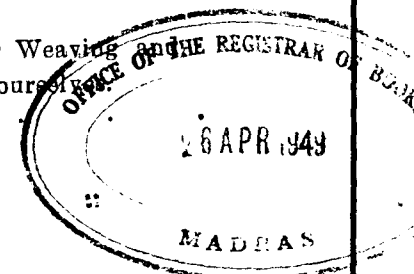
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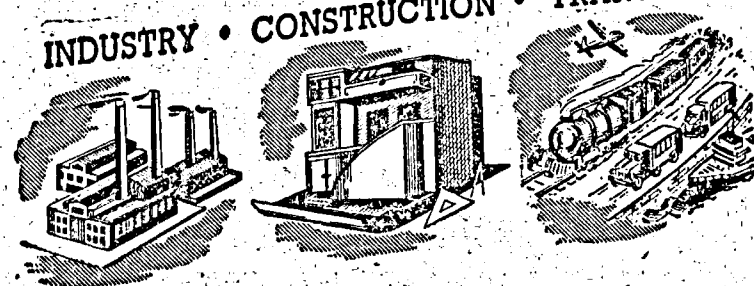
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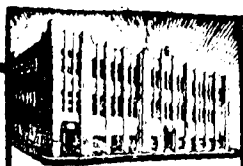
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Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

DECEMBER 1948

[No. 12.]

Vol. 49.]

MERGER AND AFTER

BY SARDAR M. V. KIBE.

"UNITED States or Union" which is a geographical characterisation of a State, such as "Matsya" or "Himachala Pradesh" is a euphemism for liquidation of the existing order of the States. One form of merger means absorption in an already existing province of what was British India, as distinguished from Indian States, and is now the Indian Union. The other one is integration to form a bigger unit. For the latter the Central Government laid down as the foundation (*vide* White Paper page 15) a process "of two-fold integration, external integration, i.e., consolidation of small states into viable administrative units and inner integration i.e., the growth of democratic institutions and responsible governments in the states."

The White Paper observes (page 1) that the geographical set up of the Indian States did not coincide with any ethnic, racial or linguistic divisions." But it further affirms (page 20)

there were several groups of states, which with due regard to the geographical, linguistic, social and cultural affinities of the people could be consolidated into viable units.

What the Central Government's idea about viable units is, is apparent only from the observations in the White Paper (page 25) which says:

The integration of these (smaller) units will enable them to pool their resources for the provision of adequate administrative services over reasonable groups of tracks, for the general benefit of the people. It will also make it possible to provide adequate social services and modern amenities to the people of these states, which were beyond their resources as separate small units.

The basis of the plan for bringing this about is thus stated (pages 17 and 18):

(a) Democratisation of the administration which had long been a keynote of the Congress policy towards the States and (b) democracy and democratic instructions could function efficiently only where the units to which these were applied could subsist in a fairly autonomous existence. Where, on account of smallness of size, isolation of its situation and inadequacy of its resources, a state was unable to afford a modern system of government, both democratisation and integration were clearly and unmistakably indicated.

Earlier in the report (page 1) one of the factors that separated the States from the rest of India is stated to be "the political factor." But the States maintained the traditional "monarchical form of government"; the other

one was the continuance of States, by the foreign government, for its own purposes.

The departure of the British from India removed the latter and it was left to the democratisation policy of the Congress to establish the former all of which were hurdles in the way of this policy.

The White Paper claims (page 2): "During the recent months a tremendous change has come over Indian States. This change has been brought about by a process of two-fold integration. First consolidation into sizeable and viable administrative units and secondly growth of democratic institutions and responsible government." This is what has replaced the monarchical system, to which a reference has already been made.

"The problem of integration of the State," the White paper observes in another place, (Page 20), "however, is not alike in all regions. There were several groups of States", it emphasises, "which with due regard to the geographical, linguistic, racial and cultural affinities of the people could be consolidated into sizeable and viable units."

What the Central Government means by "Essential common factor of democracy (p.28)" is explained in their attitude, thus:

"They have firmly declined to be a party to any arrangements relating to the States, unless they expressly provide for the establishment of responsible Government and constitutions for these States are to be framed by popular constituent assemblies and till the new constitutions become operative, popular interim ministries are to conduct the administration.

All these sentiments were however, it appears, not the main reason, for bringing

about the great changes in the preceding paragraphs. As the White Paper puts it: (p.13) "The decision to partition India was a severe blow to the political and geographical integrity of India. The situation was fraught with the greatest danger for, as Prof. B. Coupland has put it, 'India could live if its Moselm limbs on the North-West and North-East were amputated (as it has since been the case), but could it live without its heart?' "The first task" the quotation continues "to which the newly created States Department had to address itself therefore, was the conserving of the heart of India.

This required a common centre for the whole country, including the Indian States, able to function effectively in the Provinces and the States alike, in matters requiring All-India action.

What has been stated in the preceding paragraph has, it must be said to the greatest credit of all parties, especially the Ministry of States, was achieved with great skill by persuasion or the force of circumstances and not under the mailed fist of paramountcy. But has it accomplished the other two objects, *viz.*, "(1) the replacing of the monarchical form of Government by Democracy and (2) Responsible Government."

Saurashtra is described by the White Paper as a model and which was the first to integrate the administration of the States (p. 20). "A special feature of the scheme is the provision for the Raj Pramukha, who would be the Constitutional Head of the States and will be elected by the Council of Rulers." It emphasises that "the arrangement, while ensuring close approximation of the system of governance in the States and the Provinces and of the rights and liberties of

the people, retains in some measure the traditional polity of the States." Politics thy name is Inconsistency!

But it does not end here. The Union of States into "Pradesh" or "The United State", has been as haphazard and disregardful of the viable sizes, as was the case, with the Indian States, under the British Paramountcy. The biggest of "the United State" or "Union" is even heterogenous,—its component parts differ in geographical situation and affinities, climatic conditions, linguistic peculiarities and loyalties. He who runs through the White Paper may see this. It was perhaps the consciousness of this, which led the White Paper (p.26) to make the following observations:—

"Administrative integration of the States will fail to secure the objective, if it does not bring about a psychological integration of the people." "Local affiliations of the people," it significantly continues,

"which impede the growth of common nationhood, will be eliminated only if they are enabled to feel that by becoming citizens of bigger, more progressive and resourceful unit, a real change for the better has come about in their life. The people must feel that not only power has come to their hands but the very set up of their life has undergone an appreciable change.

Most pregnant observations are these! Will all concerned take them to their hearts?

It is a question whether the other two objects *viz.*, "Popular" and "Responsible" governments have been achieved in the set up of the new Unions. Some of the States are under bureaucratic system; in some others there is a large element of the much abused class—the land holders—who in some places are called "leeches," by

responsible Ministers. Yet in some others there are entirely governments of a party which is in a majority, so-called. Democratic institutions may have been introduced as a rule, but do they not tend to become fascists, owing to party connections and affiliations ruled by slogans?

Agitators of yesterday cannot be equipped as rulers of to-day, all of a sudden. Plato's ideal was philosopher as the King. The politicians, as such, were incapable of, according to him, bringing peace, as the idea of their party's good, led them to party rivalries. Ordinarily they were incapable of driving away corruption. Such observations, made over two thousand years ago, have proved to be as true to-day as they were then.

In the present age, Mahatma Gandhi condemned eagerness for power but it is an inevitable evil of democracy. In the setting up of democratic institutions in the new States, these tendencies are fully observed. There is the same eagerness for the display of superiority as the bureaucrat had. Even executive posts are filled up on account of party affiliations. Those, who sacrificed in the days of agitation, which has the credit of bringing in the revolution, should have compensation. But if it be given at the cost of governance, many institutions may be demolished, rules of procedure disregarded and such other things done as may result in chaotic conditions. All these do harm to the society, for the good of which the sacrifice was done, in the long run.

The execution of fresh instruments of accession by Raj Pramukhs of the Unions

was according to a rule of thumb procedure. Whether under the Constitution, they were endowed with the authority to sign the supplementary covenant, may be a debatable point, but the object of the Central Government, that the contents of the accession of the State should be extended to enable them to be fitted in the new constitutional structure of India (page 24) has not yet been fulfilled, in the case of the viable States who have only acceded. Time may fill up these gaps.

But the occupation of the revolting State of Hyderabad from among them, may help in doing away with the lacunæ, sooner than was expected, if the situation is properly handled. To perpetuate the State of Hyderabad as a viable acceding State will be unjustifiable on any account; perhaps in consideration of high policy as regards these there are two opinions. The best course will be to let the dynastic rule altogether lapse and the three parts of the state, which are distinct in many respects, should be amalgamated, with the neighbouring provinces and unless the anomaly of the State is removed by the process of this dismemberment, it will remain a dangerous spot, as is clear from the meddlesomeness of the Security Council of the U.N.O. This solution internally, will expedite the straightening of the lacunæ, already noticed.

As regards the imperfections of the Unions as Democracies or as having responsible Governments, the Central Government seems to be aware of it, as the following observation will show (p. 26):—

The old order in the States is changing. The new will take some time to grow. The public

services in some of the States may prove unable to bear the strain of modern administration. The popular Ministers, untrained in administrative work, may find it difficult to cope, unaided, with their onerous responsibilities. The Government of India have been keenly alive to the fact that if the Ministers are to play their legitimate role in building up a new order in the country, the services of experienced administrators and experts should be made available to them to set the tone for the administration. The task of creating new integrated administrative machinery in the Union, which in the absence of past practice and convention will continue for some time to be one of immense difficulty, is engaging the Government of India's close and careful attention. The Government of India will watch carefully the progress of the Union States and extend to their Governments all possible assistance and help such as providing, during the formative stage of the new states, the necessary administrative talent, in the form of advisors and other expert officers.

But there is the other aspect of the minority—minorities not on account of numbers but because of shyness. Unless they are protected by guarding their legitimate interest, by giving them their proper place in the polity, the ideal, which the Central Government has kept in view, will go astray and the flow of events and circumstances may in the words of the Hon.'ble Sardar Patel, uttered in slightly another connection (p. 18) come out true. These were "The alternative to co-operation in the general interest was anarchy and chaos, which would overwhelm, great and small, in a common ruin." Wiser and more universally applicable words were never uttered before.

Whether it is good for the country, for the Unions to be multiplied and remain co-operating units or be liquidated to join the provinces, time will show!

THE BRITISH CABINET AT WORK

BY MR ERNEST ATKINSON

THE British are as ready as anyone to spin political theories. But actual changes in Britain's constitution or in the machinery of Government arrange themselves very slowly, and as often as not come to pass by accident.

Thus the present fairly logical structure of the Cabinet is due to the fact that the former Chancellor of the Exchequer resigned unexpectedly last year and the new Chancellor's appointment gave the Prime Minister an opportunity to put into effect a change that many had long thought was desirable.

Britain now has a system which sets immediately under the Prime Minister, three senior Ministers, each responsible for a broad area of policy—the Foreign Secretary, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Lord President of the Council, which last looks after home affairs other than those directly connected with economic affairs and with finance.

Since Sir Stafford Cripps, who as Chancellor continues to hold his post as Minister for Economic Affairs, came to the Treasury a year ago, the formation of policy in finance and in economic affairs generally has been far more closely integrated than ever before, with the economists and the financial experts sitting and working together in one Ministry.

There comes next a rank of five Ministers, some with departments of their own to look after, some without. They include the Minister of Defence, who is the Prime Minister's deputy on the Defence Committee, and the Home Secretary as well as three others with less readily definable duties. And then come eight senior departmental Ministers.

Although in the daily practice of administration these Ministers are graded according to their responsibility for the shaping of high policy, all of them are in the Cabinet and may take part in the discussion of matters affecting any department at all on a basis of equality.

MINISTERIAL COMMITTEES

Fifteen more Ministers and the four law officers are of Ministerial rank, but are not in the Cabinet. They are called in for discussion when matters affecting their departments are dealt with.

Policy is formed in a series of committees. The Prime Minister is the chairman of the chief of them, the defence and the economic Policy Committees. Then there is a range of ministerial committees spreading outwards and downwards from the keystone of responsibility at the top. Disputed matters can be carried, when necessary, from the lower to higher committees. But the general effect is to allow a great many matters of routine or of greater importance to be settled without having to be brought, as they would have had to be brought in the past, to the Cabinet level for decision.

Since World War I and before it there have been many studies of the structure of government, some of them of great authority. The present structure, which has grown up partly by accident and partly under the stress of war, and to an extent that can probably not be determined by conscious design, combines some of the best features of certain of the paper plans and in particular of the report in 1917 of the Royal Commission under Lord Haldane, a former Liberal Lord Chancellor. This report is still to be read as

one of the most important studies in this field.

It is 31 years' old and has been the subject of controversy all that time. And it is fair still for controversialists to say that the country would or would not have been better governed if it had been put into operation promptly in 1918. The balance of opinion would very likely be on the side of those who say "no".

ORGANIC GROWTH

But however good he may be as a theorist, the British student of political life is inclined to favour letting his own governmental structure grow organically like his constitution. He prefers the practical method—which some Continental students would hardly dignify by the name of method—of making little or no change until the need for it cannot be gainsaid by any but the more wilful traditionalists.

At the same time, there has been under the recent system, grown partly out of the war and partly out of post-war conditions, a greater readiness to make administrative changes to deal with new national and international situations.

SOCIALISM IN PALESTINE

BY DR. ANITA KASHYAP

It is often not realised that Russia is not the only country in which the Socialistic experiment has been carried out, but that there is another country, where pure Socialistic communities exist and flourish: this is Palestine.

These days the name of Palestine is associated with war and fighting, with terrorism and suppression, with seemingly

Machinery for co-ordinating both policy and action on, for instance, the European Recovery Programme and trade negotiations with other countries, or for dealing with industrial production problems was quickly invented and put to work and readily changed to meet changing conditions.

SMALLER DEPARTMENTS

The question is being asked whether more changes and more sudden ones than we have been accustomed to in the past ought not to be made. The burden of responsibility on ministers and on senior civil servants alike is tremendously heavy. The present structure does offer a pattern for dividing up departments of responsibility still further, and still leaving only the major matters to be decided at the top.

It is being asked, for instance, whether certain big Ministries, like the Board of Trade or the Colonial Office or the Ministry of Health or the Home Department, ought not to be divided so that their political heads may have more manageable units to handle. What at least is certain about this is that the change will be slow.

irreconcilable arguments about its future destiny. It is often forgotten that, whatever its ultimate political fate may be, Palestine has already created something which may well serve as an example to other countries: this is the kind of life which exists in the agricultural settlements in Palestine in which more than a quarter of the Jewish population lives. To anybody

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in India concerned with or interested in the problem of rural reconstruction and the regeneration of village life, the Socialist experiment carried out in the Jewish settlements in Palestine should be of particular interest.

There are two kinds of settlements in Palestine: The Kwtza or Communal settlement and the Moshav or Small-holders Settlement. Both are founded on co-operation.

In the Kwtza co-operation takes the form of complete sharing. All land and all property is common. No man or woman owns anything. No pay is given for work but each settler gets all his requirements provided such as food, clothes and housing. The leading principle in the Kwtza is that no hired labour may be used. The settlers do every work even the most menial themselves.

Every Kwtza has two buildings which stand out from all the others: they are the large Dining Hall and the Children's House. All settlers and adult members of the community take their meals together in the common dining hall. Here is also the social centre of the community where all meetings take place and where frequent lectures and concerts are arranged. All settlers are allotted certain sleeping and living quarters in the communal houses. Married couples get a room to themselves.

All children of the village live together in the Children's House and are brought up by members of the community specially qualified for this job. Their upbringing is the concern of the whole community and all settlers together decide

about details of their education etc. Though the children eat and sleep apart from their parents they spend the evenings, the Sabbath and the holidays with them. This system of communal education has proved very successful. The children's affection for their parents and the parents' care and concern for the children are as great as in any family living in the individualistic style. But this system leaves the women free to share in the hard farm-work of their husbands without having to worry about children and household. Moreover the children get a more careful upbringing and better education than an ordinary farmer, living on his own, possibly can afford.

The Kwtza is a democratic society. All members are on a footing of complete equality no matter what kind of work he or she may be doing. He may be the Secretary of the Kwtza and do the most responsible work or he may have to clean the floors or wash dishes, but both have the same rights and enjoy the same privileges. The supreme governing body of the Kwtza is the General Meeting of the members. When the settlement is still small the General Meeting decides all questions. After the settlement has grown and often counts several hundred members, a Special Committee is elected—usually for one year—which is entrusted with carrying out the business affairs of the village.

The most important task of this committee is the allocation of work. Every evening a notice is posted in the Dining Hall informing the members of the work every one of them is due to carry out the next day. Naturally the Committee tries to allocate to each member the work he prefers and in which he

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is expert, but always the consideration of the village as a whole comes first.

No money passes in the village as there is no need for it. Only when they go on holidays—and each member gets a fortnight holiday every year—he is given a sum in cash according to his probable requirements outside the village. The Kwutza itself of course conducts business relations sending its produce to market, buying the requirements it cannot produce itself, but inside the village there is no money used.

The second type of agricultural settlement is the Moshav, or Small-holders Settlement. Here the land does not belong to the village as a whole, but is given on hereditary lease to the individual settler who cultivates it, enjoys the fruits of his toil and after his death passes his rights in the land on to his children.

Also in these settlements there is the principle of Self-labour. No farmer may employ hired labour on his farm. No farmer receives more land than he can cultivate with the help of the members of his family. There is further the principle of co-operative marketing. No farmer may sell his produce independently but must market it through the Central Village-Co-operative which in its turn markets its produce through the Palestine-Co-operative Society. All families share in public expenditures.

No farmer can sell his farm unless the prospective purchaser receives the approval of the General Village Meeting to his becoming a member. Care is thus taken that the new member fits into the community and accepts all communal responsibilities. All bigger agricultural

machinery is owned by the village as a whole and all purchase of all material required for the village is done jointly.

The General Village Meeting of all members is the supreme body in all village affairs, economic, social and cultural, but it does not decide about the work to be done which is left to the decision of the individual farmer.

The main difference between the Moshav and the Kwutza is that in the Moshav each farmer and his family have their own house and farm. There is no common Dining Hall and Children's house in the Small-holders Settlement. Each farmer lives his private life with his family. Private property is allowed. The individual farmer is responsible for his farmstead and manages it according to his own judgment. The Small-holders Settlement seems to be a most successful attempt to organise a village in such a way as to combine the independence of the individual family with the maximum degree of economic and social co-operation and equality.

Neither the Moshav nor the Kwutza must be confused with the state-controlled Kholkoz system in Russia. The settlements in Palestine are autonomous bodies which determine their activities on their own responsibility and independent of any governmental interference. These settlements are socialistic because their founders wanted them to be so, because they wanted to live a life of co-operation and sharing, because they wanted to be the pioneers of a better society.

Whatever our attitude to the political problem of Palestine may be, the achievements of these Jewish agricultural settlements—economically as well as spiritually—should be a model and a challenge to all of us who dream of a new and better India.

DEMOCRACY IN WORKING

BY MR. K. L. SHARMA

Director, Information Bureau, East Punjab

DEMOCRACY is a much misunderstood term. Historically it is a variable thing appearing in different guises at different times and to different people. Aristotle in his 'Politics' tells us candidly how democracy arises. According to him it arises in the course of the class struggle between the rich and the poor and as the result of a successful revolution. Plato conceives the republic as an ideal state for strict dispensation of justice. He admits that in a democracy the average man is freer than in some sort of an oligarchy which preceded it. In fact he complains that there is no discipline in Democracy. The inequality of man is ignored, slaves are as good as masters. Aristotle's objection is the same as he says that in a democracy the people have "power over better persons than themselves". "Liberty" says the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and citizen consists in the power to do whatsoever does not injure others. It is very different from what Thomas Paine said: "Whereas society springs from men's virtues, government springs from their vices and is therefore a necessary evil." Lincoln sought to clinch the matter by defining democracy as government of the people, by the people, for the people.

Thus we see how hard it is to give a definition comprehending the highly evolved and intricate pattern of modern democratic institutions. Free exercise of franchise has been described by some as the cardinal feature of democracy. "One man one vote" or better still "one adult one vote". It is thus uncompromisingly opposed to dictatorship where one man or one party exercises

power and liberty of expression and action and even right of assembly are absolutely restricted and curtailed to the minimum. And yet even dictatorship may command a majority of votes. Even Hitler's partisans came into power singing a hymn which foretold a day when their victory would bring bread and liberty to the German people. To them the freedom of the individual consisted solely in his complete surrender to the interests of the State. Evidently then voting alone does not constitute democracy. Some are of the opinion that the real test of democracy is the multiplicity of political and economic parties with their own programmes. In the British Parliament the leader of the opposition is paid from the public exchequer because it is recognised that without a powerful, solid and true opposition reflecting the views of the minority and criticizing the acts of the party in power, democracy would lose all its real significance. In our own Parliament, we are keenly alive to the lack of a strong and sincere party sitting in front of the treasury benches. When Pandit Nehru speaks of a secular State, he aims at the abolition of all sectional and communal elements and their merging into politico-economic groups. His conception is inspired by the fact that churches, mosques and temples are all houses of God wherefrom ethics alone can flow out and not legislative acts which are purely mundane.

Amidst a variety of definitions and conceptions of democracy it is possible to lay down a common denominator. All are agreed that in a democratic state all power is reserved to the people. In the last analysis it is

they who delegate powers to their representatives in the government. It is thus a negation of the divine right of kings or class privilege. Ancient democracy attacked privilege in the name of equality of rights. The privileged class met the attack by appealing from the theoretical equality of rights to the actual inequality of men. It was a plausible answer. Human inequality does exist. *Har kase ra bahre kare sakhtand*; "God fashioned every one to fit in a particular sphere" is a well known Persian saying. A close examination of the argument of the spokesmen of privilege would reveal that it is nothing but sophistry. They justify the social inequalities of the rich and the poor, master and slave simply because these are based on the actual inequality of men. In fact social injustice and human inequality have no logical correspondence.

Modern democracy also arose from actual misrule based on class privilege. It appealed to an assumed equality of rights—the 'inalienable right' to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness". To this, too, the Fascist says "Nature knows no such rights, men are obviously unequal, their status in society should also be unequal." But if we analyse critically we will find that it is fundamentally fallacious. It confuses two different issues, that of fact and that of ethics. The question is "why should the inequalities be tolerated?" Rousseau's reply is final. "So long as a people is compelled to obey and does obey, it does well, but as soon as it can shake off the yoke and does shake it off, it does better."

Democracy does not imply that all men are equal. It means that all alike are members of the social organization and that the well-being of society is the well-being of all,

not of a favoured and privileged few. That is another way of saying that democracy is the antithesis of Nietzsche's doctrine that society exists for the sake of the few, and of the fascist doctrine that mankind exists for the sake of a *Herrenvolk*. As Mr. Archibald Robertson affirms, "the right of all to benefit by membership of society follows from the very nature of society and is the ethical foundation of democracy." Such questions as the abolition of caste or class distinctions, absolute elimination of religion from the body politic, the establishment of a purely secular state, equality of opportunity, voting rights, the limits of state control and so forth are secondary to it and depend on it. They fall within the sphere not of ethics but of practical politics and the machinery needed for the free expression of democratic principles.

Thus we go back to responsibilities without which liberty would degenerate into license. Closely allied to the declaration of the rights of man should be a declaration of the duties of the people. Liberty is not an end unto itself. It is an instrument to fashion out a society for the self-realization of its members. Democracy should be directed towards creating conditions in which every citizen should be conscious of working for something great and making his contribution to a new order. Only then could we speak of fruitful and consequently free action. Purposeless freedom resolves itself into vain and sterile agitation, leads to mediocrity and engenders a sordid society. If the democratic way of life were not based on a moral concept of human relations it would not be worth preserving.

For democracy is not freedom to indulge in one's whims. It must be creative in its aim. To that extent we must be prepared to curtail individual freedom.

But liberty thus abridged adds to its own dignity by voluntary sacrifice. Thus the paradox is complete. We have liberty to choose, yet by that choice we are bound; in other words, it is attended with a risk and the acceptance of an obligation.

REFUGEES IN OUR MIDST

BY MR. VIJAY SEN, M.A., J.D.

MILLIONS of men, women and children were driven to the roads during those dark days when people in some parts of this sub-continent had lost all sense of morality and decency. A great many of them are still rotting in the refugee camps or are in search of work and employment. To most of the refugees the word home has lost all its charm and warm meaning. They look upon their native lands as cemeteries of every thing that was nearest and dearest to them—their kith and kin, friends and neighbours, hopes and ideals. They shudder and cry with horror when you remind them about their homes and family ties, about the places where they had been living for generations together in peace and harmony. Ghastly murders of men, women and children, acts of arson, rape and looting, dance before them when they recall their previous lives. It is a common knowledge that the fate of these refugees is pitiable. They represent a blot on our culture and civilization and the blot must be erased without further delay. The people who have suffered and bled a lot during the communal frenzy constitute one of the most tragic groups in this land. Now they stand before us as brave men and women who are anxious to take their rightful places in the Indian Union.

No doubt the Government has done a lot for them. The evacuation and reception, relief and rehabilitation of such a big population, that amounted to over 5½ million from West Pakistan alone—almost half the total population of Canada—was a task before which the best organised

Government in the world might have staggered or crashed. But our Government then hardly a few days in the saddle, began to tackle this problem in a way that astonished and won tributes from many parts of the world. In order to save the maximum number of lives the evacuation had to be completed in the shortest possible time. All available means of transport were employed for the purpose and even foreign aircrafts were employed for evacuation.

But the rehabilitation of these victims of communal orgy is still to be made. In spite of what has been done in the way of rehabilitating the refugees it has to be admitted that the problem stands still unsolved. Lakhs of people are without proper accommodation. According to an official figure, made known in the Dominion Parliament by Shri Mohanlal Saxena the other day, out of 55 lakhs of refugees from West Pakistan as many as 28 Lakhs are without any employment. For how long is this distressing state of things to continue?

Nevertheless, it will be an act of ingratitude to think that the Government has failed to discharge its functions and responsibilities. Already burdened with the Kashmir, Hyderabad and Indo-Pakistan problems and faced with the mounting inflation the present Cabinet at the centre has not shelved the refugee-relief and rehabilitation issue. The Government has spent and is spending hundreds of millions of rupees, in spite of various other demands on its budget. But as a matter of fact the Indian Nation, comprising the whole mass of people in the length and breadth

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of India has not risen to the occasion. Consider for a moment the Prime Minister's Refugee Relief Fund, which has not touched even the Kasturba Memorial fund—to which a limit was set—even though the cause and the need is much bigger and greater. This lack of sympathy and due consideration for them has added to their grief and distress. In fact the task of rehabilitating the refugees has been left to government machinery alone. Even some of the Provincial Governments, various Indian states and the new Unions of states in the Indian Union, who at one time undertook to rehabilitate a certain number of refugees have now backed out.

Let us all think of the millions of refugees, who deprived of all they possessed are still homeless wanderers. It is criminal to think of them as intruders and a burden on those who had been left unaffected in the division of the country. They must not be treated as unwanted creatures. They are a sacred trust in the hands of the entire Indian Nation and are worthy of our care and attention. It is the first and foremost duty of every Indian to see and work sincerely for the rehabilitation of the refugees. It is almost impossible for a government, already occupied with other pressing problems, to provide shelter and work, to about 6 million people—people uprooted and driven to the roads. Let us consider the present government as our government, with our chosen and accredited representatives at the helm of affairs, and pool in our resources to strengthen our government and our displaced brethren.

At the same time, there is need for active propaganda on the part of the

Government, as well as political and social groups, to remind the people of their duty and responsibilities and to arouse public enthusiasm for this cause. Let there be a country-wide appeal and propaganda through press, platform, radio, pamphlets and posters. The Congress Ministries, enjoying the full confidence of the people, have huge organizations at their back. Let all the District Congress Committees of the All-India Congress be instructed to work earnestly for this matter. Provincial Governments and native states should fully co-operate with the Central Government to help and resettle the refugees. The Province or the native state which is able and accepts refugees—known for their courage, strength and resourcefulness—is bound to gain, both socially and economically, from such a migration especially if it is organized on an appropriate scale, financed with adequate funds and prepared with preliminary vocational instruction and training. People in search of food and home would definitely work hard to regain their former position and status.

Besides this, the Government must see that the permanent allotment of houses, shops and lands is made as quickly as possible. The claims of immovable property should be checked and the Muslim abandoned shops, houses and lands, should be distributed permanently, to help the refugees settle at one place, instead of leaving them to roam about in search of better sites or lands after every harvest etc. The agricultural refugees now settled on lands are not sure if the same land would remain with them during the next harvest and

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hence that land is not tilled properly. Students of history very well know the benefits of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal. Our country is already facing an acute shortage of food and for the proper utilisation of lands left behind by Muslims, the same must be allotted permanently to our cultivators from Pakistan.

Moreover, there are refugees who have resources enough to undertake the construction of shelters for themselves at their own cost. Not only should building material be given to them at a normal cost, but building sites, at a reasonable price, be made available to them.

Then again, instead of giving contracts, for houses and colonies for the refugees, to big contractors who make huge profits out of them and at the same time do not use good material, the Government should see that the refugees previously owning be themselves given suitable lands for the erection of such houses and loans on easy terms advanced to them for the construction of new houses over those sites. Surely, the instinct of economy and hard work, in the construction of a house for oneself, would play its role.

To supervise the resettlement of refugees, to voice their grievances and difficulties before the proper authorities, to check up corruption in the work of refugees and exhort people to welcome the refugees in their midst, District Refugee Relief Committees, representing the Government, the refugees resettling in that area and the Municipal Committees should be formed in every district that may also investigate individual cases and recommend loans

etc., to the Government. Healthy propaganda would detect to a great extent favouritism and corruption in this work. In rural areas also extensive propaganda is needed as the villages usually take and have taken the presence of these displaced persons as intruders. The Committees should also see that the movable property of Muslims, who have left for Pakistan, is distributed amongst the refugees.

The Government has to spend a lot to tackle this problem, adequately. Let there be a special Refugee Tax, say for three years, just like the Excess Profit Tax, levied by the previous Government during the last war, to reimburse the Government treasury in respect of great expenditure made and to be made to carry out the resettlement of the refugees.

But speed is the need of the hour. These people require special and immediate consideration. Otherwise, we shall doom these displaced persons to a relief status for an infinite period. Otherwise, we shall turn some of these refugees into thieves, dacoits and murderers. Some cases of suicides have also been reported, which is shameful for us all. Already, crime is on the increase in the East Punjab and we are to be blamed for having forced them to act that way. Otherwise, we shall break up their morale and doom these unhappy, displaced persons, to be outcasts and wanderers probably for the rest of their lives, carrying with them the tales of sorrow, grief, inhospitality and inhuman brutality inflicted on them on the eve of freedom, when their future and prosperity were sacrificed.

We should not forget that the refugees were pursuing their vocations peacefully in

their respective places, when tragic developments, coming in the wake of partition, overwhelmed them and made them look towards India as a land of hope, for their living in Pakistan was made next to impossible, and they were actually forced to leave their hearths and homes. Rather, their interests

were ignored to make India free from foreign yoke. Now the rest of India should come to their help. We should all consider this problem as a common problem, thrash it out as quickly as possible and should not disappoint these victims of communal orgy.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE FOR INDIA

BY MR. B. S. N. MURTI

THE manning of India's Diplomatic Service constitutes the crucial aspect of building up her Foreign Service. Two systems of manning the Foreign Service are existent in the world today. The "Spoils" system under which the party in power chooses its own men for the service was popular for a long time. The privilege thus conferred upon the party in power and the influence and power which the party bosses enjoyed under this system made the politician the staunchest advocate of the "Spoils" system. But it was not long before the world realised that the system gave power to the politician at the cost of the efficiency of the service; and at least in some countries, where the vagaries of party politics surpassed all reasonable limits rendered impossible a living continuity in foreign policy which is absolutely essential for success. The world has, therefore, learnt from experience that non-political representation abroad is perhaps a more efficient substitute for the 'Spoils' system, and that persons with outstanding qualities of head and heart who hold national interests above party affiliations can more safely be entrusted with vital diplomatic posts than those who are camp followers of

a party and cannot rise above the vicious atmosphere of narrow party rivalries.

The position at present confronting India is intriguing. On the one side there is a general scarcity of qualified and trained personnel. Even the little choice that is available is narrowed down further by the exceptional standards of qualification that are expected of the Foreign Service. Then, on the other side, the fact that India had no Foreign Service worth the name under the British regime has caused a big gap between the requirements and the availability of personnel trained to hold really important positions in the Foreign Service of Free India. In spite of this the need to build and expand our Foreign relations at a rapid pace has rendered it imperative to find here and now the necessary talent, somehow or other. So it is that we find that the National Government has chosen men to fill the ambassadorial ranks as well as secretarial ranks from among various sections of India—public men, party men and government officials.

A careful scrutiny of the diplomatic appointments as far made can hardly reveal any consistent method or fundamental principle that can be said to have been

followed in filling up our Foreign Service. There are Congress Party men with no administrative experience behind them; there are public men unattached to any party; there are members of the Indian Civil Service with decades of administrative experience under the British Raj; we also find not infrequently, persons who do not seem to possess anything exceptional to qualify them for the Foreign Service save their family names. The National Government can, therefore, be said to be following a system which constitutes a compromise, between the 'Spoils' system and the non-political appointment system. Normally speaking, such a method should meet with marked success in combining the advantages of the one while avoiding the disadvantages of the other. But in practice unfortunately it seems to have created an anomalous situation. For instance, the Congress had been, throughout its political life, a vociferous critic of the Indian Civil Service. It seemed the Civil Service was a white elephant, a burden on the poverty stricken common man, a heartless 'steel frame' which kept itself outrageously aloof from the problem of the common man and the interests of nascent India. Throughout the history of the Congress, the Indian Civil Service was the citadel of foreign oppression; it fought national progress and revolution with all its resources. Pandit Nehru in one of his historic utterances characterised it as "the moment of incompetence and ignorance." It was really unfortunate enough that the National Government was constrained to inherit this 'Steel Frame' as a reminder of the foreign oppression; it is however, more tragic and ironical to witness a tendency in evidence in recent months to

choose members of the Civil Service to man our new and developing Foreign Service.

Whatever may be the claims of this "Heavenly Service" to efficiency, straightforwardness and reliability, rebust nationalism was never among its virtues. It kept itself scrupulously away from the tribulations and problems of the common man; it took pride in alienating itself from the spirit and interests of the common man. It is, therefore, surprising how the National Government could convince itself that members of the Indian Civil Service could be relied upon to interpret the real India to the outside world, and to live up wholeheartedly to the traditions, culture and spirit of resurgent India.

Even in choosing persons from non-official sections of India, the Government do not appear to have followed any useful principle. While recognising that the ranks of the Congress are filled by persons with exceptional brilliance as well as those of the ordinary run and that all of them share evenly the general lack of administrative experience, it is yet to be pointed out that selections so far made from the Congress ranks have not been quite happy both in talent and suitability. While selecting from non-Congress sections, the Government should be warned against choosing opponents of the present regime. It is not only regrettable in principle, but also disastrous to our national interests in the long run. A person who does not see eye to eye with his government at home may not only misguide his countrymen by allowing his political views to colour his reports, but he can fatally prejudice those with

whom he is appointed to deal and turn them against his own country.

The basic requirements, when making any diplomatic appointment, may be simply stated thus. India needs authentic and sympathetic interpretation abroad by people who are really qualified for the task. The policies of India's Government require to be correctly represented abroad for the cultivation of good relations and sympathy for her aspirations.

Whom, then, shall the Government choose as her representatives abroad? For the present the Government should make it a policy of sending progressive people of high intellectual standing and unimpeachable character who enjoy great esteem abroad. This basis of selection should hold good only during the interim period, intended only as an expedient to bridge the present day gap between the requirements and the available trained personnel. Later on, as trained talent steadily becomes available on account of our regular methods of recruitment and training, this system may be dispensed with by stages. These regular methods of recruitment and training have not yet been clearly formulated. Until that time they are evolved and begin functioning, it is open to the Government to draw its representatives from among those with the highest standards of education, which guarantees that the individual has received a certain amount of mental discipline, and is better able, through practice, to have a detached view of current problems and seek solutions unprejudiced by transient emotions or sentiments. It hardly needs mentioning that, in order to be better able to select men for unprejudiced,

detached and independent thinking, the Government itself should possess an open mind while selecting the personnel for its Foreign Service. The political convictions of the candidates need not prejudice their selection provided the Government takes reasonable precautions to ensure that the candidates are not fundamentally opposed to the very principles for which it stands. There is no doubt that a well balanced compromise between the "Spoils" system and the "Non-political" appointment system is the surest way of ensuring the highest standards of efficiency and reliability in our Foreign Service. Only, in following such a course, we must constantly be on the watch and scrupulously avoid lapses, which may even remotely be associated with nepotism and favouritism.

Above all, it is of primary importance to see that the entire structure of the Foreign Service is democratised and must cease to be regarded as the preserve of particular classes or interests. The instance of Great Britain is illustrative. Until very recent times, the British Diplomatic Service proper was "recruited from too small a circle, that it tended to represent the interests of certain sections of the nation rather than those of the country as a whole". It used to be said that the job of a diplomat in the British Diplomatic Service was a "hobby" for a rich man. An individual with considerable amount of personal income, with a socially presentable appearance, able to speak a little French and to bow with grace to the rulers secured the chance of representing his country in other countries. Even in Great Britain the conditions have changed much, and the methods of

recruitment to the Foreign Service were modified to suit the new spirit. Gone is the justification for the decisive comment that the service is a "hobby" for the choicest few; Gone are the days when the rulers alone had the right to make their country's views and when the opinions of the "ruling classes" were the only ones that mattered either inside or outside the country.

India's traditions of democratic thought will certainly help her in evolving the new Foreign Service entirely in consonance with this democratic time-spirit. India expects that her diplomats should keep in touch with the opinion of the common man, understand his lines of thought, and know what are his hopes and fears and aspirations. The principles governing the recruitment to the service and the methods followed should reflect this ideal. We must scrupulously guard against any "blue-bloodedness" creeping into this vital service. The service shall never degenerate into a top-heavy structure, vitiated by the presence of class or sectarian interests. In the Foreign Service, as everywhere else, let the democratic principle of "Equality of Opportunity", rule and the success of the service is assured.

Some of the recent selections to the Indian Foreign Service have been thoroughly disappointing. The qualifications fixed have been unrealistic but ambitious and smack of the "blue-bloodedness" which we have warned against. First class University degree, travel abroad, and, above all, familiarity with one or more foreign languages—these restrictions have automatically eliminated 95 percent of the population from this service. In a country where basic education

is something of a luxury to large sections of the population, where provision of universal basic education still remains a scheme to be implemented in future, how many can be expected to possess University education? And in a country, where people who could afford themselves University education but not a wide travel in their own country, how many can be expected to have proceeded abroad? The imposition of restrictions like these is tantamount to placing a premium on wealth and connections, and can only have one effect—that of converting the Foreign Service into a preserve for narrow but potentially harmful classes.

The absurdity of the qualifications fixed in this country becomes more apparent if we compare them with those prevailing in some of the other countries of the world. General Matriculation standard was fixed for applying to the service in various countries like Britain, America and Australia. They look more for a robust commonsense, general knowledge and understanding, and qualities of initiative and leadership. Once the candidate is found to have been soundly equipped in these, the rest can be easily imparted to him during the period of training, which he is required to undergo before being actually entrusted with official responsibilities. Knowledge of History, Geography, Economics or Commerce and acquaintance with a foreign language can thus be cultivated within a matter of a few months. What is, therefore, more essential is the mental and moral fibre of the candidate—the qualities which are further accentuated and rendered useful to their possessor by intensive training in the sciences mentioned above. To seek merely for the knowledge of these sciences but ignore the individual

behind it will be nothing but putting the cart before the horse; and any method of recruitment based on such a principle is bound to stand self-condemned before long.

It is generally agreed that the method of selection for Foreign Service in future should be on the results of a competitive examination. But it is not as widely appreciated as it should that even brilliant students, whose mental qualities render them valuable assets to the service, may turn out to be bad subjects at examinations, while on the other hand those with distinguished positions on the list of honours may not have been endowed with the exceptional qualities required of the service. A modern diplomat has to be a man of the world in the widest sense of the term, a humanitarian with deep sympathy for the common man and, above all, a man of tact. We cannot afford to limit our choice to mere good students when what we need are people with powers of leadership, personality and strength of character. Written examinations, entrance to which will be based upon merely academic qualifications, will of course have to be there. But they could be supplemented by scientifically devised 'personality' tests. The candidates should be graded according to the degree of natural endowment in originality, initiative, tact and capacity to take quick decision. The candidates should be brought into personal contact with people who are specially qualified to judge the suitability of an individual for the service. These shall include a psychiatrist who will be best suited to study the psychology of the candidates.

The selected candidates should be required to undergo intensive training for a prescribed period to render them suitable for the Foreign Service. They will have to be imparted lessons in the social sciences, Economics and History and International Law. Facilities for learning one or more foreign languages, the choice of which should be left to the candidate, should be provided as part of the training. On successful completion of this initial training the candidates will be sent to the country of their choice. They will be expected to work side by side with the people of the country, to learn and appreciate their outlook and understand the springs of their culture. During this stage of his work, the candidate will enjoy a great measure of freedom which will facilitate his progress; he will not be weighed down by official encumbrances and responsibilities. The Indian Embassy or Consulate existing in the country will provide all the facilities which the candidate finds himself in need of; and he will be expected to work under the general supervision of the particular Embassy or Consulate. On his return the candidate will have to serve out a minimum prescribed period of apprenticeship in the Commerce Ministry and the External Affairs Ministry of the Government of India, so that he will be acquainted with the working of the Governmental machinery. On completion of this, he will be a full-fledged member of the Indian Foreign Service and will be qualified to hold a position of responsibility.

THE PROBLEM OF INFLATION IN INDIA

BY "AN ECONOMICUS"

THOUGH it may sound a little academic, it is well to be quite clear in our minds about Inflation. Inflation is a thing of which we speak so much at the present time, but we do not care to know until what exactly we mean by that term. There is a certain mistiness about the usage of the term. Many are speaking of inflation as if it were synonymous with a too rapid increase in the volume of currency. Such a use seems to imply that a money situation free from redundancy of currency is free from inflation. What tests would need to be satisfied to convince us that inflation is absent or present? Inflation is used in direct reference to prices. By contracting currency sufficiently, it is always possible to prevent a rise in prices. We might say currency is inflated when general prices shoot up but this use is open to objection because almost everybody thinks that somehow inflation is the fault of money. But some movements of general prices are obviously the fault of commodities.

An indispensable condition of inflation taking place is that the quantity of money—bank money or currency or both—is expanded. At the same time, inflation is not an alternative name for expansion. All inflations in short are expansions but not all expansions are inflations: just as a man's girth is expanded when he grows up from childhood and also when he drinks a barrel of beer, but it is inflated only in the second sense. What expansions are there to be reckoned as inflations? Inflation is present when the volume of bank money or currency is made greater than it would otherwise be by Government interference.

In recent months, there has been much controversy about the chief causes of the general rise in prices. A majority of Indian economists hold the view that the chief cause of this is currency inflation. *Per contra* Mr. Birla expressed the opinion that the great rise in prices was due to the scarcity of goods rather than excess of purchasing power and Mr. Birla also pointed out that the excess of purchasing power was more than offset by reduced velocity of circulation of money. There is no doubt some element of truth in Mr. Birla's contentions. The meteoric rise in prices cannot be ascribed wholly to the expansion of currency. The lack of adequate transport facilities, the imposition of provincial barriers and the consequent difficulties of distribution between the producing and consuming centres, the virtual cessation of imports in the face of growing demands—all these factors no doubt contributed to the rise in prices of various consumers' goods including food articles which were also assisted by hoarding and speculation.

Professor Pigore has referred to two types of war-time inflation—wage-induced inflation—and deficit-induced inflation. Inflation in India is primarily of budget-induced type, although budget deficits of the Government of India have been fully covered by borrowing from the public. Inflation in India has been aggravated by the manner in which rupee finance was provided through the payment of India for war supplies. The evil effects of inflation are various enough and they are writ large over the entire face of the country. The great famine of 1943 which according to

the estimates of the Famine Commission cost of 15 lakhs of human lives was in some respects the outcome of inflation. The recent spate of strikes all over the country is largely the outcome of the inflationary pressure on the cost of living.

ANTI-INFLATIONARY MEASURES

The Government of India did not officially recognise the existence of inflation in India even at the time of the introduction of the budget for 1943-44. In introducing however, the budget for 1944-45 the Finance Member said: "We have all become conscious of the dangers of inflation" and he considered it 'paramount duty to deal first with the menace of inflation'. The most logical course open to Government would have been to stop the additional issue of currency and adopt measures of short-term value *viz.*, increased taxation and advance collection of taxes wherever possible: an all-out borrowing programme; the fixation of ceiling prices on a large variety of commodities: prohibition of forward trading in bullion: restrictions of capital issues. Some of these have now been attempted and with what success, it is too early to say. In fact the attempt to control prices with the help of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance passed in October 1943 proved to be a complete failure. Attempts at price control began somewhat late and not always in the right manner. Relaxations of O. P. A. regulations in U. S. A as well as inflationary tendencies in U. K. have also acted as a severe damper on anti-inflationary measures in India.

PROBLEM OF INFLATION VIEWED FROM DIFFERENT ANGLES

Measures to curb the present inflationary trends were discussed by the Government

of India in August last with a group of 17 businessmen and industrialists. The Economists who were also consulted, recommended measures some of which are far-reaching, to combat inflation—the imposition of a tax on agricultural income; imposition of death duty; increase of the B. P. T. to 16 2/3 percent; restriction of dividends; compulsory savings; a supplementary budget; restriction of currency expansion and the introduction of controls on all consumer goods. The freezing of bank deposits was also suggested by a few economists. The policy of cheap money had been pursued in India with a substantial measure of success and yet there was a growing feeling that in the present context of inflationary developments, they should cry a halt to cheap money drive. An examination of the suggestions of the academic economists would show that most of them are long-term measures and apart from discounting the value of these measures, it is necessary to concentrate attention on short-term remedies.

The industrialists have laid stress on the primary need to withdraw the large amount of purchasing power which bears a disproportionate ratio, to production and consumption goods. The need for real co-operation between industry and labour is rightly emphasized by the industrialists and production in an increasing measure, being the key to the whole inflationary pressure, greater responsibility falls on Works Councils. In this connection, the All India Manufacturers' Association has drawn pointed attention to avoid the practice of deficit financing by both centre and the Provinces and the staying of expenditure on non-productive schemes and in this they are supported by the Labour Leaders.

What is needed for restoration to normal economic conditions, is increased production. Every step should be taken to increase agricultural and industrial production and the three shifts now recommended in textile mills is a move in the right direction. In order to combat inflation, we have to fight on the agricultural front by the intensification of the Grow More Food campaign so as to have solid results. At the same time there can be no immediate results unless authorities succeed in the effective sterilisation of redundant currency in the hands of the public. The black market money has been roughly estimated at 700 to 800 crores. Inflation in our country now stands midway between the two extremes of redundant money and shortage of essential goods. Therefore the solution lies only in part in the reduction of the volume of circulation of excess purchasing power and what is even more important, measures to step up production to levels which are commensurate with our resources and future potentialities. Amidst the welter of suggestions now made by the professional economists, industrialists, labour leaders, which contain both short-term and long term remedies, the Government have to sort out the short term from the long-term ones. The Government of India in a recent Press Communique, have indicated the measures they propose to take to curb inflation. The monetary resources now proposed to be taken by the Government are clearly a short term remedy and will bear fruit immediately. The first step in this direction is the reduction of Government expenditure both by Central and Provincial Governments and of avoiding deficit budgets and thus the withdrawal of the Government

from the money market will be a potent factor in bringing down the price level. The intensification of the Savings Movement and the provision to attract funds by short-term securities being offered to the public, will be also fruitful of immediate results. As regards the imposition of agricultural income-tax and estate duties, these are long-term remedies and will influence price level only in the long run. The proposal to give liberal depreciation allowances to industry and in the matter of income-tax, will be an incentive to industrialists. The decision to re-impose controls, though it creates many complicated problems of administration, is to be welcomed from the point of view of an anti-inflationary measure. While a ceiling had been placed on dividends. no attempt has been made to curb the rising spirit of wages and it is a well-known fact that no measures to curb inflation will be quite successful as long as wages were allowed to have the upward trend. But the root of the whole matter is increased production. As Mr. Birla has pointed out, even with existing equipment, it would be possible to increase production by more than 20 per cent. The country has of late suffered from a surfeit of too many slogans of various descriptions and it is time we realise that we abandon all these and make a realistic approach, in as much as the Government of India have taken positive measures to mitigate the rigour of inflation. We will do well to adopt as our main objective Production with a capital P. Production, more Production and still more Production shall be our main goal for at least another five years to come.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING

BY MR. TARA CHANDRA SINHA

THE mill settlements constructed by employers in the principal industrial centres of India do not meet the real need of the worker since only a bonafide employee can be permitted to live in the settlement. The Mills are, of course, justified in doing so. But when the worker has to seek shelter outside the settlements in his old age or periods of unemployment he is put to a very great hardship. The Improvement Trust's policy has also been defective in many respects. It is certainly good that the ownership of the house passes on to the occupier on payment of regular instalments and he is not put to any difficulty after retirement or during unemployment. The problem, however, is not so easily solved. The difficulty arises, when, after retirement, the labourer wants to go back to his village; in such cases, he can only sell out his house. Very frequently, thus, the house lapses to private landlords again. An added difficulty arises from the fact that after the owner of the house retires from work, the labourer who replaces him does not find any suitable house for himself. In the absence of a scheme of continually growing housing programme, therefore, this new labourer has got to find out any sort of dwelling; this he finds in private *bustees* and *ahatas* which unfortunately in India outlump the slumdums of many parts of the world.

It is, therefore, suggested that Co-operative Housing Societies comprising industrial workers should be organised. Such societies are meant to function in between the Trust and the worker. The

Trust should hand over its quarters to the society and the latter will be responsible for regular payment of instalments and security of investment. The society will allot houses to member-workers and realise rents from them. In this connection it is urged that the mill owners should also co-operate with such societies and help in getting the amount of the instalment from the wage bill of the worker.

The Co-operative Housing Society can also construct its own quarters with the help of advances from the public or the Government on the security of the houses constructed. Elsewhere in India land development and building societies exist and they are doing much useful work. The citizens can thus be induced to leave congested parts of the city and start living in the more open houses constructed by various co-operative housing societies. The Karachi Corporation has given an excellent demonstration of the successful working of these societies. Similar societies at Bombay and Ahmedabad have provided parks, clubs, playgrounds etc. for the use of their members. Attempts in this direction would go a long way in building up the physique of the rising generation.

As regards the actual working of the society two main systems may be mentioned: firstly, the individual ownership system; and secondly, co-ownership or co-partnership system. The individual ownership housing societies are similar to our credit societies advancing loans for construction or purchase of house. One great disadvantage of these societies is that the members of the Society enjoy unlimited power to transfer

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their property to any person they like, and it has been often noticed that houses constructed with the help of co-operative money have been sold to private landlords. In such cases it will have to be laid down that no houses built with the help of the society can be sold to a person unauthorised by the society. Preference should invariably be given to the members of the society itself.

Under the co-partnership system, the society builds houses for its members and also provides for other amenities. The great merit of this system is that no member is the owner of any building occupied by him, yet all are jointly owners of all the buildings. 'It is a socialistic ideal in which the ownership rests in the community as a whole and not in individuals.' This arrangement presents hardly any difficulty when a member wants to leave the house and terminate his membership. Thus he lives in the house for the rental which he pays to the society without fear of ejectment or enhancement of rent, deciding all matters himself as a member of the society. A similar scheme was adopted in post-war (1914-18) Sweden, where co-operative societies with the help of the Swedish Government, became powerful and efficient agents in the provision of decent housing. There is a great scope in the future for the operation of co-operative housing societies for the benefit of the

industrial workers in India. Various interests will have to combine in order to foster such societies for implementing planned housing schemes.

As regards the finances of the co-operative housing societies, every member will have to pay one-fifth to one-third of the total cost of the house he occupies as his contribution towards the capital invested. The remaining part of the capital will be raised from outsiders by way of long-term loans and advances. 'In England, such societies issue debentures for long terms bearing interest a little over the bank rate.' The Dominion Government in India will also have to advance money to housing societies or guarantee interest on capital or both in order to attract sufficient loans from the open market. In Holland, between 1921 and 1934, 78 per cent. of new buildings were constructed, of which 48 per cent. were got up through Government and municipal help. Great Britain has recently implemented big subsidized schemes of municipal housing and has prepared a comprehensive project of housing improvement for post-war planning. Similarly, Government-subsidized low cost housing in New York represents to-day the largest publicly financed housing programme in any single metropolitan area in the world.

SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE

BY DEWAN BAHADUR R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR

AMONG the great public men of India in modern times, there was no one who captured the hearts and imagination of Young India more truly and effectively than Subash Chandra Bose. The romance of his disappearance from India during the middle of the war, the story of his march to Delhi at the head of a national army, and finally the mystery surrounding the circumstances of his death have all added a halo of martyrdom to a life already famous, by being ennobled by patriotism, and sanctified by suffering. All aspects of

such a man's life are worth knowing and the present book* gives a first hand insight into certain non-political aspects of Subash's life which are apt to be lost sight of amidst the stirring events of his political career. The author Dilip Kumar Roy was a beloved and confidential friend of Subash Chandra Bose from his student days and is entitled to speak about him with knowledge and authority.

* "THE SUBASH I KNEW. By Dilip Kumar Roy, Nalanda Publications, Post Box No. 1353, Bombay."

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Even in the Presidency College Calcutta, which Subash joined in 1913, he became famous for his national and patriotic spirit. Once, a professor in the College insulted Indian students and refused to apologise. Appeals to higher authorities regarding the professor's conduct proved useless. In this situation, one fine morning the papers came out with a story of how the haughty professor had been given a sound hiding. Subash had done it with the help of some associates. But the significant points connected with the episode were that Subash never denied his guilt nor betrayed any of his associates. He was expelled from the college but was undaunted. Of such stuff are heroes made!

Subash went to England, and passed the I. C. S. But even before he returned to India, he resigned his appointment. The Under Secretary of State for India (Lord Lytton) essayed to dissuade him from his hasty action but Subash's reply was characteristic of the man, namely, that he did not think that he could be loyal to the British Raj and yet serve India honestly, heart and soul. To his father and brothers who remonstrated with him, he wrote back saying that he found it impossible to take his oath of allegiance to the King and thereby become wedded to a vow which his heart loathed. Of this incident, he told the author: "If we build our ideals thinking first and last of our family happiness, won't the ideals be wonderful?" Thus do mystics give up fortune and family in response to a divine call.

The book before us is not a biography of Subash Chandra Bose but only a record of certain reminiscences of the author about him. The author says, "About his political activities I will be silent, and for this reason, that one can seldom see a man in his true perspective when one views him in the light of his inferior activities, activities ill-calculated to evoke the best in the hidden strands of his nature." According to the author, Subash was a man of true

mysticism, a yogi with this difference that to him the Goddess of patriotism, his Motherland took the place of the All-transcendant Being. To his Goddess, he subordinated his whole life, in utter self-surrender, and for Her, he staked his all, without even considering his chances of success or failure. He was devoted to truth so much so that in the words of the author he could not figure as a decorative man i.e., a man turning out neat compliments and indulging in polite lies to please people. He was not a politician in the sense that he could change his ideals according to circumstances. In fact he heartily disliked changes of views by politicians and said "In the world of theory action is not involved. . . .—one can be perfectly free to follow one's various predilections. But when your views are going to influence vast masses, and you seek that influence as a political leader must, then I say you can't go on indulging your various whims in public. . . . If a politician changes his hue and persuasion every third day, he will only make confusion worse confounded". At the Lahore Congress of 1929, he refused to sign the manifesto expressing willingness to be content with Dominion Status while even Jawaharlal Nehru who at first hesitated and refused to sign it, afterwards allowed himself as he confessed in his autobiography "to be talked into signing it." Subash thought that Jawaharlal Nehru was "too amorphous letting himself be shaped by Gandhiji and others into any pattern truthful, and of an iron will, out and out a puritan in morals and never courted or even liked the company of women. It was India's misfortune that he should have been lost to her while yet he was so young.

The book contains a few letters of Subash to the author with the views of Sri Aurobindo, Ghose or Sir Rabindranath Tagore on certain spiritual aspects there of and altogether the book is well worth perusing.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR BRITISH POET

THE Nobel Prize award for 1948, honours the well-known British poet, Thomas Stearns Eliot who has achieved unique distinction in the world of letters.

Hailed by Englishmen as "the greatest poet of our time", T. S. Eliot has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. Although an American by birth, Eliot's most important work has been done in Britain where he has lived for 30 years. Eliot has had an immense influence on the language of poetry and on the writing of his contemporaries. Aptly, this 60 year-old man of letters, has been described as "the leader of the moderns".

T. S. Eliot reached England just before the First World War. Like his fellow-countryman, Henry James, he became more exquisitely Europeanised than any of his English contemporaries.

He edited *The Criterion*, the magazine which more than any other served to form and to represent (almost officially) the cultural outlook of England between the two World Wars.

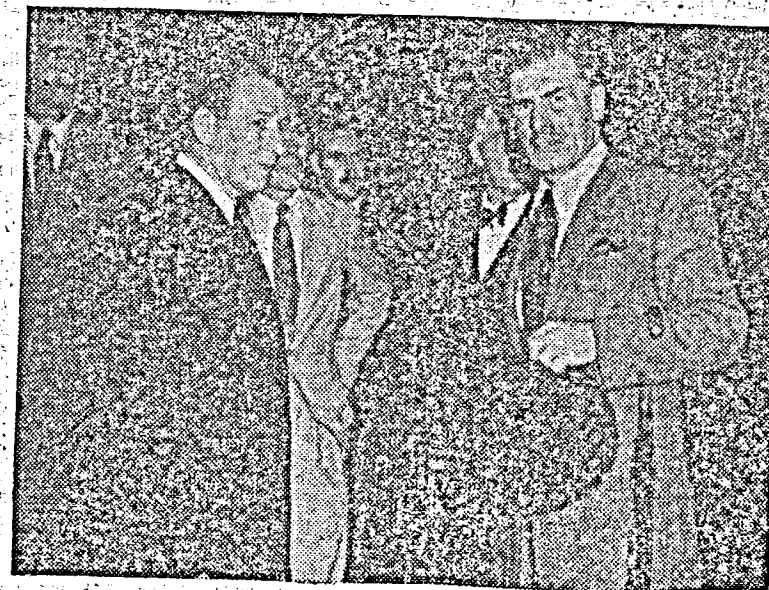
Careful and circumspect in his historical critical tastes as, for instance, when he wrote

his magnificent appreciations of Dante, and of Ben Johnson and other English Elizabethans, Eliot has often presented the anomaly of the cold classicist in his critical appreciations and, simultaneously, of the romantic and revolutionary innovator in his poetical creations. In the latter he has tended more and more to a kind of emotional religious incantation, latterly influenced by Claudel.

A man of ideas in his critical work, Eliot expresses few or no ideas in his poetry except that of the vanity and degeneration of the modern world, a theme to which he is tied in every one of his poems, and one which he probably inherited in his blood from the early puritans who colonised North America.

He is a critic everyone can trust and respect however one may disagree with him, and his verse has entitled him to the first place in English poetry since the death of the great Irish poet W. B. Yeats.

Among his well-known works are "The Waste Land", "Murder in the Cathedral", "Collected Poems", "The Classics and the Man of Letters", "Four Quartets", and "Milton".



Lt.-Gen. Sir Archibald Nye, the new U.K. High Commissioner in India with Mr. A. C. B. Symon (left), who has been acting as High Commissioner for some time past.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY MR. B. NATESAN

The Constituent Assembly

THE final session of the Constituent Assembly began on Nov. 4, and after a week's discussion of the Draft Constitution, adopted Dr. Ambedkar's motion for its consideration. Dr. Ambedkar, in his capacity as Chairman of the Drafting Committee, gave a fine exposition of the Constitution comparing and contrasting it with the instruments of Governments in other politically advanced countries. In an able and masterly speech he explained the salient features of the new Constitution, but the fine effects of his exposition were somewhat marred by his tactless incursion into controversial issues. His downright condemnation of the ancient village institutions was needlessly harsh and provocative. He ought to know the audience he was addressing. Whatever may be said, India lives in her 700,000 villages, and the Doctor's personal prejudices—coloured no doubt by remembrance of his communities' bitter experience in the past—could be no excuse for an uncalled for attack on the Gandhian concept. It naturally drew forth a spirited challenge and members thereafter were more prone to attack the Law Member's speech than to consider the merits of the Draft Constitution.

As we go to press the Draft is being discussed and debated, clause by clause. Over 4000 amendments, we are told, have been tabled. While it shows the keen interest members have evinced in Constitution-making, one must also remember that the drafting was done by a Select Committee of competent men chosen by the Assembly itself and if the work of such a Committee, prepared with due deliberation and care, is to be riddled with so many shafts, one wonders when we shall be able to finalise the Constitution at all. It is obvious with so many objections from so many members the Constitution cannot be got ready by scheduled time. No wonder the Prime Minister is contemplating a Constitution for a limited period of ten years after which the then Assembly would be free to revise

it in the light of experience. After all the British Government have managed to run their great Empire without a written Constitution. No Constitution is static in a changing world and we in India are sure to improve upon any Constitution we may design. Wisdom lies in starting with a basic which would command general acceptance and then it could be adapted to the needs of the times and thus prove tacy of the soil.

Relations with Commonwealth

Pandit Nehru made a frank statement in the Constituent Assembly on the trend of his talks with the Commonwealth Premiers in London. He said that in all his discussions on this matter he had maintained that he could not commit the country or even the Government which he represented. "This

was", he said, "essentially a matter which the Constituent Assembly alone could decide (cheers). That I made perfectly clear. Having made that clear, I further pointed to the Objective Resolution which the Assembly had passed. So long as it remains in force, and so far as I know it would remain in force, that Constitution would be in terms of that Objective Resolution."

It is now revealed that the Government of India is seized of a formula attempting to reconcile India's sovereignty with membership of the Commonwealth and that the Prime Minister is in correspondence with Mr. Attlee. Since then Eire has snapped her last link with the British Crown. Premier Costello has maintained that the removal of this last link would improve friendship with Britain. He is of the view that "like-minded nations" like Eire, Britain and the Dominions can work out agreements for mutual assistance and co-operation easily, without the need for a sentimental link provided by common allegiance to a King.

While the ultimate decision as to India's precise relation with the Commonwealth rests with the Constituent Assembly there is no doubt enlightened opinion in the country is in favour of a formula that seeks the closest association with Britain and the Commonwealth, without prejudice to the Assembly's stand for a Sovereign Independent Republic.

Linguistic Fanaticism

Discussion in the Constituent Assembly revealed the heat and passion raised over the language issue. While everyone admits the need for a common Indian language the attempt to precipitate matters would only lead to confusion. It was argued that the final Constitution should be adopted in Hindi. And then antipathy to English is so pronounced that strange Sanskrit words unintelligible to the outside world were actually recommended even for the name of India. Fancy the addition of an English suffix in Pradeshas! It is not so easy to cut away from English, even if we could. Watching the trend of discussion with some anxiety, Pandit Nehru had to intervene with a wholesome counsel. It was obvious, he said, that any country much more so a free and independent country, must function in its own language. Unfortunately, however, the very fact that he himself and many other members had to address in a foreign language itself showed that there was something lacking. Let all recognise it, he said, but in trying to press for a change, and an immediate change at that, they should not get wrapped up in numerous controversies and possibly even delay the whole Constitution. Any attempt, said Pandit Nehru, to impose, on an unwilling people has usually met with the strongest opposition and has actually resulted in something the very reverse of what the promoters wanted.

Provincial languages

This controversy is not confined to the Centre. Every Province is intent on reverting to its own language, and the representatives of Tamil Nad, Andhra, Kerala, Karnataka and Mysore, in the Constituent Assembly found it necessary to reconsider their attitude to the language question. It was resolved that while Hindi should be the common official language of India every Province should have its own respective official language. This was duly communicated to the Constituent Assembly. Surely one does not know where this riot of languages would stop. The President of the Indian National Federation, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, has therefore thought it necessary to caution the Assembly.

The Constituent Assembly should continue English in its present position until Hindi is ready to take its place. And Hindi cannot take its place until it becomes as widespread and as efficiently wielded as English is now. In the interval, the educational system should be so moulded as to hasten the process of substitution. Until we can securely rest on a new basis, the old basis must remain.

Further underlining the merits of English as a common language, Mr. Sastri adds:

English should ever remain for its use in international intercourse which is a growing sphere of our future activities. It has its uses even in domestic affairs. For many a long year we shall require to refer back to British Indian Legislation and British Indian decisions including those of the Privy Council for the administration of this, our now Free India.

Let us, therefore, get on with the work and there will be time enough for hairsplitting.

Two Voices of Pakistan

Pakistan has started on a war of nerves. She finds that the Kashmir issue has failed to impress the U. N. while the Hyderabad stunt has fallen flat on world opinion. But Moin Nawaz Jung, though repudiated by the Nizam himself, still claims to champion the Hyderabad cause from a safe distance. Day after day statements are made by leaders of Pakistan who do not seem to know their own mind. Pakistan's Governor-General speaks of the futility of "warfare" and pleads for peace. But the Prime Minister and others have not ceased their sabre-rattling. "Pakistan would be forced to take appropriate military measures to correct the situation in Kashmir" threatens a Karachi spokesman; while Sir Zafrullah is busy manoeuvring for another "Hyderabad" show in Paris. Meanwhile there goes on an uninterrupted stream of calumny against the Indian Union for supposed atrocities, genocides and military aggressions. It is difficult to overtake this propaganda which seems to be the main occupation of Pak leaders, at home and abroad. But such Goebblian tactics, they forget, will fail in the long run, as their attempt to hide their complicity in Kashmir has failed when the U. N. Commission discovered the truth on the spot.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

BY "CHRONICLER"

India and South Africa

India and South Africa faced each other in opposition in the Trusteeship Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations at Paris, on the question of the future of South West Africa.

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian delegation, presented her resolution dealing with the failure of the South African Government to place the territory of South-West Africa under Trusteeship, the submission of annual reports and a proposal to send a Commission to South-West Africa.

Mr. Eric Louw, leader of the South African delegation, maintained his previous stand that there was no legal or moral obligation on South Africa to submit a Trusteeship Agreement for South West Africa.

Though the Indian resolution was lost by a single vote, the moral victory lay with India. The leader of the Indian delegation made no secret of the fact that most of the 11 absentees had already committed themselves to the just cause though they refrained from voting for reasons of their own.

The debate revealed the mentality behind the threat of the South African Premier Dr. Malan who was reported to have declared:

We have decided that South-West Africa must be incorporated and we will never in any circumstances surrender it to international trusteeship. Before we do that we would rather walk out of the United Nations.

This threat can do little harm to the United Nations, if the Assembly does not nod. What Field Marshal Smuts said of the Malan Government's policy towards the minorities is equally relevant to this occasion: "That is what Hitler did. That is what Mussolini did. That is not democracy. That is Fascism."

And we know the end of Hitler and Mussolini and the policy they pursued.

Sir C.P.'s Impressions of Australasia

Giving his impressions of life in Australasia Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar who has returned after an extensive tour of Australia and New Zealand told press representatives that the outstanding fact which impressed him in his travels was that within the last seven or eight years Australia which was primarily an agricultural colony has now become one of the big industrial units of the world. This transformation is mainly due to the assistance rendered by England and America.

One immediate effect of this industrialisation is the rise in the standard of living of the average workmen. Average wages are in the neighbourhood of Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per month. Add to it the amenities offered by the new Zealand Government in the shape of medical help and old age pensions. Evidently Australia believes in the sound policy that prevention is better than cure.

Sir C. P.'s views on Australia's defence policy are of particular interest in the present context of world affairs. He declares that Australia is "desperately anxious about India's continuance in the Commonwealth, especially in view of the growth of Communist influence throughout China, Burma and Malaya." But then as Sir C. P. rightly observes, unless there is a complete feeling of brotherhood and co-operation among the members of the Commonwealth, it cannot be worthwhile for India to remain in it. The Commonwealth idea implies fraternity and fraternity involves equity in treatment and all other privileges.

This point was stressed by Sir C. P. while in Australia where he noticed that in order to preserve the tremendously high standards both Australia and New Zealand were pursuing a White Policy of exclusion of non-White races.

Such a policy, he told the Council of International Affairs in Sydney as well as in Auckland, is not in consonance with the avowed aims of the projected Commonwealth, which was the subject of discussion at the recent Dominion Premiers' Conference in London. He also made it clear that it was idle to expect a country like India to be reconciled to such a position, or to react to the appeals of comradeship and brotherhood if a policy of exclusion were persisted in.

Eire And The Crown.

ON Nov. 17, the Dail (Parliament) unanimously approved the introduction of the Republic of Ireland Bill severing Eire's last link with the British Crown. The Bill which received a second reading within a week, provides for: (1) Repeal of the Executive Authority (External Relations) Act of 1936 under which Eire's external affairs agreements and appointments were made with the approval of the British Crown; (2) Exercise of these executive functions in connection with external relations by the President of Eire; (3) A declaration that the name of the State shall be the Republic of Ireland.

Sir Basil Brooke, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, speaking at Leeds on November 19 said that the possibility of a united Ireland "is gone for ever".

Any faint hope which Mr. Costello, the Eire Prime Minister, might have cherished that Northern Ireland would agree to renounce her position as an integral part of the United Kingdom and re-unite herself with the Eire Republic is gone for ever.

This threat will be of little avail. For the link with the Crown has so far failed to bring about the longed-for unity with Northern Ireland. England has not lifted her little finger in favour of united Ireland, and Eire is sick of it. It is not so much the coercion as the memory of the lost Union that is rankling in the mind of patriotic Irishmen.

Development of Asia

Mr. Joseph Chifley, Australian Premier broadcasting his weekly "report to the nation" urged that all possible efforts should be made to promote Asia's economic development which he declared was the key to ending political strife. He said:

We cannot expect to have world peace while men and women have not enough to eat, are poorly clad and housed and cannot look to the future for improved conditions of life.

We cannot afford to see the great populous nations in our north in a continuous state of social and political unrest. The key to the situation is economic development.

Madame Chiang's Appeal To U.S.

In a broadcast to the American people, Madame Chiang Kai-shek described the situation in China as gravely critical. In spite of recent disappointments, she said, the Chinese Government was determined to go on with the fight against the Communists, and further American aid for the Chinese Army must be immediate if the Communists were to be stopped. If China fell, all Asia would go and Asia was certainly no less important to world peace than Europe, she added.

The Chinese Government have prepared a plan for closer economic co-operation with the United States. This was disclosed by the new Finance Minister in Nanking. He added that the Chinese Government proposed to establish a Co-operation Board which will include American observers.

Chinese Communist Party

The Chinese Communist Party have denounced the Chinese Government for seeking American assistance according to a radio report. "If the United States Government send armed forces to China", they declared, "it would be regarded as an act of aggression against the country's sovereignty."

MacArthur's Decision

The seven Japanese war criminals recently sentenced to death by hanging by the International Military Tribunal will be executed secretly.

This was announced in Tokyo after General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander, Allied Forces in Japan, in a statement, had announced that he had sustained all the sentences passed by the Allied Military Tribunal.

General MacArthur in his announcement sustaining the sentences said that, while no human decision was infallible, he could conceive no judicial process in which greater safeguard was made to ensure justice than by the Allied Tribunal which tried the Japanese war criminals.



The WORLD of BOOKS



(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)

THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF INDIA: A CRITIQUE. By Professor D. N. Banerjee, A. Mukherjee & Co., Calcutta.

The four chapters comprising this brochure originally appeared as articles in the *Hindustan Standard*, and are now reprinted practically as they were first published. They deal with certain important features of the Draft Constitution which deserve the attention of the framers of the new Constitution for India. In the first place he suggests that the word "Republic" in the Preamble to the Draft Constitution should be replaced by the word "State". Professor Banerjee rightly argues against the use of loose terms which might in future lead to controversies and complications as in the U.S.A. We should so frame our constitution as to build up a true National State, he says, "any attempt at withdrawal from which by any Constituent unit would be an *illegal* act and would have to be dealt with accordingly." There could be no loophole even for any attempt either at "secession" or at nullification on the part of any component unit of the Indian Union. We should not ignore the lesson of constitutional history and must guard against any danger to the future stability and integrity of the State. The footnotes and the appendix are useful additions to the original text.

A MOTHER'S SACRIFICE. A Play in Three Acts. Third edition. By A.S.P. Aiyar. Rochouse & Sons Ltd, Madras. Re. 1.

This tale of a mother's sacrifice describes her own child from a sense of loyalty to the ruler which surmounts every danger and obstacle. The tale takes us to the obscure memories of the heroic deeds of the yet independent Rajput chivalry in the age of the Great Mughals, and teaches us that the Rajputs then believed that it was their duty to see that the race went on though individuals might perish.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PHILOSOPHY OF PANCHADASI. By Swami Abhedananda. Published by Ramakrishna Vedanta Math, Raja Raja Krishna Street, Calcutta.

This little volume reproduces the maiden orations in America of Swami Abhedananda who later on came to be famous for his scientific approach to Vedantic problems. Though the lecture is the Swami's very first attempt, it is characterised by his well-known analytical approach shorn of all verbal appendages. The subject matter is a lucid, brilliant and brief summary of Madhava Vidyaranya's Panchadasi. Meant primarily for a Western audience the lectures will be useful to those in need of Vedic knowledge but who do not possess acquaintance with Vedic terms.

There is also a personal note in the volume to the admirers of Vivekananda. The lecture was announced to be delivered by the famous Swami but an account of indisposition, he could not do it. The audience which had come eager to hear him were about to be disappointed. The young Abhedananda had to deliver the lecture in place of the veteran senior. The latter himself was very apprehensive of the outcome in the beginning but in the end he was overcome with joy at the remarkable success of the younger one.

An introduction in the volume relates to the controversies regarding Madhva, Vidyaranya, Sayana and Bharathi Thrithi Vidyaranya. Swami Abhedananda himself however categorically states in the lecture that Madhva and Sayana are one and that Vidyaranya was a disciple of Bharati Tirtha.

The get up, printing and the one illustration found in the book deserve praise.

INTRODUCTION TO ASSAM By Dimbeswar Neog. Vora & Co., Publishers Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs. 9-8-0.

This well got up little book sets forth the main facts relating to Assam in the form of brief notes mainly consisting of citations from the most authoritative sources available with a minimum of comment from the author himself. It is divided into three sections, the country (pages 9-148), the people (149-186) and the speech (186-226). Opening with some quotations from the epics calculated to establish the great antiquity of Assam, known as Pragjyotisha of old, and its wider extent beyond the borders of modern Assam, the first part brings together all the land-marks in the history of Assam and ends up with a tentative chronological table of kings down to 1800. The ethnology and linguistics of the province are similarly dealt with in the two remaining parts. In his appreciative preface to the work, the Premier of Assam, Sri Gopinath Bardoloi says: 'In the treatment of the subject, Sjt. Neog has displayed mastery of facts, mature judgment in describing the trends of events of the times, and above all scholarship of considerable merit. He has attempted to compress into paragraphs what in my opinion would have taken a chapter'. Indeed as he goes on further to remark, while we have in the book before us practically all the available material to obtain a comprehensive idea about the ancient, mediaeval and modern times of Assam, it is not easy reading, and one hopes that the author will find the time and the inclination in future to clothe with flesh and blood the dry bones he has so diligently gathered on the subject so dear to his heart.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE (31st Session, San Francisco, 1948)—Report VI (a)—Wages—(b)—General Report—Geneva, 1948, pp. 361.

This is the first part of the Report on Wages and is intended as a basis for general discussion by the conference for framing a

convention on recommendation if deemed appropriate. It is divided into 12 chapters and 8 appendices and discusses the objectives of a wage policy, systems of wage payments, factors operating in wage determination, labour's share in productivity, wage differentials, wages and prices level, different wage standards as between nations, wage guarantees and their economic effects, as well as a resume of the action taken already and the programme for the future as drawn up by the I.L.O.

KOVALAN AND KANNAKI. By A.S.P. Aiyar. Second Revised and Enlarged edition. Price Rs. 2 and, **MANIMEKHALAI.** Second Revised and Enlarged Edition. By A.S.P. Aiyar. Alliance Co., Mylapore. Price Rs. 2.

These two books are descriptive of the subject matter of the two best known among the five Great Epics of the Tamil Sangham Literature. The story of Kovalan and Kannaki is too popular to need any notice. Our author has fitted into his narrative certain details which, he says, are implied in certain passages of that Epic. In the second one a brief summary account of the chief systems of Philosophy prevalent in the Tamil country as depicted in the Epic, is given. The author believes that both these Epics were originally composed about the 2nd century A.D. and that Tiruvalluvar's Sacred *Kural* preceded *Manimekhalai*.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE SOUTH INDIAN STUDENTS' HANDBOOK 1948 Ed. by P. G. Marar, B.Sc., Published by Messrs, Enquiries, Nallanna Mudali St. Royapettah.

VITA SUA. By Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, With Foreword by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar (can be had of the author, High Road, Royapettah, Madras. Rs. 3.)

THE FRENCH COUNTRYSIDE. By Miss Indira Sarkar, M.A., Calcutta Oriental Book Agency, 9, Panchanan Ghose Lane, Calcutta.

HANDBOOK OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY 1948 Bureau of Economic Research, Laxman Bhavan, The Mall, Kanpur, U. P.

A TREATISE ON LONG-TERM CREDIT. By P. N. Narasinga Rao, Prof. of Economics, D. A. V. College, Sholapur.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

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- Nov. 1. Pandit Nehru leaves London for Cairo.
- Chiang admits loss of Manchuria: Communists occupy capital city.
- Nov. 2. U. S. goes to poll for Presidential Election.
- Nov. 3. Harry Truman re-elected President of U. S. A.
- Pandit Nehru addresses U. N. Assembly.
- Nov. 4. Dr. Ambedkar moves consideration of Draft Constitution in the Indian Assembly.
- Nov. 5. Nobel awards for Literature, Physics and Chemistry announced.
- The Sardar, speaking at Nagpur, deprecates linguistic agitation.
- Nov. 6. Pandit Nehru back in India.
- Rajaji opens National Exhibition in Delhi.
- Nov. 7. Pandit Nehru reports London Commonwealth discussion to Congress Legislators in New Delhi.
- Nov. 8. Godse confesses his murder of Gandhiji but denies conspiracy.
- Gaullists gain sweeping victory in French upper chamber elections.
- Nov. 9. Consamby passes first reading of Draft Constitution.
- Nov. 10. Pandit Nehru inaugurates first Session of Meteorological Conference at Delhi.
- Nov. 11. Crucial battle raging for gateway to Nanking.
- U. N. debate in Paris on incorporation of S. W. Africa.
- Nov. 12. Tojo and six other war criminals sentenced to death by Tribunal's judgment.
- Nehru reviews London talks while intervened by Press Correspondents.
- Nov. 13. Communists routed in Grand Canal battle.
- Govt. decline to withdraw ban on R. S. S.
- Nov. 14. Chiang abandons Hpei capital.
- Pandit Nehru receives greetings on his 60th birthday.
- Nov. 15. Birth of a Prince to Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh.
- Nov. 16. Kashmir rebel leaders meet Linquat.
- Dr. Malan threatens to quit U.N. on S. W. African issue.
- Nov. 17. The Irish Dail approves introduction of Republic of Ireland Bill.
- Nov. 18. Raja Maharaj Singh indicts racial policy in South Africa.
- Dr. Malan's threat quoted in U. N. Committee and criticised.
- Nov. 19. Governor General's Ordinance calling on Banks to furnish all information in respect of Income tax evasion cases.
- Nov. 20. Mr. V. D. Savarkar at Gandhi murder trial pleads innocence.
- Indian resolution on S. W. Africa fails by one vote in Trusteeship Committee of U. N. A. in Paris.
- Nov. 21. It is announced that appellate industrial Tribunal is to be set up.
- Commonwealth link formula accepted by India Government.
- Nov. 22. Cyclone storm in Bombay paralyses city's life.
- Indo-Pakistan talks in Delhi.
- Nov. 23. Air Navigation Conference meets at New Delhi.
- Interim report on Kashmir issued.
- Nov. 24. Gen. MacArthur sustains the Tribunal's sentences on Jap War leaders.
- Dr. Mookerjee resigns membership of Mahasabha executive.
- Nov. 25. Indian delegates walk out of U.N. Council during discussion on Hyderabad issue.
- Kolhapur agrees to merger.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



CHINA'S TRAVAIL

On the 10th of October, 1911, the Chinese revolutionaries under the inspiring lead of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen overthrew the Manchu regime. The day has since then been celebrated by our Chinese neighbours as a day of re-dedication to the cause of Chinese freedom, of dignity as one of significant events of the modern age. This is a day apart from the Republic's foundation day which fell on January 1, 1912.

Since then, says the *Modern Review*, our Chinese friends have been passing through an experience of internal conflict and foreign intervention and attack under which a less tough race would have succumbed. This period coincided with the Japanese attack on their integrity and their grim fight against it for eight years, 1937-45. The New York weekly, *Time*, described in glowing words this episode in China's millennial life, surpassing in glory anything even in her own history or of any other people:

His (Chiang Kai-shek's) people have been beaten and battered from one end of China to the other. Their cities have been bombed; their soldiers gassed, their women raped. From Valley Forge (a reference to the U.S.A. Civil War) through Valley Forge he has fought and gone on fighting. The aid that Democracies promised him was never enough. But he kept on. In earlier years he had fought a retiring battle. But in 1941, he fought the Japanese to a standstill. That was an achievement neither British nor Americans have yet (1944) accomplished.

This epic of endurance, says our contemporary, deserved a better sequel. But fate has decreed otherwise. And we have been witnesses to a fight between Chinese and Chinese since the defeat of Japan. Communism and Nationalism are in death-grip, and the world can only look on in mute helplessness at this frustration of hopes, at this tragedy in the life of one-fourth of the world's population.

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GANDHI'S JOB FOR NEHRU

The question "Can Gandhi's heir do his job?" is the title of an article in the American magazine *Saturday Evening Post* by one of its editors, Mr. Edgar Snow, in which he reveals "what the world can expect from Jawaharlal Nehru".

Writing from New Delhi, Mr. Snow declares: "It is a little presumptuous to try to interpret this remarkable man, for no one has written more lucidly of Nehru than Nehru himself. His autobiography is not only indispensable to any student of Asia. It is among the treasures of English Literature.

No figure of his international stature has more frankly examined himself in public, nor given us such intimate glimpses into the sources of his thoughts and action. He continues to speak to millions on a personal level of candour that should make most Western politicians blush."

Mr. Snow asserts: "What Gandhi meant to Nehru had little in common with devotion to a cult.

In his personal definition of greatness one sees—beyond the obvious father-son relationship—not only what the younger man loved in the Mahatma, but something of what Panditji aspires to signify himself.

Nehru in power is no social revolutionary, but a social reformer in the British tradition of change by Parliamentary means.

His methods have the stamp of the well-bred English radical in office about them. His Cambridge, Harrow background is subtly asserting itself. He would play 'straight cricket' with everybody, no one has heard him suggest outright expropriation".

HINDUISM'S INFLUENCE IN JAPAN

The Illustrated Weekly of October 10 has an informing article on the influence of Hinduism in Japan. India, says the writer Mr. Chiman Lal, is reputed to be the land of 300 million gods but Japan has more gods and more temples.

Among the latter, there are some which enshrine a few thousand gods each, and the origin of almost every god, Buddhist or Shinto, can be traced to Hindustan. Every single Hindu god from Brahma the Creator to Yama the God of Death, every single Hindu goddess and all incarnations recorded in Hindu literature are enshrined in the temples of Japan.

An old Japanese scholar, Ringtarō Nagasawa, says that Brahmanism-Kyō was the original and first religion of Japan and that long before the Japanese became converts to Buddhism, they were worshipping Brahman gods who came to them through China and Korea. This is confirmed by the similarities between the mythologies of India on the one hand and China and Korea on the other.

The word Shinto, according to several historians, is nothing but a corruption of the word Hindu.

The Chinese pronounce Hindu as Hinto, and Shinto is derived from Hinto. The evidence in favour of this theory is so weighty that it is not easy to refute it.

The Japanese observe most of the Hindu customs and festivals like *shradh* and worship of ancestors.

Shintoism is the Japanese version of Hinduism. Shinto philosophy is nothing but Hindu philosophy. The main pillars of Shintoism are sanctity of the family system, worship of ancestors, transmigration of the soul, immortality, and oneness of God and man.

Okakura, the famous Japanese scholar, writing about the combination of Brahminical and Buddhist doctrines in India and Japan, proves that Brahmanical gods were adopted by Buddhism and so when

Japan accepted Buddhism she also received her share of Hindu gods.

Okakura says:

It was under this influence that Buddhism acquired its great masses of gods and goddesses, alien to the faith itself, but made possible by the new teaching as manifestations of the supreme original Divinity. We find now a systematised pantheon, grouped around the idea of Vairochana in four main sub-divisions—first Fudo, second Hoshō, third Amida, and fourth Sakya, as representations of (1) Power, which is knowledge; (2) Wealth, which is creative force; (3) Mercy, which is Divine intelligence descending upon man; and (4) Work, or Karma, the realisation of the first three in actual life on earth.

Such is the abstract significance of the symbols.

On their concrete side, Fudo, the immovable, the God of Samadhi, stands for the impressive form of Shiva, the grand vision of the eternal blue, rising out of fire. Corresponding to the Indian idea of the period, he has the gloaming third eye, the trident sword and the lasso of snakes. In another form, as Kōjin the Fierce God (Rudra) or Makōsura (Maha Iswara), he wears a garland of skulls, armlets of snakes and the tiger skin of meditation.

The Indian idea of Kali is represented by Karitoimo, the Mother-Queen of Heaven, to whom is made a daily offering of the pomgranate. Saraswati, as Benton with her Veena which quells the waves, Kōmpira, or the Gandharva, the eagle headed, sacred to mariners, Kichijōten or Lakshmi, who confers fortune; Taigonsui, the commander-in-chief (Kartikēya), who bestows victory; Shōden, the elephant-headed Ganesha, to whom the first salutations are offered in all village-worship and whose dread power is held in check by the counsels of the eleven-headed Kwanon, now attaining the female form in expression of the Indian thought of motherhood—all these suggest the direct adoption of Hindu deities.

The artistic works of the period are full of this intense fervour and nearness to the gods, such as is unknown in any other era.

Temples of Nandi (Shiva's bull) and other Hindu gods such as the God of Rain are found in every corner of Japan. If a census were taken, concludes the writer, the gods might exceed the number of people in that country!

MOSLEMS AND CHRISTIANS

Why is it, that Englishmen find themselves so much at home in the Moslem world? Why do British officers and officials in the Middle East espouse so zealously the Arab cause, and, in Pakistan, why do they become more pro-Pakistan than the Pakistani? This is answered by Mr. Kingsley Martin in a brilliantly ironical article in the *New Statesman and Nation* in which he offers a penetrating comment on the psychology underlying British policy.

In the religion of Islam, he says, the Englishman finds exactly what he has been taught to respect.

Above all, he finds the Moslem "every inch a man." Moslems are brave, disciplined and fine fighters who don't examine too narrowly the subtleties of their quarrel. They are intelligent rather than intellectual—which again exactly suits the British. Islam preaches no impracticable, gentle benevolence to the whole human race; Moslems are ready to stand up for themselves; they regard their own faith as superior to other people's. Like the English, they are generous. Their hospitality is proverbial. They recognize a general duty of neighbourly conduct. But as practical people they know how to distinguish between believers and infidels, or, as we should say, between those who belong to the right clubs and those who do not. Their religion is intelligible. It recognizes, as the British think religion should, one God who expects prayers at stated intervals, who can be understood without a lot of metaphysics, who never asks for the code of decency which is what most British people assume religion to be. It expects a man to do a day's work, to be a good sort, to make what he can when the going's good, and to retire when he no longer needs to work, taking, as he goes, such pleasures as he finds, always within the limits of moderation and common sense. As for sex, the rule is the strictest chastity for women and a rather less exacting code for men. Nothing could be more suitable.

So the Englishman easily finds himself at home in a Moslem country, and many British residents in Moslem countries actually adopt the religion of Islam.

They can make nothing of Buddhism, which seems to be a gloomy sort of religion, professed, oddly enough, by the happiest of peoples; they care even less for Hinduism, which appears to the English to be partly idolatry, blatantly indecent in its art, and, like the Christianity, which we have never heeded, suffused with mystical talk about the next world or the next incarnation, leading to resignation and pacifism, not to say

to dirt and metaphysics. Give us, they say, the upstanding, fighting Moslem.

The English are also pro-Moslem for what we may call geo-politik reasons. It is obvious to any English officer that Hindus, Jews and Bolsheviks must be lumped together as awkward, dangerous, ideological people who don't fit in with the Anglo-Saxon conception of what the world should be like.

That benevolent Providence which commanded that Britannia should rule the waves, also decreed that these three troublesome sections of humanity should be kept apart by a large stretch of country, mainly desert, which is inhabited by people of the Moslem faith. It fills the gap between Hindus and Soviet Union; it isolates the socialistic and alarmingly progressive Jewish Home in Palestine. Providentially, too, Moslems and oil are commonly found together; and where there is oil, there are always Americans. So self-evident is the juxtaposition of Moslems and oil that intensive search is now going on for new wells in Pakistan and Baluchistan. What shall it profit an Empire if it wins a whole sub-continent and has not oil?

SWATANTRA ANNUAL

The *Swatantra* annual for 1948 is packed with articles and illustrations of striking interest. In the "First Fruits of Freedom" the Editor reflects the feeling of general disappointment over the results following the attainment of Swaraj and deplors the loss of morale and public confidence since the hectic days of the Gandhian fight for freedom. There is decided deterioration in the standards of public conduct that Gandhiji held up for his disciples and workers.

"Vigneshwara" and "Saka" offer their entertaining fare as usual. Chelapathi Rau and Pothan Joseph follow with characteristic contributions. Dr. Pattabhi's sketch of Rajen Babu, Harindranath's portrait of his illustrious sister Sarojini Naidu and Philip Spratt's critical estimate of Lenin are attractive features of this annual. The generation that has attended Veena Dhanam's Friday night's entertainments at her own residence and at Ramaniah Chetti's annual festivities will re-call with pleasure Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari's reminiscences of the days that can never return. "To Hell with Brains" is an interesting short story by Vijaya Tunga. Altogether the annual is replete with interesting matter.

INDIAN STATES

MODERN SCIENCE AND YOGA

Dr. Julian Huxley has now added his voice to those of the churchmen who think it time that Western Europe pulled up its spiritual socks. Huxley, biologist and braintruster, thinks the answer might lie in Yoga, reports *News Review*.

At the World Federation of Mental Health meeting he told the massed psychiatrists:

If we could accept it and control it... if it could be made amenable to scientific investigation, I think that would be a great step forward.

Though Yoga is mainly practised by those of Buddhist and Hindu religion, its spiritual technique can be used by Jew, Christian or Muslim without fear of lapsing into heresy.

"There are seven different schools of Yoga; two of them, more widely used than the others, are suitable for adoption by Westerners. They are the Raja (Kingly) Yoga, which includes much of the teaching of the other six, and the Adhyatma Yoga.

Adhyatma Yoga is bound up with the Vedanta philosophy which asserts that God is the only real and unchanging quantity underlying life; the outward passing show is an illusion. Thus Adhyatma Yoga is a means of uniting the spirit with God.

But Raja Yoga is, in effect, an atheistic technique of contemplative exercises having as its end the attainment of absolute spiritual peace. If a belief in God helps towards this end, so much the better."

First steps in Yoga are obedience to moral and spiritual laws, observation of certain physical requirements (continence, vegetarianism and abstention from alcohol) and concentration. Certain bodily positions and breathing exercises are used to aid

contemplation. The good yogi eventually acquires control over his mind, body and emotions.

"European students of Yoga rarely carry it through to its end. Most of them take up the exercises as an aid to health; others, such as Francis (Bengal *Lancet*) Yeats-Brown, meditate once a day for the relaxation and pleasure of it."

Probably the largest Yoga colony in London is Hari Prasad Shastri's Shanti Sadan, the Centre of Adhyatma Yoga in the West. At his headquarters in Lansdowne Crescent, Bayswater, Dr. Shastri has a 200-strong colony of European disciples, some of whom have been meeting at his house regularly for 15 years.

Another leading Yoga teacher is Swami Avyaktananda of the Vedanta Society which, besides its headquarters at Lancaster Gate, has small branches in Leeds, Bath, Bristol, Bournemouth, Lancing, Redhill, and Welwyn Garden City.

Among leading thinkers who derive comfort from Yoga is Julian's brother, Aldous Huxley, but though Julian suggests that Yogi methods of reaching "a state of complete mystic exaltation" might benefit Western civilisation, there is no short cut.

INDIA, NEW FACTOR IN WORLD PEACE

The well-known Quaker, Mr. Horace Alexander writing in the *Spectator*, declares "Free India, led to freedom by Mahatma Gandhi, certainly aspires to be a peacemaker among nations. She has not been able wholly to escape the military contagion of this war-torn world. The Kashmir fighting still continues. But I do not believe the statesmen of any of these three new Dominions (India, Pakistan and Ceylon) want to waste their energies by joining in a mad race of Asian rearmament.

India appears to be one of the few independent countries that might even bring some fresh facts into the present struggle between a Soviet and an 'Imperialist' world of the West."

Hyderabad

HYDERABAD'S FUTURE

Addressing a meeting of Press Correspondents in New Delhi on Nov. 12, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, touched upon the issue of Hyderabad, and said that it was open to anyone to go to Hyderabad and study the conditions there himself. Regarding the future of the State, the Prime Minister deprecated the idea of splitting up Hyderabad on linguistic lines and said that any such attempt at the present juncture would upset South India as a whole.

Speaking on Hyderabad *vis-a-vis* the Security Council, Pandit Nehru said that the matter was over. "So far as we are concerned", he said, "we have informed the Security Council that we are not interested in this issue. We had sent a delegate and he has come back."

Referring to foreign criticism of India in respect of Hyderabad—with particular reference to the criticism in the Pakistan Press—Pandit Nehru said that it was open to anyone to go to Hyderabad and study conditions there for himself. It had been repeatedly suggested on behalf of the Government to Press correspondents, especially foreign correspondents, to go there and see things for themselves.

On the question as to whether freedom would be given to the people of Hyderabad to elect to join India or not, Pandit Nehru expressed himself against the suggestion of splitting up Hyderabad on linguistic lines. It might be that much later they might think of a more rational distribution of provinces in India, but that was rather in the distant future. Any attempt to split now would create such confusion and chaos that it would upset the whole of South India completely.

COST OF RAZAKARS' "WAR EFFORT"

The Razakars' "war effort" has cost the State Rs. 20 crores, it is learnt. This amount has been taken out of the reserve fund of Rs. 70 crores.

Mysore

ABOLITION OF DEWANSHIP

The foremost problem facing Mysore State was the abolition of the Dewanship and the question had already been taken up with Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, said Mr. T. Siddalingiah, President, Mysore State Congress, in the course of his presidential address at the All-Mysore Congress Committee which began its two-day session at Birur on Nov. 6.

He appealed to the public to be tolerant towards the Ministry which, he said, was facing heavy odds in the present critical juncture.

The session commenced with the flag hoisting ceremony. Addressing the gathering, Mr. Siddalingiah explained the significance of the Indian Dominion flag and advised people to hold it high as it was the symbol of Free India and its ideals.

PENNA-KUMUDAVATHI PROJECT

According to an agreement reached between Madras and Mysore, the Pennar-Kumudavathi Project aimed at irrigating 1650 acres under 8 tanks in Hindupur Taluk on the Madras side and 2,200 acres under 13 tanks in Goribidnur Taluk on the Mysore side.

The second project is Byvaranthippa in Bellary district which has submerged 1,500 acres of Mysore, the extent of irrigation being estimated at 6,000 acres in Madras Province. In return, Madras has allowed Mysore to construct a project at Naranpur (12 miles from Vani Vilas Project) to enable irrigation of 2,200 acres.

HOUSING SCHEME FOR LABOUR

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for building houses for labourers in Bangalore City.

The estimated cost of each unit of built area of 425 sq. feet is Rs. 1,250. The idea is to construct 800 units near the industrial suburbs.

The sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed to be advanced to a Labour Housing Corporation to be set up shortly at an easy rate of interest to be repaid by the Corporation to the Government within a specified period.

Baroda**BARODA STATE BUDGET**

The Baroda State budget for the year 1948-49 revealed a deficit of Rs. 105.12 lakhs.

The total revenue receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 526.98 lakhs as against the revised estimates of Rs. 563.11 lakhs for 1947-48. On the expenditure side the figure stood at Rs. 632.10 lakhs as against the revised estimates of Rs. 640.42 lakhs for 1947-48.

Presenting the budget to the State Legislative Assembly, the Dewan-President, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, said that the deficit in the budget for the current year was mainly due to persistently high level of prices, heavy salary bills for Government servants due to the revision of salary and also to various relief measures being launched by the Government to fight famine conditions prevailing in different parts of the State. There had also been a rise in the expenditure on nation-building activities.

A sum of Rs. 141.28 lakhs, Dr. Mehta said, had been allocated for educational, medical, art, cultural and co-operative activities in the State during the current year, as against Rs. 104.10 lakhs in 1947-48.

In addition, the State, being faced with an impending famine owing to the total failure of crops in certain areas, had to provide a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for relief work.

PROHIBITION IN BARODA

Broad outline of the Prohibition policy of the Government of Baroda was given by Dr. Jivraj Mehta in his address to the Baroda State Legislature.

Dr. Mehta stated that Government plan sought progressive reduction in the consumption of liquor by stages, reaching the goal of total Prohibition four years.

Total Prohibition, he added, was to be introduced in Amreli and Okhamandal Districts in Kathiawar from such date as might be decided upon by the Government of Saurashtra and Junagadh in their respective territories adjacent to these Districts.

Kashmir**ABDULLA'S TRIBUTE TO
MADRAS TROOPS**

Sheik Mohammad Abdulla, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has paid a tribute to the work done by the Madras troops on the various fronts in Kashmir.

In a letter to Mr. Gopal Reddy, Finance Minister of Madras, the Prime Minister says: "The Madras soldier has brought eternal renown to India's fame in the first war which Free India was called upon to wage in defence of democracy and truth. In the rugged mountains and awe-inspiring cliffs of Kashmir the Madras soldier has behaved himself possessed of indomitable courage and iron mettle. Unused to the severities of cold, the southern crusader in these parts has held the posts in snow and sleet with courage and determination which has won him the admiration of the whole of the Kashmir people. The sappers and miners who hail mostly from the south have done such a fine job here which may well be looked upon as an epic military history."

Kolhapur**KOLHAPUR STATES FUTURE**

It is authoritatively learnt that the Maharaja of Kolhapur is prepared to accept the verdict of the people of the State through a regular plebiscite on the issue of merger of Kolhapur State with the Indian Union territory.

ENQUIRY INTO STATE'S FINANCES

"I have come to the conclusion that the present financial position of Kolhapur State, including the nine feudatory jagirs, is not satisfactory," observed Mr. J. Dayal, Financial Expert deputed by the States Ministry, Government of India to enquire into the financial condition of Kolhapur State, in an interview on November 12.

Mr. Dayal has completed his inquiry into the State's finances and is leaving for Delhi to submit his report to the States Ministry.

DECEMBER 1948]

Travancore**TRAVANCORE CABINET**

The new Travancore Cabinet has decided to distribute the portfolios as under:

Prime Minister: M. T. K. Narayana Pillai, Home, Political, Information and Broadcasting, Industry and Commerce.

Mr. A. J. John: Finance, Income-tax, Law Courts and Legislation.

Mr. V. O. Markose: Food, Agriculture, Land, Forests, Survey and Co-operation.

Mr. N. Kunjuraman: Education, Labour, Local Self-Government.

Mr. K. R. Elangath: Communications, Publications and Works and Electricity.

Dr. C. K. Madhavan: Excise, Prohibition, Medical, Public Health.

The new ministers are taking up their official residences shortly. The Premier has decided not to stay in the Residency. Personal staff of each Minister has been decided upon. The Cabinet meeting will be held every day until arrears of work which had accumulated are disposed of whereafter they will be held on definite days in the week.

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR
TRAVANCORE**

Mr. A. Gangadhara Menon, an Advocate of Trivandrum, has been appointed Attorney-General. This is a new appointment created after abolishing the present office of Advocate-General.

The Government consider that under the present administrative arrangement the functions of the Advocate-General as their chief legal adviser and head of the law officers could more usefully and appropriately be performed by an Attorney-General holding office during the term of the Ministry and on whose advice the appointment should be made.

Bhopal**MERGER PROPOSAL IN BHOPAL**

Pundit Chaturnarain Malaviya, Deputy Prime Minister of Bhopal addressing a Kisan meeting at Jawar on November 9 referred to the question of merging Bhopal into the Madhya Bharat Union or the Central Provinces, and said: "A certain amount of communalism has been dragged into this question. I wish to make it clear that if a feeling is stirred up in favour of merger on communal grounds or by bringing in the name of H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal, than I will never support it. At the same time, if the Muslims think that it is their Government, then I am not with them also."

General**INTEGRATION OF STATES**

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, acting Prime Minister of India, on Nov. 4 inaugurated the Provincial States Advisory Board, set up by the C.P. Government to advise it on matters relating to the territory comprising the 14 Chattisgarh States which are now part and parcel of the Province.

The Board consists of 16 popular members, with the Premier, Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, as its Chairman. There are six nominees of Rulers of the States on the Board. It will be a purely advisory body and will deal with questions of policy and schemes of development involving large expenditure and the annual Budget estimates of all the 14 integrated States in Chattisgarh division. The Board will meet twice a year.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

"THE INDIAN REVIEW," (12 as.), edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan and published by G. A. Natesan & Co. in Madras, contains a number of interesting articles. This Review is level-headed in its policy and provides a fine example of decorous constructive journalism. Its format is neat and its proof reading is commendably good. Readers who appreciate an unbiased survey of the political panorama will find it in The Indian Review—Illustrated Weekly of India.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

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South Africa

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The South African Indian Organisation, a conservative group, has urged the Union Prime Minister, Dr. Daniel Malan, to restrain Cabinet Ministers from attacking Indians in South Africa.

In a letter to the Premier, they said such "attacks" were a "war of nerves" which only worsened the relationship between Europeans and Indians in South Africa and did not improve Union-Indian and Union-Pakistan relations.

"The Indian Organisation takes the strongest exception to Cabinet Ministers whose portfolios do not permit them to deal with the Indian problem making statements calculated to engender hatred between Europeans and Indians", the letter declared.

The letter contained extracts of speeches including one by Mr. C. R. Swart, Minister of Justice, in which he said the Union regarded Indians as "an undesirable foreign element to be kept under their thumb."

MR. HOFMEYR ON PARTY POLICY

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Deputy Premier in General Jan Smuts' South African United Party Government which was defeated in the elections last May, said at Capetown on Nov. 13 that if the United Party was returned to power, it would restore the representation of Indians in the Union.

Mr. Hofmeyr said Indian representation would be restored under the former Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act, which the present Government has amended to exclude Indians. The amendment had its third reading at the end of September.

Mr. Hofmeyr said that if his party was returned, the ending of the newly imposed race segregation rules in railway carriages would depend on circumstances at the time.

South-West Africa

INCORPORATION BY UNION OPPOSED

Srimathi Vijayalakshmi, Leader of the Indian Delegation, submitted to the Trusteeship Council a resolution on South-West Africa. Srimathi Vijayalakshmi's resolution called on South Africa to place South-West Africa under trusteeship and said that the South African Government should propose a Trusteeship agreement.

The resolution recommended (1) "The Union Government should continue to submit annual reports to the United Nations; (2) Such reports should be examined by the Trusteeship Council; (3) The Government of South Africa should not proceed with any measures aiming at the integration of South-West Africa with the Union; (4) A Commission appointed by the Trusteeship Council should visit South-West Africa as early as possible to observe the "political, social, economic and educational conditions in the territory and to report on the results of its observations to the Council for submission with the latter's comments to the next session of the General Assembly."

PAKISTAN ON S. AFRICA'S DEFIANCE

Pakistan took the same line as India in condemning South Africa's refusal to submit South-West Africa to the care of the United Nations.

Mr. Mudabbir Hussain Choudhri told the Trusteeship Committee that the Union was not justified in defying the repeated recommendations of the United Nations for the submission of a trusteeship agreement. "My delegation" he added, "is firmly of the view that the United Nations cannot divest itself of the responsibility of supervising the Mandated territories."

The distinguished delegate of India (Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit) has already drawn our attention to some of the relevant paragraphs of this report.

These clearly show that little or nothing has been done during this long period of 20 years to bring about the progressive development of this territory."

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

Questions of Importance

MINORITIES COMMITTEE PROPOSALS

The ten-man Sub-committee recently appointed by the Minorities Rights Committee to evolve an agreed formula in respect of all communal questions affecting the East Punjab concluded its deliberations at New Delhi on November 14.

The Sub-committee made the following recommendations: "That in view of the fact that seats in the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the States had been reserved for other religious minorities, provisions for reservation of seats for Sikhs in the House of the People and Legislative Assembly of East Punjab and other States should also be made if and where demanded."

DR. AMBEDKAR ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

In the Constituent Assembly on Nov. 4, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, explained the main features of the Draft Constitution of India. Stating that the draft was workable and flexible Dr. Ambedkar said: "It was strong enough to hold the country together both in peace time and in war."

The Draft Constitution could be both unitary as well as federal according to the requirements of time and circumstances. In normal times it was framed to work as a federal system. But in times of war it was so designed as to make it work as though it was a unitary system.

India will have, he said, a federation and at the same time will have uniformity in all basic matters which are essential to maintain the unity of the country. The means adopted are three: A single judiciary, uniformity in fundamental laws and a common all-India civil service.

The Draft has discarded the village and adopted the individual as its unit. Dr. Ambedkar held that Indian village republics had been the ruination of India. What is the village, he said, but a stink of localism and a den of ignorance, narrow-mindedness and communalism.

The Draft envisages that every Indian has the same rights of citizenship, no matter in what State he resides.

Dr. Ambedkar expressed the hope that before the present Draft was passed, "We shall be able to wipe off the differences between the provinces and the Indian States."

The Assembly is debating the Draft constitution.

PANDIT NEHRU ON EAST BENGAL EXODUS

Joint effort between India and Pakistan can alone stop the Hindu exodus from East Bengal, the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said in a telegram to Mr. Sri Prakasa, High Commissioner for India in Pakistan. "But unfortunately what the Pakistan Government says is not reflected in local policy in East Bengal," Pandit Nehru added.

Pandit Nehru in his telegram also referred to the recent speech at Nagpur of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and said it "has been misinterpreted."

"There is no question of any threat," Pandit Nehru said, "and certainly not of any military action. Sardar Patel has emphasised the grave problem caused by continued large-scale migration of Hindus from East Bengal. This migration is opposed both by us and by the East Bengal Government. It is undoubtedly caused by the oppressive treatment of Hindus in East Bengal as well as the deteriorating economic conditions there."

Utterances of the Day

PANDIT NEHRU'S ADDRESS TO U. N. ASSEMBLY

Pundit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, in a historic address to the United Nations General Assembly made a solemn appeal to the world community of nations to rid the world of its present fear and hunger, and make it a safe heaven for free and cultured people. He said:

"You carry the burden and the sorrow of the world, but I have often wondered whether, in dealing with these problems, the approach normally made to them is the right one or not.

Your aim is clear, and in looking at the aim we often lose ourselves, and forget the main objectives. It is important that we should remember that the best objectives may not be reached if our eyes are blood-shot, and our minds clouded, with passion."

Pundit Nehru declared that while they honoured European culture and were interested in her problems, the world was something bigger. "You will not solve your problems by thinking the problems of the world are mainly European.

Today, Asia counts in world affairs. To-morrow it will count much more. Part of Asia is not yet free, and it is astonishing that any country should still hold to the doctrine of colonialism, after all that has happened.

There is going to be active opposition in Asia to every form of colonialism. We, who have suffered from colonialism and imperial domination, have committed ourselves inevitably to the freedom of every other country. We look at the struggles of neighbouring countries with sympathy, and any Power, great or small, that comes in the way of freedom, does an ill turn to world peace."

Dealing with racial equality, Pundit Nehru said that, strangely enough, some of the principles of the Charter were still being challenged, in spite of all that the Assembly had said on the subject.

"No part of the world likes racial inequality, or is going to tolerate it, except where there is superior force for a while.

It is sowing the seeds of conflict, if racial inequality and discrimination are not removed.

Asia, Africa and other parts of the world are affected much more than Europe. If the great statesmen of Europe do not have this picture before them, their own problems will not be properly balanced.

If we realise, as I am convinced myself, that there is not going to be war at least in the foreseeable future, why should there be this fear?

Let us prepare ourselves to meet any aggression that may come so that no foolish nation or community will misbehave. The United Nations exists for that, but everybody should avoid aggressive action, in speech or word. . . .

I have no doubt this Assembly is going to solve our problems. I am not afraid of the future. Though, India from a military point of view is of no great consequence, yet I am not afraid of the biggest Powers with all their armies, navies and atom bombs.

There is another force than force of arms. That is the lesson my master taught me. We stood unarmed against a mighty country and a powerful empire. We won our freedom by relatively peaceful means, because, throughout all this period, we had decided neither to submit to evil, no matter what happened nor to be afraid of the consequences.

I do not know if it is possible to apply that lesson to the whole world with all its problems, but the principles underlying it certainly could be applied."

Observing that he represented 330,000,000 people, Pundit Nehru said that after a year of freedom, India proposed to go ahead at a rapid pace, building, constructing, and being a Power for Peace, and for the good of the world."

Pundit Nehru declared: "We propose to meet every aggression from whatever quarter it comes, in every possible way. But we do not think that the problems of the world, or of India, can be dealt with in terms of aggression and violence."

SARDAR PATEL'S ADVICE

Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, in a speech at Nagpur made a scathing attack on those who were "disrupting the unity of the Indian Union by raising petty and selfish controversies" over the regrouping of provinces on a linguistic basis.

He declared that if the matter could be settled amicably by mutual discussion and agreement, it was all right. But to try to make it a major issue now, when more urgent problems awaited solution, was reprehensible, he added.

The Deputy Prime Minister also strongly criticised workers who wanted more wages but produced less, thereby adding to the wage-price spiral, for that way he warned, lay the road to the country's bankruptcy. He declared that one way to fight inflation was for everyone to bring as much fallow land as possible under food crops.

CONTROL OF ENTRY INTO INDIA

An ordinance to control the admission into, and regulate the movements in India of persons from Western Pakistan is promulgated by the Governor-General.

The Ordinance says:

"No person shall enter India from any place in Western, Pakistan whether directly or indirectly, unless—(a) he is in possession of a permit, or (b) being a person not domiciled in India or Pakistan, he is in possession of a valid passport as required by the Indian Passport Act, 1920, or (c) he is exempted from the requirement of being in possession of a permit by or in accordance with the rules made under this Ordinance."

"Whoever enters India in contravention of the provisions of any rule or commits a breach of any of the conditions of his permit, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both", adds the Ordinance.

U. P. GOVT.'S DIRECTIVE

At question time in the U. P. Legislative Council on Nov. 6, Mr. Hargovind Singh, Parliamentary Secretary, in a written statement on behalf of the Premier, informed the House that the relatives of about 380 U. P. Government officers had settled in Pakistan.

The Government, the statement said, wanted that its officers and employees should keep their families and dependents in India, so that their connection with Pakistan should not influence their minds in the discharge of their duties.

Replying to another question he said that there were some persons who had gone to Pakistan, but had left their properties in the U. P. The income from such properties regularly went to Pakistan. The U. P. Government could not take any step in the matter without the advice of the Central Government which had not laid down any policy so far in that respect.

THE SIKHS' DEMAND

Referring to the recent Sikh demands on communal matters in East Panjab, General Mohan Singh of the I. N. A., General Secretary of the All-India Sikh Federation, says: "Thank God, India is free after centuries through the unfaltering guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. If Sikhs hail it, they must also hail its very non-communal basis. While we need a joint front for rapid progress, from reactionary quarters comes the voice for a Sikh Province. It is against the high tenets laid down by our gurus. India is a secular State. Every Indian must pull his weight to uphold and stimulate this ideal. As such, I request the sane elements among the Sikhs to extract the fangs of communalism sprouting up in our community with intelligence and patriotism."

Jathedar Udham Singh Nagoke, President of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, says: "It is a misfortune for the Province and the country that the people should consider everything in terms of religion."

Educational

SARDAR AT NAGPUR CONVOCATION

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister by the Nagpur University at a Special Convocation on November 3.

Thanking the University for the honour done to him, Sardar Patel declared: "It is the sacred task of Indian universities now to impart training to students in such a way that every citizen of this country and every Indian will realise his great responsibility at the present juncture and help the Government in preserving and consolidating the freedom we have secured after long years of struggle."

Sardar Patel said: "Everyone of us must ponder and ask himself what is his duty at a critical time like the present. We must ponder how far we deserve the freedom, we have no doubt gained after an arduous struggle." The people of India, he said, must be prepared to put in more sacrifices to preserve India's freedom and strengthen the nation. After a year of great tribulations and difficulties, they were now able to stand on their own legs and now they had all to infuse strength into it. This was the main task before them all.

Sardar Patel called upon every citizen of India to do all in his power to help the Government in making the Indian nation strong and powerful.

"It is time for everyone of us to think what future generations will say of us if we do not strive to retain the freedom achieved after a long and hard struggle." Sardar Patel asked the Indian universities to recast their curriculum in such a manner that every student, passing out of the university portals, would realise his grave responsibility and be prepared to make sacrifices to preserve the freedom of his country.

UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

The following, it is learnt, is the personnel of the Universities Commission recently constituted by the Government of India to investigate problems of higher (collegiate) education and to suggest plans for its development.

Chairman: Dr. S. Radhakrishnan; Secretary: Dr. N. K. Siddhanta, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Lucknow University; Members: Dr. Tara Chand (Secretary, Education Ministry, Government of India), Prof. G. D. H. Cole of Oxford University; Dr. Arthur Morgan, Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, U.S.A., Dr. J. Tigart, President of Florida University, U.S.A., Prof. M. N. Saha, F.R.S. of Calcutta University, Dr. Birbail Sahni of Lucknow University, Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University and Dr. Zakir Hussain.

SIR C. V. RAMAN'S PLEA FOR ENGLISH

Retention of English as the common language of India was urged by Sir C. V. Raman the noted scientist, when he addressed the students of the Maharani's college, Bangalore, on November 11. He said that half the world's people spoke English and India gained scientific and other knowledge through that medium. If India cut herself away from English, India would be cutting herself off from international culture and civilisation.

Sir C. V. Raman referred to the problem of linguistic provinces and said this idea was incompatible with the sense of unity and the idea of Hindi as a national language. English would not only unite India as a whole but also enable international contact.

ANNAMALAI 'VARSITY VICE-CHANCELLOR

It is understood that Dr. S. G. Manavala Ramanujam, Principal of the Presidency College, Madras, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University in succession to Dr. M. Ruthnaswamy.

Legal

WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL'S JUDGMENT

Hideki "razor" Tojo, only Axis dictator brought to trial, was sentenced to death on November 12 with six other top Japanese warlords, when the Tokyo International War Crimes Tribunal wound up its two-year hearing by convicting all 25 accused. Sixteen of the men who guided Japan's war of aggression were given life imprisonment, the other two sentences were for 20 years and seven years.

Except for Mamoru Shigemitsu, former diplomat, and Iwane Matsui, Commander of the Central China Army, all the accused were found guilty of conspiring to wage aggressive war.

Three of the eleven Judges, on the Tribunal have dissented to the judgment.

Mr. Justice Pal, the Indian Judge, did not agree with the majority judgment, and Dr. B. V. Roling of Holland, and Mr. Justice Bernard of France, had dissented in part.

Mr. Justice Pal of India, the dissenting judge said in his judgment that the alleged overall conspiracy had not been proved.

The court did not read the dissented judgments. Mr. Justice Pal said that the crimes the Tribunal could try must be limited to those committed in, or in connection with the war. This objection, he said, "must be sustained."

Mr. Justice Pal said the Tribunal had no jurisdiction in the Manchurian and other related incidents. He did not find any reason to doubt the *bona fides* of Tojo and the other accused if they considered their actions to be a necessary measure of protection to their race. He said he could not condemn those of the Japanese leaders who might have thought of protecting their race by inculcating their racial superiority in the youthful mind.

"We may not altogether ignore the possibility that perhaps responsibility did not lie only with the defeated leaders", he added.

RIGHT OF APPEAL

A full bench of the Madras High Court consisting of the Chief Justice Mr. P. V. Rajamannar and Sir Lionel Horwill and Mr. P. Rajagopalan JJ, delivered judgment on Nov. 12 holding that the enactment of Act XXVI of 1943 which inserted Sec. 411-A in the Criminal Procedure Code giving the right of appeal to the High Court from the Original Criminal Jurisdiction of the High Court itself, was valid and *intra vires* of the powers of the Central Legislature which had enacted it.

Their Lordships were of the view that the enactment in question came within the scope of the Concurrent List of subjects for legislation and gave ample powers to the Central Legislature to pass laws relating to the jurisdiction and powers of courts. A matter relating to the provision of appeals, they held, was generally a matter included in the Code of Criminal Procedure and did not come under the organization and constitution of courts of administration of justice in its wider sense.

In the result Their Lordships held that the appeals were maintainable and posted them for hearing before a Division Bench on a later date.

SIR B. N. RAU FOR UNITED NATIONS LAW COMMISSION

Sir B. N. Rau has been elected by the U. N. Assembly as a member of the International Law Commission. India received third place in the ballot. There were 15 vacancies. India got 45 votes, while China and Brazil got 48 and 46 votes respectively.

RELEASE OF RAZAKAR SUSPECTS

All such prisoners who are merely suspected of Razakar activity and against whom nothing has been established are to be released forthwith, says an official announcement issued on Nov. 5. Instructions on the matter were issued by the Military Governor to the civil officials in the districts.

Insurance

INSURANCE ACT

The Informal Committee which was recently set up by the Government of India to consider amendments to the Insurance Act concluded its three-day session in Delhi.

It will be recalled that an amending Bill to the Insurance Act was withdrawn during the last budget session of the Indian Legislature on account of the many changes that had taken place in the country, with particular reference to the partition of India and certain problems it had created for insurance business.

The Committee recognised that insurance business involves an essential social service and that therefore insurers should be ready and willing to accept a measure of control in active collaboration with Government. The fact that the Government is now a fully National Government undoubtedly influenced this view. The Committee have proposed a large number of amendments to the existing Act. The major ones relates to the control of capital structure of insurance companies, the control of investments and in a general way, the control of expenses.

A somewhat radical proposal has been made, the creation of two statutory associations, one consisting of all life insurers and the other of all insurers doing business other than life with a view to utilising the membership through the creation of a Control Board, for the setting up of healthy standards and sound practices in all departments of insurance.

The recommendations will undergo a preliminary scrutiny by Government and thereafter will be placed before the Insurance Advisory Committee after which Government will take final decisions with regard to the legislation to be introduced. The Committee have recommended that Government should if possible enact the necessary legislation in the coming budget session, as this question of amendments to the Insurance Act has been pending for a considerable time.

Mr. J. C. Setalvad, who is a member of the Committee, was prevented from attending

the meetings because of the illness, but the Committee had the benefit of his views which he sent in the form of a memorandum. The members who took part in the deliberations were Messrs. S. Ranganathan (Chairman), M. A. Aziz Ansari, L. S. Vaidyanathan, T. C. Kapur, B. K. Shah, N. V. Nayudu, M. C. Roy, N. Dutta and J. G. Gor.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME LAUNCHED

Declaring that "India has turned the corner now" and that hereafter "we shall be on the upgrade", the Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, said that Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and Parsis had all found, after the Hyderabad episode, a new confidence and had shed all fear complex.

The Governor-General, who was inaugurating the Workers' State Insurance Corporation at the Constituent Assembly Hall, New Delhi added: "There has been a tremendous re-thinking all over the land, If I may say so, friendship and goodwill have now a great chance. May the Almighty help us to be wise and enable us to complete the work. Never before did men realise as they do now, in high as well as humble circles, the truth of the doctrine—the great doctrine—that if one side begins to act honestly and in accordance with the law of love, automatically the other and hesitating side is bound to follow sooner or later. A patient trust in the doctrine of love is the only practical solution for human ills."

BALD MEN HAVE RIGHT TO FREE WIG

Under Britain's new National Health Act a person suffering from baldness has the right to apply for a free wig, provided his baldness is such as to be detrimental to his business or calling.

Trade and Finance

MEASURES TO COMBAT INFLATION

Heavier taxation of luxury goods by way of increase in import duty on these articles and reduction of export duty on cotton textiles from 25 per cent. *ad valorem* to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* and to abolish with immediate effect the export duty on castor oil and castor seed, thus stimulating trade and industry, were some of the measures announced by Government of India on November 9 as a further step to combat inflation.

A Press note announcing this says: "In their Press communiques issued on the October 4, 1948 and Oct. 22 the Government of India announced their policy indicating the measures to be taken to combat inflation and steps proposed to stimulate industrial production."

One of the most important measures that was envisaged was to increase the financial resources available for industrial development and at the same time to absorb surplus purchasing power. Heavier taxation of luxury goods is a step which will achieve both the above objectives. Government have promulgated an Ordinance giving effect immediately to certain increases in the import tariff.

ALLOCATION OF TAX PROCEEDS

The annual transfer of many more crores of Rupees from the Centre to the Provinces will be the net effect of the recommendations made by the Expert Committee of Finance appointed by India's Constituent Assembly.

The report of the Committee, released officially on November 5 suggests that the limit of Rs 50 be raised to Rs 250 for taxes on profession, etc., levied by local bodies, and recommends that the Federal Government take over the administration of customs in all maritime States, and the States compensated, if necessary.

LIMITATION OF DIVIDENDS

The Government of India have promulgated an Ordinance giving effect to their decision temporarily to limit the distribution of dividends as one of the principal measures to combat inflation. The Ordinance will be replaced by the necessary legislation in the budget session of the Legislature. As already announced, this scheme will remain in force for a period of two years.

The Ordinance is limited to public companies and provides that in future the amount distributed as dividend should be limited to the average annual amount distributed in cash in the two years ending March 1948, at six per cent. of the paid-up capital of the company, whichever is higher. In calculating the amount of the average dividend distributed in the past two years, adjustments will be made for any alteration in the paid-up capital. The rights of holders of preference shares will not be affected but the return on future issues of such shares will be limited to six per cent.

The Ordinance will not affect in any way those who have invested their money in industry. If, as may be expected, the past level of profits is maintained in the future, investors will continue to receive practically the same return on their capital as they have been receiving hitherto. For new investors a return up to six per cent. is allowed. The same return will be available to investors in undertakings which have distributed small dividends or no dividends at all in the last two years.

The Government wish to emphasise that the Ordinance merely limits the amount that may be distributed as dividend and that any profit not distributed will remain with the industry and be available for its development. The limitation of dividends will lead to the strengthening of the reserves and the ploughing back into industry of a part of the profits.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

The U. N. Social Committee has approved the principle of equal rights for men and women in marriage and divorce.

It adopted by 37 votes to three with three abstentions, Article 14 of the Draft Declaration on Human Rights. This says:

1. Without any limitation due to race, nationality of religion, men and women of full age have the right to marry and to found a family and are entitled to equal rights as to marriage.

2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of intending spouses.

3. Men and women shall enjoy equal rights both during marriage and at its dissolution.

4. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the States.

For Pakistan, Begum Ikramullah said, the amended resolution sought to prevent three evils—child marriage, marriage without consent of either party and the protection of women and their property after divorce.

Among civilized nations she did not think there could be any disagreement on these issues. She said: "Our marriage laws give all the rights specified here, so we have no hesitation in accepting the Article. But we would like to make it clear that by equal rights we do not mean identical rights.

Identical rights for women in some cases may be a liability rather than an asset. For instance, a husband is expected to maintain his wife but the wife is not expected to maintain her husband.

We would have supported it but the Muslim law of marriage operating in all Muslim countries gives adequate safeguards to women. This amendment, however, will enable those countries where marriage laws are definitely unfair to continue with them and so defeat the purpose of this Article."

LADY RAMA RAU IN AMERICA

Lady Rama Rau, wife of the Indian Ambassador expressed dismay in a speech at Washington on November 10, at America's lack of knowledge of what had been happening in India during the last 25 years—particularly concerning the part women were playing in the life of the nation.

Measured against the difficulties that had to be overcome, the achievements of All-India Women's Conference had been little short of dramatic, she told the Advertising Women's Club.

Prominent among these difficulties had been a literacy rate among women in India of only two per cent.—the result of the educational system introduced by the British. This system had been out of touch with the spirit of India and because of this it was felt that women should remain aloof from it and remain the lasting link between what belonged to India and what was being introduced into it.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S CONVENTION

A Congress of 1,500 women from 17 countries, called the Soroptimist International Convention concluded recently at Harrogate. The theme of the deliberations at the Convention was "Working for the World We Want", when discussions centred round the proposal for a four-year plan to achieve the objective.

The Soroptimist Organisation is a feminine version of the Rotarian movement, and in the individual clubs no two members are of the same profession. The International Convention normally takes place every three years.

ASIAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The Government of India has informed the secretariat of the Women's International Democratic Federation, Paris, that it will not be possible to make suitable arrangements for holding the Conference of the Women in Asia in Calcutta, this month.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE

Mr. T. S. Eliot, the English poet, has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. The award was announced at the meeting of the Swedish Academy of Letters on November 4 at Amsterdam.

Sixty-year-old Thomas Stearns Eliot, an American by birth, became a naturalised Englishman. He was the founder of the so-called "Unromantic Verse" and Mr. Somerset Maugham has described him as "the most thrilling and original poet of the day."

MADRASSI WINNER OF U. N. ESSAY PRIZE

Twentysix-year-old E. A. Srinivasan of Madras has been awarded the prize in the United Nations World Essay Competition.

Mr. Srinivasan has left for Lake Success on an invitation by the U. N. O. to study its working there. Mr. Srinivasan is the only Asiatic among the ten prize-winners named by the U. N. for the essays submitted. This is the first occasion when an essay competition on an all-world level was conducted and the subject was "The role of the common man in the United Nations."

MAHABHARAT: A CRITICAL EDITION

The Government of Bihar have sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 for the current financial year and an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 from the next financial year to the Mahabharat Editorial Board who are engaged in bringing out a critical edition of the Mahabharat under the guidance of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.

MUNSHI'S BOOK ON HYDERABAD

Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Agent-General in Hyderabad, it is understood, is writing a book on Hyderabad with particular references to his experiences in the State during his 12-month Agent-Generalship there.

KEGAN PAUL AND ROUTLEDGE

Founded in 1851, the publishing business of Kegan Paul, Trench Trubner and Co. has been taken over by George Routledge and Sons.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S TRIBUTE TO NEHRU

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, member of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations, writing under a Paris dateline in her daily syndicated column appearing in 77 newspapers, commented upon her meeting with Pandit Nehru. Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the former American President, Franklin Roosevelt wrote: "... I had the pleasure of meeting for the first time Premier Nehru. His personality makes a great impression immediately. He is very quiet and gentle and the burdens of his office must weigh heavily upon him. Nevertheless, he is calm and strong and one has a feeling that the ultimate values are clear before him and that he is guided by them more rather than by immediate expediency. The average man in public life whom one meets does not often impress one this way."

BOMBAY'S GIFT TO THE SARDAR

A replica in gold of the Asoka Pillar, weighing 731 tolas and estimated to cost one lakh of rupees, was the birthday gift of the citizens of Bombay to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, acting Prime Minister of India, who completed 73 years on October 30.

The replica, about 12 inches high, mounted on a silver stand, was on view on the 20-foot-high rostrum from which Sardar Patel addressed the mammoth gathering at Chowpatti the same evening.

SIR C. V. RAMAN

The Government of India have created a National Research Professorship under the Department of Scientific Research.

This is the first National Chair and will be held by the eminent Indian Scientist, Sir C. V. Raman, at the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore.

SIR A. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the Dewan of Mysore, has accepted to serve as a member of the International Civil Service Advisory Board. Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar was invited to serve on this new body for a period of two years by M. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

Presiding over the 29th session of the Medical Council of India at New Delhi last month, Dr. Abraham S. Erulkar said that the agitation for the abolition of the English language as the medium of instruction in medicine was very premature, and if adopted in the near future would set back the progress of modern medicines in India.

Nineteen members representing the Central and Provincial Governments, Universities and registered medical graduates attended. The representatives included Dr. B. C. Roy, and the Director-General of Health Services, Government of India.

MEDICAL EDUCATION FACILITIES ABROAD

A general meeting of the Upgrading Committee of the All-India Medical Institute was held in New Delhi on Nov. 1 presided over by the Health Minister.

A report of the work done so far by the Upgrading Committee was given by the Secretary of the Committee, Lt.-Col. R. Vishwanathan. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, President of the Committee, who had recently gone abroad on a deputation, addressed the meeting and spoke about his impressions regarding the post-graduate education in the U.S.A. and the U.K. He said that facilities available in America for gaining practical experience, as far as medical science was concerned were far superior to those available in the United Kingdom.

HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR BOMBAY

The Government of Bombay have sanctioned for a period of three years in the first instance the starting of a homoeopathic hospital in Bombay, at a recurring cost of about Rs. 84,000 per year and non-recurring cost of Rs. 50,000.

The hospital will have 30 beds and will give post-graduate training in homoeopathy to duly qualified medical practitioners possessing qualifications registerable either under the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, or under the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act, 1938.

The appointment of the necessary staff for the hospital has also been sanctioned.

Radio

ALL INDIA RADIO

Mr. N. A. S. Lakshmanan, Director-General of All India Radio, who represented India at a 10-day Conference on Broadcasting, held by the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation in Paris, said in a report to the Committee that receiving-sets and loud-speakers were being installed in villages within the radius of every national transmitter station, as part of a scheme which would give India the largest listening public in the world.

All India Radio, which is now broadcasting in 31 languages, 17 of them for the Home Service, including English is to add French for a service to Europe which with English, will try to convey to Europe, a service to enable people to get a better understanding and appreciation of India and Indian thought. News will form part of the broadcasts to Europe, and emphasis will be given to India's reaction to world events.

During his stay in Europe Mr. Lakshmanan examined the technical question of cheap receiving sets.

Village community-receivers had proved effective in the rapid transmission of news, often the only method, to villages 700 or 800 miles away, to give warning of weather threatening disaster to crops or to notify an out-break of cattle disease. Radio installations in India were of the most modern type. Seven new broadcasting stations had been installed during the past year.

71 news bulletin broadcasts went out daily from All-India Radio, which was the largest broadcasting organisation in Asia and the fourth largest in the world.

News was treated objectively. Mr. Lakshmanan said that Broadcasting House at New Delhi was representative of modern India. Its staff included Hindus, Muslims and Christians.

"RADIO" STAR

The possible existence of a new type of star, termed a "radio star," was announced by the Australian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Mr. J. J. Dedman, the Minister in charge of the Council, said, the star was thought to emit radio waves but not light.

Currency and Banking

INDIAN CURRENCY IN HYDERABAD

The four-month old blocked accounts in banks in Hyderabad State have been released and there is at present a free flow of money between banking institutions in Hyderabad and the rest of India. This, says a correspondent, follows the cancellation of restrictions which were imposed by the Reserve Bank of India on July 12 last. These restrictions were part of the financial sanctions adopted by the India Government to prevent illegal transfer of funds from Hyderabad and the gun-running into the State. On the same date—July 12—the Nizam's Government ordered the tightening of the provisions of their Foreign Exchange Control Ordinance prohibiting the transfer of Indian currency from Hyderabad to India. The reason given was to prevent "flight of capital from Hyderabad as a result of inter-ested propaganda by enemies." Now, along with the change in the situation, the Control Ordinance has also been repealed by the Military Government.

All banks in Hyderabad are freely issuing and accepting from 6th November cheques and drafts both in Indian and Osmania currencies. But the State Bank of Hyderabad is issuing drafts only against Indian currency as, the Imperial Bank agency arrangement with the State Bank has not yet been revised.

As a result of the free inflow of Indian currency into the State, black-marketing for exchange of Indian currency into Osmania currency has been completely eliminated.

PHOTOPRINTS OF CURRENCY NOTES BANNED
Photoprints and other imitations of currency notes being sold in several cities of India has been made illegal, says a Finance Ministry Press Note issued from Delhi on Nov. 15.

In this connection the public's attention is drawn to the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1943, whereby the production, sale or use of imitation notes purporting to be or resembling a currency or bank note or so nearly resembling one as to be calculated to deceive, is an offence and must not be indulged in.

Railways

ORDER ON MUSLIM EMPLOYEES IN RLYS.

Quite a large number of Muslim employees of the Indian Railways will be thrown out of employment in a few weeks' time as the result of an official order asking for the removal of the members of the staff who previously opted out for Pakistan but subsequently changed their minds, and those who have returned to India from Pakistan after serving there for some time.

The *Railway Herald* has in a recent issue published a report that the above action is going to be taken as the loyalty of these classes of Muslim employees to the Indian Union is doubted.

ISSUE OF PASSES TO RLY. EMPLOYEES

With the decision to reduce the number of classes of accommodation on railways from four to three, with effect from January 1, 1949, the rules regulating the issue of passes to railway servants have also been suitably modified to ensure that there is no undue pressure on the upper class accommodation from railway servants and other pass and privilege ticket order holders to the detriment of fare-paying passengers, says a Press Note:

According to the revised pass rules, only gazetted officers will be eligible for the Upper Class: only Class III staff drawing more than Rs. 225 a month, will be eligible for Inter Class passes and all other railway staff will travel by the ordinary class.

HOUSING SCHEME FOR S.I.R. RAILWAY

The Government of India have sanctioned a housing scheme for the employees of the South Indian Railway at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 lakhs.

As part of the scheme the Railway authorities have started the construction of 150 houses at the Railway Head Quarters Trichinopoly for the working class people which will be completed by March next.

WELFARE OF RAILWAY LABOUR

Questions relating to the welfare of railway labour were discussed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, when he met Prof. Bidesh Kulkarni, Secretary of the Indian National Trade Union Congress on Nov. 3.

Art and Drama

REVIVAL OF ART

An Exhibition of Indian Art was opened at New Delhi on November 6 by the Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari at Government House in the presence of a large gathering, including the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The exhibition presented a comprehensive collection of select objects of Indian art in specimens of stone sculpture, bronzes and paintings, covering a period of nearly five thousand years.

"We cannot attain greatness of art for the nation except through greatness in life. We must believe and love and revere truly if we hope and wish to revive art," said Mr. Rajagopalachari, opening the Exhibition.

"For a people to produce works of art", the Governor-General added, "there must be very real and sustained emotional power moving people's hearts—faith, love, devotion or the like. The men who built or painted or carved, whose art we admire, painted, carved and built as they did because they had an intensity and genuineness of feeling and faith, which we do not possess now. How can we, who do not have the feeling, do what feeling alone can produce? We can copy, we can measure and reproduce, but creative art requires genuine faith which, alas, we now do not have, however, much we may pretend. . . .

CENTRAL COLLEGE OF CARNATIC MUSIC

In connection with the scheme for the establishment of a Central College of Carnatic Music in Madras, the Government of India have set up a Provisional Council, consisting of the following members:

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Minister for Education, Government of Madras (Chairman);

Mr. Justice P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice of Madras, and others.

Sport

THE DELHI TEST TEAMS

The Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, were among the prominent leaders present at an 'at home' given by the Governor-General of India, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, at Government House New Delhi, in honour of the West Indies touring team and the Indian team for the first Test match. The Teams included:

West Indies: Goddard, Headley, Cameron, Stollmeyer, Weekes, Walcott, Atkinson, Gomez, Jones, Rae and Christiani. Twelfth man: Me-Watt.

India: Amarnath, Mankad, Hazare, Modi, Sarwate, Adhikari, Phadkar, Ibrahim, Tarapore, Sen, and Rangachari, Twelfth man: Umrigar.

IMPORTANCE OF SPORTS

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, inaugurated the first R. I. A. Fighter Group Sports meet at the race course camp at Delhi on November 7.

Emphasising the importance of sports as a form of training for the services, Sardar Patel said: "You are in a state of great nervous tension and lead an adventurous and hazardous life. You need relaxation which should bring about physical fitness and also contribute towards efficiency in work. Sport is one of such relaxation and it also gives you an opportunity of training which is essential for making a good soldier."

INDIAN BADMINTON TEAM FOR CANADA

The Indian badminton team for the Thomas Cup consisting of George Lewis (Captain), Davinder Mohan, D. G. Mugwe, Bala Ullal, G. Hemmady, Henry Ferreira, and Burjor Shroff accompanied by Mr. L. S. Agaskar, Associate Manager left for England en route to Canada by an Air India international plane.

Mr. Vijay Madgavkar the Manager and Vice-Captain of the team, was unable to go owing to illness.

Science

SPREADING SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

The newly created Department of Scientific and Industrial Research which is included in the Prime Minister's portfolio, is taking steps, it is learnt, to set up a scientific information service. The service which is to be organised on lines similar to those on which similar services are being run in U. K. and other Dominion countries will act as a two-way centre for collection and dissemination of scientific information.

While a Conference of Commonwealth scientists recently convened by the Royal Society in London stressed the need for organising scientific information services, efficiently in every country, the Indian delegates at the Conference said that their Government would take the earliest measures to inaugurate such an organisation. The need for the service was felt all the greater in India because of the increasing emphasis that science was obtaining in this country.

In an appeal to Government, the *Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research* has pointed out in its latest issue, the great value of such a service, which would help the administrator, concerned with the formulation of policies based on factual information.

ANDHRA SCIENTISTS' ASSOCIATION

Inaugurating the Andhra Scientists' Association in Madras, on October 30, at the V. P. Hall, Sir S. V. Ramamurthi indicated the background for the work of the Association, the needs it might meet, the objectives it might keep in view, the types of work it might undertake and the methods of financing the mobilising personnel might adopt.

Sir Ramamurthi suggested that the Association should direct its attention to the application of science to economic development with special reference to Andhra Desa. He also stressed the need for scientists and technicians to co-operate with the Government to stimulate the activity of the industrialists.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS

There is a lot of misapprehension about documentary film making in India—which is shared by the general public as well as the film industry.

Education, which was neglected so far will now assume primary importance in the nation's future development, and in the modern age there is no medium so powerful and so effective for education as that of motion picture. Even today there is no dearth of at least foreign educational pictures but most of our schools have no arrangement for their exhibition.

Hence there is a great need today for an organisation which will not only produce documentary and educational films but distribute and exhibit them all over the country. The National Education and Information Films Ltd., a newly floated Public Limited concern hopes to meet that need substantially. With an authorised capital of one crore of which rupees 25 lakhs will be issued immediately, this company has a big ambitious plan for production, distribution and exhibition of Educational and documentary films all over the country. Already the Directors of this company have discussed their scheme at length with the heads of the various education departments of Provincial and Central Governments. It is learnt that they are giving all sorts of encouragement and support to such an important venture.

PREMIERE OF "KALPANA" IN NEW YORK

More than 2,000 people gave the Indian film "Kalpana", a warm ovation at its American premiere in New York on November 13, under the auspices of the East and West Association. Uday Shankar, the star, appeared, before it was shown and was applauded.

Miss Pearl Buck, the American authoress, said the picture was produced under difficult circumstances during the war and she read an English synopsis of it.

Automobiles

OLDSMOBILE JUBILEE

The Golden Jubilee of the Oldsmobile was celebrated last month at the new premises of Messrs. Bharat Motors in Mount Road Madras. Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Finance and Transport Minister, presided.

Synchronising with the celebrations their show-room was also opened by the Minister. Mr. A. C. Duarte welcoming the gathering on behalf of General Motors spoke of the high standard achieved by Oldsmobile.

Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Transport and Finance Minister, declaring open the show-room said that motor transport was serving the public to a large extent. But for motor transport, villages in the interior could not have a connecting link. Without efficient and convenient transport the carrying on of administration would be difficult.

WARNING TO CAR OWNERS

A Press Note issued at New Delhi on November 4 said that "some insurance companies are issuing policies of insurance in respect of passenger motor vehicles without covering passenger liabilities which is contrary to the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

Owners of motor vehicles by obtaining such policies," the Note added, "run the risk of being prosecuted for using a vehicle which is not covered by a policy of insurance complying with the requirements of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939."

NEW "CATERPILLAR" EQUIPMENT

Tractors (India) Ltd., distributors of "Caterpillar" diesel engines, diesel tractors, diesel motor graders, and earth-moving equipment, announce the early manufacture of ten new "Caterpillar" products at the company's Peoria plant, in the United States.

MINIATURE CAR HOIST

The "Minilift" hoist, built by a British firm, is a portable crane which can be held and operated by one hand. The mechanic or engineer needs only to fix a hook under the sling holding the weight to be moved, and then turn a handle with one hand, or perhaps even with only two fingers.

Aviation

EASTERN AIR SERVICE

The Government of India are examining a scheme to start an Eastern Air Service to link India with Rangoon, Singapore and Australia.

Revealing this to the Associated Press of India in an interview Mr. Khurshed Lal deputy Minister for communications said that a decision in the matter would be taken very soon.

The chief question now for decision, he said, was whether the agency undertaking the service should be purely Governmental or a combined one after the manner of the Air India International.

Mr. Lal added that the Government intended to make the Air India International Service between India and the United Kingdom twice a week instead of thrice a fortnight as at present.

BOMBAY-NEW YORK AIR MAIL SERVICE

M. P. S. Jaini, Postmaster-General of Bombay, inaugurated the direct air mail service of the Trans-world Airline between Bombay and New York, on November 10.

The Trans-world Airline, which is carrying air mail for the first time from India, has entered into an agreement with the Government of India to carry mail packages to Cairo, Rome, Geneva, Paris, Shannon, Gander and New York. All these cities are on the Bombay-New York service of T. W. A. Besides these places, the services will include carriage of mails to South America via Cairo and Lisbon. There are three flights every week.

The time taken on the Bombay-New York flight is 50 hours 30 minutes while the flying time from Bombay to Cairo is 14 hours and Cairo to Lisbon, 30 hours.

SPEEDING UP DELIVERY OF AIR LETTERS

It is understood proposals are under examination of the Ministry of Communications to speed up internal delivery of airmails particularly in important stations like Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi. Plans are being considered to arrange night-flying by four airmail planes from Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi and their confluence at a central place like Nagpur.

Industry

INDUSTRIAL TRUCE MACHINERY:

The Government of India are understood to have constituted a Tripartite Central Advisory Board, which will form the apex of the Industrial truce machinery in this country. The Labour Minister will be the Chairman of the Board.

The Government have authorised the Ministers, the Private Secretary to the Premier and all officers of Grades I to III (mentioned in the annexure to the rules) to travel at all times by air while on duty.

The strength of the Board will be forty-two. The members include representatives of Ministries of Labour, Industry and Supply and Finance, of the Government of India, Provinces, States and Unions of States will also be represented on the Board. The two employers' organisations—the All-India Industrial Manufacturers' Association and the Employers' Federation of India—and the three employees' organisations—the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the Indian Federation of Labour and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, will all have their representatives on the Board.

It is learnt that the Board will advise the Government on industrial relations with a view to the stepping up of production on profit sharing and the fixing of fair wages and in general on implementing the industrial policy laid down by the Government in the form of a resolution in April last.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, at present Chief Labour Commissioner, has been appointed Special Officer for the purpose of implementing the industrial truce.

ATOMIC ENERGY FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

British industrial agricultural and medical research workers are moving into the atomic sphere as scientists to discover other uses for Uranium than war-making, it was revealed.

For this purpose, a committee, under the chairmanship of Sir John Cockcroft, has been set up by the Government to allocate to research staffs radio-active isotopes, which scientists hail as the greatest research aid after the microscope.

APPEAL TO F.A.O. CONFERENCE

Bombay's Civil Supplies Minister, Mr. Dinkerao N. Desai, who led the Indian delegation to the annual session of the Food and Agricultural Organisation in Washington on Nov. 15, said in an interview in Bombay that "India wants food, and good food at reasonable prices."

Mr. Desai added: "In the interests of world peace it is necessary to feed all the countries, and the United Nations Organisation has recognised this need. I am sure that the F.A.O. will give a fair deal to our nation."

Expressing the hope that the F.A.O. would recognise the "justice of our cause," Mr. Desai said, "After all, our hungry millions do count in the international set up, and it is as important to feed them properly as any other people."

Mr. Desai said that India would not yield to demands for higher prices, adding, "I would rather cut our present quota drastically rather than any exorbitant prices."

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN 1950

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Food and Agriculture Minister speaking at a symposium on world agricultural census of 1950, said: "No progress in any direction is possible without being able to see either the paths which we are treading or the goal which we have to reach."

Reliable statistics are the lamps that light our path on the road we want to walk."

The Agriculture Minister expressed the hope that the Provincial and State Governments would extend their fullest co-operation to the Central Government in their efforts to guide and supervise the agricultural census of 1950.

Mr. Jairamdas stated that it was essential to mobilise and, if necessary, train, non-official agencies in getting their co-operation for securing a reliable census. It might be necessary to plan an extensive programme of touring the country to explain to the people the objective of the enumeration, how it would benefit them and assist in the task of reconstruction of their villages.

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT

During the year under review (1947) the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act were extended to the tramways, motor omnibus services and plantations in the province, says a Madras Press note.

Total Wages: The average total number of persons employed during the year in all industries from which returns were received was 265,856. The total amount of wages paid in those industries, including certain reductions under the Act, was Rs. 12,44,82,699.

Inspections: Inspection, as usual were made along with the inspections done under the Factories Act. Special visits were also made by the Factory Inspectors for purposes of enquiring into complaints of non-payment, or delayed payment of wages or illegal deductions from the wages of workers.

Deductions: During the year under review, a sum of Rs. 34,772-4-11 was deducted from the wages of workers under the heads "Fines" "Breach of Contract" and "Damage or Loss."

Prosecutions: 12 prosecutions were launched during the year for failure to display notices, maintain registers properly and non-payment of wages.

LABOUR COMMISSIONER'S AWARD

Mr. C. J. Reddi, Labour Commissioner, Government of Madras, has given an award in the case of workshop workers in the Madras Electric Tramways. Both the Madras Tramway Employees' Union and the Madras Tramway Workers' Union demanded increase in the wages paid to workshop workers and the matter was referred to the Labour Commissioner.

After a detailed enquiry, the Labour Commissioner has recommended the following increases in the daily wages of the workers of the various categories: 4 annas to semi-skilled workers, 5 annas to skilled workers drawing up to Rs. 1-8 a day, 5½ annas to other skilled workers and 6 annas to the maistries.

General

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS

A seven-man Sub-Committee was appointed to go into the question of improvements to the existing network of meteorological stations in the Asian region, when the Regional Commission of the I. M. O. held its plenary session in the Council of State Chamber Delhi last month.

Dr. S. K. Banerji, President of the Commission, was in the chair.

The Sub-Committee will consist of Dr. S. K. Pramanik (India) Chairman, Dr. M. W. F. Schragardus (Indonesia) Madame Arasteh (Iran), Mr. Abdul Waheed Khan (Pakistan), Capt. Charoon V. Bunnag (Siam), Capt. M. P. Wondall (Japan), and a delegate of the U.S.S.R. The Sub-Committee will have power to co-opt additional members.

Another Sub-Committee appointed by the Conference is to examine the steps to be taken for closer co-ordination between the Asian and South-West Pacific regions. The members of the Committee will be Mr. A. K. Roy (India), Chairman, Mr. W. R. Dyer (Australia) Comdr. H. B. Moorhead (Malaya), and Mr. W. F. Schragardus (Indonesia).

SALARIES OF HIGH COMMISSIONERS

The following is the cost of Indian High Commissioners in various parts of the world:

High Commissioner in Canada Mr. H. S. Malik, pay Rs. 2,250 per mensem, allowance \$10,000 p. a. House allowance \$650, anticipated annual budget Rs. 2,00,000.
High Commissioner in U. K., Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Rs. 5,500 per mensem, anticipated annual budget Rs. 23,69,000.
High Commissioner in Pakistan, Mr. Sri Prakasa, Rs. 3,000 per mensem, anticipated annual budget Rs. 1,86,000.
Office of High-Commissioner in South Africa; anticipated annual budget Rs. 1,47,200.
Office of high Commissioner, Australia, anticipated annual budget Rs. 2,12,000.
Indian Commissioner in West Indies, Mr. Satyacharan, Rs. 2,050 per mensem, anticipated annual budget Rs. 77,800.

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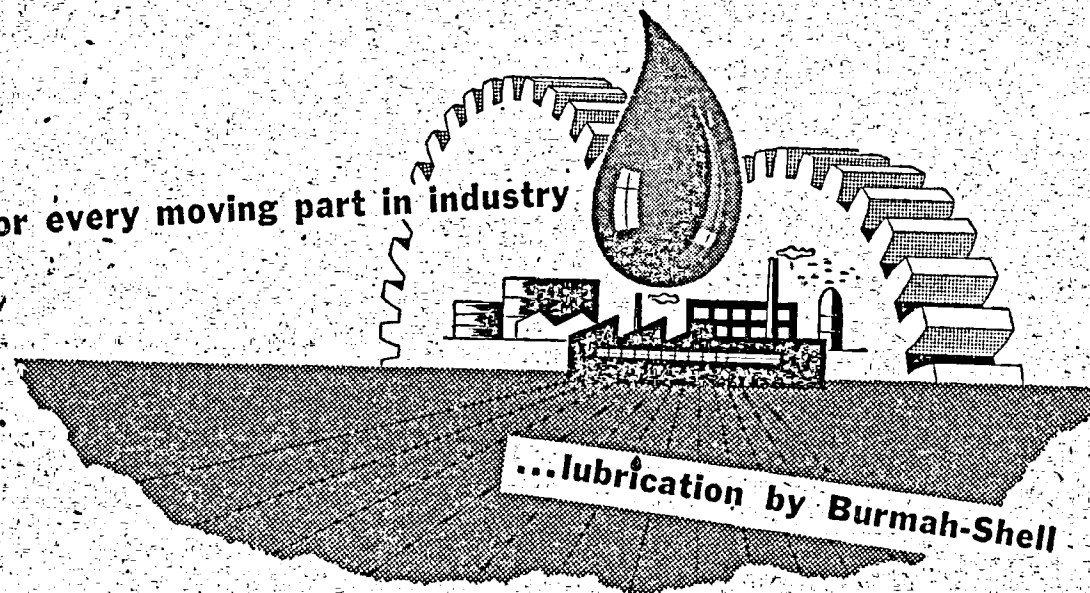
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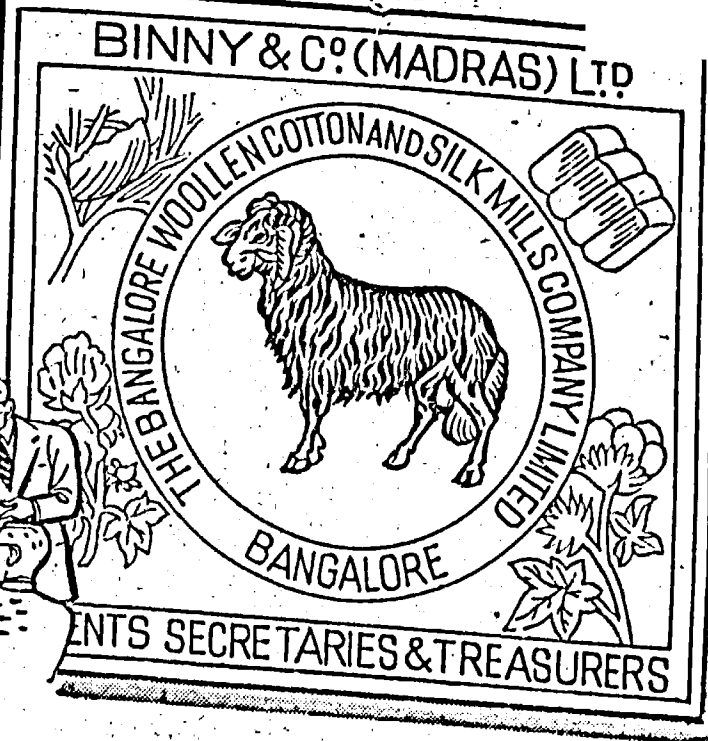
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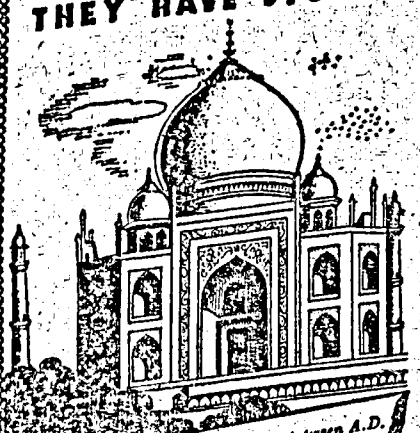
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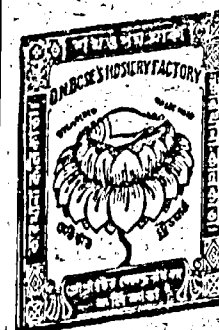
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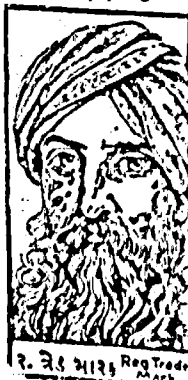
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