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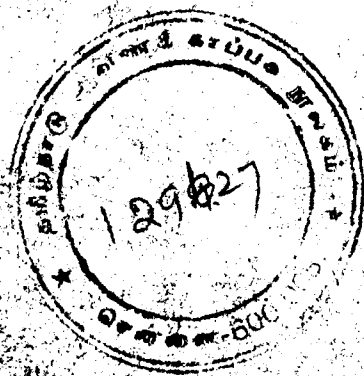
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THE INDIAN REVIEW

Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 49.]

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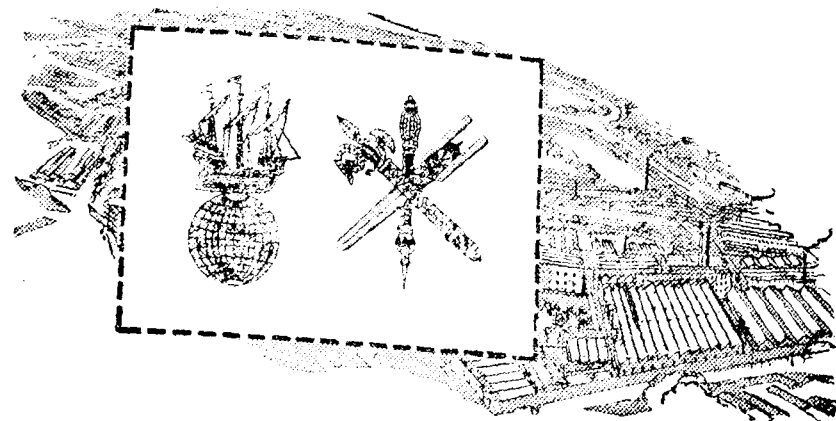
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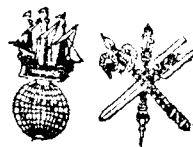


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Edited By Mr. G. A. NATESAN

Vol. 49.]

JULY 1948

[No. 7.

Demography and Food Production in India

By MR. MANORANJAN CHAUDHURI, M.A.

IN any country, with a heavy population pressure, the problem of food supply and its increase forms the crux of economic planning. India has been one of the countries of the world, where food supply is incompatible with existing population pressure. In fact, food problem over-shadows all our economic problems. Is then India a 'Malthus Area'? Certainly not. India presents a paradox, poverty in the land of plenty?

POPULATION OUTLOOK IN INDIA

Work for the 1951 census of India is about to begin. According to the estimates of the Census Commissioner of India, the population of India has not increased by more than 15 per cent. since 1941. The increase was really tremendous between the years 1931 and 1941. At the beginning of the 17th century the population of India was about 100 millions. By the middle of the 18th century the population increased to 130 millions and reached 150 millions by the middle of the 19th century. The increase since that time has been very great. By 1931 it stood at about 353 millions. A steady and phenomenal increase of

production by expansion of cultivation followed this increase. Some of world's mostly heavily populated areas of North Bihar and East Bengal attained their present landscape instead of densely wooded jungles. Before the vivisection of India, some 110 million acres were classed as 'culturable waste other than fallow' out of the total area of 1005 million acres. India with a heavy population pressure can ill-afford to leave such vast lands fallow and uncultivated. India is one of the four main population areas of the globe. These regions together comprise about 1/8th of the total area of the globe, and contain 3/4th of its population.

TABLE 1

Population Areas	Area in Millions of sq. miles:	Population in millions	Population a Century ago
Europe	2.8	542	240
Eastern North America	1.9	100	15
The Far East	1.7	560	400
India, Pakistan & Ceylon	1.0	400	150

Again density of population in India is not so high compared to the thickly populated countries of south-east Asia. But more and more dependence on agriculture and total unemployment has considerably told on the

economic health of India. The following table gives interesting insight of the story:

TABLE II
OCCUPATIONS IN INDIA.

	1911	1921	1931	1941
Population in millions	315	315	358	400
Working Population	149	146	156	170 (estimated)
Persons employed in industries (millions)	17.5	15.7	15.3	16
Percentage of workers in industries to the working population	11.0	11.0	10.0	9.4
P. C. of industrial worker to the total population.	5.5	4.9	4.3	4.0

Again percentage of population dependent on agriculture was steadily more than any other occupation.

	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
	61	66	71	73	73

LAND UTILISATION IN INDIA

India is one of the countries of the world, where the land resources remain ill-utilised despite enormous possibilities. Of the total "culturable waste land other than fallow", which is necessary to maintain soil fertility, is 110 million acres. Of these waste lands Assam contains 18.8 million acres, the Central Provinces and the Punjab 14 million acres each, Madras 10 million acres and Sind 5.8 million acres. Of this total amount 80 million acres may ultimately be sown with food grains in a programme of land reclamation stimulated by an un-remitting population pressure. Extensive attaches of land in different parts of India are intersected by ravines or covered by swamps, and sand-dunes which may easily be ploughed and sown. In the U. P. alone the amount of ravine land formed as a part result of soil erosion and excessive drainage has

been estimated at about 8 million acres, out of the total land area of 68 million acres. According to estimates of experts, in the plain district of the province, there are about 20 million acres of waste and uncultivated lands which may be made to grow timber, fuel, food and fodder. There is abundance of alkali lands, not merely in the U. P. but also in the east Punjab and Bombay. In the north Bihar and Bengal, there are vast water-logged wastes which are expanding due to the meandering and decay of rivers and wrong planning of roads and railways. Water-logging has considerably affected agricultural pursuits in areas of Bombay, the Deccan, the C. P. and Assam. On the other hand, sand-dunes, exist in central tracts of Bengal, Orissa, and Madras and thwart all attempts of extension of agricultural frontier. Due to lack of modern scientific technique in agriculture the yield per acre, of the two important cereals rice and wheat in India is also the lowest in the world.

TABLE III
CROP YIELDS IN INDIA. (lb per acre)

INDIA	CHINA	JAPAN	U.S.A.	WORLD YIELD
Rice 988	2,443	3,070	1,680	1,440
Wheat 811	989	1,350	990	840

WANTED—A PROGRESSIVE FOOD POLICY

To effect maximum utilisation of land, to acquire a balanced diet for the sons of the soil, what we need is a progressive food policy. Many suggestions have been made by eminent economists. A few features of such a policy we enumerate below. (1) The area devoted to barley, bajra, jowar and other cheaper millets, should be adapted to more nutritive cereals like rice and wheat,

(2) In regions like Bengal, Orissa and South India, where cultivators are under-nourished due to lack of proteins in their diets the aim should be to grow a wide variety of pulses and beans. (3) Land may be made to yield more starch in the form of white potato or sweet potato helping to reduce the consumption of rice in India. (4) The production of root vegetables like onion and garlic must be encouraged. (5) Certain new food crops which grow under similar climatic and soil conditions, should be introduced into different regions of India. (6) Fruit farming should be encouraged. (7) The cow in India is the greatest treasure of the agriculturist. He should therefore be trained in the art of cow keeping. (8) Development of fishing and use of fish as a principal diet.

A revolution in the technique of food production with improved seeds, scientific manuring, collectivisation of farming, preventing fragmentation of holdings, is bound to augur well for the future of India. Even under existing circumstances, a balanced dietary system would to a great extent prevent death from under-nourishment. What an irony of fate that in spite of our possessing about 200 million heads of cattle, our *per capita* consumption of milk is 7 oz per day, whereas it is 35 oz in Holland and 53 in New Zealand. Scientific cow-keeping, would thus constitute one of the important steps in regenerating the vitality of Free India. Cow-dung yield in India per year is about 150

million tons with a capacity of manuring 25 millions acres at a rate of 40 lb nitrogen per annum per acre. Application of bone-meal and composet which is so often wasted is so vital to the fertilising of our fields.

SOME GREAT POSSIBILITIES

According to the estimates of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research we require some 47 million tons of grain for our 350 million heads taking 18 oz. per day per adult. But India following altogether a new policy on Food and Agriculture, is very likely to produce much more than her own need. Irrigation again has great possibilities for India. Of the total cultivated area of about 344 million acres in India and Pakistan, some 60 million acres are under irrigation, nearly 45 millions of which falls on India's credit. Properly irrigated, the existing lands are supposed to supply an additional output of 12-15 million acres. The few projects of river draining in Bengal and Bihar undertaken by the Central Technical Power Board materialising would again yield great results. According to estimates of experts, apart from supplying abundant water power the Damodar dams will provide facilities for irrigating about 7,60,000 acres, some 30,00,000 acres in the Mahanadi basin and 10,00,000 acres in the Kosi basin will also be irrigated, when these rivers have been trained.

JOURNALISM AND LITERATURE

BY MR. ARCHIBALD H. BENSON

[There is a general tendency among the people, even amongst the well-read and well-informed class, to believe that "there is fundamentally no distinction between literature and journalism, except the temporal condition of periodical appearance and the material fact that one is printed with a cloth cover and the other is bounded by a sheet of paper." This means that any writing can either be both or any one of them, subject to the fulfilment of the conditions mentioned above. The author of this article has tried to draw a vivid line of demarcation between these two most conflicting and confusing ideas.—ED. I. R.]

JOURNALISM has been defined as "The writing and presentation of news, comments and opinion in newspapers or other periodical publications". It is the profession for those who can look at life and the events of the day, and write of them in such a manner as to interest, amuse, or instruct the public. It is a profession which should be entered with the eyes wide-open, for the pitfalls are many, and the competition is intense.

It is a profession or trade of writing and preparing material for newspapers and other periodicals. Something of the kind has existed in most civilised countries since the invention of printing, but modern journalism only dates from the 19th century, when the mass of the people learned to read, although Defoe has been called the first journalist, who while in prison, started "The Review", a land-work in the history of English journalism.

Literature means literary productions on a given subject. It is the realm of letters, writings of country or period. It has been defined as the "mirror of the age", for it deals with mankind and is nothing but the reflection of human action. By Literature is meant those types of writings whose value lies in beauty of form or emotional effect. As such, it is a mighty smoothening and sobering agent. The humble and not pedants,

are its votaries. The very attitude of receptivity which literature requires of its worshippers insists upon the presence of creative imagination in them. Literature presents life in miniature, with all its details and the varying shades of its colours.

There is a popular mistaken belief that there is very little or no difference at all between literature and journalism. People confuse these two entirely different things and find it difficult to see them as two distinct entities. Once I met a leading journalist who represents not less than fifty papers and is an A.P.I. correspondent. I asked him to suggest me any school of journalism and he said, "Well, streets and Editors' Offices are the only schools of journalism." And is it not a fact that Shelley, Keats, Wordsworth, Hazlitt and Shakespeare and other literary celebrities got their 'schooling' in and inspiration from the truants they played?

Journalism is not literature and literature becomes less itself when it flirts with journalism. It may sound to some as a conservative belief, for, there are actually some people who are daringly progressive that they cease to draw distinctions, and progressivism for them is a matter of rushing on without being bothered with distinctions. For instance, a writer of the calibre of Mr. Ivor Brown once said, "There

JULY 1948]

JOURNALISM AND LITERATURE

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is fundamentally no distinction between literature and journalism, except the temporal condition of periodical appearance and the material fact that one is printed with a cloth cover and the other is bounded by a sheet of paper."

There is no denying of the fact that a good deal of journalism is passing off under the guise of literature, but that does not go to make Mr. Brown's verdict true. It only shows the desperate need for clear thinking on the part of readers and writers. The 'temporal condition' of the stuff that makes journalism is the basic difference. For literature is for all times. Journalism is for the hour. Neither can change its function. A journalist has to be conversant with the day to day life and if he loses sight of the important things of the moment he fails in his duty. For his main task is, as given in the definition referred to here above, "to look at life and the events of the day and to write of them in such a manner as to interest, amuse, or instruct the public" and as such one is cautioned to enter this profession "with the eyes wide-open". On the contrary, if a man of letters loses sight of the things of eternal value he becomes a hack writer. It seems Mr. Ivor forgot that some of the world's cherished literature was inscribed on papyrus or palm leaves. So it is not the "cloth cover" or "bounded sheet of paper" that makes any writing literature or journalism. And hence cloth covers can conceal cheap journalism, as they are doing more and more to-day; and good literature may lie neglected in yellow dust-covered sheets of paper not bound at all! There is no set guarantee for it.

'One is, therefore, naturally startled to find an Indian Journalist quoting Mr. Ivor Brown with relish and adding, "Truer words than these have never been spoken". A very large number of books have grown to their present shape and size and status out of what, much earlier, had been but fugitive articles in ephemeral papers and periodicals. Fugitive articles do not rank as journalism just because they appear in ephemeral papers and periodicals: and bulky chapters do not rank as literature because they appear in leather bound tomes. That is one of the false standards one must be able to detect and reject. And, apparently, since the First World War (1914-18) countless people, educated and intelligent, occupying positions of respectability and influence, seem to have been too confused to make the really valid distinction between journalism and literature, and have welcomed the one mistaking it for the other. Today that state of confusion is only ten times worse because the race of literary critics is dying out. Where are the Saint-Beuves, the Matthew Arnolds and Carlyles of our age, guarding the shrine of literature night and day?

Addison and Steele, Lamb and Hazlitt wrote for periodicals. But they were never journalists. They produced literature. So, in our own times, we may mention Wells, Chesterton and Bennett and a score of others'. Simply writing for the periodicals or newspapers does not make one a journalist. There are many University Professors, Teachers, Lawyers, Doctors, Judges, and men of different trades and professions who contribute off-and-on to the newspapers and other periodicals. How far we would be justified in calling

all of them journalists is a formidable question.

Both the journalist and the makers of literature observe the life around them. Both employ words to convey their impressions. Both must have an interesting style if they are to be read. But there the similarity ends and the difference begins. The journalist gives his readers what they want. The man of letters gives them what he thinks they should want. The journalist seizes upon all that matters for the moment and presents it with all the spice of word and phrase. The man of letters seizes upon events and enables his readers to see what has significance for all time. The journalist seldom, if ever, will give a criticism of life. He is meant to give a colourful

representation, with here and there, a sensational comment. The man of letters interprets and criticises and in doing so draws out the best in his readers whom he inspires while he instructs.

Truth is the first casualty of war. But there are other things also that sustain an equal loss. The creation of genuine literature seems to be neglected in this age when the war-clouds are still hovering. The condition of life too are such as to make the cultivation of good taste a luxury. But let us beware. Walter Savage Landor said, "I shall dine late; but the room will be well-lighted, the company few but of the best." Let us bear this in mind when we rush to the nearest journalistic restaurant to appease our hunger!

CONSULAR SERVICE FOR INDIA

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

MODERN civilization has tended to make the countries of the world more and more inter-dependent. Linked together by inescapable considerations of common political, economic and commercial interests they cannot think of working for selfish interests without seriously imperilling the security of their neighbours or hazard on violent solution of national or international problems without endangering world peace. The safeguarding of these common interests is the responsibility of the several diplomatic and consular services of the world. Naturally the work of the Foreign Service is bound to be arduous and trying.

The Foreign service can be broadly divided into two categories—the Consular and the Diplomatic services. Consular service is primarily concerned with the economic and commercial sides of foreign policy. The Consular Agent serves as an official representative of his State and of his countrymen within a given area of a foreign State dealing with local authorities and private persons and is occupied mainly with the promotion of commerce and trade between the two countries. And the Diplomatic service attends to the political side of foreign policy. Of these, the Consular service has, perhaps, the strongest title to priority of origin,

It is quite possible that the earliest channels of intercourse between man and man and country and country were through commerce. It is true that economic and commercial interests, more than political considerations, brought different peoples together throughout the world's history. In fact, the story of the development of civilization is predominantly the story of the preponderance of man's economic and commercial interests over his political interests. The progress of science, the glorious cavalcade of invention and discovery—from the discovery of Cape route to India, the discovery of America, the opening of the Suez Canal, the invention of the Steam Engine and the Spinning Jenny down to the present day—indicate only to this preponderance. Even apparently political upheavals like the world wars or the establishment of the Soviet Regime are elementally manifestations of the same. The Consular service constitutes, therefore, a very important part of Foreign Service. Hence, we find that every important industrial and commercial state maintains consular offices in all the important business centres of the world. There are nearly 17,200 consuls of various countries permanently stationed abroad at present. But out of this vast number India's share is significantly small.

Long before the western countries came of age and Industrial Europe captured the world markets, India enjoyed a considerable world trade. Her ship-builders were known throughout the world for their excellent products. Indian ships sailed to the ends of the earth and enriched far off lands with Indian products. Spices, lovely chintzes and silks constituted the bulk of her exports. The rapid industrialisation of the west

coupled with the destruction of the economic structure of the country by the British ousted out India from the world trade. From a highly advanced maritime power it degenerated into economically weak country, dependent for her requirements of consumer and capital goods on foreign imports and foreign shipping. Naturally our consular service, as it exists to-day, reflects the neglect under the British regime of the commercial and economic interests of the country. Whenever our interests came into sharp conflict with those of England, ours have been altogether ignored or neglected. India's consular service has so far remained the stooge of the British masters. Its development has been embryonic and is far behind our normal requirements. India is at present represented by 8 Trade Commissioners and only Consular establishments at the Persian Gulf, Sikkim and Tibet. Even at that, the duties of the Trade Commissioners are mostly confined to the preparation of periodic reports which usually deal with the imports and exports of the countries within their jurisdiction, direction of the trade and a list of enquiries from Indian as well as foreign firms which have been handled by the Trade Commissioner. Compare with this the activity of a British Consul. As far back as 1835 the Select Committee of the House of Commons had instructed the Consul to bear in mind that it is their "principal duty to protect and promote the lawful trade and trading interests of Great Britain in every fair and proper means", and that they should give their "best advice and assistance when called upon to His Majesty's trading subjects, quieting the differences, promoting peace, harmony, and

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goodwill among them." A famous circular from Lord Clarendon in 1857 enjoined on Consuls the duty of visiting manufacturing towns and outposts in order to obtain facilities for British trade and relief from foreign burdens and obstructions.

India's Consular service lags so much behind her normal requirements—and much more behind her potential requirements that its development will certainly tax the energies and resources at the disposal of the statesmen in charge of our Foreign Affairs. As a first step at achieving uniformity in the service all our Trade Commissionerships should be converted into Consulates. It is needless to add that the number of Consulates is to be enhanced with due regard to our import and export position and the number of countries with which India is commercially linked. Every Embassy should, as a rule, have an economic and commercial adviser to deal with economic and commercial matters arising within the jurisdiction of the Embassy. Then only will there be a closer liaison between the consular and diplomatic duties of India's representative abroad. The instructions which are issued to British consuls and the broad pattern of their functions may be adopted to guide us in allocating the duties to our consuls. Their primary duty will, of course, be to promote India's trade and commerce by establishing wide

commercial contacts. This can be best achieved by establishing our Consular Offices in various important commercial centres of a country. The officials of these offices are expected to visit all important commercial places and develop trade connections. A very important aspect of the Consulate's work is the continuous supply of information most needed by the trading class of this country. This information can be utilized by the public only if the Government establishes in India a Bureau of Foreign Trade which collects all the information received from abroad and distributes it to the public, and also supplies the consulates with a comprehensive directory of Indian exporters and importers and their requirements.

There is of course much to be achieved in the direction of organizing our Consular Service. The Western countries have, through years of trial and experience perfected their Consular Service which possess distinctive traditions and methods of working. There is nothing wrong in borrowing from others' experience and knowledge; and India will do well in her own interest, to study the conditions and methods of work of foreign consular service. This will no doubt enable her to make up much of the lost ground and avoid, at the same time, the trials and tribulations attendant on unaided pioneering.

SHRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI

BY MR. P. N. SAMPATH



H. E. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI
Governor-General of India.

AFTER a break of about five years, C. R. is once again under the spotlight. He has become the man of the hour by virtue of his appointment as the successor to Lord Louis Mountbatten as Governor-General of the Indian Dominion, and in view of the acute problems facing our National government, it may not exactly be the right job for him, but he is certainly the right man for the job.

C. R. is a paradox in Indian politics. He is a unique figure whose talents merit the tag 'genius'. In other words, that term has a peculiar propriety when applied to him. In political sagacity he stands head and shoulders above his Indian contemporaries, like an intellectual Gulliver among Lilliputians. He is a carbon copy of the dead Mahatma, without the latter's spiritual halo, but with more of practical wisdom.

Starting life as a lawyer at Salem in Madras Presidency, C. R. had worked his way up the ladder of fame. As a lawyer, his talents were well appreciated. At the same time, he evinced interest in the civic welfare of Salem town and became the Chairman of the Municipality. Much of the civic progress of Salem could well be attributed to the foundation laid by him.

While the Congress organisation, with the dynamic Gandhiji to guide it, was growing in strength in the North, the Justice Party was ruling the administrative roost in Madras Province. Thanks to the ardour of Kasturi Ranga Iyengar of the *Hindu*, a Gandhi—C. R. meeting was brought about. The friendship then formed was destined to last right up to Gandhiji's death. It is a common belief that C. R. could not have risen so high in the political ladder without the active appreciation and encouragement of Mahatma Gandhi.

Rajaji's novel electioneering tactics sounded the last knell of the Justice Party, which eventually got liquidated. As Secretary of the Congress, Rajaji's services are without parallel. Gandhi had so much confidence in him that Rajaji became the conscience-

keeper and mouth-piece of the Mahatma. Rajaji became a great asset to Gandhism.

When the Congress took to office in the provinces, C. R. became the first Premier of Madras. The excellence of his administration was universally acknowledged and has not since been surpassed. Enemies of good administration like corruption, nepotism, etc. were well kept under his iron heel. The major social programmes of the Congress like Prohibition, Temple-entry, Agriculturists' debt relief, etc. were inaugurated during his regime, under his personal supervision. Perhaps with the sole exception of Gandhiji himself, Harijans knew no greater champion of their rights than C. R. Despite the fact that he is an ardent lover of Tamil, Rajaji did not hesitate to enforce compulsory Hindi as an experimental measure, even in the face of violent opposition. Though the attempt did not succeed, the impetus then given to Hindi study has made Hindi increasingly popular by slow degrees. As a protest against Britain's attitude to India during the last War, C. R.'s ministry resigned, along with the other congress ministries.

The Cripps Mission and the 'C. R. Formula' are well-known to students of politics. In London circles it was said that though the Cripps Mission did not materialise, it was not a total failure as it gave an opportunity to the British leaders to meet such a remarkably able man as Rajaji. Like Gandhi and Nehru, Rajaji has the culture to appreciate the finer points in the English people, while at the same time maintaining an antagonism to their enemy side. He has always had the hope that the British government would grant us self-government in the end. Hence, his policy towards the British was somewhat compromising. He was a true follower of Gandhi in this. "Do not ask for too much at the first start off; you can always ask for more,"—was C. R.'s frequent advice and admonition. As such, he belongs to the Conservative right wing of the Congress.

The continued presence of the British power in India and the intransigence of Jinnah gave

occasion for C. R. to use his intellectual molars on these problems. He refused to believe that the political impasse had reached its dead end. The result was that the famous 'C. R. Formula', which raised a spate of recurring controversy. Most of his colleagues in the Congress thought that he had made a damned hash of things through his Plan. It was he who gave soul and shape to the Pakistan idea. His detractors blamed him for it. His friends, however, point out with pride his foresight in having anticipated the recent Partition as long ago as 1942. For his part in this context, Rajaji was strangled by the Herods of the High Command. Consequently, his nominees were not returned at the next general election to the extent he would have wished.

Rajaji came out of the Congress voluntarily, and did his best to convince the people and convert the Congress to his way of thinking. But what does a fish's best come to when the fish is out of water! The Congress organisation was Rajaji's "water". He failed to muster a following. He had to lie low for the nonce. In the meantime, Gandhi's "Quit India" directive and the '42 revolution shook the British Indian government. All the leaders, from Gandhi downwards were arrested and clapped in jail. From all these C. R. kept himself coldly aloof.

All the imprisoned leaders got released in '46, when the British government promised early self-government. The Congress accepted office again in the provinces. By this time Rajaji got reconciled to Gandhiji and then the Congress. Now there was an honest but short-circuited attempt by Gandhiji and the High Command to make him accepted as Premier of Madras once again. It did not succeed, and C. R. went into political hibernation for a time.

But this was brief, however. When the Interim Government was formed at Delhi, C. R. was called upon to accept a Ministership. As Minister for Industries and Supplies, he set the entire department in

order. As his mature advice was much sought after by his cabinet colleagues, he had a share in the running of some other departments as well.

After August 15, '47 some governorships also fell vacant. Rajaji was immediately sent to Calcutta as Governor of West Bengal, when that province was experiencing the terrible effects of partition and communal frenzy. It was the evil time when Gandhiji himself was stoned and brickbatted at Calcutta. To the welcome surprise of his many admirers, and the legitimate awe of his opponents, C. R. restored order in good time. He appealed to the innate good sense and ancient culture of the Bengalis with rapid effect. Thanks to his circumspection, Bengal soon got into its normal strides. His work in Bengal is as much as intrepidity can accomplish. As a disillusionment to those who were thinking that his post at Calcutta was a political cul-de-sac, came the recent announcement of his elevation to the Governor-Generalship. 'Brain will out'.

Rajaji has the elasticity of youth with the wisdom of old age. He always spoke authoritatively as one who knew his ground. His head is a conjurer's hat of similes, parables and anecdotes from the Gita, Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The range and charm of his talk, the mordant perspicacity of his conclusions, and his clarity of exposition have won unstinting admiration from friends and foes alike. In his speeches, which are without any drapery or rhetoric, he transcends in the high empyrean of sublime ethics, and often lays stress on individual integrity of character and mutual tolerance. In his political speeches, there was complete absence of innuendo or personal or party spite; the hitting was hard but perfectly straight and above board. He is a brilliant pen-man both in English and in Tamil.

Like many men of stern aspect, Rajaji showed a recurring impulse to kindness. During the dark period between 1942-46, when his reputation was at the lowest

possible ebb, Rajaji maintained a very high degree of fortitude and courage. While the paroxysms of his pitiless opponents ended in prostration, C. R.'s calm strength did not let him down.

He knows well the trade routes of Ambition, though perhaps, not ambitious himself. He is a past-master in the tactful handling of compromising situations. He

has been able to see his way through the coils and convolutions of the Brahmin—Non-Brahmin communalism in the South. The get-together spirit which he has engendered in this connection, will reveal its uses in the long run. Perhaps his unwearied support of our provincial ministers is only with the noble object of neutralising the protracted Brahmin—Non-Brahmin conflict.

THE UNION AND THE STATES

DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES

BY MR. V. P. K. NAMBIAR, M.A., B.L.

IN the Draft Constitution of India, Articles 247—267 in Part X Chapter I deal with the distribution of Revenues between the Union and the States. The main recommendation is that the existing distribution of revenue under the Government of India Act 1935 should continue for five years, after which a Finance Commission is to review the position.

The following duties and taxes shall be collected by the Government of India and shall be assigned to the states as provided in Article 250 (2):

- (a) duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land.
- (b) estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land.
- (c) terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway or air.
- (d) taxes on railway fares and freights.

The Net proceeds in any financial year of any such duty or tax shall not form part of the revenues of India, but shall be assigned to the states within which the duty is leviable in that year, and shall be distributed among the States in accordance with such principles as may be formulated by Parliament. Taxes on income other than agricultural income, shall be levied and collected by the Government of India, and distributed between the Union and the States under Article 251 (2). Article 253 prohibits the levy of salt duty by the

Union Government. Duties of excise on medicinal and toilet preparations shall be levied by the Government of India but shall be collected by the States within which they are levied, and by the Government of India within any state for the time being specified in Part II.—First Schedule *viz*, Delhi, Ajmer—Merwara including Panth Piploda, and Coorg. Export duty on jute or jute products shall not form part of the revenues of India, but shall be assigned to the States in which jute is grown, as may have been fixed under the Government of India Act 1935. Under Article 256, the Legislature of a State shall have power to make laws with respect to taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments for the benefit of the state, municipality, district board etc., subject to a maximum levy of Rs. 250 from a single person in one financial year. This provision does not limit the power of the Parliament to make laws with respect to taxes on the above matters. At the end of five years the President shall appoint a Finance Commission to:—

(a) make recommendations regarding the distribution and allocation of taxes between the Union and the States.

(b) the principles which should guide the grant in aid to the states out of the revenues of India.

(c) the continuance or modification of any agreement entered into by the Union with any State.

The general provisions regarding the allocation of Revenues described above would demonstrate, that the authors of the Draft Constitution stopped short of bringing the provisions into line with the concept of a social state, of giving more financial powers to the provinces to meet the ever increasing demands of nation building activities and day to day administration of the states, and of correlating the financial powers and functions of the provinces with the Centre. The framers of the constitution would appear to have been obsessed with constant dread of World Wars when the hands of the Centre will have to be strengthened. But such a fear would appear to have invaded them in drawing up the fiscal provisions and without any definite data or figures to work upon, they drew up a rough and ready scheme and retained the existing financial allocation under the Government of India Act 1935. The constitution of the United States of America, where under President Roosevelt's New Deal, the Centre has become all powerful at the expense of the States in financial matters, would appear to have largely influenced the framers in the fiscal provisions; they failed to approach the question from a scientific or economic basis suited to the best interests of the country moving towards a social state and a more equitable distribution of the national income, consistent with indigenous conditions and local history.

The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, in their Report in Chapter XVI—Division of Proceeds, stated:

.....In seeking examples to illustrate the theoretically best division of revenue, it has to be remembered, not only that a system adopted by different countries has been moulded by widely differing influences permeating from the past history of the particular States, the psychology of their people, the religious differences prevailing among them, and their trade and foreign relations with the neighbouring States, but also, that in the forming of Federations the dominating factor in each case was, what the independent States which came together were willing to give up, and not as in India, what an existing Central Government think it necessary to retain.

The Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Constitutional Reforms in their

Report Vol. I—Part I. relating to Federal Finance observed:.....

In any Federation the problem of allocation of resources is necessarily one of difficulty, since two different authorities (Government of the Federation and Government of the unit) each with independent powers, are raising money from the same body of taxpayers. The constitutional problem is simplified if it is possible to allocate separate fields of taxation to the two authorities but the revenues divided from such a division, even where it is practicable, may not fit the economic and financial requirements of each party; neither do these requirements necessarily continue to bear a constant relation to each other, and yet it is difficult to devise a variable allocation of resources. So far as we are aware, no entirely satisfactory solution of this problem has yet been found in any federal system.

.....The Provinces (in India) have rarely had means adequate for a full development of their social needs, while the centre, with taxation at a normal level, has no greater margin than is requisite in view of the vital necessity for maintaining the unimpaired efficiency of the defence services and the credit of the Government of India, which rests fundamentally upon the credit of India as a whole, Centre and Provinces together.....

The provision for the grant of subsidies from the Union to certain States under Article 255 would appear to be an objectionable feature. The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee in their Report condemned the system of subsidy in the following words:

.....The difficulty is to determine a satisfactory basis for the calculation. A distribution in proportion to revenue is calculated to benefit those who need it least, a distribution in proportion to expenditure is calculated to encourage extravagance. The basis that has been most commonly adopted is the distribution in proportion to population which is the basis of matricular contribution in Germany, and of the arrangements made in Canada, Australia and South Africa. In no case have they been fully satisfactory....

The Committee quoted with approval, Prof. Seligman (Essays in Taxations, p 666-67):—

To have the Federal Government depend largely on the States is to render it more or less impotent, and certainly to make it subordinate to the States....on the other hand, to make the separate units depend financially upon the federal government is to weigh the balance in the opposite direction and is not in the long run desirable in the interests of a complete equilibrium.

The framers of the Draft Constitution have been apologetic, that notwithstanding the criticism levelled against the system of subsidies, they flourish in the American constitution which is a sufficient defence for their perpetuation in the new Indian

Constitution. Coupled with it is also the belief that there will be a popular Government at the centre responsible to the legislature. But the popular Government can act only within the ambit of the fiscal provisions, and once powers are conferred restricted under the Constitution, there is no overriding them even by a popular government which would be helpless to go behind them, or be tempted to use them if the powers and control are wide enough, except by an elaborate amendment of the Constitution.

In regard to taxes on professional income, under Article 257, the Centre is to levy and collect the tax and afterwards distribute percentage to each province to be fixed due course.

But the accession of the States to the Indian Union may create a new problem in regard to the collection of income-tax by the centre from the State subjects. If the central government of the Indian Union retains the whole of the taxes on income, it is only a logical corollary that the subjects of the acceding States should also meet at least a portion of the incometax which could be brought into the federal pool, especially when Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications have been surrendered to the Union. Are the acceding States prepared to adopt any plan of the kind? There is again, bound to be a lot of wrangle on the question of the percentage distribution of income-tax between the provinces and the centre. On what principle is it to be worked out? No hard and fast rule could be suggested, but it would be wise to base the division upon the economic and financial needs of the union and the states, and the contribution and the yield of income-tax from each provincial unit. Under Article 252, Parliament may increase any of the duties or taxes on income by a surcharge for purposes of the Union. But it is to be expected that the power should only be exercisable in times of grave financial emergency to leaven the equilibrium of the federal (fisc.)

Article 250 (1)(a) provides for the collection and distribution of duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land, and (b) Estate Duty in respect of property other than agricultural land by the Government of India. Under Sec. 137 of the Government of India Act 1935 duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land, was to be levied and collected by the Indian Federation. But it was doubtful whether the Government of India could levy an Estate Duty or Succession duty as on the English model. On a reference by the Governor-General under Sec. 213 of the Government of India Act, for opinion on the question, the Federal Court of India by a majority of two to one held that such a duty did not fall within any of the legislative lists. Consequently the Act had to be amended to confer power on the central legislature, to levy an estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land. The provision has been maintained in the Government of India Act 1935 as modified and adapted by the India (Provisional Constitutional) Order 1947. The Draft Constitution has placed the matter beyond all doubt, by providing for the levy of an estate duty as well as succession duty by the Union government though the collections shall be assigned to the various provinces in a manner provided for the purpose. The words Estate duty and Succession duty have been loosely used as comprehensive terms, interchangeable and synonymous. Findlay Shirras in his "Science of Public Finance," classifies death duties.

"Under two categories, an estate tax levied on the inheritance as a whole, and a succession duty or share tax on the separate portions going to the different beneficiaries."

Though the occasion for the levy of the duty is the death of a person, the two taxes differ widely. Estate duty takes into account the value of the property constituting the estate of the deceased, and the duty is graduated with reference to the total account of property so passing on the death of a person, independent of the question as on whom it devolves. The Succession duty on the other hand looks not to the size of

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the estate left by the deceased, but to the size of the separate shares received by the beneficiaries, and as the windfall element increases with the distance of relationship to the deceased, it is often graduated further on that principle. The levy of death duties has been the leading feature of all progressive countries in their financial system. Such duties have found an important place in the English financial system. The American, Australian and Canadian constitutions have also provided for such duties. The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee (1924-25) in their Report advocated the levy of an estate duty by the central government who should distribute the collection made to the respective provinces. Hardly had the committee made its recommendation, when the Simon Commission was appointed in 1927 to review the entire Indian constitution, and the deliberations were settled finally only by Government of India Act of 1935. The main object of an Estate Duty on non-agricultural property is to assist the provinces to finance their development schemes, and to lessen the disparity in their social services. The commercial and industrial magnates that have sprung up in recent years, and the enormous private fortunes that have been made during the last War, aggravating the great economic inequality which already existed, have tended to demonstrate that the new duty provided for is a step in the right direction. It will stave off the great disparities of wealth between class and class, and will set the country moving towards a more equitable distribution of national income of an ultimate social State, where the incidence of taxation shall fall lightly on the poor and more heavily on those whose assets and acquisitions justify a super-tax on them. The provision in the Draft Constitution for the levy of the Estate Duty and succession Duty in unambiguous terms has to be commended, and is fully defensible.

The accession of some of the maritime States to the Indian Union is likely to create a difficult question in relation to the

sea customs. Some of the States have had the right to levy sea customs, but the general principle recommended during the discussions before 1935 was, that such States should be allowed to retain only so much of the customs duties which they collect as is properly attributable to dutiable goods consumed in their own State. But the existing treaty rights sometimes forbade to reach that ideal. Things have changed after August 15, 1947 and the need for a uniform rate of customs duties at the ports in British India and at the State ports cannot be overestimated. It may perhaps be easier to have a uniform rate of custom duties now, than it was in 1935, at all the ports in India.

The Finance Commission sought to be appointed by the President five years after the new constitution is inaugurated, to review and recommend the financial allocation of revenues between the centre and the provinces may be of doubtful value, in as much as, being made a part of the Constitution, the provision for its amendment could be modified only by an elaborate procedure of a cumbersome nature. Instead of providing for its appointment in the Constitution the matter should have been left over to the elected representatives of the people in the future Parliament after five years, to decide. It tended to betray an unjustified nervousness on the part of the authors to leave the entire question to be settled by the legislature in future, while they have recommended for the retention of the financial *status quo* under the Government of India Act of 1935, which has been very often criticised as arbitrary.

Some of these defects, notwithstanding the Draft Constitution has attempted to evolve a workable basis of financial allocation of revenues between the Indian Union and the States. If it, has not been wholly successful or won universal approbation, that is due to the baffling nature of federal finance, and the paucity of helpful analogies to guide the distribution of revenues

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between the Centre and the Units. In his book on "Federal Finance in India," Prof. K. T. Shah, a member of the Constituent Assembly in the chapter on general principles of Federal Finance, after elaborately reviewing the financial system of many countries, concluded:—

In all the Federations reviewed so far, (Canada, Australia, South Africa, and U.S.A.) there is a clear cut attempt to divide the financial resources and obligations as to correspond to the division of powers and functions of government as between central and federal government and the Constituent State's governments. Every effort is made to make the two correspond so as to make each unit of federation, as well as the federation itself, as the case may be, self-sufficient. In practice however, the division is seldom perfect in any federation, so as to make resources and obligations in each instance absolutely exclusive. Links have to be devised therefore, which, without violating the basic principles of

federal government would nevertheless secure to each of the constituent part of the State, adequate and just resources.

It will therefore be found that a cast-iron principle as to division of Revenues is impossible to find anywhere. A satisfactory allocation of revenues is more a matter of adjustment, except in certain well-known and accepted branches. The War has compelled the Federal governments in most countries to invade the domain of State taxation and there has been some blurring of spheres of taxation of the two governments. The Draft Constitution has however kept in view the respective fields of the two governments and has made an honest attempt to meet the increasing demands of both, and to find funds for them.

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY

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

It is time we considered first things first and approached our problems in a realistic manner. The most important aim before the country is production in the sense of adding to the wealth of the country. Referring to the report of the economic sub-committee of the All India Congress Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal observed that the existing industries would not be touched and the domain of nationalisation would only be enlarged on specific spheres. The resolution of the Government of India on industrial policy has approached the problem in a realistic manner and it lays down the aims and objectives of the Government's policy in the field of industrial production, the spheres of activity respectively of State and private enterprise and allied problems. Indeed the goal is increased production and equitable distribution. The wider objective is the establishment of a new social order where justice and equality of opportunity shall be secured to all the people.

The need for a rapid change in our economic system and our out-worn methods and principles has become self evident. There are some who advocate a socialist economy

for India based on the principle of nationalisation of key industries, co-operative and collective farming and socialisation of the material resources of the country. But, we have to go step by step so as not to break up something we have got without replacing it immediately with something better. It is easy to break up things but difficult to construct.

There are also some who argue that capitalism is the only system which can serve human society to attain happiness. It is assumed that capitalism is essentially democratic and therefore the best contrived to ensure human progress. The national policies adopted and the decisions taken in these critical times will determine our fate for years to come. It is therefore observed that our conception of capitalism should be a self-disciplined system of liberty with governmental controls necessary in the matter. This is necessary because the economy of to-day is so intricate and unless we properly execute control we cannot achieve the objective. It is also said that the weakness of capitalism is due to a number of factors like trade cycle and if banking and monetary controls are intelligently carried out, we can

affect stabilisation of our economic system. It is also stated that nationalisation holds up industrialisation and a mixed economy with free enterprise alone can help us.

INCREASED PRODUCTION FIRST

If we discourage private enterprise and frighten away the already timid Indian investor, it will not be possible to add to our national wealth and this means a deadly blow to all possibilities of industrialisation. Indeed, equitable distribution must follow close on the heels of increase production. The economics of production must precede the economics of distribution. We have to consider whether state ownership and management will answer India's crying need for increased production.

If we just take American example we find that free enterprise has achieved for the American people the highest standard of living known in world history. With six percent of the world's population the U.S.A. has manufactured a volume of goods which is greater than the rest of the world.

ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF NATIONALISATION

Two arguments in support of State management and ownership of industries are put forward. Firstly, high profits will be eliminated and cheaper capital obtained by the State. But when once the State launches on all sorts of risky and uncertain enterprises the interest rates rise. Another thing that we have to note is that our industrial expansion must depend in the main on the pace of import of capital goods, which may be available to us through loans from foreign countries or investments of foreign capital. In that case we cannot indulge in doctrinaire experiments. It is better we put our house in order. Secondly, it is assumed that there would be greater efficiency on the part of labour in State industries. But while the average weekly output per mine-worker in England was 5½ tons in 1938 it was only 5 tons after the nationalisation of mines.

WANTED A MIXED ECONOMY

It therefore stands to reason that we required a mixed economy for India. The secret of successful planning is to know where to stop. Mixed economy would stop short of creating a monopoly of any one form or technique of production. It would stimulate all forms of production. Indeed, workers must have greater control in the management and fruits of industry. The ungrudging acceptance by industrialists of their workers as human beings and parts is the urgent need. In a mixed economy there will be three sectors. One will be a small sector of existing industries which will be nationalised. It is a dangerous policy to argue that all basic and key industries should be nationalised. The fact that an industry is of vital nature is a reason for protecting it from inefficiency which State ownership and management brings in its train. A commission should publicly investigate the conditions of industries and decide in the matter. The second sector will be that of new State enterprises which should be established to the extent that free enterprise is unable to meet the country's needs. State plants and private plants are to work side by side in healthy competition. There should be the fullest measure of autonomy to the public corporation of private enterprise which should be encouraged and given the necessary incentive with a minimum of control, which may, however, vary from industry to industry.

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY EXAMINED

Such a programme of State and free enterprise is in fact the only practical programme that the Government of India can adopt at the present moment. Indeed there is no use of talking about class war which only brings increased misery to the people. State capitalism, it is feared, will not give as much incentive to step up production as private capitalism. The Government of India has decided to

demarcate the respective spheres of the State and private enterprise. The ability to achieve the main objective will determine the immediate extent of State responsibility and the limits to private enterprise. It is good the Government of India realise that this ability limits the field of State activity to a narrower sphere than may be desirable. But the Government of India is confident of itself taking wider responsibilities in Industry later. Till then they have adopted certain industries as the monopoly of the State. They are the manufacturers of arms and ammunition, the production and control of atomic energy and transport. In respect of certain other industries like iron, ship-building, wireless apparatus, the responsibility for establishing new undertakings will be exclusively that of the State. Existing undertakings will be allowed to continue for at least 10 years. In regard to other industries related to defence they will be subject to State control and regulation. The rest of the entire industrial field will be left to private enterprise. It is feared that the residuum is very small but the Government has admitted the fact that private enterprise properly directed and regulated has a valuable role to play. One point may, however, be mentioned. In permitting private enterprises to continue in certain spheres the Government have made

a virtue of necessity. Anyway we can say that the new industrial policy has laid the foundations of democratic socialism in India. The resolution has also envisaged partnership of capital and labour in the profits of industry, its control and management. Labour has now a wonderful opportunity. The problem of foreign capital has also been stated and here again a note of caution is given.

Professor K. T. Shah has however expressed keen disappointment. According to him there was no mention of nationalisation of sea or air transport. The worst possible examples were left to the State and the best to the capitalist. Indeed his thesis was that for the next ten years the capitalist is given a charter of exploitation under which he could take out the kernel and leave the husk to posterity.

CONCLUSION

But in all these matters, we have to be realists. Indeed it is not possible to liquidate capitalism at one stroke. One should say that with restrictions placed on capitalists, Indian capitalism will grow to its full stature. We may however say that there should be decentralisation of production which prevents concentration of power. The greatest need is skilled personnel. Until then it is not possible to talk of nationalisation.

Britain's New Social Security Services

BY MR. G. GRAFTON GREEN

AFTER July 5, no man, woman or child in Britain need ever again be in real want. No family in the land need fear that an unexpected illness with heavy doctor's bills will wreck the economy of the home. No sick person need worry that lack of means will prevent him getting the best specialist advice and treatment.

For on July 5, Britain's new social security system, the most comprehensive devised by any country in the world, comes into full operation. A dream, talked about in one of the darkest years of the

war when Britain was fighting for her existence, will come true.

It was in June, 1941, while the war's greatest victories were still to be won, that the first step was taken by the Coalition Government of Right and Left to survey the country's social services with the object of bringing them into line with modern ideas of social justice. Eighteen months later Sir William (now Lord) Beveridge presented his famous report outlining a plan for social security which went far beyond anything attempted before. In

principle the greatest part of it was accepted by the government, and experts set to work to draw up a detailed scheme.

That scheme, published as a White Paper in the autumn of 1944 set the seal on more than 300 years' work in Britain to achieve complete social security.

It was a scheme which covered everybody, whether wage earners, salaried workers, captains of industry or owners of one-man businesses. It provided for a system of family allowances and higher rates of sickness and unemployment benefit. It called for a central fund to which all would contribute.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

A few weeks later a Ministry of National Insurance was set up to take over responsibility for existing social insurance schemes and prepare to operate the new plan. In August 1946, the first family allowances were paid in Britain—5s. (Rs. 3-5as.) a week for every child, except the first in a family.

Now the other two great Acts begin to operate, the National Insurance Act and the Industrial Injuries Act, and with them a national health service.

In the last few weeks every home in Britain has received a pamphlet explaining how the new health service will work, and a 32-page guide to family insurance will follow. They tell the story of a co-operative system which covers every citizen, literally from the cradle to the grave.

Let us see how it will affect John Smith, a typical citizen, who is married and has two children.

Mr. Smith and his family will continue to get advice and treatment from a family doctor of their own choosing. The difference is that after July 5 the doctor will not send in a bill. If Mrs. Smith wants a separate doctor she can have him. If any of the family need hospital treatment, surgical operations, medicines or drugs they will get them—without charge. If they need dental treatment or new dentures, specialist eye treatment, spectacles or other appliances they will get them without fee.

Hospital charges will cease on July although if Mr. Smith wants to in a private ward he can have this paying for it.

MATERNITY GRANT

If Mrs. Smith has another baby she will have the services of a doctor and midwife, as well as general care before and after birth. On the day the child is born she will get a maternity grant of £4. (Rs. 53). If she normally goes out to work she will also have a maternity allowance of 36s. (about Rs. 23-14as.) a week for 13 weeks. If her work is solely in running the home she will get an allowance of 20s. (Rs. 12-4as.) a week for four weeks instead. And, of course, she will get another 5s. a week family allowance for the new child, until it becomes the eldest in the family under school-leaving age.

Let us assume that Mr. Smith comes into the first category of insured persons: those who work for an employer. (in the second category are people in business on their own account, and in the third what are called "non-employed persons".) If Mr. Smith is ill he will get, in addition to free medical treatment, sickness benefit of 26s. Rs. 17-4as.) for himself, 16s. (about Rs. 10-10 as.) for his wife, and 7s. 6d. (about Rs. 5) for the first child; the other children will continue to receive the 5s. a week family allowances. His benefit will continue as long as the illness lasts; and if necessary will be replaced by a retirement pension when pension age is reached.

If he is unemployed the benefit of 16s. a week, will go on normally for 180 working days, but may be continued up to a year. Even that may be extended on the recommendation of a local tribunal, which will not act on the basis of a means test.

INDUSTRIAL INJURY

If Mr. Smith is injured at work, or becomes a sufferer, from an industrial disease, he will, while incapable of work, get 45s. (Rs. 29-13 as.) a week with 16s. for his wife and 7s. 6d. for the eldest child. After 26 weeks or when he returns to work disablement benefit may be paid with an additional

ance in certain cases, for example, if he is unemployable, or needs constant attendance.

When Mr. Smith reaches the age of 65, he gets a pension of 26s. a week provided he has then retired from regular employment, and his wife gets 16s. a week if she has reached 60 and is not working otherwise than in the home. If Mrs. Smith is not 60, Mr. Smith gets an extra 16s. in his own pension for her. If Mr. Smith goes on working he does not draw his pension at once but gets a higher rate of pension when he retires.

Mr. Smith's insurance, of course, provides for his wife and family in the event of his death. In that event, Mrs. Smith gets a widow's allowance of 36s. a week for 13 weeks with an extra 7s. 6d. a week for her first child under school leaving age. When the widow's allowance stops, there is a widowed mother's allowance of 33s. 6d. (about Rs. 22-3 as.) a week for herself and her child together, which continues so long as the child is under school-leaving age. If, when the widowed mother's allowance comes to an end Mrs. Smith is over the age of 40 and has been married for 10 years, she gets a pension of 26s. a week for life. The scheme also provides for a grant of £20 (Rs. 263) towards funeral expenses.

OTHER PROVISIONS

These are no more than the main features of the social security scheme. They do not take account of provision made to meet all sorts of special cases, and to bridge the gap between the ending of one form of benefit and the start of another. For instance, if a child loses both its parents a weekly allowance will be paid to the guardian who takes the child into his family until the child reaches school-leaving age, which is now 15 years.

One of the greatest advances has been made by the new scheme for looking after people injured at work. It replaces the complex Workmen's Compensation Act which have often been the cause of bitterness and hardship by their accent on the business side of the matter.

Employers and employees come in as equal partners under the Industrial Injuries Act, which covers all employed persons whatever their income, job, age or sex. Under the present law all non-manual workers, earning more than £420 (about Rs. 5,590) a year are excluded.

Benefit will not be based on loss of earnings but will be a compensation for the injury suffered. And unlike workmen's compensation, it will not prevent a man taking action in the courts for damages.

Another important point is that with a pension based on personal disablement, including disfigurement, a person may be able to earn as much or even more than he did before the accident, and still go on drawing his full pension.

FOOTING THE BILL

Who is to meet the bill, running into many millions of pounds a year, for these new and improved social services? The answer is, Everybody in Britain. It is not something for nothing.

Weekly contributions 4s. 11d. (about Rs. 3-3 as.) by an employee in the first category, and 4s. 2d. (about Rs. 2-12 as.) by his employer will be paid by almost everybody over school-leaving age and under pension age, except married women who do no work outside the home. They will be covered by their husband's contributions.

But all these contributions will not pay even half the total cost. The remainder—estimated at 54 per cent., rising to 64 per cent. in 20 years' time—will come out of taxation.

It is, therefore, a fully co-operative undertaking between the citizen and the State, in which the citizen obtains security without the sacrifice of individual liberty.

Its success depends in the last resort on the efforts of the people themselves, because it rests on the continuance of a high and stable level of employment.

"Freedom from want," said Sir William Beveridge, "cannot be forced on a democracy or given to a democracy. It must be won by them. Winning it needs courage and faith, and a sense of national unity."

THE NATURE OF SUKRA'S STATE

BY PROF. S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR, M.A.

THE early writers of *nitisastra* or political science were Sukra and Brhaspati. The Sukra school called its treatises on politics as *nitisastras*, and the Brhaspati school its treatises as *Arthasastras*. The Sukra school recognised only Dandaniti (politics) as the sole branch of social study, and the Brhaspati school recognised Varta (Economics) and Dandanati as two branches of social study. Both schools are typically secular schools devoted to the study of human affairs. They are based on the study of the qualities (ethical) of human nature and on the realities (economic) of human environment. Sukra treats politics as a science for the regulation of human life in all its secular aspects and relations. It is composed for promoting the secular welfare of the people. It is considered to be the chief means for the preservation of human society (*Lokasthiti*) and of people's welfare (*Lokahita*). According to him it forms the basis of all human pursuits—social, economical, political and spiritual. Without it there will be no stability in human affairs and relations, and no promotion of human welfare. Therefore it is considered an important social science, primarily emphasizing correct political behaviours and moral qualities for the rulers and the ruled, and also sketching the principles of political organisation in the shape of a seven-constituents government, namely, the sovereign, the minister, the civil departments and civil service, the army, the defence, the finance and the foreign policy. Sukra says that without its study and knowledge rulers cannot protect people and punish offenders properly; and citizens cannot understand their duties and follow the path of human pursuits correctly. *Nitisastra* emphasizes that morality (*Niti*) and power (*Danda*) are both necessary for an all-round peace and prosperity of the (*Rashtra*). On them depend the strength of the state and of its civil and military services. Without them it gets weakened, inefficient and disorganised. With the frame-work of political power and

moral strength, evil, and dangers to social stability and human welfare rapidly grow and people perish, or there is anarchy.

According to Sukra the political power in the shape of the rulers, and moral power in the shape of his virtues are the makers of the age and its characteristics, good and evil. Therefore a ruler must be a person of high moral qualities. It is the fear of punishment (*Danda*) meted out by the political power that the people perform their own duties properly and do not encroach upon other's rights. A Society can exist only if people observe their moral duties properly. Thus to Sukra political power which is embodied in the state organisation exists to make people's life possible (*sthiti*) and continues to exist to make their life good (*hita*), with the help of its moral laws and its physical force. But the strength and recognition of the political power itself depends on its own observance of and conformity to certain moral and social standards. Otherwise its rule cannot be useful, acceptable and effective. The most important thing for the ruler is to rule according to *niti* and *dharma* (moral qualities and social standards.)

Sukra's political thought is largely devoted to the definition of functions of the government and the people, and to the establishment of rulers for their proper execution and administration. In case of conflicts of duties and functions, the judicial organisation is the defining and deciding authority. It also lays down the moral qualities which the officials and people should possess in order to carry out their functions justly. His thought does not indulge in the analysis of governmental forms and organs. It is more concerned with the province of its jurisdiction and with the functions to be performed with it. This results in the conception of a constitution or *dharma* which defines and lays down the scope of the activities of each social group, and the nature of the

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qualities of individuals within it, and also those of the authorities or officials which regulate their relations and affairs. This conception of political science results in a conception of 'a rule of law' or *dharma*, defining the station in which they are placed and the duties they have to perform. In this way it is connected with *dharma-sastra* or the science of social solidarity, and with Varta or the science of economic grouping. But its main province is the organisation of political power in the country and the promotion of moral relations between various units of society.

According to Sukra the state by itself is not all in all. It is not above law. It is merely a means to good life. It primarily exists for the purposes of protection, for peace and order in society (a political purpose), and promoting production and prosperity (an economic purpose). Other purposes are to be pursued in other social groups or associations. The state has largely to prevent conflict amongst these groups and maintain them in their path of duties. It has a measure of values, ethical and social. It has therefore to concern itself with the fundamental considerations of ethics. But Sukra's politics does not deal so much with the ethical substance of human life as with the moral setting necessary for that life. Thus politics cannot be divorced from ethics. It has not only a political function but also a moral and educational aspect. It deals with the right modes of behaviour and action, in a particular type of society.

Sukra conceives his *nitisastra* and his state in terms of Country (*Rashtra*) and not in terms of any race or religion. This is a territorial concept. His *Rashtra* is a secular state. It is multi-racial and multi-religious. There is no discrimination against any race or religion. Their social and religious life is not to be interfered with. The state is only concerned with political and judicial matters, removal of thorns and conflicts endangering the existence and

welfare of the people. It does not lay down rules for religious and social life of groups or communities. The government merely enforces their observance. It cannot make and unmake them. The government has to perform eight functions, namely, the punishment of the wicked, the promotion of charity, the protection of subjects, the performance of *Rajasuya*, the equitable realisation of revenues, the conversion of princes into tributary chiefs, the defeat of enemies, and the production of wealth. In performing all these functions the government is to act according to *nitisastra*. It cannot act as it likes. The government is the servant of the people. Its chief function is their protection. Sukra does not believe in arbitrary or one-man rule. The ruler is to be guided by a *Rajasabha*. He is to abide by the well-thoughtout decisions of Counsellors. Sukra does not believe in the theory of divine-right of rulers. No ruler can be omniscient, omnipresent and omni-competent. Therefore help and advice are necessary for him.

By emphasizing morality in conjunction with politics, Sukra raises the problem of authority and obedience, control and freedom to a very high level. His state is secular and is founded on the principles of morality and social solidarity which Hindus have accepted as fundamental values of life.

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.

"Vanity Fair" and India: A Centenary Note

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

Principal, Government College, Tellicherry

ANXIOUS to set her cap on Joseph Sedley, Miss Rebecca Sharp remarked that everything must be good that came from India. She was off-red the curry and she tasted it. She suffered tortures with the cayenne pepper and yet she pronounced the taste excellent. Joseph suggested she might try a chili with it. She thought it something cool and was served some. It was hotter than the curry; flesh and blood could bear it no longer. She laid down her fork. "Water, for Heaven's sake, water!" she cried.

Chilies have come to the fore recently. The Americans who were in India in large numbers during the recent war are said to have taken to the chilies so kindly that these are now a regular item of export to America from India.

Nabobs had been described in English literature before Joseph Sedley. Samuel Foote produced his drama, "The Nabob" in 1772. Sir Walter Scott introduced a favourable type of the Nabob in his "St Ronan's Well", and he explained through one of his characters that a nabob was one who had returned from the foreign land with more silver in his pocket than was good for him. Thackeray definitely learnt his lessons in novel-writing from Sir Walter Scott to whom he paid a tribute in a Roundabout paper. From Scott he acquired the historic sense and he meant his first novel "Vanity Fair" to reflect the first quarter of the nineteenth century. On the one hand the Battle of Waterloo was the greatest event of the period and Thackeray introduced it in his novel, thought it was the lighter side of things that attracted his treatment. The novelist was not interested in the battle itself but only in the incidental humours arising in a company of British men and women gathered in the neighbourhood of the battle-field. When Waterloo was fought and won in Europe, the British had established an empire in India. The three principal Presidencies had developed, and

the numerous British men and women living in India had acquired a settled code of manners and customs worthy of delineation by literary artists. Thackeray was himself born in Calcutta in 1811.

"Vanity Fair" was published in instalments from January 1847 to July 1848. Thackeray had previously made known to the world the bent of his mind by a series of sketches, collected later in the Book of Snobs. His genius was satirical and also cynical in the sense that he hardly conceded that human beings could be both good and clever. It was characteristic of Thackeray to make his Joseph Sedley an absurd and ridiculous character, though solitary life in a remote jungly or boggy part of the world might indeed make one absurd or laughable. Joseph Sedley held the appointment of the Collector of Boggley Wollah, which the novelist takes care to add, was "an honourable and lucrative post."

The late Professor Saintsbury, accepted as a great critic, expressed himself strongly against the hunting for "originals," though he never failed to mention in his own writing all possible hypotheses which came to his notice about the originals of Thackeray's creations. Novelists do not fashion their characters out of vacuity. In the four studies, "Some Thackeray Originals" contributed by me to the *Cornhill Magazine*, I have shown how scrupulously Thackeray's characters are "documented." Thackeray was an ardent admirer of Scott, and he must have read Lockhart's Life of Scott (1838) carefully, especially as he cherished a great regard for the biographer as well.

We read in Lockhart: "... Charles Charpentier received in due time . . . an appointment in the service of the East India Company, in which he had by this time risen to the lucrative situation of Commercial Resident at Salem." In a letter written before his marriage, Scott states about his proposed bride: "Here fortune is dependent, in a great measure,

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upon an only and very affectionate brother. He is Commercial Resident at Salem in India, and has settled upon her an annuity of £ 500." Again, Lord Downshire writes in a letter of October 1797: "Her brother, who was also left under my care at an early period, is excessively fond of her; he has no person but her to think of as yet; and will certainly be enabled to make her handsome presents, as he is doing well in India' where I sent him some years ago, and where he bears a very high character, I am happy to say." Scott maintained a constant correspondence with Charpentier throughout the latter's life in India, and we may note the affectionate solicitude for the brother-in-law in a letter of Scott's dated the 5th August 1811: "Pray, do not stay broiling yourself in India for a moment longer than you have scoured comfort and competence." The account of the devoted brother in Charles Charpentier anglicised to "Carpenter" has naturally suggested to Thackeray the selfish and callous epicurean Joseph Sedley: "He was in the East India Company's civil service, and his name appeared, at the period of which we write, in the Bengal division of the East India Register . . ." Relevantly to this we may set the words in a letter written by Charlotte Carpenter, addressed to Walter Scott; "You may tell your uncle he is Commercial Resident at Salem. He will find the name of Charles Carpenter in his India list." It was found convenient to change the French name into the English one when the young man took service in India.

Charles Carpenter died suddenly in India, and Scott calculated on a large bequest benefiting his family. But the life interest in the property had been secured for Carpenter's widow who survived all of Scott's children, and so they never benefited by it. In the novel, the only portion of Sedley's wealth which descended to his sister was a share of the amount of his life insurance, and even this amount was returned to the insurance company by Colonel Dobbin.

Like the traditional nabob, Joseph Sedley caught a liver complaint in India which necessitated his return to England. He had in the interval developed inordinate vanity. "Job was as vain of his person as a woman, and took as long a time at his toilette as any fading beauty." He did not choose to live with his family but had lodgings of his own, and he regarded himself a beau on a par with Brummel. He took home with him from India a fondness for Indian curries and the scene with Rebecca when she tasted the chili has been referred to at the beginning of this paper. Nothing daunted, the artful Becky persevered in her efforts to enslave the nabob's heart. Luckily for her, Joseph's family neither prevented nor checked her progress, for they were glad that Joseph would be married at least to a white girl. Thackeray was glancing here at the Anglo-Indian habit of Britishers' forming connections with the native women in India.

At Brussels Joseph was filled with panic at the rumours of the defeat of the English army. Yet he told boastful tales of tiger-hunts. Travellers of all times have been held guilty of inventing tales of their valour in distant lands, but the tiger story is a special nabobic product.

After Waterloo Joseph added to the stock of his boastful yarns, incidents of his own heroism on the battlefield, so that he came to be known as "Waterloo Sedley." Joseph appeared next in England after ten years' absence in India. Dobbin who sailed with him in the same ship on the voyage home is described thus: "He was almost a skeleton when they put him on board . . . and so weak and prostrate," that it was feared he might not survive the voyage. It will be relevant to state here that Bishop Heber describing in his Indian Journal his voyage from Calcutta to Madras in February 1826 mentions a sick passenger on board "wasted by fever to a living skeleton." The Bishop also quotes the Surgeon of the ship as expressing fears that he might find his grave before reaching Europe. There can be no doubt that Thackeray had read Heber's Indian Journal

(1828). In his Lecture on George IV Thackeray refers to "Reginald Heber as one of the best of English gentlemen."

Dobbin served to rouse and exhort Joseph to stand by his widowed sister who came to distress by the impoverishment of her father. When returning to England, the nabob added another nabob feature to his equipment, in the hookah and the hookah-bardar. The latter was Sedley's Indian servant, Loll Jewab. When Sedley stayed at a Southampton hotel, the appearance of this servant gave a fright to the servant maids of the hotel: "Then Joseph's native servant arose and began to get ready his master's ponderous dressing apparatus, and prepare his hookah: then the maid servants got up, and meeting the dark man in the passage, shrieked and mistook him for the devil." Loll Jewab had to be sent away quickly to India to escape from the double misery of serving his master, and enduring an intolerant English crowd. Loll had however previously taught Joseph's European servant the art of preparing curries, pilaws, and pipes.

We turn again to Bishop Heber for light on the creation of Loll Jewab. Abdullah was the Bishop's faithful servant who accompanied him through the best part of his Indian travels. Mrs. Heber informs the reader in a footnote in the Indian Journal that Abdullah "was a Mussalman convert of Mr. Corrie's, who had travelled in Persia with Sir Gore Ouseley, and accompanied him to England, from whence he was returning in the *Grenville* in a state of poverty, when the Bishop took him into his service as Jemautdar or head officer of the peons.

In creating Dobbin Thackeray showed his understanding of the Shakespearean principle of contrast in characterisation. It is not too much to suggest that the boyhood of Dobbin is owed to Thackeray's reading of Gleig's *Life of Sir Thomas Munro* (1830), while he was to develop Munro more elaborately in a later novel, in the leading character of the *Newcomes*. Gleig quotes the tribute of a surviving classfellow about Munro while he was a boy at school: "...

by far the most skilful boxer at school; he beat every boy with whom he fought, even those who were several years older than himself: his superiority in fighting became known only in consequence of his resisting the unprovoked attacks of quarrelsome boys of superior age and strength, and beating them by his coolness, his courage, and his unqualified endurance. He was the protector of the weak against the strong, and at the same time he was so unassuming and inoffensive, that he had no enemies."

Major Dobbin is a Madras officer whose simplicity and kindness are exceptional. Like Munro he resisted for many years the temptation to marry. Miss Glorvina O'Dowd tried in vain to set her cap on the major. Miss Glorvina was a type described in contemporary books. Thackeray writes: "She had flirted all the way to Madras with the Captain and the chief mate of the *Ramchunder East Indiaman*." The temptations on board the Indiaman were proverbial. Macaulay has remarked on them. Scott writes in the "Surgeon's Daughter", touching Miss Menie Gray's voyage to Madras: "A good decent girl, and kept the mates and guinea-pigs at a respectable distance." The following words occur in a letter addressed by a lady in India to her cousin at home in 1779, printed in Mackintosh's *Travels*: "I promise you, to me it was no slight penance to be exposed during the whole voyage to the half-sheering satirical looks of the mates and guinea-pigs, and it would have been intolerable, but for the good conduct and politeness of Captain S."

With the transfer of power by the British on the 15th August 1947, ten months earlier than the date announced originally June 1948, the literature that incorporated the life of value, besides pointing to the irony of the changes brought about by time. The empire building up, has been dissolved exactly within a hundred years of the completion of the story by Thackeray.

INDO-HYDERABAD RELATIONS

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

THE draft agreement reached between the representatives of the Governments of India and Hyderabad to govern the relations between the two Governments and the terms of agreement as well as the draft of the *firman* to be issued by the Nizam in the State following the signing of the agreement were released at a Press Conference held by the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at New Delhi on June 17.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

1. The Nizam's Government agree that they will, on the request of the Government of India, pass legislation similar to the legislation of the Government of India on any matter enumerated in the schedule (attached to the Agreement.)

2. If the Nizam's Government fails to pass the required legislation with due despatch, the Nizam himself will forthwith pass the necessary ordinance under his own powers.

LIMITATION OF ARMY

3. The Dominion Government agree to fix the strength of the Hyderabad Army at a figure not exceeding an over all strength of 20,000. The provisions of the Indian State forces scheme of 1939 will apply 'mutatis mutandis' to these forces and the Government of India undertake to supply arms, ammunition and equipment on the scales and conditions laid down in the scheme. The Government of India will have the right of periodical inspection and the Nizam's Government will also give all facilities in regard to such inspection and furnish such information and returns as they may be requested to do by the Government of India from time to time.

4. The Nizam's Government agree to limit their irregular forces to 8,000 in addition to ceremonial and house-hold guards. The Hyderabad Government agree that all other formations of a military character shall be disbanded. Progressive steps will be taken for the disbandment of

the Razakars within three months. Rallies, parades, demonstrations and speeches by Razakars will cease forthwith.

5. It is agreed that the Government of India will not station their armed forces inside Hyderabad State, but if in an emergency the Government of India wish to station their forces inside the State for the period of a State of Emergency declared in India by the Government of India under Section 102 of the Government of India Act, 1935, this will be agreed to by the Hyderabad Government. In such an event it is further agreed, that the Government of India will be willing to pay to Hyderabad nominal compensation for the occupation of buildings in the State and for other services.

6. If, in any emergency as above, Indian Army units are stationed in the Hyderabad State they will be subject to the appropriate Dominion law governing the armed forces of the Dominion.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

7. It is agreed that Hyderabad's external relations with any foreign country shall be conducted by the Government of India. Hyderabad will, however, have freedom to establish trade agencies in order to build up commercial, fiscal and economic relations with other countries, but these agencies will work under the general supervision of, and in the closest co-operation with the Government of India.

Hyderabad will not have any political relations with any country.

CONTINUANCE OF EXISTING AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

8. Subject to the above paragraphs, the existing agreements and administrative arrangements in regard to matters of common concern shall continue and will be given effect to by both sides. The said agreements and arrangements shall not cease to have effect on 29th November 1948, as was provided in Article V of the Standstill Agreement of 29th November 1947.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY MR. B. NATESAN

The Last of the British Governors-General

THE departure of Lord Mountbatten—the last of the British Governors-General—from India marks the end of the old order and the beginning of a new. His term of office was perhaps one of the briefest on record but it was also the most momentous in our history. Never before were such crowded events packed into so short a time; and it can be truly said that during these few months we have covered decades of eventful history. The pace of that march was incredibly terrific. It was left to Lord Mountbatten to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm; and it must be left to future historians to assess how much of the tragedy of these times could have been avoided by a more planned and steady pace. At the same time it is useless to speculate whether the new era would have dawned at all but for the speed and tempo of those crucial times. Lord Mountbatten may not be directly responsible for the partition—but he proved himself a worthy choice and a fit agent to execute the will of the Great Labour Government in England. It required courage and grit, energy and drive of no mean order—gifts which none of his predecessors in office possessed in equal measure. Above all Lord Mountbatten, in periods of storm and stress, so completely identified himself with the fortunes of the people, that he fully justified the warmth of affection and respect that have followed him in such abundance. No British statesman in office could ever have evoked such genuine feelings of affection and regard despite the fact that in one or two major decisions of his time as in the case of Hyderabad and the reference to U. N. in the Kashmir affair his judgment has not been vindicated by the turn of events. Yet by their personal charm of manner and conduct, the Mountbattens have fully deserved all the ceremony and sentiment that marked their exit from the scene of their labours in India.

Chakravarty Rajagopalachari

Lord Mountbatten is succeeded by a statesman whose claims to the highest office in India have won universal acclamation. As a true and faithful disciple and interpreter of the Mahatma and as one whose political astuteness and practical experience have enabled him to steer clear of all rocks and shoals the new Governor-General has the reputation of a clear sighted and courageous statesman. He is one of those

who can meet both triumph and disaster, and treat those two imposters just the same.

In the very trying times that are ahead of us, with so many unsolved and knotty problems awaiting solution, his wise counsel and sagacious leadership will be invaluable.

It is true that as constitutional head of the State, the Governor-General of India may be content to be an ornamental figure-head, but it all depends on the character of the man at the head, and the Central Cabinet, constituted as it is to-day, is not likely to miss the advantage of a source of guidance and direction, so well tried in the past and so sure of affording the maturest counsel in any emergency.

Though H. E. Sri Rajagopalachari has just ascended the gadi as the last of the Governors-General in the line of Warren Hastings it may amuse him to recall how Lord Haw Haw anticipated this honour as long ago as 1941! It was the time when the British Government in India were busy clapping Congressmen into prison. Goebbel's powerful propaganda was in full swing; and Lord Haw Haw, with that profound tactlessness and ignorance which were the prerogatives of Anglo-Germans, made the astonishing announcement from Berlin Radio that British repression in India had gone so far that even princes and ruling chiefs were not spared. 'Thus,' said Lord Haw Haw, 'they have now arrested the Raja of Gopalachari!'

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INDIAN AFFAIRS

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India and Hyderabad

"It is against India's policy to bring about accession by compulsion", said Pundit Nehru on the reported breakdown of the talks with Hyderabad. The only compulsion is the compulsion of geography and the logic of facts. And he did well to announce that the Government of India do not wish to be hustled because irresponsible persons are misbehaving. For it is clear as daylight that Hyderabad is an integral part of India; it is one with the Union geographically, and nothing, not even the Ittehad's obstinacy or Mr. Churchill's bluster could make it a foreign territory. If Hyderabad bleeds India bleeds. That is at once the strength and weakness of our cause. The sooner this identity of relationship is realised by the State authorities the better for all concerned.

India has made it clear that we cannot tolerate an island of autocracy right in the heart of a democratic Union, nor can it be allowed to become a nest of intrigue for interested foreigners. It is for those in authority in the State to read the writing on the wall and act in true accord with the spirit of the times. As will be seen from the draft published in another page the Union goes out of its way to concede in substance Hyderabad's claim to be regarded as different from other Indian States; in return it seeks from Hyderabad the substance of accession and reasonable assurances that representative institutions will be introduced in the State. On this perhaps there could be no more parleying and the Government have done well to draw the line somewhere; for there could be no point in the delaying tactics adopted by the State which has given a long rope to the Razakars to carry on their depredations. It is an impossible position, and situated as Hyderabad is, it must come to a settlement with India. There is no escape from it.

Much capital is made of Hyderabad's sudden preference for plebiscite. But then it must be remembered that before any plebiscite in Hyderabad could truly reflect the will of the people many things would have to be done first, none of which the State Government is prepared to do. "A large-scale exodus of non-Muslims from the State has been going on for many months now and they would have to be persuaded to return. There has at the same time been a large influx into the State of Muslims who are not subjects of the State and arrangements would have to be made to see that these do not confuse the verdict. The confidence of the public in the capacity of the Government to enforce peace and order, which has been badly shaken by the events of the recent past, would have to be restored, and all disturbers of the peace, actual and potential, would have to be firmly put out of action." These things cannot be done unless the Nizam accepts the principle that the Government of Hyderabad in future will have to be a Government acceptable to the majority of the people and able to carry out its wishes.

Mr. Churchill's Intervention

Mr. Churchill's intervention in the Hyderabad controversy has called forth a spirited rejoinder, one may call it a rebuke, from Sardar Patel, which for sheer force and trenchancy is unanswerable. Mr. Churchill is accustomed to such hits from the Opposition but India's Deputy Prime Minister has for once put the legendary hero of war time in his proper place. In this verbal warfare the Tory leader has found a foeman worthy of his steel. It is the kind of language he understands best. But he must be withering at the shrewd thrust of his one time lieutenant Lord Mountbatten when he gave a piece of his mind on the Churchillian farce. The ex-Governor-General was doubtless thinking of his chief when he declaimed: "Nothing but criminal lunacy in this country could possibly destroy the good feeling in India towards Britain, which has never been as high as it is now."

The Unecafe

Ootacamund, the queen of the hill stations in South India, which in summer is usually the resort of the well-to-do people in pursuit of pleasure and entertainment, was buzzing with intellectual activity during the first half of June. The third session of the Ecafe concluded after a fortnight's deliberations. International conferences of this kind are of great value in these days not only because they tend to facilitate fellowship among the nations but because they are just the bodies that can cope adequately with the vast and vital problems of research. The U.N.O., like the old League of Nations, has acquired a bad repute for procrastination and adjournments. The method of appointing committees and commissions to avoid inconvenient decisions unpalatable to the big powers, and the adoption of tactics to shirk straight dealing and prompt action have somewhat detracted from the usefulness of this international forum. Yet the Ecafe seems to have taken a leaf from those two very useful branches of the U.N.O., the Labour and Health organisations, which have done splendid work in the past.

One cannot but deplore that a major part of Ooty session should have been taken up by matters of procedure. This might have been necessary in the interest of organisational work but the time and thought wasted on procedural matters could well have been more profitably utilised. Fancy, a whole week wasted on a discussion whether Indonesia could be an associate member of a body specially created to solve Far Eastern economic problems! Researches by experts have no doubt their value but to the people of Asia suffering from a serious shortage of all the essential goods, including food and cloth, time is of the essence of the matter. And then think of the anomaly of a commission for Asia dominated by the nations of Europe! The richer Western nations intend to give only a secondary place to the problem of Asiatic recovery and their help will often have unacceptable conditions attached to it.

In spite of these limitations it is something that the Ooty Session got a step further than the last two Sessions in that steps have been taken to implement the resolutions adopted by the Conference. It speaks much to the ability and enthusiasm displayed by Dr. Lokanathan, the Executive Secretary and his staff that this organisation with all its ramifications has now got a move on. But the real usefulness of the Ecafe is in its promptness in executing the great tasks it has taken on itself.

The Late Raja of Chettinad

The death of Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar is a great loss to South India where his munificence has left its indelible marks in many ways. A leader of the Nagarathar community, he towered over all by reason of his commanding position, alike in the world of finance and public life. He was in every sense a merchant prince but his exceptionable ability showed itself in the variety of his interests and occupations. Inheriting the natural talent of his class for business he made tons of money and what is more, spent them with the lavish hospitality of a prince. Nor were his interests and charities confined to his own community. Every worthy cause and men of all classes found in him a great benefactor.

The Raja Sahib carried himself with princely dignity and was distinguished alike by his courteous bearing and polite manners. To the business shrewdness of his class he combined the fine instincts of a cultured gentleman by his unfailing patronage of fine arts and true scholarship.

The Raja Sahib's claim to public regard lies in his bequests amounting to several lakhs, most of which he has given to such deserving institutions as schools and hospitals and temples and innumerable charities. But the greatest of all his benefactions, and the one that will be remembered most, is perhaps the University founded in his name at Chidambaram. That is a fitting monument indeed to his judgment and interest in learning. We offer our sincere condolences to the Kumararaja and his brothers and to their bereaved mother.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

BY "CHRONICLER"

The South African Elections

GENERAL Smuts, former Premier, who was defeated in the recent South African elections, speaking at Pretoria on July 6, said that the elections were won by his opponents using "foul means."

Addressing his first political meeting since the Nationalists gained their victory over General Smuts's United Party, he said that no honour could fall on any party which won an election by such falsehoods as they practised.

He had relied upon fairplay but the lesson was now learned and the next time—"may be not far off"—the United Party would retrieve lost ground.

Referring to his personal defeat at Standerton, General Smuts said that he was a casualty but he was not "down and out."

He stood to-day not as a defeated man but as a proud man. He would return to Parliament as Leader of the Opposition with the knowledge that he and his Party—not Dr. Daniel Malan, the new Premier, and the Nationalists—spoke for South Africa.

Russian Blockade of Berlin

Soviet Ambassadors in Washington and London have received notes addressed to the Kremlin protesting against the Russian "blockade" of Berlin. France was understood to be sending a similar note.

The British note is understood to call for the immediate lifting of the blockade, to lay the blame for inflicting hardship on over two million Germans in the western sectors on the Soviet authorities, and to say that until the blockade is lifted there can be no Four-Power consultations on German problems.

Informed observers say that the British note restated the Western Allies' legal right to be in Berlin and of their responsibilities towards the population there.

Military Aid to W. Europe

Seven-nation military talks to pave the way for direct United States armed support of the Western European alliance began at Washington on July 6.

Besides the United States and the Western Union countries—Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg—Canada was represented so that existing military co-operation between the Dominion, Britain and the United States could be woven into the scheme.

American officials said the talks would probably continue for some months. It planned to create several committees to tackle various aspects of the subject, they added.

Among these aspects were the extent to which the United States would ally herself with the regional alliance; how American military equipment would be supplied to the Western Union countries; and what the European nations would be expected to do in return.

A joint statement after the day's session said the talks were "informal and exploratory."

The Bernadotte Plan

Both sides—Jews and Arabs—have rejected the long-term peace proposals of Count Folke Bernadotte, the United Nations' Mediator. If either does not agree to the truce extension "it could be assumed that the Security Council would be convened to consider appropriate action", the Count said.

In Cairo, Azzam Pasha, Arab League Secretary-General, said (July 6): "Our acceptance or refusal to extend the truce does not contradict a finding of a peaceful solution."

Azzam Pasha added that Arab negotiations for a permanent peace in Palestine would continue with Count Bernadotte "under certain conditions."



The WORLD of BOOKS

(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)



READY REFERENCER ON COMPANY LAW. By Dr. V. K. John. Higginbothams, Madras, Rs. 7-8

Of late the provisions of the complicated company Law have become so numerous that only a specialist in the subject is able to have a complete understanding of the rights and obligations arising from it. Further the various obligations and rights of different types of individuals who have something to do with this part of law have not been collected and set forth separately either in the Act or in any of the familiar commentaries which run from Section to Section. Therefore anyone who wants to have an idea of his own obligations and rights under the law on account of his relation with a company in some capacity or other has to wade the entire piece of legislation picking it out one by one, here and there, the particular provisions which apply to him. The process is naturally a tedious one.

In presenting the volume to the public, the learned author has kept in mind this difficulty and has done his best to rectify the same. The book is not arranged in a section-war. On the other hand the author has taken note of the various classes of individuals such as Managing agents, Secretaries, Shareholders, Directors, Debenture-holders, Creditors, Liquidators, Registrars of Joint Stock companies and the general public who want to deal with a joint stock company and provided what he has rightly termed a ready referencer for their individual requirements thus obviating the need to go through the entire legislation to understand one's own rights and obligations.

For instance, while the entire volume of chapters may be usefully perused by anyone, a shareholder gets whatever he wants to know from Chapters XII and XIII. Similarly editors have only to go through chapter XXXVIII and the general public

who intend to have dealings with a company Chapter XXXIX. There are other chapters for the rest. The language is simple and is one fit for the layman, being free from legal phraseology.

A copy of Mr. John's Ready Referencer will be a useful addition to the bookshelves of commercial houses and a habit of perusing the little book before acting in relation to a joint stock company is likely to save many a headache for the Secretary or Managing Director when the Registrar of Joint Stock companies calls for explanations.

This neatly printed handy volume by Dr. V. K. John fulfils a real need.

THE SCIENCE OF PSYCHIC PHENOMENA: Swami Abhedananda; published by Ramakrishna Vedanta Math, Calcutta; price Rs. 4.

Hypnotism, Telepathy, Clairvoyance, Clairaudience, Mental Healing, Spiritual Healing, Healing by Discarnate Spirits, a whole host of psychic phenomena—the Swami deals with them all in a clear dynamic fashion throwing a flood light on an abstruse subject. Are psychic powers desirable? Should one strive to attain them? They may and do come to a *Sadhak*. But the danger lies in seeking them for selfish ends or from ulterior motives. One's spiritual evolution is more often retarded than helped by the conscious seeking for psychic powers. Health and strength, physical, mental and spiritual, are essential for attaining God through oneness with the entire universe. Truly as a man thinks, so he eventually becomes. All spiritual aspirants will find this collection of five lectures by the Swami, a direct disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa, an admirable treatise on psychic phenomena and will profit particularly by the illuminating chapters on the science of perfect Health, and the cultivation of *prana* or

THE CAPITAL OF INDIA: By C. Veerayya, M.A., LL.B. Sri Panduranga Press, Ellore.

This is a plea for the location of a new capital of India. The writer says that Delhi has no special claim to be the capital of India. He argues that from every point of view, the Wardha region offers the best locality for our capital. All parts of India are roughly equidistant from Wardha. In a Unitary State that India is going to be the capital will be the directive centre of every type of commercial, industrial and cultural activity. "If the capital is located in the Wardha region," he says, "it will be ideally placed to watch, guide and control industrial activity and enterprise. Again all the great ports of India: Bombay, Marmagao, Cochin, Madras, Vizag and Calcutta are within easy reach of the Wardha region." From the military point of view also, the author thinks the shifting of the capital from Delhi to Wardha is desirable.

'GANDEHIJI' SERIES: VOL. I (HOMAGES): Published by Kashi Vidyapith, Benares Cantt. Price Rs. 1-8.

Kashi Vidyapith, Benares, started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 is bringing out a Series of 25 volumes in Hindi entitled Gandhiji Series. The first few volumes of the Series shall contain homages paid by eminent personalities, and periodicals, from all over the globe to Mahatmaji on his death. Other volumes shall consist of Mahatmaji's life sketch, his letters (with facsimiles of the important ones), speeches, writings, prayers, addresses and other details of his varied activities.

We have received the first volume of the Series containing homages paid by eminent personalities of the country and by leaders of U. P., Bombay and West Bengal. The volume is illustrated with more than a dozen pictures of the various scenes of the last rites, and of the mournings in the country.

BOOKS RECEIVED

FEATHERS IN THE ARROW. An approach for coloured writers and readers. By Cedric Dover, Padma Publications Ltd., Bombay.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME. Its meaning and place. By M. K. Gandhi, Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.

RABINDRANATH: POET-LAUREATE OF HUMANITY. By Amin Chandra Das Gupta, Khadi Pradisthan, 15, College Square, Calcutta, 8 as.

THE ANCIENT QUEST. By Swami Ramakrishnanand, Rama Krishna Math, Mylapore.

SCIENTIFIC POLITICS. By M. K. Roy. Renaissance Publishers, Calcutta.

LAND REFORMS. By D. V. Rama Rao. Padmaja Publications, Baroda.

GANDHIAN PLAN REAFFIRMED. By S. N. Agrawal. Foreword by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Padma Publications, Bombay.

OUR SHIPPING. By Asoka Mehta in collaboration with C. G. K. Reddy. Padma Publications, Baroda.

WHITHER INDIA? Socio-Political Analysis. Edited by Iqbal Singh and Raja Rao. Padmaja Publications, Baroda.

STATE AND ECONOMIC LIFE. By Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu, M.A., Ph. D. Published by the Delhi University, Delhi.

RELIGION IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Edited by Vergilius Ferm. The Philosophical Library New York.

DELHI DIARY (Prayer speeches from 10-9-47 to 30-1-48). By M. K. Gondhi. Navajivan Press Publishing House, Ahmedabad. Rs. 3.

THE LAST PHASE. Selections from the Deccan Commissioner's Files (Peshwa Daftar) 1815-1818. By R. D. Choksey. Shri Samartha Sadan, Bombay 4.

REALISM AND INDIAN POLITICS. By Gurbaksh Singh. Foreword by Master Tara Singh. Published by Messrs. Devadas Jankidas, Anurisar. Rs. 2-8.

MAHATMA GANDHI. (A poem in blank verse). By Prof. B. L. Sahasay, Benares Hindu University. Foreword by Dr. Amaranath Jha, Benares.

BOOKS BY A. S. P. AYYAR

KOVALAN AND KANNAKI. The Alliance Company, Mylapore. Rs. 2.

A MOTHER'S SACRIFICE. A Play in three acts. Rochhouse & Sons, Ltd, Madras.

THE TRIAL OF SCIENCE FOR THE MURDER OF HUMANITY. The Alliance Co. Ltd.

MANIMEKALAI. The Alliance Company, Mylapore. Rs. 2.

TENALI RAMAN. Do. Rs. 2.

THREE FAMOUS TALES. G. V. K. Swamy & Co., Kumbakonam.

THE LEGIONS THUNDER PAST. Rochhouse & Sons, Ltd., Madras. Rs. 2.

SENSE IN SEX AND OTHER STORIES OF INDIA. Women Teachers' Publishing House, Madras. Rs. 3-8.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

- June 1. U. N. Ecafe meets in Ooty;
 June 2. Lords debate clause suspending death penalty for five years.
 June 3. East Bengal Government detain Mr. Subhawardhi as "enemy of Pakistan."
 June 4. Hyderabad Majlis declare against accession.
 —SIR Strike called off.
 June 5. India Government object to widening of U. N. Commission's scope.
 June 6. Indo-Hyderabad talks in Delhi.
 June 7. Dr. Grady explains U. S attitude at the Ooty Ecafe.
 June 8. Mr. Mohanlal Saxena assumes charge as Minister for Rehabilitation.
 —Mr. Asaf Ali appointed Governor of Orissa.
 June 9. Breakdown of Indo-Hyderabad talks.
 —Truce in Palestine: Barnadotte plan accepted by Arabs and Jews.
 June 10. General Smuts exposes Soviet technique of conquest without war.
 —Ecafe Committees suggest proposals for trade development.
 June 11. Dr. Katju appointed Governor of West Bengal.
 June 12. State insurance for Delhi workers.
 —Ooty Session of Ecafe ends.
 June 13. Government of India reject Nizam's new formula.
 —C. P. Police pursue Razakars into Hyderabad territory.
 June 14. Gottwald, Communist Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia is installed President of the Republic.
 —Mr. De Valera in Calcutta.
 June 15. Khan Ghaffar Khan arrested.
 —Death of Daniel Thomas, Madras Minister.
 June 16. Three-man Commission appointed to report on formation of linguistic provinces.
 June 17. Pandit Nehru, at Delhi Press Conference, warns Nizam.
 June 18. Sir B. Rama Rau appointed India's ambassador in Washington.
 June 19. American Congress votes Marshall aid.
 June 20. Delhi bids good-bye to the Mountbattens.
 June 21. H. E. Shri C. Rajagopalachari installed Governor-General of India.
 June 22. King relinquishes title of Emperor.
 June 23. British Government rejects Mr. Churchill's demand for mediation in Indo-Hyderabad affair.
 June 24. Assam Food Minister takes to fasting in view of rice position in the Province.
 June 25. Sardar Patel appeals for support to Congress in U. P. elections.
 June 26. Dr. Gurubatham appointed to Madras Cabinet.
 June 27. National Liberals meeting in Council at Poona support Government of India policy in Hyderabad and Kashmir.
 June 28. Quake, fire and tidal wave hit central Japan, wiping out Fukin the silk city.
 June 29. Sardar Patel replies to Churchill and warns Hyderabad.
 June 30. Last British soldier quits Palestine.
- The Late Maharaja of Cochin**
 It is with profound regret that we record the death of the 78 year-old Maharaja of Cochin, H. H. Sri Kerala Varma who succeeded to the masnad only a couple of years ago. Even within this short period he proved himself a statesman of liberal sympathies and great foresight. It will be re-called that H. H. was one of the earliest to give a lead to the States to join the Union and divest himself of some of his powers in favour of popular Ministers to pave the way for Responsible Government in Cochin. It was an act of faith and statesmanship which won for him a chorus of appreciation not only from the people of his State but from all-India leaders. We wish his successor the 72 year-old Elayaraja—Sri Rama Varma—a regime of progress and prosperity for Cochin.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



ENDS AND MEANS

It is an issue of the highest importance which Mr. G. R. Malkani, Director of the Indian Institute of Philosophy at Amalnar, raises in his article on the above subject in the *Aryan Path* for June.

It is in the political and social field, he says, that the issue becomes more pointed, and has given rise to some confusion. "The ends of political life are not strictly moral ends, and a politician who would judge his actions by the standards of morality employed in his private life would be a disillusioned politician in the long run. For he does not know his business. He is a misfit. Society is a moral entity only in a transferred sense, i.e., in as far as it is composed of moral individuals. The politician is not called upon to lead a moral life, in its narrow sense, in his public actions. He is simply called upon to provide certain *conditions* of moral life for the citizens of the State. The calculus which he employs is not *total good*, but *predominant good*. For this, he employs all the means which are appropriate in the circumstances. A politician must have a policy. A politician must be calculating, a model individual is not calculating. A politician must know what to suppress and where to suppress. He must not blurt out everything that may be in his mind."

Political morality is in a different category altogether from private morality. If a person like Mazzini, for example, is seeking refuge with a countryman of his, is not the latter morally correct if he speaks a falsehood to the enemies of his country, to put them off the track, and save the leader of his people? Politics is not an unmixed good. It is a question of compromise, and the acceptance of the lesser evil for the greater. There can be no politics in the Kingdom of Heaven.

"The virtues of truth and non-violence are noble in the private-life of an individual. But in the life of the nation what matters is the *end*, and the perception of the proper and the right means to achieve the end. Falsehoods may have to be countered by falsehoods, and violence by violence; and if a person, like Mahatma Gandhi, thinks that political life cannot be divorced from the standards of private life, the net result can only be the ruin of the nation. There is no politician but needs to calculate the amount of good against the amount of evil, and to have a policy which will achieve the greater amount of good for his country even if he has to adopt means which would appear morally undesirable if directed to private gain. *It is the end that justifies the means*"

NATIONS CANNOT WAGE WAR

The unofficial *United Nations World* magazine estimated in a detailed survey of the world's armies that there now are 15,362,899 men under arms in 57 countries. It added: "The regular armies of to-day are definitely incapable either of aggressive moves on the Wellingtonian scale or even of sustained defence against a major onslaught."

"With the exception of Yugoslavia, which maintains an oversized army in a high state of preparedness, no country, and certainly none of the major powers, maintains even a fraction of its war man-power potential," the magazine said, "In the midst of all the war talk, both the United Kingdom and the USSR pursue a policy of progressive demobilisation. The United States maintains an army insufficient for its peace-time needs. France struggles to organise a new army from scratch while scrapping the bottom of her barrel to finance the luxury. Only in China and Greece are armies in each case maintained on a war footing."

HINDU CIVILIZATION

Discussing the Hindu view of Indian History, Prof. D. S. Sarma observes in the *Vedanta Kesari* for June that the Hindu achievement in the field of historical writing is admittedly poor. We have produced no great historians.

But our sages had a correct view of history. They had a correct standard for judging civilizations. In their view the golden age in the history of man is the period in which all moral and spiritual values were all established and universally recognised and acted upon. They called such an age Krita-yuga. They picturesquely described it as a time when the Cow of Dharma walked on four legs. And the ages which fell away from the standard of Krita-yuga—ages in which the Cow of Dharma limped on three legs or two legs or stood precariously on one leg—were ages of inferior civilization, whatever their achievements might be in other directions.

This view is best exemplified by our great epics—the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*. "There is no doubt that the civilization of Lanka was richer in the lower values of wealth, power, scientific knowledge and technical skill than the civilization of Ayodhya. Ravana had aeroplanes which Rama had not. And that is symbolic of the difference between the two civilizations. Similarly, Duryodhana and his brothers were far richer, more powerful and more ingenious than poor Yudhishtira and his brothers. And yet we know where the sympathies of Valmiki and Vyasa lay. Their aim was to draw the attention of our people to the contrast and as it were, say to them, "Look at this picture and that! Compare these two opposing civilizations. You see wealth, power, skill and scientific knowledge on one side, and virtue, humility, patience and anxiety to know and do what is right on the other. Which would you choose? To which side would you give victory?" Valmiki and Vyasa are our great nation-builders. They laid the foundations of our civilization in accordance with the law of spiritual progression revealed to us in the Vedas."

WOMEN AND MILITARY TRAINING

"I confess to a sense of sorrow at the increasing desire in women to go in for military training," writes A. K. in the *Harivan*. In one sense this cannot be wondered at because the recent tragic happenings have shown that anger arouses the lowest passions in man and when he is thus roused his first victims are women. The abduction of women and children constitutes a grave stigma on our society and to think that we have to resort to police and military aid to retrieve these human beings is truly humiliating. When anger and passions have cooled down it should surely be possible for the guilty to atone for the error of their ways by voluntary return of their erstwhile prey. In any event women are scared and they want to be able to protect themselves. With the majority of mankind, they imagine they will be safer and stronger if they know how to use firearms. The writer concludes:—

"Military training, which disciplines them, which teaches them co-operative endeavour, which gives them lessons in First Aid and Ambulance work in the field, which will make them self-reliant and fearless, is all to the good. But for women to want to learn the use of firearms goes, against the best traditions of all that the ancient culture and civilization of the womankind of every land have stood for. I would like to draw the attention of my sisters to the lesson Gandhiji taught us during his long ministry on earth. Sita, as he often used to say, withstood the might of Ravana not through any earthly weapons but because of her unassailable purity. Women will, I hope, always rely on their strength of character and soul force and not give up the way of non-violence, not only for the sake of their own sex but for the sake of the country and the world."

TAGORE AND SHELLEY

Tagore as a poet was a great admirer of Shelley from his youth to old age. Tagore may in fact be said to be a worthy successor of Shelley without, of course the elder poet's vehemance and radical emphasis. In a comparative study of the two poets, a writer in the *Prabuddha Bharata* for May points out that a spirit of romantic wonder and beauty marked them both. "They could always look at life and Nature with infinite wonder, that marks the difference always between the born poet and the sluggish poetaster whose love for these requires artificial stimulation. Both poetry and philosophy have their root in wonder. This wonder characterized Shelley's mentality as a boy. We are not told by his biographers whether Shelley had any such experience as Tagore's to start with a vision of an ineffable splendour and glory in which he felt the whole world of Nature was wrapped, but we know that the boy Shelley was extremely susceptible to the eery and the unseen, the invisible spiritual all round him, now busying himself in experiments in chemistry on his own, now revelling in telling stories of ghosts and spirits, and himself seeking for ghosts in churchyards and burial grounds, and thrilling others by his own concoctions. In Tagore, however, there was always a strong sense of the actual, of living reality along with his search for the unseen. He loved, the extraordinary in science, as Shelley did, but Shelley's love for science was mostly because of the thrill it gave him; in Tagore the thrill, the wonder, and the thought, all went together. He was eager to know all that science could tell him, for that only made his faith in the unseen all the stronger. It is a well-known fact that even in old age Tagore loved to read books of science, especially astronomy, which perpetually fed his poetic sense of wonder, more than anything else. In him it was a maturer form of that spirit of wonder that characterized the boy Shelley in his scientific experiments, but both were helped in their romantic view of life by their scientific curiosity."

GANDHIJI'S WORK FOR INDIA

Mr. Horace Alexander, in the course of an article in the *Spectator*, dwells at length on Mahatma Gandhi's legacy to India. According to him, out of all controversy on Mahatma Gandhi's actions two things stand out;

"A part of his legacy to India is that he helped to train a group of leaders who are robust men of integrity, many of whom commended themselves to him further by demonstrating their genuine concern for public good. Further, when Mahatma Gandhi could see no way of immediate advance towards India's political freedom, he would remind his followers that there was a constructive programme to get on with. "And so to-day, India is sprinkled all over with societies and their branches directly inspired by Mahatma Gandhi... for all manner of social and economic improvements."

Concluding the article, he observes: If rulers of free India allow themselves to respond to the secret influences of Mahatma Gandhi's life and teaching, and think first, not of power of State, but needs of men, women and children of India's 100 000 villages, then miracles may begin to happen."

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.

THE TWO SAGES OF THE SOUTH

Members of the Railway Grainshops Enquiry Committee who recently toured South took the opportunity of visiting the Ashrams of Sri Aurobindo and Ramana Maharishi. Below is an extract from the article by Sri Santhanam, one of the members, in *Hindustan Times Weekly* giving his impressions.

"Our visit to Pondicherry happily coincided with the Darshan Day. We reached the Ashram early in the morning and before the Darshan at 2 p. m. I was able to meet and talk with some of the disciples. The Ashram is located in a beautiful place near the sea and members are distributed in a large number of modern buildings roundabout. The atmosphere is serene and free from embarrassing conventionalities. The food arrangements were very good and it indicated that the physical life of the Ashram was well looked after. The Ashramites are sociable folk. They have no direct contact with the master. For over twenty years, Sri Aurobindo has ceased speaking or otherwise dealing directly with the outside world, including his disciples. It is the conviction of the latter that by his yogic power the Guru is able to influence them and the outside world much better than through personal intercourse. More than one disciple asserted that he had personal experience of his influence.

The arrangements for the *Darshan* were elaborate. Well dressed boys and girls belonging to the Ashram first filed past the Guru, seated in a hall on the first floor and afterwards the disciples and the guests with permits were allowed to march in single file. I was rather surprised to see Sri Aurobindo much stouter than I had

seen him in his photograph. I learnt later that in recent years no photograph of his had been allowed to be taken. In the few seconds during which I could see him, I could only note his intent look. Besides him was seated the 'Mother,' who is the immediate executive authority of the Ashram. She was dressed in a colourful sari and was rather lean and lanky. I cannot say I was greatly impressed, though it was obvious that the *darshan* had a profound effect on many who had the privilege.

The basis of Sri Aurobindo's philosophy and teachings is the *Vedanta* which postulates the ultimate identity of all existence with one universal soul and on the realization of which identity, the individual soul ends its cycle of births and deaths and is forever liberated. Sri Aurobindo thinks that this realization consists of a continuous evolution of consciousness into ever higher forms. His aim is to usher in the era of spiritual supermen. Some of his disciples still continue to believe that when the time is ripe, he will come out of the Ashram and lead India and the world to a new state of higher existence."

It was late in the evening when the party returned from Pondicherry and it was past 9 p. m. when they reached the Ashram of Ramana Maharshi at Tiruvannamalai. He had just gone to rest, but those in charge of the Ashram were kind enough to get them permission to see him. "Except for a langoti, he was naked. His skin was smooth and in his case also, I could notice the intensity of his eyes. He did not speak and after a few minutes we left. I came away feeling that there might be a great deal of truth in the popular belief about him. His life has been a strange reproduction of the legends about the rishis of ancient India. He had performed tapasya for many years in the classical style, mortified his flesh, had renounced the world and often been found in prolonged trances. His teachings are generally those of the Bhagavadgita. It was only in recent years that he had consented to live in a fixed place."

INDIAN STATES

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Hyderabad

NEHRU ON INDO-HYDERABAD TALKS

The draft agreement reached between the representatives of the Governments of India and Hyderabad to govern the relations between the two Governments have not been accepted by the Nizam. The terms of agreement as well as the draft of the *firman* which was to have been issued by the Nizam in the State following the signing of the agreement were released at a press Conference held by the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on June 17.

At the Press Conference Prime Minister Nehru indicated that the Government would pursue an 'open-door policy' inasmuch as the proposals which they had forwarded to the Nizam had not been withdrawn and it was open to the Nizam to accept them at any time he chooses. But at the same time, the Prime Minister emphasised, Government would not wait for anybody. 'We are not waiting for anybody' and 'we are just going ahead to do whatever we wish to do in the matter', said the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister stated that during the interval the Government of India would tighten up the blockade and would take such defensive steps as were warranted. Pandit Nehru emphasized that the terms contained in the draft proposals to the Nizam were the 'utmost limit to which the Government of India would go and that they were not variable in any way.'

MOVE TO RE-OPEN NEGOTIATIONS

"I am hoping for an early settlement of the Indo-Hyderabad issue on the basis of the present proposals with small adjustments", declared Nawab Zain Yar Jung, Nizam's Agent-General in New Delhi, in an interview at New Delhi on June 26. He said he was immediately getting into touch with the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and the Governor-General, Mr. Rajagopalachari, to continue the talks.

Madhyabharat Union

HIGH COURTS IN THE UNION

The Madhyabharat Government started functioning from June 22, at Indore, the summer capital of the Union. The official chambers of the Ministers are situated in the 'Moti Bunglow.'

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior the Rajpramukh of the Union, has promulgated an ordinance constituting the High Court of the Union, with two Benches one at Gwalior and the other at Indore. Mr. M. V. Bhide, former Premier of the Indore State, has been appointed Chief Justice.

Mysore

BHATKAL AS MAJOR PORT

During question-time in the Mysore Legislative Council on June 24 Mr. T. Mariappa, Home Minister, replying to a question by Mr. M. A. Gopalaswami Ayyangar said that the Government of Mysore had been urging upon the Government of India for many years past the need for developing Bhatkal as a major Port and a scheme had been prepared for the purpose.

Under this scheme it was also proposed to construct a railway line connecting Bhatkal with Talaguppa near Jog. The cost of the entire scheme including the locomotives and rolling stock required for the purpose was roughly estimated at Rs. 7½ crores.

TIMBER CONTROL IN MYSORE

The Mysore Government have promulgated "the Movement of Timber Control Order of 1948," with effect from July 1, 1948. The provisions of the Order apply only to the districts of Mysore, Shimoga, Chickmagalur and the taluqs of Belur, Saklespur, and Kankanhalli.

Travancore**TRAVANCORE GOVT. OFFICIALS**

In a press note issued on June 24 the Travancore Government say that with a view to improving the efficiency of services, the Government have sanctioned the age of superannuation for officers in the superior services being restored to 55, with effect from 1st Chingom 1124 (M.E.)

It may be remembered that the age of superannuation was raised from 55 to 58 in 1945.

According to this order all officers in superior services who have already completed 55 years of age or will do so on or after the last day of the current Malayalam year will be retired with effect from 1st Chingom 1124.

It may be also noted that the All-Travancore Congress Committee recently passed a resolution demanding retirement of all officers aged above 55.

CONSTITUTION FOR TRAVANCORE

The Travancore Constituent Assembly, has appointed a Committee including Prime Minister Thanu Pillai and six other members to prepare and submit a draft Constitution for the State within three months.

Rajasthan Union**HIGH COURT FOR RAJASTHAN**

The Rajapramukh of Rajasthan has issued an Ordinance creating a High Court for the Union. One bench of the High Court will sit at Kotah.

He has appointed Mr. Gisulal, a lawyer of Ajmer, to be acting Chief Justice of the High Court. Five other Judges have also been appointed.

Inaugurating the High Court on June 23, the Rajapramukh said the Judiciary must be independent of the Executive and check the issue of unlawful orders without fear or favour. He wanted the High Court to keep before it, the ideals of Rama, Vikramaditya, and Jahangir, while administering justice.

Kashmir**U. N. KASHMIR COMMISSION**

The Government of India have not yet been told what points the U. N. Kashmir Commission will wish to discuss with them. Pandit Nehru, in his reply to the three communications received from the Chairman of the commission has sought this information urgently.

As regards the Commission's request that the India Government nominate a Liaison Representative, Pandit Nehru has informed the Commission Chairman that the Indian Government cannot reach any decision until after they have conferred with the Commission.

Arrangements will be made, however, for a senior officer to maintain liaison between the Government of India and the Commission during the latter's stay in Delhi.

Cooch-Bihar**REFORMS FOR COOCH-BEHAR**

In pursuance of his declaration to introduce full Responsible Government in the State, H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar has appointed to the Council of Ministers three representatives drawn from the Legislature.

The new popular Ministers are:

Mr. Satish Chandra Rai Singh Sarkar: Minister of Education and Public Health;

Khan Choudhury Amanatulla: Minister for Revenue, and

Rai Choudhury Sushil Kumar Chakra. vorty: Minister for Finance.

The Chief Minister, Mr. Himmaisingka Maheswari, will for the present, continue to be His Highness's nominee.

Maj. Kanwal Rajendra Singh, who ceased to be the Household Minister on the introduction of the new reforms, has been appointed Minister-in-Waiting to the Maharaja.

Mr. Anvaruddin, former Finance Minister, was taken over as Financial Adviser to the Government.

Cochin**PUBLIC SAFETY ACT**

The Maharaja of Cochin has issued a Proclamation entitled the Maintenance of Public Safety Act, generally on the lines of the Madras Ordinance.

The Act is intended to maintain public safety and prevent and put down disorders involving menace to the peace and tranquillity of the State. It comes into force at once, and further provides for the control of parades, drills, and processions.

Powers have been delegated to the Police Commissioner to enforce the provisions of the Act, and also to arrest, without a warrant, any person for an offence under the Act, or detain any person acting pre-judicially to public safety. No order made in exercise of any powers conferred by or under the Act shall be called in question.

Patiala**INTERIM GOVT. FOR PATIALA**

Leaders of all political parties have been invited by the Maharaja of Patiala to meet him on July 5 for discussing the the formation of an interim Government for Patiala and the East Punjab States Union.

The invitation, it is understood, has been accepted by almost all parties.

Master Tara Singh, the veteran Akali leader, was accorded a warm reception when he arrived at Patiala on June 26, to preside over the Akali political conference.

Master Tara Singh was accompanied by a number of Akali leaders from all over the East Punjab.

Baroda**PORT OKHA IN BARODA**

The Government of Baroda have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,41,500 for further development of Port Okha. This is a natural port which can admit oceangoing steamers and, when fully developed, will come to occupy the first place among the seaports on the Kathiawar Coast.

Gwalior**DEVELOPMENT OF GWALIOR**

Mr. Liladhar Joshi, Chief Minister of Gwalior in a statement hinted at large-scale plans for all-round development of the State involving an expenditure of over four to five crores of rupees.

The development of the ancient and historic city of Ujjain along with the establishment of a University, Mr. Joshi said, would require a crore of rupees.

For the convenience of Malwa districts, it was contemplated to set up in the near future a Regional Appellate Bench of the High Court in Ujjain. It was also proposed to utilise Ujjain during summer months as administrative centre for Gwalior State.

Jodhpur**JODHPUR MINISTRY RECONSTITUTED**

The Maharaja of Jodhpur has reconstituted his Council of Ministers, and appointed Gen. Ajit Singh as Dewan and President of the Council.

In the new Council, two more representatives of the Lok Parishad have been taken. They are Mr. Mathuradas President of the Marwar Lok Parishad and Dwarka Das President of the Jodhpur Municipal Board.

Jainarain Vyas continues to be the Prime Minister.

Saurashtra**MANAVADAR AND MONGROL**

The Government of India have decided to hand over the administration of the States of Manavadar and Mongrol in Kathiawar to the Government of Saurashtra who will act as agents of the Government of India in the matter.

This was announced by Mr. N. M. Buch, I.C.S., Regional Commissioner for Western India and Gujarat States and Joint Secretary of the States Ministry, at a Press Conference at the Residency recently.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

South Africa

REPRESENTATION FOR INDIANS

The *Cape Times*, in an editorial, on June 11 commented on the statement of Dr. T. E. Donges, South African Minister for the Interior, that Union Government would not implement Chapter II of the Indian Act (which provides for Indian representation in the Union Parliament and Natal Provincial Council).

The paper said: "The cloven hoof of nationalism is nakedly exposed in this statement.

"Legally it is a well-known principle that no Government can bind its successors. But there are moral obligations and debts of honour, and if ever any country owed any of its subjects a debt of honour the Union owes it to the Indians of Natal and Transvaal to give them some representation in exchange for disabilities imposed on them in the Land Tenure Act."

ROUND TABLE TALKS URGED

Indians as South African nationals want full franchise and will not accept communal or loaded franchise, Mr. Debi Singh, Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, asserted when he commented on the South African Minister of Interior, Dr. T. E. Donges' statement that the Union Government would not implement Chapter two of the Indian Representation Act (which provides for Indian representation in the Union Parliament and Natal Provincial Council).

Mr. Singh said: "We are not concerned with statements about details of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act. All we want is for Dr. Malan (Union Prime Minister) to agree to a Round Table Conference on the basis accepted by General Smuts (former Premier). Mr. Singh declared that they were prepared to give the Nationalists a fair chance to frame Indian policy.

Indo-China

SOUTH INDIANS IN INDO-CHINA

News has been received of the recovery of 38 Indians (all but one of whom belong to the Tanjore District) who had been missing in Northern Indo-China since the end of 1946, when the area in which they were living was captured by Viet Minh forces.

The Viet Minh authorities escorted these persons out of their territory, and they were received by representatives of the British Consulate at Hanoi. It is understood that they were well looked after by the Viet Minh authorities, and that none of them intends to return to India immediately.

Ceylon

CEYLON INDIANS' DEMAND

A statement issued on behalf of the Ceylon Indian Congress clears "a misunderstanding that prevails in certain quarters that the Congress is asking for dual citizenship for the Indians in the island."

The statement says, "We wish to emphatically state that there is no foundation for such a charge and that our demand for Ceylon Indians is for adult franchise for all residents and for citizenship rights to those who have been resident for at least five years and declare their intention to permanently settle in Ceylon. It is earnestly hoped that our intentions as such would be accepted and the Government would assist us to assimilate ourselves as citizens of Lanka."

East Africa

INDIAN CULTURAL MISSION

An Indian cultural mission in East Africa, headed by Swami Advaitanandji of the Bharat Sevashram, left Bombay on June 4, by S.S. Kandala.

The object of the mission is "to propagate Indians culture and civilisation amongst the Indians in East Africa and to establish and concentrate cultural contact with them."

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

Questions of Importance

THE SARDAR'S REJOINDER

Replying to Mr. Churchill's attack on India and his support to Hyderabad's claim for independence, Sardar Patel, in the course of a message from Dehra Dun observes: "We have been patient for too long with such unseemly, prejudiced and mischievous attacks by high-placed Britishers on our administration or leaders and our people.

I have not seen anything even remotely like this being said of any other member of the Commonwealth. One of them has outraged the world's conscience by its barefaced and wanton policy of racial prejudice and an open disregard to the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter. But Mr. Churchill's elastic conscience, with his infinite capacity for bearing wrongs done to others by his own race, has never registered even a formal protest. I should like, therefore, to tell His Majesty's Government that if they wish India to maintain friendly relations with Great Britain they must see that India is in no way subjected to malicious and venomous attacks of this kind and that British statesmen and others learn to speak of this country in terms of friendship and goodwill.

That Mr. Churchill's attack on India and its Government is both mischievous and venomous can be judged from the way in which he has disregarded the all-party responsibility for the passage of the Indian Independence Act in July last year through Parliament. We ourselves foresaw that if the final stage of the grant of freedom to India were made a party issue, it would enhance our difficulties manifold. We were fully aware of the machinations of the vested interests, both in India and in United Kingdom, to hand over as difficult a legacy to India as possible. Balkanisation of

India was being actively promoted. Large scale disturbances were being manufactured. Vandalism at the peak of impending departure from the scene of personal rule was actuating many of the Churchillian agents in power here. We, therefore, decided to drink the bitter cup and accept the lesser evil of partition, only on condition that it commanded all parties' support. That support was both promised and given. It was this agreement of all parties that secured the safe and speedy passage of the Indian Independence Act, for which there is no parallel in the history of the British Parliament. . . .

Mr. Churchill has referred, apparently with some self-satisfaction, to the large casualties that occurred during the disturbances more than nine months ago. Obviously, it did not suit his purpose to mention that since then India had settled down to peaceful conditions with a speed and efficiency which had amazed many disinterested visitors. While no one of us would disclaim our due share of responsibilities for these tragedies. . . there can be no doubt that, in the ultimate analysis, a very large part of the blame must attach to the divide-and-rule policy followed with such masterly activity by Mr. Churchill himself and so faithfully implemented by his agents and Europeans of his way of thinking in this country, whether under his regime or that of his predecessors. No dispassionate student of recent history of India can fail to be convinced that the partition of the country and the attendant disasters were brought about by the disruptive activities of the group of which Mr. Churchill was the inspiration and the spokesman. Thus, for these tragedies, it is Mr. Churchill and his henchmen who have to answer before the bar of history."

Utterances of the Day

C. R.'s ADDRESS AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL

After the swearing-in ceremony at New Delhi on June 21, H. E. Shri Rajagopalachari, the Governor-General, delivered the following speech:

"Speaking objectively, the occasion is undoubtedly historic, for this is the first time that one who belongs to the soil has, in accordance with the wishes of the Prime Minister of India and his Cabinet, been entrusted with the honour and duties of the Head of the State in India. I owe a debt of gratitude, which I cannot hope to repay for the signal honour implied in this my installation. I hope I shall act, on every occasion and in every matter, in a manner worthy of the trust reposed in me. The work of my predecessor during his memorable term of office was a marvellous instance of detachment, devotion and energy on the part of one who, though not belonging to India, worked as one belonging to her and did his work in the spirit that is laid down in our scriptures with regard to the task that falls to any one. I come after him but I hope I will be judged by standards suitable to one who is inexperienced either in arms or in diplomacy unlike my illustrious predecessor.

Our problems have multiplied beyond all expectations and are such as may perturb even the most adventurous spirits among us. The only remaining interest in life, which moves my colleagues who are entrusted with the charge of the affairs of India, is the happiness of our people and the good name of our country. This is the passion that binds them together. They have experience and nobility of character. May God enable them to achieve the purpose so dear to their hearts.

I shall be proud to render them all such assistance as I can in this position.

India is unchangeably committed to the policy of making every one within her borders find pride and joy in citizenship irrespective of caste, creed or race. No one will suffer any disability by reason of the community to which he or she belongs.

The days of dynastic rule or domination through force are gone in India. No territorial or racial or religious community can hope to thrive or maintain its happiness through force without the willing and full co-operation of other people and the utmost inter-communication. It is, therefore, necessary that all communal and territorial isolationism should be abandoned and the best talents in every community should seek to serve the whole State. Communities should spread themselves out rather than build wall round themselves.

Whatever be the technical phraseology which public law may use to describe it, what disturbs the peace of India now is internecine discord pure and simple and it is utter folly. Our economy has not yet had time to separate into two parts corresponding to the political division to which we have agreed. It is very doubtful if it ever can be so split. We are far too interdependent and whatever we might do, there will yet be vital links that can never be severed. It is folly to quarrel and make into a scene of strife and misery what has been shaped by the pressure of age-long forces into a field of beauty and joy. Let us pray for wisdom and let us do what will make good thoughts grow, and save them from being swamped by folly and evil which wait to tempt man.

I have received blessings and good wishes from great and good men in all parts of the world. May these help me to steer clear of error and enable me to be of some service to our people in the great office conferred on me."

Political

KING RELINQUISHES TITLE

The King relinquishes his royal style and title of "Emperor of India" by proclamation in the *London Gazette* on June 22.

The step, forecast some months ago, is one of the changes following the transfer of power to India and Pakistan. The title was one of the few remaining links with British rule in India. The effect of the proclamation will be to exclude the words "Emperor of India" from British coinage, documents, medals and possibly some stamps. The King will no longer sign himself George R. I. (Rex Imperator) but simply George R.

The change, under the Charter of Westminster, required the assent of the other Dominions and Eire, which explains the length of time taken to effect it. Most of the countries concerned took the necessary legislative steps to endorse the change. Eire was the last.

MOUNTBATTEN'S PLAIN SPEAKING

Lord Mountbatten told a crowded audience at a reception in London on June 29, for Lady Mountbatten and himself that he was quite certain India was going from strength to strength.

"She is bound to face the most appalling difficulties in these days when the other countries of the world are faced with great difficulties" he said. "But India is going ahead. Good feeling in India towards Britain has never at any time, been as high as it is now. Nothing but criminal lunacy in this country could possibly destroy this feeling."

Lord Mountbatten made special reference to the question of Hyderabad. He said: "We have had long discussions on how to fit this great State with its 17,000,000 population into the picture and these discussions continued until about ten days ago. It was heart breaking to Sir Walter Monckton, the Constitutional Adviser to the Nizam, and to myself that the proposals we jointly worked out were not accepted. "I only hope and pray that a peaceful solution will be found.

FUTURE OF HYDERABAD

Mr. Churchill's intervention in Parliament, says Sardar Patel, followed up by his speech at the Conservatives' Rally seems to indicate that at least an attempt is being made to whip up enthusiasm in favour of Britain's one-time "Faithful Ally" against India. I should like to warn the British public against being taken in by these attempts. The question of Hyderabad can be solved peacefully if the Nizam would shed the utterly medieval conception of rule through a ruling caste chosen almost entirely from a militant minority and accept the democratic method of consulting and acting in conformity with the wishes of his people expressed through their elected representatives and would recognise the inevitability of the consequences of action and interaction of geographical, economic and other compelling forces on the relationship between Hyderabad and India.

But then, in order to injure India's interests, these distinguished products of a democratic age would forget the lessons of history and the teachings of democracy and stoop to buttress a regime which still lives in the times in which it was born. If, therefore, disaster overtakes the fortune of the Nizam, the responsibility will lie elsewhere than on the Indian Dominion. I am glad to know that His Majesty's Government have not fallen a prey to these machinations of Mr. Churchill and his henchmen and have refused to treat the Hyderabad issue otherwise than as one of the domestic concerns of the Indian Dominion. I would, therefore, appeal to the rank and file of the Tory Party not to be misled by these old-world ideas of some of their leaders, but to extend to the Indian Dominion that goodwill and friendship which are as essential in British interests as in India's and to sustain and uphold the fine gesture they made in transferring power to Indian hands."

EXPERIMENT IN ADULT EDUCATION

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, explained at a press conference in Delhi the scope and purpose of the Adult and Social Education programme of the Government of India.

The scheme will be first tried in the Delhi Province and then extended to other areas. It would be financed from funds given by the Centre to the Delhi administration, in common with other provinces, for educational development.

SANSKRIT IN EAST BENGAL

The Premier of East Bengal, Khwaja Nazimuddin, has assured the Premier Sanskrit Cultural Organisation of the Province, the East Bengal Saraswat Samaj, that his Government would encourage and promote Sanskrit education in the Province. The Premier said that he realised that knowledge of Sanskrit was essential for Hindu religious education, just as knowledge of Arabic was necessary for Muslim religious education.

ADMISSION TO COLLEGES

The "communal proportion rule," governing recruitment to Government services, it is learnt, will govern admissions to the Engineering and Medical Colleges.

Under the Rule, as modified, the quota for the several communities is as follows: 6 non-Brahmin Hindus, 2 Brahmins, 2 Harijans, 1 Indian Christian, 1 Muslim, and 2 Backward Hindus.

VISUAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Government of India have set up a Committee on 'visual education' to investigate thoroughly the problem of visual education in India in the fields of primary, secondary, university and adult education and to suggest ways and means of implementing such a scheme.

RESEARCH IN METHODS OF SELECTION

India's Education Ministry has appointed a committee to formulate a scheme to establish a Central Institute of Psychology in Delhi for conducting research in selective methods and standardising tests of various types in the educational fields.

Dr. Tara Chand, Educational Adviser to the Government of India is chairman, and among other members are Prof. Humayun Kabir, Joint Educational Adviser to the Government, Lt-Col Sohan Lal, Director, Bureau of Psychology, Allahabad, Prof. H. P. Maiti, Director, Institute of Psychological, service, Patna University, Dr. K. A. J. Lalkaka, Bombay, and Dr. K. L. Shaimali, Principal, Vidya Bhavan, Udaipur.

The proposed institute will prepare intelligence tests to select primary school children for secondary education and entrants to teachers' training institutions and higher technical institutions. Intelligence tests to grade the children of backward Tribes or areas and tests to determine the vocational aptitudes of different people will be devised by the Institute.

STATISTICS ABOUT EXAMINATION

For the S. S. L. C. Public Examination of 1948, 56,300 candidates (41,570 in the Madras University area and 14,730 in the Andhra University area) were registered for the examination including 5,015 girls (4,238 Madras University area and 777 Andhra University area). The number of candidates actually examined was 54,133.

The number of candidates taking subjects qualifying for eligibility for admission to University courses of study was 51,385 (37,811 for Madras University area and 13,574 for Andhra University area) of whom 18,785 in respect of Madras University area and 7,331 in the Andhra University area are eligible for admission to the University courses of study.

GANDHI MURDER CASE

Four months and three weeks after the death of Mahatma Gandhi, the regular hearing of the case against Nathuram Vinayak Godse, the alleged assassin, Mr. Savarkar and six accomplices charged with conspiracy, abetment and for contravention of the provisions of the Arms Act commenced on June 22 at New Delhi before Mr. Atma Charan, the Special Judge, at the Red Fort, Delhi. One of the accused originally put up for trial, Digambar Badge, was tendered a pardon. According to the charge-sheet three other accused and "others not known" are absconding.

All the accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Advocate-General of Bombay and Chief prosecution counsel in the case, in his opening address to the Court detailed the various activities of the accused which finally ended in the shooting and death of Mahatma Gandhi on January 30 last.

The Judge then read the charge-sheet.

INDIAN LADY IN PRIVY COUNCIL

An Indian Woman Barrister is believed to have made history by addressing the Privy Council—the Commonwealth's highest Court. She is Miss Tyabji, who represented the respondent in an appeal case from India. Her colourful robes provided a touch of gaiety in the solemn surroundings of the Council Chamber and she was an arresting figure as she rose and addressed the Law Lords with the greatest confidence and lucidity. Miss Tyabji is in her early twenties.

THE POONA LAW COLLEGE

The Indian Law Society under whose auspices the Law College, Poona is working for the last twenty-four years completed the first twenty-five years of its active career on 4th March, 1948. It is proposed to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Society and the College in July, 1948.

CRIMINAL TRIAL OF PEERS

Members of the British Peerage will no longer have the right to be tried by their peers in criminal proceedings. The House of Lords abolished this ancient privilege when considering the Judicial Reform Bill. In future, a peer will have the same trial proceedings as the man in the street.

Lord Jowitt, Lord Chancellor, head of the British Judiciary, said: "In future, we shall be treated like everyone else, and tried by the same method as everyone else."

"Let us end what has become a complete anachronism and entirely inappropriate at the present time when you have something like 850 Peers."

The measure was passed unanimously.

The privilege, which cannot be waived, covered indictment for treason or felony. Misdemeanour was dealt with in the ordinary courts. The last time a Peer was tried by his Peers was in 1935 when Lord de Clifford, the racing motorist was acquitted of a charge of manslaughter after a motor accident in which a man was killed.

All the Peers, who attended the trial in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, had to wear their robes and cocked hats, and go through the ancient forms of the trial which have come down from feudal times.

REFUGEE ADVOCATES

The East Punjab High Court has decided that Hindu and Sikh refugee advocates of Sind and North-West Frontier, who have practised in High Courts of their respective Provinces for three years, may be enrolled as advocates of the East Punjab High Court as a temporary measure.

The Government have also decided to remit for two years from May 11, the sanad fees of those advocates. The question of the admission of pleaders from N. W. F. P. and Sind, and advocates and pleaders from Baluchistan and Bahawalpur State, will also be considered.

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE

Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt, President of the All-India Co-operative Insurance Societies' Association, addressing the third annual meeting of the Association at Bombay on June 25 stressed the importance of a co-operative insurance society transacting fire and general insurance business.

Mr. Bhatt deplored that although the special committee of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference had strongly recommended the starting of such an organisation, no such society had yet come into being. He said that if no other co-operative body or institution took up this matter, the Association itself must take it up. He urged that the Association should work for the spread of co-operative insurance throughout the countryside, especially in view of the fact that the Indian National Congress has as its objective, the creation of a co-operative commonwealth.

Reduction in the ceiling rate of income-tax payable by co-operative insurers was urged by the Association in a resolution. The meeting also urged the Central and Provincial Governments to give effect to the recommendations of the All-India Co-operative Conference held at Madras last year on subsidising extra premia to be charged to rural policy-holders and exempting co-operative insurance societies from payment of income-tax on interest derived on their investments.

INSURANCE OF PASSENGER BUSES

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that some insurance companies are issuing policies of insurance in respect of passenger motor vehicles without covering passenger liability, says a Press Note. This is contrary to the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

Owners of motor vehicles are hereby informed that by obtaining such policies they 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.

STATE INSURANCE FOR WORKERS

Over 40,000 workers in Delhi province will be the first to get the benefits accruing to employees under the State insurance and Medical Benefits scheme to be enforced in India very soon.

The Central Government are now in consultation with the Provincial Governments in regard to the composition of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the Medical Benefit Council which are soon to be set up. To begin with, the scheme, will be worked out in Delhi and, for this purpose, in co-operation with the Delhi provincial authorities, a survey of the medical and other facilities available for workers is shortly to be carried out.

Under the Act which the Legislature passed during its last session, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation is to consist of 31 members with the Labour Minister as ex-officio Chairman and the Minister of Health as ex-officio Vice-Chairman. The Central Government would have five nominees and the Provincial Governments one each. There would be one representative for the Chief Commissioner's Provinces, and five representatives each from employers' and workers' organisations. Two members representing the medical profession and two representing Central Legislature would complete the personnel of the Corporation.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

On a representation made to the Government of Bombay in the Labour Department, by the Federation of Oriental Life Office Employees Union, a member of the industrial court of Bombay has been appointed to adjudicate in the dispute between the employees and the management of the Oriental Life Assurance Company lying within the jurisdiction of Bombay Province.

As regards the employees of the Company outside the Province, it has been agreed that the same member of the industrial court would act as a private arbitrator and settle the dispute.

EXCHANGE RATES FOR PAKISTAN RUPEES

The Reserve Bank of India, in a Press communique announced the buying and selling rate of the Pakistan rupees in transactions between the Reserve Bank and scheduled banks on the one hand and those between scheduled banks and the public on the other.

The Press communique stated: "In accordance with the arrangements made between the Government of India and Pakistan, the offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Kanpur will, as from July 1, 1948, buy from, and sell to scheduled banks in India Pakistan rupees at the following rates which are for ready transactions.

Buying: 99-31/32 and Selling: 100-1/32.

All purchases and sales shall be in multiples of one lakh, subject to a minimum of one lakh of rupees.

INDO-PAKISTAN TRADE AGREEMENT

An agreement between India and Pakistan for the mutual supply of certain essential commodities was signed in Karachi on May 26, by Mr. C. C. Desai, for the Government of India, and Mr. Mahomed Ali, for the Government of Pakistan. This agreement has since been approved by both Governments.

The following is the text of the agreement:

The representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan, having considered the requirements of essential commodities which each Dominion needs from the other, have, subject to ratification by their respective Governments, agreed as hereunder.

(1) The quantities of each commodity which each Dominion undertakes to make available to the other are stated in Annexures One and Two. The annexures also indicate the demands made by each Dominion in respect of each commodity and special feature, if any.

(2) Apart from the commodities listed in Annexures One and Two, it was agreed to show the maximum consideration in facilitating the export of goods from one Dominion to the other. It was agreed that imported goods which had been shipped and paid for in either Dominion before December 31, 1947, out of the undivided exchange account will be allowed to be re-exported to the other Dominion wherever it is established that the goods were originally intended for consumption in that Dominion.

(3) The period of the agreement will be one year from July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1949, except as regards:

(a) Raw cotton and cotton textiles, for which the agreement shall cover the period from September 1, 1948, to August 31, 1949, and (b) Foodgrains for which the agreement will be for the period June 1, 1948, to August 31, 1949.

(4) With such exceptions as may be mutually agreed upon, supplies will ordinarily be made through commercial channels. Commodities which are not subject to any control either internally or for export present no problems. In the case of commodities which are not subject to internal control but are subject to export control, the supplying Dominion shall issue necessary export licences in such a manner that the export of the agreed quantities, will be facilitated. In respect of commodities which are subject to internal as well as export control, the supplying Dominion shall either supply on a Government to Government basis or make specific allocations in conformity with their internal control as well as issue export licences.

(5) In regard to raw jute India agrees to restrict her exports of raw jute from the Indian Dominion to nine lakhs of bales predominantly of the Indian varieties the bulk of which is not suitable for use in Indian mills and is usually exported.

(6) It is agreed that neither Dominion will re-export to any country any commodity imported from the other Dominion in the form in which it was imported.

RECOVERY OF ADDUCTED WOMEN

The West Punjab Government, as a part of their campaign to intensify the work of recovery of abducted women, it is learned, have issued a stern warning to all Government servants, that if any was proved to be in any way connected with the abduction of women, or the retention, or harbouring of abducted women, very severe action would be taken against him either under the departmental rules, or under the existing law, according to the circumstances of the case.

The warning, it is understood, has been issued in response to a general feeling among the public that abducted women are, in several cases, in the custody of Government servants, particularly the Police officers, who were hampering the work of recovery.

ETHIRAJ COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Mrs. G. Parthasarathi of the Queen Mary's College, Madras, has been appointed Principal of the Ethiraj College for Women. The new College started functioning from July 2.

Interviewed, Mr. V. L. Ethiraj, who has offered an endowment of Rs. 10 lakhs to the College—Rs. 5 lakhs being in cash—stated that arrangements are complete now to put it on its feet.

The Madras Government have agreed to loan the services of Mrs. Parthasarathi and she has already assumed charge.

The College provides courses for both Intermediate and B. A. Instruction for the Intermediate will be in the following subjects: Part I English; Part II Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Urdu; Part III: Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry; Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science, and Ancient History, Islamic History and Modern History.

For the B. A. degree, the following courses are offered: Part I English; Part II Urdu, Tamil and Malayalam; and Part III Group IV-B—Economics History.

WOMEN REGULARS IN U. S.

The U. S. House of Representatives has approved a compromise plan to permit recruiting of women as regular members of the armed services.

The Bill now goes to the White House for Truman's signature.

The Bill would permit the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps to recruiting a given number of women in regular components for the next two years. After that their numbers would be limited to two per cent. of the authorised strength.

The Bill was the result of a joint Senate and House conference committee.

THE FIRST INDIAN WOMAN PH.D. OF CAMBRIDGE

Mrs. Surama Das Gupta, wife of Professor S. N. Das Gupta, the Indian historian, is the first Indian woman to receive a Doctorate in Philosophy Degree of Cambridge University.

Mrs. Das Gupta was studying at Newsham College, Cambridge, and received the Degree for her thesis, "The Evaluation of the Principles of Literary Criticism." She is already a Ph.D. of Calcutta University. She came to England after winning the Gosh Travelling Fellowship of Calcutta University for advanced studies.

WOMAN M.P. AT COMMONS DEBATE

For the first time in history, a woman presided over the proceedings in the Chamber of the House of Commons on May 21.

She was Mrs. Florence Paton, Labour Member of Parliament who had been selected by the Speaker to take charge during a debate in the Committee on Scottish Estimates.

Members on all sides gave her a welcoming cheer as Mrs. Paton—a trim, bespectacled figure in a neat black costume with a white blouse—took over.

She presided with complete confidence for two hours.

Literary

THE PLACE OF HUMOUR IN JOURNALISM

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and his colleagues in the Cabinet, members of the Legislature, high officials and a large number of Delhi journalists attended an at-home given by Mr. K. S. Pillai (Shankar, the cartoonist) to inaugurate *Shankar's Weekly* last month at New Delhi. The journal is a humorous weekly periodical. "There is no policy behind this effort, except the policy of making people laugh", said the leading article entitled, "Here we are."

Speaking on the occasion, Pandit Nehru emphasised the need for an element of laughter and humour, which would tone up their public and social life.

Claiming himself to be something of a journalist, the Prime Minister said that had he not sat on the chair of State and carried on political activities, his alternative profession would have been that of writing, a profession that seemed most agreeable to him.

SOVIET INTEREST IN INDIAN LITERATURE

The Soviet academician Alex Barrnnikov has completed a book devoted to the history of Soviet studies of India.

He told the Soviet news agency, Tass in an interview that Soviet students of India are at work on the history, economics and literature of the country, and are compiling dictionaries of the main Indian languages—Urdu, Hindi, Bengali and Marathi. They have carried out extensive work on Hindu philosophy.

TWO NEW JOURNALS

We welcome the new Daily—*The Deccan Herald*—edited by the veteran journalist Mr. Pothan Joseph and published at Bangalore.

A new weekly in English under the name of *Eastern Star* has appeared in Madras with Mr. T. K. Raman as Editor. It is a welcome addition to the periodical press purporting to uphold nationalist policy.

Personal

C. R.—GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

Mr. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari was sworn in as the Governor-General of India in the Durbar Hall of Government House, New Delhi, at 10.30 a. m. on Monday, June 21.

The assumption of office was heralded by a royal salute and the band struck "God Save the King" and "Jana Gana Mana". The Governor-General's flag—in a blue background inscribed 'C.R.' in circles, with the busts of the three Asoka Lions on the top—was unfurled and a salute of thirty-one guns was fired.

After taking the oath, His Excellency, in a brief speech, emphasised that India was unchangeably committed to the policy of making every one within her borders find pride and joy in citizenship, irrespective of caste, creed or race.

DR. KATJU FOR WEST BENGAL

Dr. Kailashnath Katju was sworn in as Governor of West Bengal on June 21. The function was held in the Throne Room at Government House, Calcutta, in the presence of the Premier and other Ministers of West Bengal, members of the Diplomatic Services in Calcutta, prominent citizens and high ranking civil and military officials. Mr. Justice R. C. Mitter administered the oath.

NEW GOVERNOR OF ORISSA

Mr. Asaf Ali was sworn in as Governor of Orissa, in succession to Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, at Government House, Cuttack on June 21. Mr. Justice P. K. Ray of the Patna High Court, administered the oath.

After the ceremony, the Premier, Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab, and his colleagues were introduced to His Excellency.

INDIAN AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON

The Government of India with His Majesty the King's approval have decided to appoint Sir B. Rama Rau as their Ambassador in the United States of America.

Sir B. Rama Rau, who has been the head of the Indian Liaison Mission in Tokyo, is visiting Delhi for brief consultations before he proceeds to join his new post.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, has been chosen by the Government of India to be one of their delegates to the International Public Health Conference at Geneva. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, is the leader of the Indian Delegation.

The Government of India have decided to present a proposal for the establishment of a regional organisation in India before this Conference. This regional organisation, it is stated, may conveniently serve Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Siam, Singapore, Malaya, the Netherlands Indies, Indonesia and other territories in this area. All these countries form a homogeneous area with common health problems, and the Government of India feel that the solution to their problems could be best achieved by the establishment of a regional organisation in India which is the largest single unit in this region.

NEW CURE FOR CANCER

Mr. Lewis L. Strauss, Member of the Atomic Energy Commission, has reported that a new technique for using radio-active Iodine to treat cancer "holds out hope" for curing the disease.

Radio-active Iodine may be administered either orally or by injection. It offers a non-surgical treatment for a deep-seated lesion without damage to the surrounding tissue. Once the radio-active Iodine is concentrated in the infected part of the body, its radiation immediately attacks and destroys the malignant tissue.

PLAGUE HOSPITAL FOR BENGAL

The establishment of a full-fledged plague hospital with an accommodation for about 300 patients has been sanctioned by the Government of West Bengal.

The hospital, will have beds for 80 plague patients. To begin with, the staff will consist of three well trained doctors, and 20 nurses, and their number will be increased as and when considered necessary.

Radio

LEARN WHILE YOU SLEEP

An instrument called "Cerebrograph" is now used to teach American students while they are asleep.

The "sleep-teaching" experiments, which have proved to be successful, were first made at North Carolina University. The said instrument repeats lessons at long intervals, in parts, which are transmitted to the sleeper through a loudspeaker, placed within the pillow, and this increases the sleepers' vocabulary.

U. S. RADIOS SELL THEIR SILENCE!

It is interesting to bring it to our readers' notice that an advertiser in the United States considers a radio station's silence worth paying for. When WKYW (a radio station at Louisville, Tennessee, USA) leaves its transmission at 7 p. m., the announcer mentions: "The next 11 hours of silence are sponsored by the Logan Co., makers of the famous Sleep Haven Mattress. Good night—and good rest."

INQUIRY INTO PRESS AND RADIO

The UNESCO's Secretariat has sent this year a number of field workers in the Far East countries—India and Pakistan are included, to inquire into the matter of mass communications, Radio, Press and Films.

RADIO-TUBE

It is announced by the Westinghouse Electric Corp. that a mechanical "radio-tube" has been produced, which is aiding research engineers in the development of new, and more powerful tubes for television, radio and radar sets. With this new unique device it has now been possible for the electronic experts to promptly accomplish new designs.

RADIO-ALARM CLOCK COMBINATION

A doubly useful electronic instrument, announced by the Garod International Corporation (of 70, Washington St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y., USA) awakens a sleeper by a pre-selected programme. The alarm is set at the required rising time, and the desired volume of voice can also be pre-arranged.

Currency and Banking

THE COMILLA BANK

The Madras Branch of the Comilla Union Bank Calcutta was declared open by the Finance Minister, Mr. B. Gopal Reddi at the Bank's premises in George Town, before a large and distinguished gathering on June 11.

The Bank which was started in 1922 has completed now nearly 26 years of useful banking work and has a net-work of branches (numbering 39) all over the country.

Mr. Das, General Manager of the Bank, welcoming the gathering, traced the history of the institution, since its inception in 1922, and stated that "within a few years of its existence, it had earned the full confidence and the support of the Banking public."

Besides this, the Bank was having a highly efficient foreign exchange service for which purpose, they maintained connections all over the world.

LOANS AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST

On behalf of the Land Mortgage Bank, Peelamedu, an address was presented to Mr. K. Chandramouli, Minister for Local Administration and Co-operation, Madras.

Replying to the address, the Minister said that he had given instructions to avoid delay as much as possible in granting loans. There would be co-operation between the Reserve Bank and the Co-operative Central Banks so that in the future they could get loans at low rates of interest. Several reforms were going to be introduced in the Co-operative Department so that it might become more popular and useful to the people.

CURRENCY IN PAKISTAN

The Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, in a Press Note urges all Pakistan citizens to exchange their Indian notes in circulation in Pakistan for Pakistan notes as early as possible, lest "they may be seriously inconvenienced, as the rush may be so great that many may fail to get their Indian notes exchanged."

Railways

HOURS OF WORK IN RAILWAYS

The Government of India have accepted Justice Rajadhyaksha's award in the railway dispute in respect of hours of work, periodic rest and leave reserve.

They have accordingly issued an order enforcing the decisions of the Adjudicator and making them binding on the Railway Administrations concerned and their workmen for a period of three years from now.

The dispute between the nine Indian Government Railway Administrations *viz*, N. W. (Now E. P.) E. I., B. & A. (now Assam Railway); B. N., G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., O. T., M. & S. M. and S. I. Railways, and their respective workmen was referred for adjudication of April 23, 1946. The award of the Adjudicator was published on March 10, 1948.

CATERING ON RAILWAYS

The Central Advisory Council for Railways recently met under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Railways, Dr. John Matthai.

Among the subjects discussed were, catering at railway stations and on trains, abolition of the First Class, eradication of the beggar nuisance, and the feasibility of appointing conductor-guards for Third Class passengers.

The Council decided that refreshment rooms should provide food, both vegetarian and non-vegetarian, and cooked in Indian as well as Western styles. Considerable discussion centred round the question of retention of dining cars. While the consensus of opinion in the meeting was that greater attention should be paid to the provision of meals in refreshment rooms at stations rather than in the trains it was felt that this would cause a lot of inconvenient detention to long-distance trains, and the Council decided that the present arrangements of attaching dining cars to long-distance trains should continue with the proviso that both Indian and Western style food should be provided in the dining cars.

ART TREASURES IN INDIA

The Third All-India Arts Conference at its concluding day's session at Bombay on June 20 decided to wait in a deputation on the Prime Minister and the Education Minister, Government of India, to acquaint them with the deliberations of the Conference and to secure their help and encouragement in the propagation of art in the country.

The Conference urged the Government of India to carry out a systematic survey of art treasures and ancient monuments in the country and to make them accessible to students and lovers of art.

ROYAL GIFT TO INDIA

One of Lord Mountbatten's last act as Governor-General was to present to India, on behalf of H. M. the King, a set of ten pieces of gold plate which are the property of the King and have been at Government House since 1930.

Lord Mountbatten made the presentation during the dinner that the Cabinet was giving in honour of Their Excellencies on their last night in India (June 20).

The set weighs over 100 pounds and has been the centre of attraction at many State Banquets at Government House, where it is laid out on display.

The biggest of the pieces is a large cup, nearly three feet high, with a cover surmounted by the figure of St. George and the Dragon. Other pieces include ornate bowls, trays and cups bearing the coat of arms.

INDIA'S NATIONAL ANTHEM

The West Bengal Premier, Dr. B. C. Roy, told a Press conference that the suggestion of the Government of India for playing "Jana Gana Mana" on special occasions, would be placed before the Cabinet shortly. He received the suggestion from the Centre a few weeks ago; but he objected to it because he felt, and was still feeling, that Political India had grown round Bankim Chandra's "Bande Mataram" and that people had suffered and died for the sentiments contained in the song.

THE CRICKET CRAZE

Cricket fares ill at the hands of Shri J. C. Kumarappa in *Gram Udyog Patrika* for April. He calls it one of the trappings of imperialism and objects to its expense, to the claims it makes on time and effort and to the restriction of its benefits in exercise to the few. The desirability of encouraging indigenous recreations, rural sports, folk dances and periodical festivals, is as obvious as is the superiority of such wholesome types of entertainment over racing, gambling and even cinemas, in whose more or less demoralising company cricket finds itself in Shri Kumarappa's objection to the waste of scarce newsprint on pastimes.

WORLD'S NEW MARATHON SKIPPING RECORD

A new world's marathon skipping record of 21,138 turns in one hour 50 minutes 15 seconds without a break was set up by J. Thompson of Colorado in 1932.

Brown who is 36, also holds the World record for four minutes with 964 turns and five minutes with 1,203 turns.

MADRAS CRICKET ASSOCIATION

Famous veteran C. P. Johnstone, now in retirement in England, was made a Vice-Patron of the Madras Cricket Association at its annual General Body Meeting.

Mr. C. R. Pattabiraman has been put at the helm of affairs in Madras Cricket for the ensuing season. Experienced and efficient, he should make a popular President.

FOOTBALL

England's football tourists easily beat Canton Schaffhausen by six goals to zero in the last match of their Continental tour at Schaffhausen (Switzerland), after leading by 1-0 at half-time.

RACE FOR 1,000 RUNS

Don Bradman, Australian Captain, won the 100' runs race by 13 minutes as he reached that total for the season in the Test match at Nottingham.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Director of Scientific and Industrial Research, has been appointed Secretary and Principal Executive Officer of the Department of Scientific Research set up by the Government of India.

The Department will take over the work of the Board of Research on Atomic Energy and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The latter body, although attached to the new department, will retain its unofficial character and will continue to function as before.

The new department will also deal with scientific advice to Government departments ad hoc scientific research in universities and research institutions, research scholarship in applied scientific subjects, international scientific unions, scientific liaison offices, the Scientific Consultative Committee and such other subjects as may be transferred to it. The department will co-ordinate the scientific activities of the other Ministries.

NEW ATOM PARTICLE

A new laboratory achievement—the manufacture of an atom particle known as Meson—was reported from Berkeley, California and acclaimed as the greatest thing in atomic research since the discovery of uranium fission in 1929.

The particles, which eventually may lead to atomic energy far greater than that within the atom bomb, were produced in the University of California's 4,000-ton cyclotron.

SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA

India can become self-sufficient in regard to the chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals within a period of 15 years according to a report submitted by the Panel of the industry set up by the Government of India.

The members of the Panel feel that the proper development of the fine chemicals and drugs industry leading to self-sufficiency would depend very much on working out a well-balanced plan for the production of heavy chemicals, coal distillation products, and organic solvents.

CHARLIE AGAIN!

An indication of Chaplin's genius is the fact that one associates (as one does nostalgically in the case of certain well-liked songs) his films with the places and circumstances in which they were originally met with.

They have been very well spaced out productions—the normal interval must be nearly 5 years—and the wait has usually served to whet the appetites of discriminating filmgoers. The gist of the average goodish film is relegated to limbo within a year or two, but Chaplin's masterpieces merely mellow with the passing of time.

"DOCUMENTARY FILMS OF INDIA"

The organisation for the production and distribution of Information Films and news reels which the Government of India are re-establishing at Bombay will be called 'Films Division', Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, says a Press Note.

The Information Films produced by the organisation will be known as the 'Documentary Films of India' and the weekly news reel as the 'Indian News Review.' These names replace the old 'Information Films of India and 'Indian News Parade.'

DOCUMENTARIES FOR BRITISH CINEMAS

The question of widely distributing in British cinemas Indian documentaries—"Light of the World" "Banu" "Triranga Jhanda" is being considered by films Progress Guild in London. The films were shown to members of the Guild on June 15.

FILM TAX IN PAKISTAN

The Pakistan Government have reduced with immediate effect the import duty on films from two annas to half anna in response to the representation made by the East Bengal Government on the hardship caused to the film industry by heavy imposition of import duty.

COLOUR FILM BY NEW LENS

Two Frenchmen, Armand and Lucien Rou, have invented a lens which, if placed in an ordinary film camera using ordinary negative, will make colour film.

FOR INCREASING MOTOR OUTPUT

Workers are being encouraged to suggest new ways of increasing output. The Austin Motor Company, which employs 16 000 men and women, has hit on a novel idea of a weekly ballot with five prizes instead of weekly production bonus to everyone. When production reaches 200 vehicles a week, the first prize will be £262 10s (Rs. 3 494.4 6), the second will be £131.5s (Rs. 1,747.2.3), the third £65.12s.6d (Rs. 873 4.6) and the fourth and fifth, £32.16s.3d. (Rs. 436 10 3) each.

MOTOR TRANSPORT IN SIND

In pursuance of its policy to nationalise the motor transport in the province, the Government of Sind is considering a proposal to purchase about 300 motor buses from abroad.

The Government also propose to introduce automatic crossing signals in the city of Karachi. The entire transport programme is likely to come into force in about six months' time.

GAS-TURBINE ENGINES FOR SHIPS

Britain's Royal Navy is developing a gas-turbine engine—related in principle to the high powered jet aero-engine—which may revolutionise all sea travel. Its advantages are greater power in less space, simple maintenance, fuel economy, and probably greater speed.

MARGIN OF PROFIT ON SALE OF CARS

The Government of Madras have decided that in view of the rapidly changing condition for the better in the motor market the margin of profit to dealers should be cut by 25 per cent, says a Press note.

All distributors and dealers of motor-cars in this province are advised to prepare hereafter price-work sheets in respect of the makes and types of cars with which they are concerned in accordance with the revised formula for prices being notified by the Government, the note adds.

JUPITER AIRWAYS

South Indian aviation history was made on June 7 when Premier Ramaswami Reddiar of Madras inaugurated the first flight to Delhi, of the new air service, "Jupiter Airways Ltd."

The Premier paid a tribute to the enterprise and the initiative of Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar, Chairman of the Jupiter Airways, in starting this new service.

"This is the first instance of a South Indian coming forward to shoulder the responsibility and the risk involved in running an air service," remarked the Premier.

The inauguration ceremony was held at Meenambakkam aerodrome. The Dakota making the inaugural flight carrying Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar and a few others, was named "Maruti" by the Premier.

After the ceremony, the plane took off at 7.20 a.m. on its flight to Delhi. The route followed by the new service was the straight one, *via* Vizagapatam and Nagpur to Delhi: it did not touch Hyderabad.

INDIA'S EXTERNAL AIR SERVICE

The first Air-India Constellation air liner on scheduled service from Bombay to London arrived at London air port on June 9 with 38 passengers.

The High Commissioner for India, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, was at the airport for the arrival of the plane. Mr. J. R. D. Tata, business head of Air-India, was among the passengers. The journey took 24 and a half hours.

DE LUXE PLANE FOR JINNAH

The Pakistan Government have ordered a special Vickers Viking for Governor-General Jinnah. There are only four planes of its kind in the world, two owned by the King of England and one by President Peron of Argentina.

The Viking can have extra range by additional petrol tanks being fitted on. It has a cruising speed of 225 miles per hour. It has 12 seats, four specially fitted beds, two lavatories, and a fully equipped pantry to serve meals in the air.

PROTECTION FOR INDUSTRIES

Mr. G. L. Mehta, President of the Indian Tariff Board, speaking at a reception at the Surat Chamber of Commerce, emphasised the need for the industrialist to care for the consumer and the common man.

Mr. Mehta pointed out that the Government would not allow any useful industry to die out, but the Government, which was for all people, must look to the interests of all parties. Some industries, he said, persisted in asking for protection from the Tariff Board. The present Government was our own and would not be weighed with consideration like the effect of the protection on the foreigners' interests and trade in India as was the case some years before. But the industry should justify the sacrifice the common man would bear because of the protection. He explained that by levying a protective duty, the Government prevented cheap goods from foreign countries reaching our people. But this was with a view to help our industries to stand on their own legs within a reasonable time.

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM FOR INDIA

The Ministry of Labour is formulating plans for an Industrial Museum primarily for the benefit of factory owners. The museum will have a number of sections dealing with subjects such as "ideal" factory buildings, safety provisions, standardisation of products, utilisation of waste, amenities for labour and training of workers and technicians for higher efficiency.

Similar institutions exist in America and in European countries.

The Museum will be the first of its kind in India and will be located in a predominantly industrial town.

THE TEXTILE COMMITTEE

The abolition of the Textile Control Board and its various committees is announced in a Government resolution published in the Government of India Gazette. Government, however, have decided to set up three committees which will advise the Textile Commissioner on matters connected with his day-to-day duties.

COMPENSATION RATES FOR ZEMINDARS

The following rates of compensation to dispossessed zemindars have been recommended by the Zemindari Abolition Committee.

Twenty-five times the net assets for zemindars paying a land revenue of Rs. 25; 22 1/2 times up to Rs. 50; 20 times up to Rs. 100; 17 1/2 times up to Rs. 250; 15 times up to Rs. 500; 12 1/2 times up to Rs. 2,000; 10 times up to Rs. 3,500; 9 times up to Rs. 5,000; 8 times up to Rs. 10,000.

In case of those who are paying land revenue over Rs. 10,000 although they will get eight times net income in respect of that portion of property for which they pay a land revenue of Rs. 10,000, the compensation payable for income in excess of this will be calculated on the basis of two times such income.

COLD STORAGE PLANTS

Over 60 new cold storage plants for the preservation of seed-potatoes and perishable foodstuffs like fruits, vegetables, milk products, eggs, meat and fish, and a number of ice manufacturing plants are likely to be installed in India before the next hot season sets in, according to details available in the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

Located at about 40 different centres in various parts of the country, these plants will have a capacity varying from 3,000 maunds to 30,000 maunds for a single unit, with a total capacity of over a million and a quarter maunds.

PLOUGHING BY TRACTORS

In amplification of its previous orders the Government of Bombay has directed that the concessional rate for shallow ploughing by the tractors of the Mechanical Cultivation Section of the Agricultural Department should be granted to all those who are either owner cultivators or tenants who possess lands measuring not more than 20 acres, or who pay an assessment of Rs. 20 or less in aggregate

I. N. T. U. C.

The Government of India have come to the conclusion that the Indian National Trade Union Congress is more representative of workers in the country than the All-India Trade Union Congress and have, therefore, invited I.N.T.U.C. to represent the workers at the recent session of the International Labour Conference, at San Francisco on June 17, 1948.

A Press Note said:

The question as to which of the All-India workers' organisations is the most representative of workers in the country has been engaging the attention of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour for some time.

After taking into account the results of a series of test-checks held by Provincial and State Governments and by Central Government officers in respect of the Unions falling within the Central sphere and also the figures of unions and membership claimed by the A.I.T.U.C. and the I.N.T.U.C., which are the two most important All India organisations of workers, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that the latter is the more representative of the two. In accordance with the I. L. O. constitution, the I.N.T.U.C. has, therefore, been invited to represent the workers at the forthcoming session of the conference which opens at San Francisco on June 17, 1948.

OVERHAUL OF LABOUR DEPT.

In an interview to the press Mr. K. Kamaraj Nadar, President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee, expressed the view that there should be a "thorough overhaul" of the Labour Department and that a prominent non-official should be appointed to advise Government on Labour problems. He added he had already made this suggestion to the Premier, Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, for earnest consideration.

This, according to Mr. Kamaraj Nadar, was the only way by which a permanent, satisfactory settlement of the present Labour unrest, especially in the districts of Coimbatore and Tanjore could be brought about.

General

DELHI'S MEMENTO

At a public reception held by the Delhi Municipal Committee in honour of Lord and Lady Mountbatten on the Gandhi Grounds on June 20 Lord Mountbatten was presented with a silver casket with a relief map of India on the surface of the wooden platform. In the centre of the casket stood a 15-inch statue in ivory of Mahatma Gandhi and on one side of the wooden frame were engraved Pandit Nehru's words on Gandhiji:

"Where he sat became the temple.

"Where he walked was hallowed ground."

MODE OF ADDRESS BY OFFICIALS

The Government of India have decided that henceforth the practice of ending all official correspondence with the words, "I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant", should be given up. All letters whether addressed to officials or to members of the public will hereafter end with the words, "Yours Faithfully".

In a memorandum to all the Ministries of the Government of India, the Ministry of Home Affairs have asked them to introduce the change with immediate effect.

It is understood that Provincial Governments have also been requested to take steps to introduce the change in all correspondence.

NATIONAL TRUST FOR INDIA

The Government of India are now considering a proposal for the creation, of a National Trust for the preservation, of buildings associated with the memory of national heroes, poets and those who had sacrificed their all in the freedom struggle. This was revealed by Dr. N. P. Chakravarti, Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India.

The Trust will be on the lines of Britain's National Trust. pending the creation of such a Trust the Archaeological Department will be taking necessary action for the preservation of such edifices, many of which stand in need of repair.

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S. A. Brehvi, 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 am neither a quack nor a doctor but an ordinary man—a man who, unfortunately, had been a victim of his own follies. My excesses within a very short time led me to nocturnal discharges and eventually to impotency.

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.

On the suggestion of my far-sighted friends and for the benefit of the public, I am advertising it for those who might have become the victims of such dangerous diseases and lost their Manhood. Those who have spent a lot of money in unsuccessfully curing these diseases can have this instantaneous cure for practically nothing. The price is even insufficient to cover the expenses of publicity and the net cost of the medicines.

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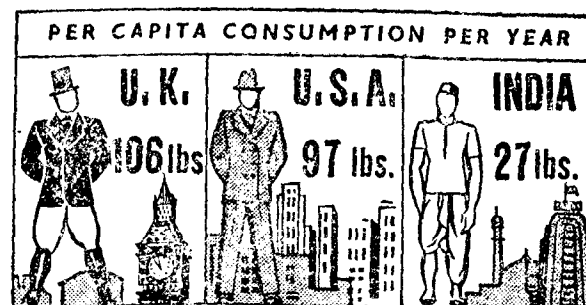
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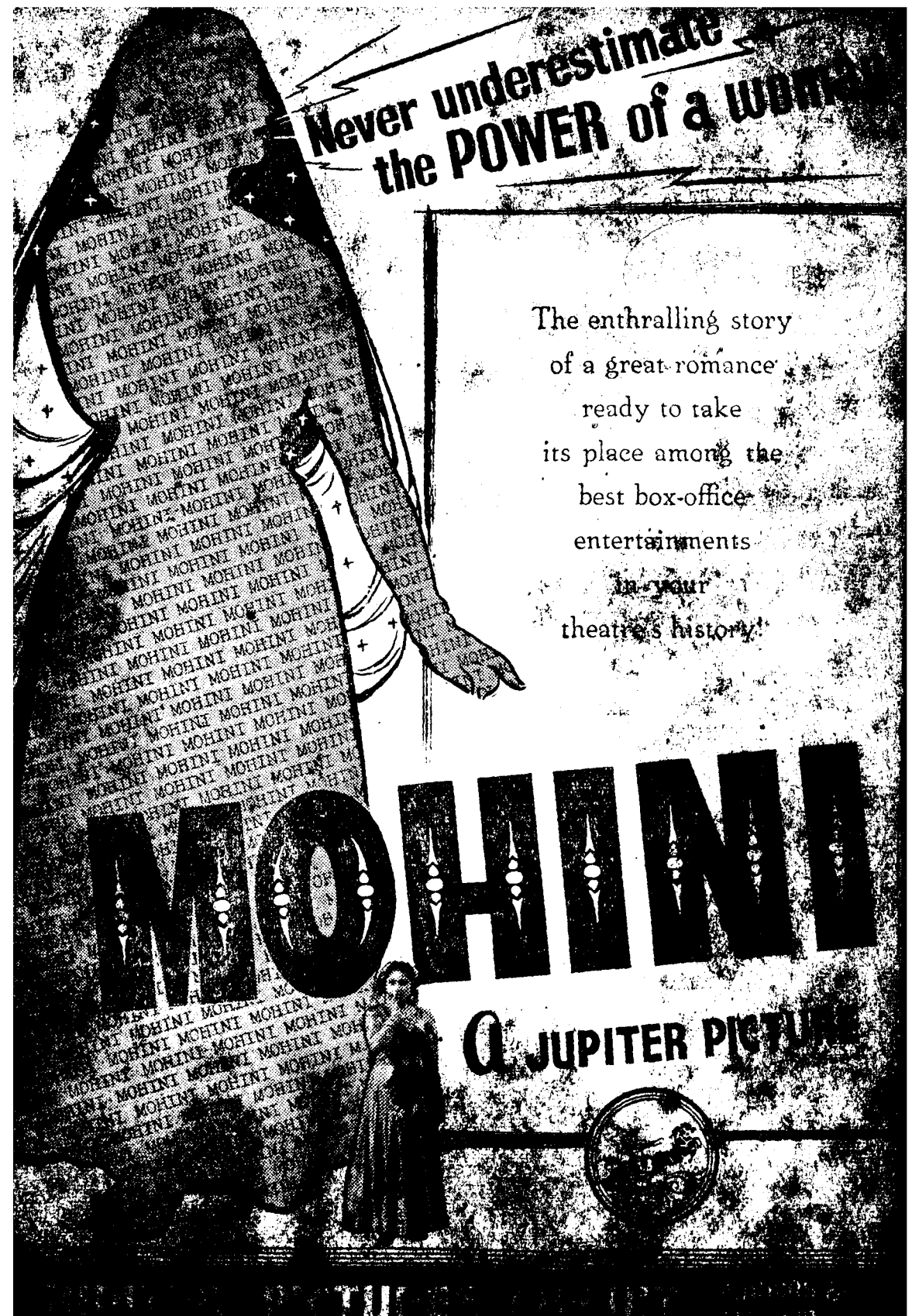
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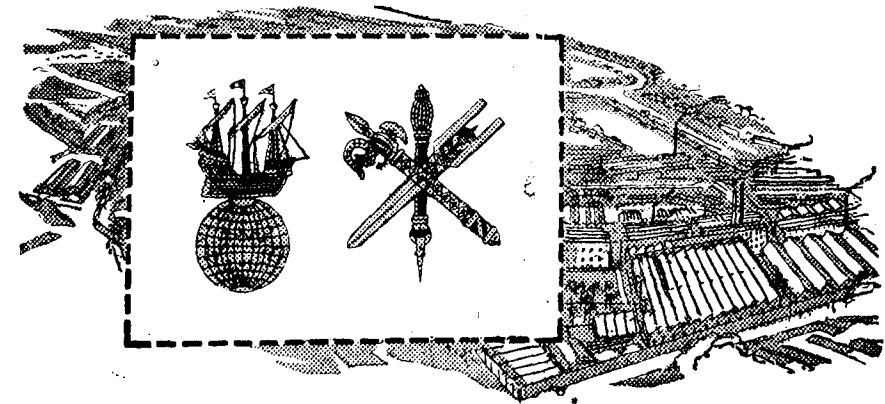
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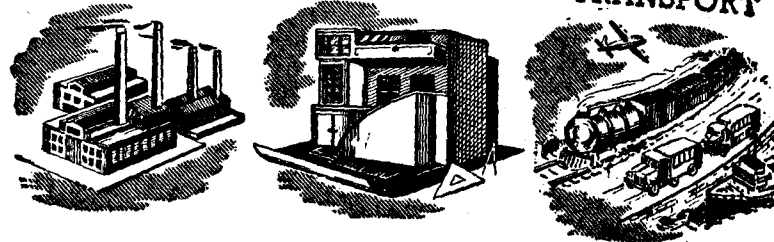


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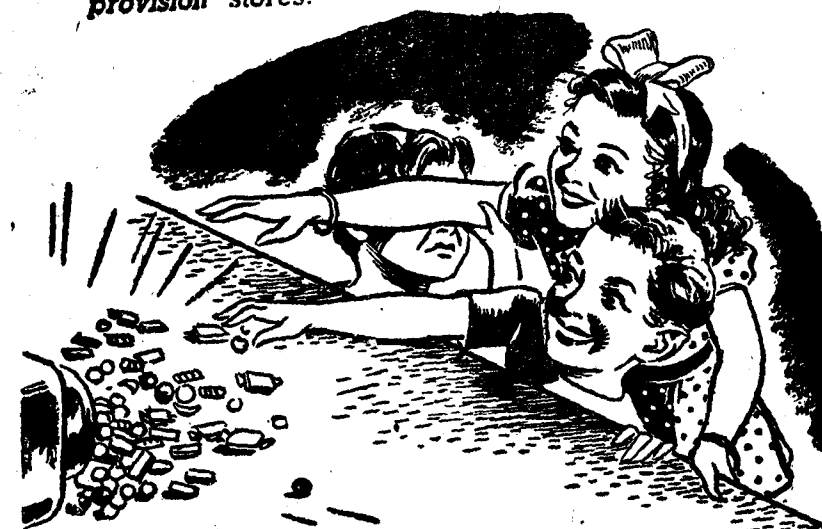
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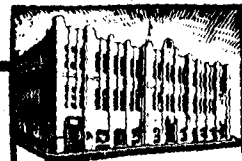
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EXIT PRINCES: WHAT NEXT?

BY SARDAR M. V. KIBE, C.I.E.

OUT of the six hundred and odd States only thirty, or less, now remain, which may be called monarchies. At one end, there is the State of Hyderabad, which claims independence and on the other, here is the small State of Sandur, embedded in the Madras Province. This reduction has been brought about with astuteness and skill, without a shot. The vast majority of the States have been merged in the Indian Union, or have liquidated themselves to form bigger units. Like old British Indian provinces, there has been no proper basis, for these unions. Neither is there geographical or linguistic unity, nor any historical relationship, in most cases. The only object has been to have bigger administrative units.

This haphazard formation of the regions has the same germs of weakness in them leading to fundamental changes in due course of time, as in the case of the British Indian Provinces, which are expected to undergo changes on linguistic basis, as was advocated by me in my lecture before the East Indian Association in London in Dec. 1931. The only reason for this state of things seems to be to do away with the old order as quickly as possible. It is, at present, unnecessary to investigate the causes which were at the root of the collapse of the

old system. The late paramount power had kept the States and the rulers, in their strong grip, creating a belief, in the minds of the latter, that they had some inherent power. As is wellknown, when the foreign rulers declared that the paramountcy was gone, even the most politically limited ruler, began to think that he was independent. The former paramount power had also generated a belief in the minds of the princes that they alone mattered and except when it chose to make use of it, the subjects or their grievances were out of the picture.

As a consequence of the removal of the paramountcy and the installation of a popular Governments for the former British Indian Provinces, the subjects of the States, small or big, began to feel that they had liberty and could make their influence felt. Common people regarded it as licence to do anything. As there was no real resisting power with the princes they began to look to the successor Government, at the Centre for almost all the things in which the paramount power used to exercise its jurisdiction. In order to regularise the state of things the technique of the stand-still agreement was invented. It promoted peace and avoided any disturbance in the day to day administration. In fact, it substituted the paramountcy, without the name.

With this accomplished, as had happened in other parts of the world, such as Central Europe since a century, the advanced subjects too began to assume and appropriate overriding power. Unlike the former paramount authority which had its own interest to look to, promoted by divisions, and individualism, the new Government, being of the people, naturally looked upon the aspirations of the people with sympathy and thought of devising means to meet them. Where the Prince, for one reason or another, was agreeable and the subjects were not insistent, or even sympathetic to the ruler, in order to effect the necessary change, reliance was placed on the former's willingness, for one reason or another, to liquidate the State. On the other hand, when a ruler was not willing to yield to his subjects, their part was taken by the Central Government, the new paramount power, and first semipopular, later fully popular, in the sense that the ministers were non-officials chosen from the most vocal portion of the subjects, was installed and lastly, the prince was eliminated.

The few States that have remained have little in common among themselves. Neither the logic used in the case of the majority of States, applied to them. Some of the States do fall under the definition of "Viable States", but even among those that remain, there are States, although falling within the boundaries of a province of the Indian Union, which are hardly equal to a district of it, are continuing their existence, introducing, real or make-believe constitutional reforms, based on limited monarchy. It is difficult to see what logic is behind continuing them except expediency. It may be, that in

course of time, this discrepancy will be done away with, but the fact is there.

But this has been no sudden development. Its roots lie back in the beginnings of the British rule in India. That Government tried to bring all parts of India under its direct rule and therefore, under one pretext or another, it absorbed territories under different rulers. This naturally generated general discontent, since the populace was attached to the existing condition of things despite its drawbacks. This spirit came to head in 1857-58. The foreseeing statesmen of Britain replaced that policy by the introduction of paramountcy.

The British queen was declared the Empress of India. However, despite the dumping effects of British rule, the advance of Western learning and the introduction of British Indian trained officers in Indian States, introduced the same ideas as in British India, which, although slowly, began to make their influence felt in the territories of the Indian States. Instead of their being known by the name of the ruling dynasty, as was the case before, the States began to be known either by the name of their capital or rarely, by the region in which they were situated. Even as in France from Louis XIV, being the king of France, Louis Phillips began to call himself the King of the French, but the republic that succeeded them came to be known by the name of the country, namely France. Although, the Indian States continued to be ruled by the bureaucracy, as the British Indian provinces were controlled by the iron frame of the civil service, yet some of the foreseeing statesmen, for instance, those in charge of the Mysore State, foresaw the changing

times, and introduced popular Governments in them. Some of the smaller States, like Sangli, and Aundh State also, tried to do the same but, in these days of the necessity of having bigger units geographically, physically and economically strong and able to bear the burdens of the progressive administration, the smaller states, even though democratised, could not exist, as there was no such feeling of nationality as is to be found, for instance, in Luxemburg.

The sheet-anchor of the Hindu culture is hierarchical, in religious, as well as secular matters. The monarch is the head of this hierarchy, in the constitution of a State. Even in the republics that existed in the pre-Christian era in India, the head of the State was designated the king and tended to become hereditary. This structure has yet a stronghold on the Indian mind. Evidently, this fact has been borne in mind by the disposers of the destinies of India in forming new Unions of certain States. Eventually, when the populace is sufficiently educated, the state of things will change, but it will be in keeping with the genius of India if the example of United Kingdom is followed.

In the meanwhile, owing to the rapidity with which changes have been brought about, or rather became necessary, the dearth of persons having the ideas of popular government and desiring them to be assimilated in the day to day administration, as well as in the constitution of the States, is felt. The State Civil Service too is not tuned to this new state of things. Therefore, some confusion, and even what may appear to be chaotic conditions, are likely to arise, at least for some time, when Unions are

formed, especially in the case of India where owing to the existence of the British rule, prominently, and also due to other natural causes, all parts of the region so united have had different degrees of civilization. It is a fact that some of the states have had the system of administration and the excellence of the judiciary, neither less advanced nor less efficient than in the provinces under the Central Union Government, while there are tracts under States, which had quite a different setting and are much backward in all respects; it will be a most difficult task for the Government of such a Union to make adjustments which would bring backward areas to the level of the advanced ones. Indeed this is recognised by the separation of scheduled areas in Unions. Gradual accomplishing of the equality is inevitable and can perhaps, only be solved by letting different areas to be differently administered under different social laws and economic dispositions, for some time. Mere setting of an efficient bureaucracy cannot solve the problem. The Governments will have to ponder over it deeply and exercise great patience in solving it. It may not undertake revolutionary reforms, which it may be possible for the Government of India or the Government of some other Union, to give. Practically however, all these Unions are under one rule since the Government of India has under the Covenants power to make laws, in many matters, which would be uniform throughout the country. In this also, while there is the advantage of uniformity, there is the danger of the peculiarity of certain regions, ingrained in the minds of the people, being overlooked.

But the economic, including the industrial advance of the regions, is the most overriding consideration. The standard of living of the people has to be raised by increasing their productive capacity by various means, such as even education. The means to be employed move in a vicious circle. The economic standard of the people has to be raised, while for doing so, money has to be found. At first, expenditure has to be incurred and then its fruit is to be gathered. Impatience in this respect may be justifiable since the world is moving fast, yet foresight and prevention of waste of money, have also to be secured. No doubt, big projects of the utilisation of the resources of the country have been kept in the background by its fragmentation, caused by the different jurisdictions of States, which were under more or less personal rule. Ideas inherent in them are naturally far different from those entertained by statesmen having a wider vision and having at their command larger resources.

Amalgamation is easier and quicker to accomplish than assimilation. The former process is physical while the latter is chemical. What Unions require, is to be strong in the accomplishment of the latter course, but the former is revolutionary while the latter is evolutionary. However, a middle way has to be, and can be found. Overall schemes for uplift of backward classes, progressive enhancement of the capacity of all classes of subjects and for the economic development of the country, need not wait for the completion of the process of assimilation, because for some time, it is inevitable to keep the administration of State, or its component parts,

running, in domestic matters, and for all times, of local self-government concerns; these have to be tolerated and kept respectively for shorter or longer time, more or less.

Statesmanship however, consists in undertaking development schemes starved for want of finances, or which had been impossible to execute owing to fragmentation of political power and executive jurisdictions. These will vary according to the extent of the land and the resources, over and above the ground. Some of the Unions however, like the Himalaya Pradesh, and the Matsya Desh, are not big enough to lift such burdens, to be commercially successful and paying. But they have the advantage and quality of being homogeneous in every respect. Some of the bigger ones, although less so, have the advantage of having greater resources than when they were divided into fragments by local, individual and dynastic rule. If these bigger States (or Unions) not hastily trying, or waiting for social, economic or financial assimilation, proceed with the re-orientation, they will raise the standard of living of the people in their jurisdictions.

Many things have to be undone; history has to be taught anew, the structure of education has to be changed, ideas of economic and financial management have to be formed afresh, the teaching imparted by the foreign rulers has to be reorganised, social ideas have to be reformed; and there are several other matters to which fresh attention will have to be given by minds not burdened by previous instructions. Technical and special subjects have to be taught from the point of view of the requirements of the nation; the vision of the administrator has to be widened. All

this can be accomplished only when the administration has the support of the governed.

The forte of the popular ministry is the profusion of ideas. Efficient civil service, secure in its tenure, irrespective of political changes, is required to carry them out. Bodies of experts fill the gap of want of experience of practical training and execution of schemes, on the part of Ministers. They give shape to them

and show the way to carry them out. It is a concomitant of democratic governments, that the members of the government, or the whole body, at the top, changes according to the mood of the electors. But what is described above is the foundation on which States are built; any weakening of it destroys the structure. Radicalism is not revolution, but the latter sometimes steps over its bounds.

H. E. DR. KAILASHNATH KATJU

BY DR. M. HAFIZ SYED, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.,

University of Allahabad.

DR. KATJU was born in Jaora State on June 17th 1887. His parents were persons of ordinary means, and pooled all their resources to educate their son who gave proof of his extraordinary intelligence and application at his early age. The parents were naturally anxious to give him the best possible education available in those days. Young Kailash passed the Matriculation examination with distinction at the tender age of 13, and took his B.A., degree in 1905. After his graduation from the Punjab University he migrated to Allahabad where he passed his M.A. and LL.B. Examination in 1907. Unlike other Vakils of his time he devoted his spare time to the study of deeper and higher aspects of Law and obtained the LL.M. degree from the same University. Not being content with this distinction, he applied himself once again and prepared a thesis which brought him the LL.D. degree of the Allahabad University. During the course of higher studies in Law he was helped and guided by the distinguished lawyer and jurist

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to whom he has been indebted from his youth upwards in many ways. The first place where he started his legal practice was in Kanpur where he was helped and guided by Pandit Prithvinath Chak, the leader of the Bar in Kanpur whose son Pandit Jag Mohan Nath is the Dean of Faculty of Law of the Lucknow University. It was in 1914 that he came to Allahabad and joined the High Court. Since then he had been practising in the Allahabad High Court and had attained a well-deserved eminence as a top rank advocate. During the first few years of practice as an advocate he took no interest in public life. Having established himself as a famous lawyer and "case-winner" he joined the Congress during the non-co-operation days and worked with whole-hearted zeal to advance the cause of the ideals of the Indian National Congress. In recognition of his selfless services and tremendous sacrifices, he was appointed as a Minister and a member of the U.P. Congress Cabinet in 1937, and he resigned his minister-

ship along with others in 1939. We all know that in the first Congress Cabinet the Ministers were paid a meagre allowance of Rs 500 per mensem which was hardly sufficient for Dr. Katju's household expenses. The suspension of his legal practice which used to bring him at least Rupees Ten thousand a month, was no mean sacrifice, which he gladly made to do the bidding of the Congress high command.

Dr. Katju served in the first and the second Congress Ministry of U.P. with great distinction. He enjoyed the confidence of all parties. He discharged his duties without fear or frown of public opinion. His dealings with the people and the Officials under him were straight and frank. He had no patience with any rigmarole. As a trained lawyer of high order he at once entered into the heart of matter and came to quick decision in deciding all the cases under his control with independence of judgment and balanced mind.

We do not know of a single occasion when Dr Katju sought for any position in life. He was quite content with his lot. He took what came to him unasked for. The Congress high command know his intrinsic worth and so they trust him completely. Having no ambition of his own he takes up any work that is given to him and discharges it with utmost care and vigilance in the true spirit of a *Nishkam* server. In all the affairs of the State he takes a detached and broad view and gives the interest of his country the first place in his heart. His loyalty to the Congress organization and its leaders is simply exemplary. On his return from U.S.A. I had the pleasure of meeting him for some time. I

found him full of enthusiasm for improving the lot of his own people in the light of modern researches of the Western World. He told me that he admired the American people for their grit, efficiency and co-operative spirit.

Very few people know that Dr. Katju is religious minded in the true sense of the word. There was a time in his life when he was not much interested in the higher values of life. His repeated incarceration or surveillance under the British Government, more specially his confinement in the Naini Central Jail in 1942 have made him more reflective and farseeing and interested in the ultimate values of life than he was before. He values time more than anything else and tries to make use of it with the utmost care. Unlike other "distinguished guests" of the British Government in Naini Central Jail, he occupied most of his time in study and deep reflection. It is surprising how he learned *Sanskrit* well enough during his prison life to be able to read the sacred Scriptures of ancient India in the original. I met him on his release from prison and found him very enthusiastic about *Sanskrit* studies and ancient Indian culture. If I remember aright it was at this stage of his life that he took to the study of *Srimad Bhagvad Gita*, and had decided to form an All India Association for the dissemination of the teachings of that priceless book which may rightly be taken up as the Bible of the *Bharat Varsh*. He felt that the *Gita* laid great stress upon the right type of action more than anything else. It was therefore a gospel of action and all those people who believed in it should work in the true spirit of its teachings.

Dr. Katju has developed love for the comparative study of various religions. He has studied the Hindu religion and philosophy side by side with Buddhism and perhaps Jainism and Islam also. He has therefore no bias against any religion or community. He studies all religions with equal interest. He is thus well equipped to enter into the very spirit of Gandhiji's philosophy of life which stands for communal harmony, goodwill and co-operation.

Although he is one of the trusted official dignitaries of a secular state, the Union Government, as an administrator he has to understand people of various castes, creeds and religious denominations and had to deal with them and their sentiments sympathetically.

We have every reason to believe that he would give as good an account of himself as the Governor of West Bengal as he had done in Orissa.

According to the famous law-giver Manu "The ruler or governor of a State should be a wise man of ripe years with wide sympathies and interest in the welfare of the ryots." Dr. Katju fulfils all these conditions and possesses all these qualities and would not fail to win the hearts of the people of West Bengal who should be rightly congratulated on his appointment as the second Indian Governor of their Province and as a worthy successor to Sri Rajagopalachariar whose confidence they enjoyed and whom they loved so well.



THE TWO GOVERNORS-GENERAL : C. R. AND MOUNTBATTEN

THE MARSEILLAISE OF INDIA

BY MR. K. MUKHERJEE, M.A.

WE cannot understand what so suddenly led the Government of India to recommend Rabindranath Tagore's famous national song 'Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jai key' as India's National Anthem in preference to the 'Bande Mataram' song, pending final decision by the Dominion Parliament of India. It appears that the suggestion was made to the Premier of West Bengal personally; and also that he objected to it on the ground that 'he feels that political India has grown round Bankimchandra's song 'Bande Mataram'. He says like every other patriotic Indian, "I would have "Bande Mataram" as national anthem every time."

In 1937, a controversy was raised over the 'Bande Mataram' song on communal lines; but with this hurried selection and adoption of Rabindranath's song already sung at Government functions at Calcutta and Delhi in a truncated form, the controversy over the National Anthem has taken a new turn. If the 'Bande Mataram' song has been relegated to the background because it is not easy of orchestration like Tagore's song, it also can be easily set to suitable choral music, if only competent musical experts are asked to so model its tune. But in the absence of any official statement on the subject, we cannot understand what the real objection this time to the 'Bande Mataram' song, has been.

This immortal song which has captivated the heart of India was composed by the celebrated Bengalee novelist Bankimchandra Chatterjee, quite independently of, and long before its incorporation, in 1881, in his novel of patriotism, *Anandamath* (The Happy Monastery.)

In 1889, the great Bengali poet, Hemchandra Banerjee in his poem, 'Rakhibandhan' (The Binding of the Thread of Unity) composed on the occasion of the fourth Congress session in Calcutta, expressed his joy at the unity of all the peoples of India after a millennium of division, and included in it the first seven lines of the song as being

sung by all Indians, thereby hinting that it should be the National Anthem.

In 1896, it was set to music by Rabindranath Tagore. "In offering my opinion about it I am reminded that the privilege of originally setting its first stanza to the tune was mine when the author was alive and I was the first to sing it before a gathering at an early session of the Calcutta Congress."

In 1906, at a famous session of the Bengal Provincial Conference held at Barisal under the presidency of Mr. Abdul Rasul, a lathi charge was made by the police on the delegates and volunteers, and the Bande Mataram badges worn by them were violently torn off, in compliance with the Bande Mataram circular issued previously by the Government of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, Lieutenant Governor of the then newly created province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

During the days of the Swadeshi movement, Surendranath Banerjee said to the youth of Bengal, "Your souls must be attuned to the pathos and the music of Bande Mataram."

A writer in 1937 pointed out that the song was composed at the suggestion of the venerable Pundit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar who, on hearing it blessed the composer who wished it to be sung in the 'Mallar Kawali' tune. Originally, as is now known, the song was set to music by a friend of the writer. It is interesting to note that it was set to music in 'zinzoti rag' by Krishna Rao Fulambrikar, the famous musician and dramatic director of the Prabhat Films. In 1907, Madame Cama who was visiting European countries with a view to propagate the cause of Indian independence, for the first time unfurled a flag on which were inscribed the words 'Bande Mataram', at a socialist meeting in Berlin.

Sri Arabindo Ghose is one of the translators of the novel 'Anandamath' in which is his well-known rendering of the Bande Mataram song.

On September 8, 1920, Mahatma Gandhi wrote in *Young India* "Bande Mataram, apart

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from its wonderful associations, expresses the one national wish,—the rise of India to her full height. And I should prefer 'Bande Mataram' to 'Bharat Mataki jai', as it would be a graceful recognition of the intellectual and emotional superiority of Bengal."

In 1921, as Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has now said, when the Congress took over the control and direction of the Hindusthan Seva Dal, it was decided by the Working Committee of the Congress, that the first two stanzas of the Bande Mataram song should be sung by the Seva Dal as the national song.

In great concern at the agitation against the song Sir Jagadis Bose, a few days before his death on November 23, 1937 wrote to S. Subhas Chandra Bose, "Bande Mataram! Hail to the Mother! Can any one discriminate between the Motherland which feeds and sustains all of us and his own mother? It is the universality of the appeal which has made this national song spread spontaneously all over India. It is its universal appeal that has touched the hearts of the people of India."

Lala Lajpat Rai, Lokamanya B. G. Tilak, Krishna Kumar Mitra and many other great leaders have testified to the greatness of the song which was never objected to by the leaders of the Moslem community also, at least seven of whom presided over sessions of the Indian National Congress, and many more over provincial political conferences.

Unfortunately, a cry of communalism was raised against this great national song. For the last forty years or more, it has been sung as a whole by Hindus as well as Moslems at all sittings of the Indian National Congress and of many provincial conferences, though the Congress never by any official resolution recognised it as the National Anthem.

After the statement issued by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, in 1938 the Editor of the *Modern Review* summed up the alleged charges against the song to be three,—that it is anti-Moslem, that it is idolatrous, and that it is full of difficult words.

It is surprising that such charges were brought against it now. For the Bande Mataram

has got the historical character of all national songs. In his 'A Nation in Making', Surendranath Banerjee observed: "Let me thankfully note that the official angle of vision has undergone a change and the national standpoint has been accepted. At one of the recruiting meetings that I attended in North Bengal, I saw British Officers standing up with the rest of the audience as the great national song was sung and soldiers of the Bengali regiment, wearing the King's uniform, were received by their countrymen, in the numerous towns that they visited with shouts of Bande Mataram; and when they spoke at the recruiting meetings some of them declared within their hearing and with the full approval of their officers that nothing would give them greater pleasure, or fill them with more patriotic pride, than to attack the German trenches with the cry of Bande Mataram on their lips."

During the Swadeshi movement, many songs were composed in Bengali with the words Bande Mataram in them, one of many such popular songs opening with the words:

With the cry of Bande Mataram on the lips,
Let this life go, if it so happens.

Many patriotic sons of Mother India have laid down their lives with the words 'Bande Mataram' on their lips: born in the soil of Bengal, it has been nourished by the life-blood of many generations of Indian martyrs.

Even such an historical song was made to stand trial at the bar of the All-India Congress Committee in Calcutta. The verdict of that august body was: "The Committee recognises the validity of the objection raised by Muslim friends to certain parts of the song. While the Committee have taken note of such objection in so far as it has intrinsic value, the Committee wish to point out that the modern evolution of the use of the song as part of national life is of infinitely greater importance than its setting in a historical novel before the national movement had taken shape. Taking all things into consideration, therefore, the Committee recommend that wherever the Bande Mataram is sung at national gatherings only the first two stanzas

should be sung, with perfect freedom to the organizers to sing any other song of an unobjectionable character, in addition to or in the place of the Bande Mataram song."

So, a Sub-committee was formed, to which only such songs were composed in Hindusthani or could be adopted to it, could be sent for consideration with a view to their adoption as national songs: although, it was admitted that there can be no question about the place that Bande Mataram has come to occupy in the national life, and that the same cannot be said of other songs!

The verdict of the All-India Congress Committee was hasty, and their statement required correction on the following four points:

(a) The song nowhere mentions three hundred and thirty millions of Indians; it only mentions seventy millions, that being the population of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa when the song was composed.

(b) The song is certainly, undeniably better known throughout India than any other.

(c) The song is not communal, as the writer has expressly mentioned, seven crores of voice: it shows Bankim's liberal and non-communal attitude.*

(d) The song is not really idolatrous as has been shown by many prominent Muslim and Brahma leaders and writers.

Bankim Chandra Chatterjee was never in his life communal and idolatrous. In 'Anandamath' itself he said, "The faith of the Aryan does not consist in the worship of three hundred and thirty millions of gods and goddesses. As a matter of fact, that is a popular degradation of religion, that has brought about the death of the true Aryan faith. In 'Rajsingha' he wrote, "A man is not good or bad simply because he is a Hindu or a Moslem. . . . Rather we should regard him as the Moslems ruled over India

Bankim Chandra Chatterji. The Indian P. E. N.

for so many centuries, they were certainly superior to their contemporary Hindus in kingly qualities. . . ." Elsewhere he said, "Hinduism recognises one God and not three gods."

Moslem writers also have shown that they are not idolatrous because they personify Satan, the power of evil as Iblis, love as Cupid, and because they regard Caaba, the sacred building at Mecca containing the Black Stone, as the Holy of Holies. No man can do without personification. Many nations have personified their countries as mother countries or fatherlands: nobody can or should object to this. Thus Bankim has identified our country with Durga, the personification of power, Vani, the personification of learning, and Kamala, the personification of wealth, thereby glorifying the mother country in all her aspects of greatness. Mr. Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, Minister for Communications, U. P. rightly said, "Patriotism is, indeed, the noblest form of religion, and Islam, our religion, which is so dear and precious to us teaches us to be truly patriotic." And the Hon'ble Mr. Fakaruddin Ali Ahmed said, "I do not see any objection to the singing of the 'Bande Mataram' song by the Muhammadans. It means love and respect for one's motherland which is provided in the Koran as well."

The literary men of Bengal rightly protested against the clipping of this great song; for, we are not to think of only the beauty of our mother country, but also of her wealth and greatness. This is why Dr. Khan Saheb, formerly Premier of the N. W. F. Province and his better known brother Abdul Gaffar Khan both declared in favour of the whole song continuing as the National Anthem.

Finally, national songs cannot be made to order. Bankim when he composed his song did not know that it was destined to play so great a part in the evolution of Indian nationalism. Even so, Dante did not know at the time of its composition to

what use his great song of Italian unity would be put by Mazzini and Garibaldi. The Bande Mataram song is the Marseillaise of India. It is a sacrilege to mutilate this great song or to displace it from its pedestal of honour. It has been a great bond of unity; and no one should seek to break this bond. We believe our leaders will yet see reason and will not be guided by jealousies or other sordid considerations. The Marseillaise written by C. J. Rouget de Lisle in 1792, and first sung by a body of patriots from Marseillaise on entering Paris during the disturbances of that year has become the national song of the French. Similarly should the Bande Mataram song first sung by Bengali patriots in 1905, who set on foot in India the first great national movement, the Swadeshi movement, and were successful in having the Partition of Bengal rescinded, be recognised and officially accepted as the Indian National Anthem, by the Dominion Parliament of India though wherever necessary, why the first two stanzas can be sung as a matter of convenience.

Indians shall not surrender this unique, lofty and inspiring national song for the sake of petty selfishness and bigotry:

I bow to thee, Mother!
Well-watered, well-fruited, balmy with the southern
[breeze,

Green with crops, O Mother!

Thy nights are silvery with moonlight,

Thou art lovely with trees full of full-blown
[flowers,

Thou art always smiling, and art sweet of
[speech,

Thou art the giver of all joy, and art also the
[giver of boons, Mother!

O thou awful with the tumult of seven million throats,
And holding sharp swords in fourteen million hands,
Why art thou powerless, who art so very powerful?
I bow to thee, O Saviour, O thou of untold strength,
Thou Mother who dost keep off the band of foes.

Thou art Learning, Religion also art thou,
Thou art the heart, thou art also the soul,
Thou art verily the life within the body.
Thou art the prowess in the arm,
The reverence in the heart art thou,
Thine image alone we make in temples.

Thou art verily Durga, armed with the ten weapons,
Thou art Kamala, disporting amidst lotuses,
Thou art Vani, the giver of learning, I bow to thee.

I bow to thee, O Goddess of wealth, O thou hallowed
[and peerless one,

I bow to thee, Mother,
Well-watered and well-fruited, ever-green and simple,
Smiling and ornamented,
Supporting and fostering Mother!

AERIAL TRANSPORT AND FISH

BY DR. S. T. MOSES, M.A., D.Sc., F.Z.S., F.R.A.

Director of Fisheries, Baroda State.

AVIATION IN INDIA

THE aeroplane, as a means of conveyance, is attractive, when the distance to be covered is long and normal modes of travel trying and tiring and no wonder air-travel has become so popular in India as to make her one of the countries of greatest promise for the future of civil aviation. The authorities are to be congratulated on seizing the golden opportunity which was before India at the end of the war for the development of air lines both for passenger and goods transport. For this development what was necessary was

only to select, among the numerous airbases built during the war, suitable ones in or near every town of any importance and keep them in working order. Post-war schemes in India, both in the provinces and the States, include plans for expansion in aviation. Baroda contemplates having aerodromes at every district headquarters. Bombay has started a five-crore scheme which will make Santa Cruz one of Asia's great air ports. Karachi now the Capital of Pakistan and already the busiest air port in the world, has also schemes of further development into even greater port, th

centre of the world. More and more air links with other countries are being forged. Following the air pact with America an Indo-United States Air service is now in operation. Negotiations for similar pacts with Holland and France have been concluded. Talks for a China-India air agreement were opened in Nanking in March 1947 and in June 47 an Indian delegation left for Kabul at the request of the Afghan Government for negotiations for an aviation pact. Within India itself the long distances between the great commercial centres of this Subcontinent afford excellent opportunities for air transport. With the many air-fields available near every important town in the country, one can easily visualise the time, when, as our industrial resources are developed to the utmost, it would be possible to run even shuttle services between various towns and cities.

FREIGHT TRANSPORT BY AIR

In the 'good old days' it took months to deliver goods from one place to another but now with the advent of air transport the delivery can be effected in as many hours. This possibility can well be imagined when we remember how a whole British division surrounded by the enemy in Assam was rescued by air and how American Dakotas performed remarkable air transport feats in carrying food, water and clothing to the troops and evacuating the wounded in the Burma campaign. America where great strides have been made in the packaging industry, is really the birthplace of 'air cargo' and here the 'Pony Express' of a century ago has been replaced by wings that carry loads of all description and of very considerable weight. An unbelievable instance of safe transport by air may be quoted. "The complete furnishings of an eight-room house including a grand piano, cooking range, all sorts of garden furniture etc., weighing no less than 18,500 lbs. were flown from New York to Los Angeles. The whole operation took just a little more than 12 hours to move the goods

3000 miles; by conventional methods it would have taken 3 to 6 weeks. And there was less wear and tear on the goods into the bargain." A demonstration of food dropping from the air was given last year on the Jakur air-field near Bangalore. In the first run the Dakota descended to 100 feet and sent down 'free' loads without parachutes. During other runs 3 packages were dropped each time from a height of about 300 feet suspended from a single 18 ft. parachute and every package came down intact. Some of the packages contained bottled items, tinned food, petrol, rice and sugar. Although supply dropping from the air has in the past been used for military purposes only, this method can be and is effectively employed in emergencies like floods and famine, to help the local people. Parcels and bags to be dropped in flooded areas need special packing, not only to prevent the contents from getting wet but also to enable the packages themselves to float. If goods to be transported by air require careful packing, those to be delivered by parachute need to be specially attended to, with superb packaging to prevent damage to the contents of the parcel by dropping. In the manufacture of special unbreakable containers India's contribution was substantial, thanks to the experiments of Dr. Sir S. S. Bhatnagar. There are two advantages in this method of delivery by parachutes. One is that the goods can be delivered to remote places off regular air routes and where it would not be economical to have an aerodrome. Another is that many types of utility articles and highly perishable goods can be cheaply and quickly transported in this way.

FISH AS 'AIR CARGO'

Fish being perishable by nature is, of all foods, the most liable to taint quick and so rapid transport is essential in fish trade and no transport arrangement can ever be complete unless it includes air transport, the speediest type of transport. The problem here is, however, that of packing. The usual containers for

fish adopted in road and rail transport cannot be used for air transport. If, however, the fish is dehydrated it could be transported by air packed just as other food air cargo. Dehydration is one of the most important technical advances recently made in the preservation of food stuffs and a major food development during the recent global war. The familiar "compressed rations" saved enormous space, as dehydrated food could be packed in one tenth of the previous weight, an enormous advantage in air transport. Packing in water ice (wet) could never be satisfactory but dry ice which occupies a smaller volume for a given cooling effect and weight for weight, gives a cooling power nearly 5 times greater than wet ice, is a cleaner and more convenient refrigerant, as it does not leave any stain nor residue like wet ice. The Travancore Fisheries department had succeeded in devising a cheap and efficient method of packing frozen fish for transport over distances within 72 hours by rail. Similar efficient methods could easily be devised for air transport. The boxes and packages containing frozen fish have to be insulated and the best is 'Alfol' insulation consisting of lightly crumpled sheets of very thin and highly polished aluminium foil. It could be built up in any suitable frame work using about 3 layers per inch of thickness so that the weight of insulation is not above 3ozs. per cubic foot.

AEROPLANES AND FISHERIES

During the war aeroplanes which were engaged not only in offensive and defensive fighting but also in transporting combatants, fresh and wounded, bombs, food packets, etc., had allotted to them diverse duties like reconnaissance, aerial photography and patrol. Thanks to Russian pioneers, the aeroplane has become now an agricultural machine of great significance, seeds being sown from the air, a practice introduced into England also. In U.S.A. cotton farms, aeroplanes are used to dust against insect pests and to defoliate the plants. An aeroplane now

forms part of the equipment of every whaling ship, being swung aboard it for use in spotting whales during the excursion. Australia had, even before the war, used aeroplanes on fish spotting flights and Canada used them in their flights with the porpoises which harmed their fisheries. In the use of planes as patrol in Fisheries we have an example in India itself in the Nawanagar State where from 1936 a state-owned aeroplane is utilised against pearl fishery poaching. For stocking ponds in the Bahamas, Carps were flown last year. In 1940 and 41 Rainbow Trout eggs were flown from Ceylon to Travancore. In August 1947 a consignment of live "Mirror Carp" was flown to the United Provinces from Ootacamund as an initial step in the planned development of fisheries in the Kumaon Hills.

THE FUTURE

Aviation can easily help the fishery industry provided the marketing side is well developed and packing fish, frozen or processed, is rendered suitable for air transport. Great care has also to be exercised to eliminate smells. Calcutta often receives fresh fish flown from Chilka Lake, a matter of 3 hours. Canadian and American markets receive fish from the Saskatchewan lakes of Canada, carried by a fleet of aeroplanes. Karachi which to-day is the most important junction of all the air traffic routes which circle the globe, deals not only with passengers but also freight for and from all parts of the world. In 1945 it was found Karachi handled per month 2,500,000 lbs. of freight. Karachi with its post-war fishery schemes of development is bound to become among other things a great fishery centre. And once the fish trade develops on all sides, catching, storage and marketing, it will not be difficult to arrange for the distribution of immense quantities of fish food from various aerodromes. In 1938 an experiment on behalf of English importers, to explore the possibility of regular air-borne trade, prawns packed in brine were flown from Karachi to Ensenada

by a Cold Storage concern. It is indeed a good sign that all Governments, Central, Provincial and State are taking a keen interest in developing fisheries. Further the fact that capitalists from higher ranks are associating with fishermen is sure to result in raising the industry from the

primitive and ill-organised state it has been in. As the fishing industry is organised all round, especially in the matters of preservation, transport and marketing, aviation, if it decides to serve as its handmaiden, is sure to give a great and unprecedented fillip to its further development.

STUDY OF SANSKRIT

BY MR. N. R. KSHIRAPTI KRISHNAN, M.A.,

Lecturer, Madura College, Madura.

SOME time back His Excellency Dr. K. N. Katju, made a fervid appeal in one of his speeches for considering the case of Sanskrit to be the 'lingua franca' of India. Very recently, Dr. C. R. Reddy suggested Sanskrit as the ideal National language. Many others have followed suit in urging the suitability of Sanskrit to be the State, as well as the Court language. It will be worth-while to explore the matter still further.

Warren Hastings in one of his speeches in the mother of Parliaments, referred to Sanskrit as the language of Indians. Our Poetess-Governor of U. P. rightly paid a tribute to Sanskrit as the perennial, immortal and everlasting language. The merits of Sanskrit have been approved by all people who do not see things with coloured glasses. If there is a language on the surface of the Earth, dead or living, that is matchless for its compressibility of thought, richness of expression and euphony of words, it is undoubtedly Sanskrit. It possesses such a perfectly constructed script that it is possible to write poetry on subjects ranging from the philosophy of the soul to the composition of poori-potato. It is noteworthy for its capacity of being easily committed to memory. In short, the choicest thoughts of most serious as well as humorous minds can be expressed in Sanskrit with considerable ease.

Not to a little extent Lord Macaulay, Mr. Ram Mohan Roy and Sir William

Bentinck were responsible for the pitiable plight of Sanskrit, to-day. There was a controversy at the time of Bentinck whether Sanskrit or English should be the medium of expression. The cry of Wilson and Colebrook proved to be a cry in the wilderness. As a result, Sanskrit and Persian went to the wall and English was placed in the forefront. We have been out of serious touch with Sanskrit since then. It is a matter of joy however that it lingers as a relic of by gone ancient Indian glory and culture.

It is clearly out of question to think of Sanskrit to be the language of the pedestrian. It can never be. Any attempt to push it to such a prominence is bound to meet with miserable failure. Those who entertain such hopes are sure to be dis-illusioned. But it is not bad logic to argue the case of Sanskrit to be the language of the court, the lawyers, the doctors, the research scholars as well as the fellows of post-graduate studies.

It is silly to devote attention to the controversy whether it is a dead language or not. If it is living we ought to enrich it. If it is dead, we should infuse life into it. The ardent followers of regional languages need not give an uncomprehending stare. After all, Sanskrit and Tamil or any other regional language do not go ill together. Encouragement of Sanskrit on an All India basis will not hinder the progress of the regional languages. Sanskrit will always rise above the petty

perochialisms and narrow provincial jealousies: and will be a constant reminder of the basic unity of Indian culture. Sanskrit is accredited to be the mother of all North Indian languages: even the Dravidian languages are much indebted to Sanskrit. The one language that claims to have borrowed least from it is Tamil. The loudest voices that cry it down on successive platforms are heard from the microscopic section of Tamilians, but more vociferous and power conscious than the rest. If superficial views and shallow precepts do not beset certain powers-that be Sanskrit will claim the earliest attention. It is folly to argue that it is more easily acquired by the so-called Aryans. This is the logic of clever politicians in a tight place. There are many scholars from the Non-Aryans to refute this statement.

It should be remembered however, that one of the reasons that is responsible for a conservative outlook in Tamil Nad towards Sanskrit is the narrow-mindedness of our Sanskrit Patasalas and Pandits.

It is time that our Pandits and Sastris should cease to bosom fifteenth century ideas and should learn to accommodate and board pupils from the so-called untouchables and unapproachables. Self-purification is the first pre-requisite in a holy campaign for a sacred language. A reformation in the fundamental outlook of the orthodox is quite essential for success before a Government fiat.

One word about the study of Sanskrit for our women. A knowledge of Sanskrit will be a graceful ornament even for the type of woman who is ambitious to become an officer in the I. A. S. and I. P. S. Sanskrit should not be permitted anymore to be an elusive mistress whom it is worth the while for the Pandits to pursue ardently and for the ministers to watch warily. Those who are oppressed with the magnitude of the task ahead should console themselves with the saying of the ancient Greeks 'It is not the easy things, but the difficult things that are beautiful in life.'

THE STORY OF OUR STERLING

BY MR. N. R. RAJAPPA

THE Finance Minister's review the other day of the story of our Sterling balances is indeed the most authoritative and finished exposition up-to-date. It is a matter for congratulation that the talks on the subject have ended amicably without the usual delaying tactics of the astute British statesmen. An attempt, however, is made in the following paragraphs to present in a simple manner the entire range of the topic to enable the layman (who is unacquainted with the intricacies and complications of the problem) to grasp the matter with ease and precision. Thus the object of this essay is simply and solely to promote clear thinking and better appreciation of our economic position on the part of the public at large.

It was specially given to India since the beginning of her political bondage to export more than to import. But inspite of excess

of exports of our commodities, India was long a debtor to England. Apart from all the money carried by the Nabobs by shaking the pagoda tree of India, England had simply forced us to bear her military burden as well. India had to bear the expenditure incurred in all the series of wars with which our British Indian history is punctuated. The debts thus mounted to a very huge size on the eve of the second great world war. India was compelled to be meek when Englishmen were sowing wild oats in India and oppressing the people with heavy taxation.

To be able to pay back India's debts India had to double and treble her exports. Moreover the shrewd shop-keeper i.e. Englishman, linked the Indian Rupee with the Sterling. When India could not send the requisite exports the sterling reserve

was utilized to meet the home charges. Thirdly the exchange bank work was also purely confined to British Exchange banks. Thus no regard was paid for the Indian trade or currency position. This cruel policy has damaged our trade and crippled our industry.

During the second world war India was persuaded to supply the required funds for defence of the Empire. In 1941, India and England made a settlement as to their respective shares in the burden of war expenditure—a settlement to say the least, which was not unfair to U. K. After 1941, the war expenditure swelled to imaginative proportions due to the Japanese menace; whether it was a defence of India or England let the reader decide. A theory of joint war measures was formulated and arbitrary decisions were forced down our throats. The total expenditure charged to India from 1939-47 was about Rs. 2000 crores and to U. K. was Rs. 1800 crores.

The allocation was only in plain paper. The whole expenditure was actually met by us in rupees. Sterling accumulated to our credit. India was ceaseless in supplying rupee-finance with untiring zeal, by way of taxes and loans and by resorting to the cheap printing press. Thus England waged war with the help of her IOUS. As a result of this most unwise measure, the Indian economy which was already not between surfeit and sufficiency but between subsistence and starvation—was shattered to pieces. Inflation brought with it all its evils—black markets and corruptions—causing serious dislocation. Controls proved to be a Beelzebub to drive out Satan. Scarcity of food and cloth was unimaginable, and the economic sacrifice of India was incalculable. Recovery seemed to be very remote.

We were debtors on the eve of the war. By 1947 we have become creditors due to the accumulation of sterling (part of which were used to cancel our original debts) as a result of war expenditure and excessive exports continued during war. Thus we are ourselves creditors to the tune of thousands of Rupees. In this way England

owed to other countries £3500 millions by March 1946. England's debts to India meant only 14 per cent of her annual income. Certainly it was not beyond the capacity of U. K. to pay.

Thus our sterling balances, in the words of Mr. Chetty "do not represent an inter-Governmental war debt in any sense of the term. They are the aggregate of sums received in final settlement of a number of transactions in accordance with agreed financial and other arrangements for the prosecution of the war and the sharing of its burdens." Therefore no question of scaling down can arise either on the principle of equity or economy. Happily Mr. Chetty has said that the ghost of scaling down has finally been laid. Sir Stafford's non-committal reply to the leading Missionary of conservatism is a daring though verbal stroke of the policy of Labour Government. No more counter-claim can be possibly raised unless British Government decide to give a vast hostage to economic good-sense and financial virtues.

When we were in a position to make use of our sterling balance in any manner the Anglo U. S. pact necessitated an interim settlement in August 47 which was renewed in January 48 for another half year. As a result of the recent talks the position has considerably improved. A fair deal has been obtained in three points of importance. Only £100 Million has been charged for military stores and installations, inherited by us; £168 million for capitalisation of pensions payable to former British employees in India. But here India continues to bear the responsibility for these pensions; without removing an aching tooth we have let it continue to ache. The unwisdom in having thus unloosed instead of cutting the Gordian Knot has been rightly shown by "The Hindu." After deducting our liabilities we are left with £800 million out of which £160 million will be released during the next three years (this includes £80 million already released).

It is a pity that we have exhibited only our incapacity for speedy economic recovery and gross inability to force an import surplus in our not having utilised even the already released amount. It is clear from the limited sum of £15 millions multi-convertible, that we have more to rely on Switzerland, Sweden and Czechoslovakia than on U.S.A. for our imports in future. How far Britain is going to make amends for this scant dollar resources, depends entirely on the decisions of the future Chancellors of Great Britain. It is a good augury that at least to Mr. Chetty it all looks promising.

Granting that we make use of £160 million in the coming three years we will have £640 million to be liquidated in 1951. The speed with which further release will be made depends on the economic recovery of India, Britain and U. S. and other nations. To risk a prophecy on this issue is unstatesmanlike.

It all depends chiefly on our own ability to pluck the goose with as little squealing as possible.

One word about the way in which the sterling is to be distributed. We can only cite here the principle of "maximum social advantage" as the goal. Considerations of economy and efficiency rather than equity should weigh with Mr. Chetty in disbursing the amount. If we want to put our country on a sound economic footing our Finance Minister's duty is to be a trustee of the poor not of the rich, of not only the present but also the future. The path of economic wisdom should be left unencumbered by vulgar prejudices and pet theories which otherwise might lead to a "slipshod muddle" and "an unstable equilibrium of errors." The pressure from elected persons, organised interests and city magnates should not be permitted to disturb the placid currents of public finance.

PUBLIC HEALTH & ECONOMIC PROGRESS

BY "FREE LANCE" /

It is a common place fact that the public health of a country is the foundation on which its progress in other spheres is built. Where Public Health is poor improvements in other spheres are hampered. Suppose in a community there is a considerable percentage of people without possessing the minimum degree of health, that community cannot obviously make its mark in any other sphere of activity. In the case of India her level of public health is low and this has to a certain extent contributed to her lack of development in other spheres of activity. India is a sub-continent. In point of size it is equal to Europe excluding Russia and in point of population strength she is next only to China. Notwithstanding all these, India's position in point of Public Health is far below that of many other countries. Statistics set out here will throw further light on the matter.

NAME OF THE COUNTRY	DEATH RATE %	INFANTILE MORTALITY
U. S. A.	11.2	54
Germany	11.7	64
England & Wales	12.4	58
Italy	14.2	104
France	15.6	65
Japan	17.0	106
Java	18.8	—
Palestine	18.9	153
Federated Malay States	19.9	147
Ceylon	21.7	168
British India	22.4	162
Straits Settlements	22.5	156
China	27.2	156

These statistics speak for themselves. The death rate and infant mortality are especially high. Further statistics show that 24% of the total deaths in this country are those of children under one year of age. The corresponding figure in England and Wales is 6.8%. The disparity is striking. Similarly mortality is equally terrible. It is said that

approximately 200,000 mothers die every year in this country on account of troubles either in or after child-birth. On an average 6 million people die every year from what is commonly described as 'fevers'. It has been estimated that 50% of mortality in India are from preventable causes. Thus the picture is staggering and drastic measures are therefore a desideratum in any scheme of national rehabilitation.

Some of the causes for this deplorable and low state of public health are familiar to many. The Bhore Committee constituted by the Government of India in 1943 to formulate measures for the improvement of public health has gone into the causes at some length. It may be pertinent in this connection to quote *in extenso* the preliminary remarks of the Committee on this aspect of the subject.

"The maintenance of the public health requires the fulfilment of certain fundamental conditions which include the provision of an environment conducive to healthful living, adequate nutrition, the availability of health protection preventive and curative to all members of the community irrespective of their ability to pay for it and the active co-operation of the people in the maintenance of their own health. The large amount of preventable suffering and mortality to which reference has already been made is mainly the result of an inadequacy of provisions in respect of these fundamental factors. Environmental sanitation is at a low level in most parts of the country, mal-nutrition and under-nutrition reduce the vitality and power to resistance of an appreciable section of the population and the existing health services are, altogether inadequate to meet the needs of the people while lack of general education and health education add materially to the difficulty of overcoming the indifference with which the people tolerate the insanitary conditions around them and the large amount of sickness that prevails." As regards the actual causes the Committee gives the first

place to the prevalence of insanitary conditions in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, it has been stated that a protected water supply, drains for the removal of waste water and regular removal of filth and refuse outside the village to a place prepared for their reception are the three essential factors that are calculated to protect a village from the onset of disease. But there are few villages which will satisfy this criteria, with the result that the present Indian village is considered to be one of the vulnerable spots from the point of both epidemic and non-epidemic diseases.

Defective nutrition is put down as the next cause. It takes two forms *viz.*, Mal-nutrition and under-nutrition. Mal-nutrition consists in an ill-balanced diet and under-nutrition in an insufficiency of food. It has been said that insufficient and ill-balanced diet is typical of the quality of food consumed by the millions in India. The minimum nutritional requirements in regard to milk is 1 lb. per head per day whereas the average actual consumption does not exceed 6 or 8 ozs. The lack of general education and health education is another cause for the level of public health in this country. The purpose of general education is to develop the individual into a useful citizen while the purpose of health education is to teach the principles of healthful living in order to secure the full operation of the individual in the maintenance of his own health. Without general education it is not practicable to impart instruction in health matters. Apart from the handicap that illiteracy imposes on health education by restricting the vehicles of appeal to the spoken word or to visual demonstration education in its wider sense is essential in order to bring about a general raising of the standard of culture and in order to quicken the sense of civic responsibility of the individual. According to the Committee, the insanitary conditions associated with rural and urban life in the country can to a large extent be minimised if the individual feels a sense of responsibility towards his neighbour. The social background of Indian life also

militate against the improvement of public health. This background includes unemployment and poverty and social customs like Purdah and early marriage. The British Medical Association emphasized sometime ago that the health of the people depends primarily on the social environmental conditions under which they live and work, upon security against fear and want, upon nutritional standards, upon educational facilities and upon the facilities for exercise and leisure. The last but not the least contributory factor to the low public health is the inadequacy of existing medical and preventive medical organisations. Approximately the ratio between doctors to population is 1 to 6,300 while it is one to 1000 in the United Kingdom. Similarly in the case of nurses, health visitors and midwives the figures are 1 to 43,000 one to 400,000 and one to 600,000, respectively. The corresponding figures in Great Britain are respectively 1 to, 300 1 to 4,770 and 1 to 618. The wide disparity existing between the ratios in India and in the U. K. needs no special pointing out. The number of hospitals are also inadequate. In Madras for example, one hospital serves 43,672 people in the rural areas and 28,496 people in urban areas. The quality of the service rendered by these institutions also needs improvement. For example, the average number of cases seen by a doctor in an hour is 75. The time given to a patient thus works out at 48 seconds.

The Committee has made comprehensive recommendations to remedy these fundamental defects. These recommendations need a huge outlay, but, however, they are being implemented by the different provincial Governments in proportion to their resources. The importance of giving priority to health schemes cannot be over-emphasized. The schemes adumbrated by the different Governments in the economical, social and educational spheres cannot yield maximum results to the people unless the level of public health is substantially raised. This point is often overlooked. A medical report observed sometime ago that where Malaria was

predominant there was a distinct lack of economic development. This fact applies to other diseases also. The devitalising effect of diseases on human body are beyond question. This is partly the reason why physical efficiency in the country is inferior to that of many other countries. Now-a-days we here frequently of increasing the production whether in the field of Agriculture or Industries but it is often forgotten that much of the efficiency in production depends on efficiency of human beings which in turn depends partly on the state of their health. Hence it is of vital importance that measures to promote public health are given the first place in any scheme of national amelioration. The Bhore Committee has also observed:—"No measures designed to improve existing conditions can produce lasting success unless the people are roused from their apathy to tolerate the insanitary conditions around them and the large amount of sickness that prevails can be overcome."

This is another vital fact to be noted. It is here, that propaganda comes in. The resources of propaganda have to be fully pressed into service not only to change the outlook of people in health matters but also to educate them in elementary things regarding public hygiene.

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,

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

FOREMOST AMONG THE RIGHTS OF MAN

BY MR. MICHAEL GRANT

DURING the past 30 years the world has seen repeatedly the grim sequence of dictatorship, Government control of the Press, and aggressive war. Had the freedom of the Press been guaranteed as a fundamental human right and secured by an international authority able to assert international law even in totalitarian countries, dictators would have been unable to push the world into the abyss of war. By fighting for world Press freedom, Britain is doing a great service for man's peace and prosperity.

The freedom of the Press has been crucified once again in some countries. In one country a secret body has been authorised to confiscate any newspaper of which it disapproves. People in another country had to endure that the pre-war Press, suppressed by the Nazi invaders, was never allowed to reappear after the liberation.

In some countries licences for publishing newspapers can only be obtained by Government-sponsored political parties or organisations. Rulers in one country had the idea of introducing a Press law "reform", punishing by death, the writer and publisher of any report which would "harm the reputation of the country".

There are countries where all printing machinery has been taken over by the Government, censors installed in editorial offices, while journalists of international reputation who were imprisoned by the Nazis, are dismissed, expelled from their unions and forbidden to write.

TRUTH CENSORED

To prevent the world from learning of crimes perpetrated against their own people, rulers in some countries imprison all citizens contacting Press centres of foreign embassies. Correspondents of world newspapers are expelled for "espionage" or for, allegedly, "endangering public peace, order and the safety of the State", or without any explanation.

Civil servants are ordered to give no information about economic conditions in the country. Messages cabled by foreign Pressmen are censored and some telephone calls are systematically sabotaged. To prevent their own people from learning facts, which leak through in spite of these precautions, foreign newspapers, not popular with the dictators, are banned from some countries.

Believing that truth will kill noxious propaganda more efficiently than anything else, Britain has submitted proposals to the United Nations to recommend means by which freedom of information and of the Press may be assured throughout the world. In her fight for world Press freedom, Britain is guided by the spirits of many of her famous men such as Milton, John Stuart Mill, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley and Keats who spoke, wrote and fought for the freedom of the Press as foremost among the rights of man.

Attacking the medieval system of licensing and censorship of the Press in his *Areopagitica*, published, defying the licensing regulations in 1644, Milton dealt a death-blow to the censorship in England, where daily newspapers have appeared without any Government interference since 1702, when the first number of the *Daily Courant* was published.

UNWAVERING ATTITUDE

The unwavering British attitude is that the sole function of the Press is to inform and to tell the truth which must not be rationed by any Government. It was not without reason that the first article of the British Draft Convention submitted to the United Nations Conference provided for freedom to give and receive information and opinions without Government interference. The unsuccessful attempt by a totalitarian delegate to delete the words "without Government interference" clearly revealed the fundamental difference between

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British and totalitarian views on the freedom of the Press.

"No Government has the right to set itself up as the judge of what views can be held or what views can be circulated, as views suppressed to-day might be acceptable to-morrow", the British Government representative said at the United Nations Conference. "It is essential that we should have the utmost freedom of expression", Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, has stated.

Again, at a meeting of newspaper editors in Washington, Sir Hartley Shawcross, the British Attorney-General declared, "We may sometimes detest the things some of our papers say, but we will defend to the uttermost their right to say them."

When at a British trade union Conference, the general secretary suggested that the journalists present should consult him before sending anything to their newspapers from the Conference room concerning a debate which was about to begin, the most vigorous protest against such an idea came from the reporter representing the newspaper of the Labour movement.

DISCRIMINATING PUBLIC

Any person in Britain is entitled to publish without licence a new newspaper or periodical provided that it does not use more than eight hundredweight of newsprint in a four-month period. Britons believe that a wide variety of newspapers, independent of Government control, and representing all shades of opinion, promotes a high standard of accuracy by creating a discriminating public.

The British are the world's greatest newspaper readers. On a percentage basis more Britons read newspapers than do the inhabitants of any other country. Forty-eight million Britons buy some 29 million copies of newspapers every day.

"I believe that the freedom of the Press is one of the great liberties for which men should contend to the very

last. So long as the Press is allowed to be unfettered in our land, the more hope we have of avoiding those terrible things which are happening in the world to-day", said Mr. Justice Birkett, one of the eight judges on the tribunal which, after the world's longest trial in Nuremberg, sentenced the Nazi war criminals who, after coming to power, had killed the freedom of the Press.

INDIA & THE PRESS CONVENTION

The following is the full text of the resolution of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference at Bombay on July 25 relating to the Convention adopted by the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information held at Geneva in April last:

This Conference gives its whole-hearted support to the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information passed by the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information held in Geneva in April last. That Convention requires that each contracting State shall guarantee in its territories and across its frontiers complete freedom of the Press subject to penalties, liabilities and restrictions clearly defined by the law, but only in respect of publications of, (a) matters which must remain secret in the interest of national safety; (b) expressions which incite persons to alter by violence the system of Government, or which promote disorders; (c) expressions which incite persons to commit criminal acts; (d) expressions which are obscene, or which are dangerous for youth and expressed in publications intended for them; (e) expressions which are injurious to the fair conduct of legal proceedings; (f) expressions which infringe literary or artistic rights; (g) expressions about other persons, natural or legal, which defame their reputations or are otherwise injurious to them without benefitting the public; (h) legal obligations resulting from professional, contractual or other legal relationships including disclosure of information received in confidence in a professional or official capacity; (i) prevention of fraud; and (j) the systematic diffusion of deliberately false or distorted reports which undermine friendly relations between peoples or States.

The Government of India Delegation to the Geneva Conference, which included a representative of this Conference took a prominent part in the formulation of the Convention on Freedom of Information and this Conference urges the Government of India to accede to it as soon as it emerges in its final form, after scrutiny by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and to give immediate effect to it by repealing, amending and modifying the existing Press laws of the country in accordance with its mandate, so that the Press in India is subjected to no penalties, liabilities and restrictions other than those provided in it.

Govind, The Patriot-Poet of Maharashtra

By Mr. J. G. KARANDIKAR, B.A., B.T.,

Headmaster, Sulakhe High School, Barsi (Sholapur District)

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THE poet Govind is to Maharashtra what the poet Bharati is to Tamil-Nad. Both were contemporaries and essentially revolutionary poets. They have exercised profound influence on the national sentiments and activities not only in their own province, but throughout India.

Govind, whose full name was "Govind Tryambak Darekar" was born in Ahmednagar district in the year 1874. He was bred up in poverty. His father, who had Govind as his only son, was a bricklayer of small means at Nasik, and somehow made both ends meet. He died when Govind was only four or five years old. At the age of nine Govind had a terrible attack of fever which lasted for a number of days. This ailment so much affected his health and constitution that his arms and legs got withered up, and the poet became physically a complete cripple for life. His mother was now his only helper and protector. The poet's education was left uncared for. His boyhood days were spent in amusement and droning. He used to rest himself on the shoulders of his playmates and then loitered in the gardens and streets of Nasik. He was thus a careless and happy-go-lucky boy with a lust of wandering and merry-making rather than for study. It was, under such circumstances, impossible to foretell that the boy would make a renowned poet and patriot, or would champion a great cause or teach new ideas to the country striving for freedom. But though Govind was thus whiling away his boyhood and early youth, he was kind and gentle in his manners and was a great favourite with the young people in the neighbourhood; and the time was not far off when he turned over a new leaf.

Those were the early days of the twentieth century. This country was then seething with an intense agitation against the partition of Bengal by alien rulers. Those years opened a new era in the patriotic party of

Maharashtra, and gave rise to a galaxy of national poets of whom Govind was the most illustrious. While at Nasik, he came at this period in contact with Savarkar brothers, Senapati Bapat, and a host of young men yearning for the liberation of the Motherland and inspired with the idea of revolution. The activities of the great Lokamanya Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh and other celebrated patriots, served as an impetus to the cripple poet. He was indeed gifted with poetic genius and sharp intellect which however required proper moulding. Govind was in this respect immensely benefitted when he came in the company of Savarkar and other intelligent young workers at Nasik. Govind got himself enrolled in the "Mitra-Mela" (a company of friends), actuated with an ideology and determined to carry out a programme of activities. The Mitra-Mela was an off-shoot of the institution called Rashtra-Bhakta Samoocha" (band or society of patriots,) under whose auspices festivals in honour of national heroes were celebrated. In such festivals, several national songs composed by Govind were sung from hundreds of public platforms. The whole of Maharashtra resounded with the message of his inspiring songs and poems. His songs exerted such a wonderful hold on the masses that they soon became household songs of freedom, almost amounting to holy hymns.

The activities of "Mitra-Mela" now styled as "Abhinawa Bharata" were not now limited to Maharashtra but were spread over the whole of India. The Headquarters of Abhinawa Bharata were located at Nasik where Govind himself used to work. In fact, he was the prime mover and originator of all the activities of the institution at Nasik proper. His residence at Nasik became a veritable resort for patriotic workers for the purpose of discussion, consultation, decision and preparation for propaganda. The poet gave support and solace to the

relatives of his numerous friends who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in the well-known "Jackson Case" of Nasik. He catered to the daily needs of these relatives. He arranged for their house-hold affairs. He looked after their family matters. He gave them proper guidance and above all, he dissuaded them tactfully from any untoward act that they might resort to in a reckless state of mind. The poet himself was put to a lot of trouble and inconvenience by the then government officials, but on investigation, nothing definitely incriminating was found with him.

We thus find that the poet no longer remained a mere versifier expressing lip-sympathy for national agitation, but he actually took part in the movements of national awakening; and to quote the words of Goldsmith, "truth from his lips prevailed with double Sway". He first wanted to dispel the poverty of thought among the masses, and rouse them effectively to their real situation. For this purpose the poet sang of this land, her glorious past and her exquisite natural beauty in a charming style. He sang of her great national heroes and their incessant struggle for independence. He thus sounded the message of awakening not only in Maharashtra but throughout Bharata.

And the outcome of all this was one that was quite expected. Several of his beautiful, inspiring songs were proscribed in those days. We are now, however, fortunate enough to see that the ban on many of his songs is lifted.

The keynote of his songs is that "The Motherland longs for complete liberation—liberation in the fields of Politics, religion and knowledge." Every one of his songs has a background of some important event, or an idea, or some object in view. It is not like so many songs composed specially for being sung on the occasion of some festival; for the interest of such songs is only transient. The songs of Govind on the other hand are a perennial source of interest and inspiration, for they reflect the genuine sentiments of the whole nation. They unfold his experiences and observations. His poems are not merely flights of imagination or intelligence. His

poems must not be judged by applying to them the standards of mere rhetoric, rhyme or magic of words. His poems are the expressions of an earnest attempt at the propagation of national movement for the attainment of complete independence, carried on behalf of "Abhinawa Bharata", under the auspices of festivals. The festival is a fit occasion to be fully utilised for the goal in view.

His poetry is expressive of a harmonious combination of thought, word and deed. It is the outcome of inspiration and experience, and hence it is that it has captivated the hearts of millions. Govind is not merely a singer of ballads; he is patriot, as well, to the core. The poet cites in his songs references and illustrations from History, Puranas and Vedic literature, in support of his message to the people. Liveliness of ideas, exquisite charm of rhythm and style, and a proper choice of poetic expressions containing magnitude of meaning are observed throughout his poems. But still more characteristic features of his poems are sincerity of purpose and keen desire for freedom, revealed in them. And it is these that have earned for him immense popularity. His master-piece is that illustrious poem entitled, "India longs for lost freedom" in which he clarifies his idea of complete freedom for the people in all fields of life. His poems on Shivaji and Tilak are known to almost every school-going child in Maharashtra. "Open your eyes" is a fearless satire directed against those that remain like blocks of stone though mercilessly kicked by foreigners—against those, who quarrel among themselves and make themselves a laughing-stock of the world. His "Prayer to Prabhu Ramachandra" is a masterly poem at once devotional and patriotic; it has attained wide popularity. His death-bed poem "Handsome will I be!" is a typical illustration of his unbounded faith in the future. He is to be born again, equipped with a new, vigorous body, in order to liberate his country.

The poet Govind was a revolutionary poet. In the last days of his life he, with the help of his friends, founded a Society for the propagation of revolutionary literature, and started "Swatantrya" a newspaper as its organ. But

death soon overtook him. His eventful career came to a close in 1923.

The purpose of this article will be served if the readers go through the poems of Govind in their original and study his life. Cripple as he was, his robust optimism, his obliging nature, his patriotic fervour, his unflinching

courage in times of distress, his mental vigour and ceaseless activities for the cause of his country were remarkable, and have won for him great admiration and regard from his countrymen. His life fully justifies that wise saying

"Where there is a will, there is a way".

INDIAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

Forty years ago the author of this book* was an active revolutionary and he re-wrote the story of what is known in the record of British historians as "The Indian Mutiny of 1857". Savarkar viewed the contest from the standpoint of an Indian patriot, for which he spent days and months in the Library of the India Office, London.

Finally the work was published in 1909 under the title "The Indian War of Independence." But then its entry into India was banned even before its publication, though the substance of the treatise had trickled down to the common people in various forms, sometimes in the original Marathi, sometimes in the form of stray articles in English and at other times in the form of letters to friends in India. Mystery hung over the publication until the ban was removed by the Congress Government of Bombay in May 1946.

We, therefore, welcome this first authorised edition of a book which views the rebellion of 1857 from a point of view which is in refreshing contrast to the stuff with which the Indian public has been spoon-fed during the years of the British Raj in India.

It is needless, at this time of the day, to go into the details of a story which is here presented with all the colour and animation which a patriot and scholar could put into his work.

All the same, attention should be drawn to two striking features of the publication,

*THE INDIAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. By Vinayak Damodar Savarkar. Phoenix Publications, China Bazar, Bombay.

which appropriately enough, came on the eve of the attainment of freedom by India, as the result of British declaration of June 3, '46.

It is significant that this freedom, far from being the result of a bloody War, such as was waged on the last occasion 90 years ago, has now been achieved by a process of peaceful transfer of power. It is true that the change over has been followed by a certain amount of trouble and bloodshed, but it must be remembered that the transaction was one altogether unique in the history of the world and could hardly have been conceived by those inspired by the revolt of 1857.

The other feature of this great change over is something which every good citizen would deplore. Whereas in the old struggle Hindus and Muslims were one and united, the tragedy of the present situation is that a section of the people have decided to cut away—because they were Muslims. It is an ironic commentary on the previous struggle when Hindus fought so valiantly for a Mughal Emperor and Muslim Generals fought shoulder to shoulder with Hindu Chiefs. They were united against a foreigner, in defence of their common motherland. What a rift in that lute? And then fancy the author of this patriotic work himself leading a crusade for furthering that division between Hindus and Muslims whose historic unity and heroism proved such an inspiration for his great work on the Indian War of Independence! Strangest of all and most ironic, to behold the patriot-writer in the dock in the company of Godse the accused in the Gandhi murder trial at Delhi!

PANDIT NEHRU IN MADRAS

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India accompanied by his daughter arrived in Madras on Saturday the 24th afternoon by the Governor-General's special plane from Delhi. Pandit Nehru was visiting the city after nine years and this was his first official visit as India's Prime Minister. Madras and the suburban areas gave him a magnificent reception. His three days' stay including a visit to Karaikudi, was crowded with engagements, official and unofficial.

I. REPLY TO CIVIC ADDRESS

Replying to the civic address presented to him by the Corporation of Madras at the Ripon Buildings soon after his arrival in the City, Pandit Nehru said:

"You have been referring in this address to my being the Prime Minister of the Indian Union. It is a high office and a very great responsibility. I rather doubt sometimes if I am worthy enough to shoulder that responsibility, although I am not lacking in conceit—I am not overmodest. Nevertheless, the burden is such that no man can bear it unless he has the co-operation and goodwill of vast numbers of the people of India. For long years we struggled for the independence of India. We achieved it and we achieved it in a manner which was not to our liking. We achieved it in a manner which has hurt India and hurt us. In spite of all rejoicing we indulge in often enough, there is sorrow in our hearts at what has happened during the last year or so. So, things do not happen as one wants them to. . . .

This south of India and this great and gracious City of Madras, have a very peculiar significance and import in the scheme of India as a whole. They represent something of the most vital significance to India and it may be said that in many ways they represent the old culture of India far more than the north does.

WARNING AGAINST DISRUPTION

In the days of our adversity, when we struggled for our freedom, we held together. We were not afraid either of that condition of adversity or of the mighty power of the adversary. We held together and we looked up, to some extent, to the stars. We cannot reach the stars perhaps, but looking at the stars does keep our head high, and it does keep our bodies straight. We emerged from it with strong confidence. Now the question arises, when apparent

success came to us, where do we stand? Do we still think of the stars, do we hold our heads up, do we think of the big things of life, or have we suddenly got entangled in the littleness of life? I do not know, or rather, I do know a great deal, but I cannot strike a balance. Obviously there are ups and downs in a nation's life and when achievement comes, it is followed by a period of reaction—if you like, of sitting down or getting involved in the lesser things of life. However that may be, and whatever the balance may be, it is very important for us to look into these things ourselves and to find out how far we are concerned with these little things of life.

"CONCENTRATE ON BIG THINGS"

I am afraid many of us are too much concerned with them. We are shouting too much about secondary matters, which may be important in themselves, but which have little relevance in the context of things to-day. We have, after a great struggle, achieved something. We have at the very moment of achievement had to undergo a vital and dangerous operation. We are recovering from that operation and undoubtedly we shall recover. We have recovered a good deal and we shall recover wholly. All kinds of problems that had lain dormant during generations past have suddenly come up, political, economical and social. In India, apart from that in the world, no one knows what the next six months or a year may bring. Now when this is happening are we to lose ourselves in the small things and be unprepared to face the big things, whether you look at it from the international point of view or from the national or provincial? That is not good enough, because if we do so, we not only lose the big things, but we also lose the small things, because they cannot stand apart.

OPPORTUNITY FOR MADRAS TO LEAD

Therefore we have, if I may use the word, declared war against some of the

tendencies which weaken the country and which are essentially bad, especially in the present context of events. We have declared war against communalism. We will not tolerate it, although in certain aspects it may, perhaps, be commended or understood. But the thing has proved such an evil thing, such a vicious thing, it has brought so much suffering and injury to India, that we will not tolerate communalism in any shape, whatever may be the consequence. (Hear, hear and cheers.) Secondly, I will not say we will not tolerate provincialism, we are going to oppose provincialism with all our might, (Hear, hear); not again because the love of a province or a desire to push a province ahead has anything wrong in it. Of course not. You who dwell in the Presidency of Madras should be proud of it. There is no reason why you should not be. You should further it, of course. That is not what I mean. What I mean is this. In every Province in India there has suddenly grown, as a reaction I suppose, a far too great interest in provincial matters which lead, to some extent, to a conflict with neighbouring provinces. So long as it is constructive provincial activity, well and good. But when it becomes one which creates a feeling of separateness from the neighbouring provinces, it is bad. Anything which disrupts, that separates, further weakens us. Therefore, I should like you in Madras, and you in the South, to consider these matters and give a lead to us in the rest of India. . .

As it is, in Delhi, quite a large number of people I have to work with, whether in the Secretariat or elsewhere, seem to hail from the South. (Cheers.) They have not got there because of any person's influence or favour. They have got there because of their competence and ability. (Cheers.) Therefore, although Madras may be far from Delhi, the fact is there it is playing an important part in the formulation of policy and other things in the Central Government. I should like you as a Province to think of these matters in the All-India plane, because, as I have pointed out, in various ways you are peculiarly fitted to do so. For my part I will gladly accept the leadership of Madras provided it fulfils those conditions. (Cheers.)

II. TRIBUTE TO RAJAJI

Pandit Nehru unveiled an oil painting of H. E. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari at the Madras Legislative Assembly Chamber on the afternoon of July 24. The portrait was drawn by Mr. Chamkur, the Madras artist and is a presentation of the Yuvaraja of Pithapuram a member of the Legislature. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:

For the last 28 years, I have been closely associated with Rajaji and we have faced many crisis together, many difficulties and problems. We have sometimes differed from each other and have parted company on the political field. But, again, we have met to co-operate and work together.

You know, Rajaji was very much influenced in the early years by Mahatma Gandhi. He accepted basically Mahatmaji's approach to various problems. Nevertheless, at no time did he become a person who unthinkingly accepted any one's dictum, even Mahatmaji's. Rajaji will argue with Mahatmaji, debate with him and would not give in easily. Ultimately however, he gave in because he thought it best in the circumstances to accept Mahatmaji's judgment. It was difficult not to give in where a dominating personality like Mahatmaji is concerned. In fact every person collapsed before him, mentally speaking, because of his faith in Mahatmaji's judgments and accepted what Mahatmaji said. Moreover, one's mind does not function critically when dealing with dominating personalities. That can be applied to all of us. All our minds did not function quite critically in the presence of Mahatmaji, because of our faith in him. Rajaji's faith in Mahatmaji was tremendous; but he never allowed his mind to slip away. Whatever happened, he came to his own conclusions. But if he did give in to somebody, it was done consciously and deliberately, after arguing the matter. . .

I must say here that very few persons there are in India with whom I should like to discuss any intricate problem or issue, more than with Rajaji. I do not know if, after a discussion with him, I would agree with him or not, but I am quite sure that a discussion with him would do me good, and probably I would agree with him. That is the type of a keen mind of a person of the highest integrity and self sacrifice. That, I say, is an invaluable asset to a nation.

III. RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT KARAIKUDI

Laying the foundation stone of the Electro-Chemical Research Institute at Karaikudi on Sunday the 25th July Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who had come to the South specially for this function emphasised the importance of applying science to the promotion of human good. The Institute which owes its existence to the generosity of Dr. Alagappa Chettiar, the well known South Indian philanthropist, is the first of its kind in India.

I have come here, to associate myself with the beginning of this undertaking because I believe that by such undertakings and by yoking science to public good we can advance the lot of the people of India enormously. We get thereby many opportunities to solve the problems of the people. . .

AIM OF SCIENCE TO BETTER HUMAN LOT

A great deal has been done by science to better man's lot, but at the same time much has also been done to his destruction and misery. But we shall take the good from science and from the building that will go up here and all that they can do and all that the power of science can do for bettering the lot of humanity. People talk of pure science and applied science. To me they are about the same. I think that no science or other activities, for that matter, can be worth anything unless they are carried on and worked in terms of the larger humanity. Therefore, whether it is pure science or applied science, it must raise humanity, human good, human standards and help our fellowmen. That will be the objective and the activity which will be desirable.

The combination of pure science and application of science to public good is something which has an integral connection with the life of the people round about here in South India. I congratulate Dr. Alagappa Chettiar on this scheme and his generosity. But, now, the scheme is something more than Dr. Alagappa Chettiar. It has been taken up by the nation and it has become a National Institution. Therefore, it will belong to the nation and not to any particular individual. It is up to you to consider it yours and help it in every way.

IV. ADDRESS TO WOMEN

Under the joint auspices of thirteen women's organisations in the city a meeting was held at the Museum Theatre which was packed to its capacity. Pandit Nehru replying to the welcome addresses in Hindi and English said:

Whatever might have been in the past, in the present day, it is certain that unless women play an important part in the activities of the State, the State could not make much progress. . . .

To-day with some kind of National Government in the country, it becomes very necessary that men and women in this matter women more than men, should take up something which might not be very pompous, or very glamorous, but nevertheless very useful. You should take charge of any kind of constructive work and do it well. Please do not imagine that you are conferring some kind of benefit on some one. If you go out in that mentality, the superior mentality of doing good to others, it is far better that you remain at home, because there is not much use in the world of to-day for a 'superior lady.' She is a nuisance. We want persons who can work well. You can choose your job and having chosen it, do it well and thoroughly. In doing this, whether you do good to others or not, I do not know. What I know is that, undoubtedly, you do good to yourself. You train yourself to attain possibly the greater gift of character and make yourself fit for better and higher work. Therefore, I would commend you to do this kind of work. Choose your activity which, in essence, should be something to do with, if I may say so, 'common people.' It should be something confined to a few select specimens. Get to them, know what their troubles are and try to get them redressed. Try to get them trust you and then you will be able to do much more. . . .

We have got to build a great nation, build it brick by brick and every person can help and I hope you will do it. Thank you for your welcome.

V. INDIA AND HYDERABAD

Referring to the Hyderabad situation at a public meeting at the Island Grounds on Sunday the 25th afternoon Pandit Nehru observed in the course of his long speech covering many topics of outstanding interest :

I want to say a few words about Hyderabad, because it must interest you. It is near to your Province. It affects you. You remember that in November last we came to a stand-still agreement with the Hyderabad State. There are many things in it. Among other things, the three subjects, defence, communications and external affairs were supervised and controlled by the Government of India at Delhi. There were other matters and I need not go into them for the present. We entered into that agreement because we did not want to compel Hyderabad to accede to us. We were of the opinion, and we are still of the opinion, that there is no other way for Hyderabad except to fully accede to India. But we were in no hurry. We had laid down the general principle that, where there was a doubt, where there was a dispute in regard to a State's accession, we allow the people of that State to decide. We have been applying that in respect of other States. We did not want to force the pace in Hyderabad. We thought that this matter could be settled quietly and peacefully a little later. So we entered into this stand-still agreement for a year. In fact, if properly understood and if properly worked, this agreement meant 60 per cent accession.

INDIA GOVT.'S GESTURE

We agreed as a price of this understanding to withdraw our troops that were stationed in the Contonment at Secunderabad. We withdrew them soon after, and carried out that very important part of the bargain. It was a very important part, because with our troops sitting in Secunderabad, we dominate Hyderabad in a military way. It would have been exceedingly difficult for the Ruler of Hyderabad or for any one else in Hyderabad to play much mischief.

There were many other matters in the agreement in which we complained

about a breach of the agreement on their part and they complained of breaches on our part. These are minor things. Their complaint, chiefly, has been that we did not supply them with arms. Well, in the context of things, you can yourself judge that. Can you find a bigger gesture of our attempt to see that we want a peaceful co-operative solution of the Hyderabad problem? After that it is a long history, a progressively deteriorating history, a history of repeated journeys of the Prime Minister and other Ministers and advisers of the Hyderabad Government to Delhi and back. Repeatedly they came to us and more or less we agreed and they agreed and they went back. But those provisional agreements were not accepted. On the last occasion, there was again an agreement with the representatives of the Hyderabad Government. But it fell through.

Now, I am exceedingly sorry, I have to use strong language, because strong language will not normally help. But the truth can be expressed only by strong language. The Hyderabad Government have behaved in the last six months in a manner which would do credit to any gangster, thief or a deceitful person. They have come to us again and again, speaking softly and, all the time, they had gone on intriguing in hundreds of ways against us. They have said one thing and done something else. I am not speaking vaguely, we have facts in our possession. The latest of these things, and you will have seen it in the papers, was the gun-running expeditions from Karachi to Hyderabad and how certain foreigners have been helping the Hyderabad Government in this way. . .

"GANGSTER RULE IN STATE"

It has become impossible for us to deal with persons who behave in this deceitful way, whose word means nothing, and who have built up in the State this organisation of the Razakars, which is purely an organisation of gangsters and the like. How can we deal with a Government that is practically run by these gangster elements? This is the position now. People talk about having war with Hyderabad. It is a completely wrong notion to talk of

VI. THE KASHMIR QUESTION

Pandit Nehru, at the great gathering at the Island Grounds reviewed many of the problems confronting the authorities in India and on the question of Kashmir he charged the Pakistan Government with building their case "on falsehood and deceit and false promises."

Look at this Kashmir business. you know that at present there is a Commission of the United Nations in India considering this Kashmir matter and it is not proper for me to say much on this subject. But there is one point and I want to draw your attention to it. It is this: Do you remember when we went to the Security Council what we placed before them? We said Pakistan was aiding and abetting raiders who came across the Pakistan territory to invade and loot and destroy the valley of Kashmir. We said that and we asked the Security Council to call upon Pakistan not to do so. It was a simple fact stated and a simple request made. Either it was true and was based on facts or it was not. It was a simple issue. Now the Security Council sat for six or seven months, discussed many times and ultimately appointed this Commission. Oddly enough, during these six or seven months of hard work and discussion, they never considered that simple fact and simple issue we had placed before them. Because they did not do so, they were continually proceeding on a weak and uncertain foundation and on wrong premises. We said Pakistan was aiding and abetting the raiders, because we knew it was so. The Security Council did not know it. There was no reason why the Security Council should have taken our word for it. They could have found out, and then decided. They did not choose to enquire then. They went off at a tangent and considered other matters.

What is the position now? Seven months ago, we said this to the Security Council. Now you know, and I know, and everybody knows, it is not merely a question of Pakistan aiding and abetting but Pakistan sending their regular army to Kashmir, that Indian Union territory and fighting our troops there. Now observe this, the whole of Pakistan's case before the Security Council was based on this fact that they were not aiding and abetting

"war" with Hyderabad. We propose to have no 'war' with that State. There was no question of wars with Indian States. If there are to be wars, they must be with free countries. But I will say this: if and when it is considered necessary, we shall have military operations against Hyderabad. (Cheers.) . . .

Many people talk casually that we must do this thing and that, in a military way, but no responsible Government can behave in this manner. At the same time, no responsible Government can put up with the things that had been happening and are still happening in Hyderabad. I cannot tell you what steps we will take and when we shall take them, because these are not matters to be discussed in public. But I can tell you this: We are thoroughly alive to the Hyderabad situation. I can also tell you that in respect of those draft agreements, so far as we are concerned, they are over and done with. We are not going to deal with the present Hyderabad Government because we have been invariably deceived by them. In no circumstances whatever is the independence of Hyderabad going to be accepted. I have no doubt in my mind, that Hyderabad must and will become a full member of the Indian Union as an acceding State. If it does not so accede as a State, I do not know what fate will await Hyderabad. It may cease to be a State or cease to be a corporate entity. (Loud Cheers.)

I want to say one thing more, and it is this: I am told, and I am perfectly frank here, that there are people here, even in Government service, who sympathise with the Hyderabad Government at the present moment. If there are any in Government service, the sooner they quit the better. No man would be tolerated here, either in the service or outside, who is a friend of the present Hyderabad Government. Let him go away now. We are not going to have war with the State, we do not want to give that big designation to any step that we might take. So far, the Hyderabad Government have behaved in hostile and inimical manner. If any person here still sympathises in spite of all this, it will be a bad day for him. We will not tolerate an enemy here. Therefore, let people choose now, before it may be too late to do so.

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and that in no way was there any complicity between them and what is happening in Kashmir. Now if it is established, as I do claim, it would be established, to the knowledge of any and every person who enquires into it, it is admitted practically, if not absolutely, openly and firmly by Pakistan, that Pakistan is functioning in this way with its army in Kashmir. Then what about the case they built up in the Security Council with such flourish? Does it not show that the whole case was built on falsehood and deceit? If it was based on those false premises, the whole case falls. I shall not say more about Kashmir.

VII. MUSLIMS IN INDIA

In his speech at the Island Grounds, Madras, Pandit Nehru referred to the position of Muslims in India after the Partition.

To-day, in the world, let us remember that there are more Muslims in India than in any other Muslim country except Pakistan. Now that is the position. What about those Muslims in India? Sometimes people talk of demanding from them a certain loyalty. You must be loyal of course. People living in India are citizens of India and should be, or expected to be, loyal to the country. If they are not, they isolate themselves and they no longer have any place in India. It is rather silly for anyone to go on publicly demanding loyalty from someone else. Loyalty is a thing of the mind and heart and not a mere public declaration. It reminds me of the old days when British Officers talked pompously about loyalty to the country.

I can understand very well the crisis of the mind and spirit which the Muslims in India have had to face during the past year. It has been a difficult year for them. Those who were completely loyal to India, even they had to face this crisis. Quite naturally, I sympathise with them and I should like to help them to resolve that crisis. Personally, I stand for the development in India of a composite culture which will no doubt be dominated by the predominant elements in the country, but nevertheless it will be open to all.

India is facing and will continue to face various crises and our countrymen, who are Muslims in India, have to understand quite clearly how they fit in this

composite picture. I have been in Madras now for 1½ days. I was rather surprised to read certain journals that are issued on behalf of the Muslims here. I have been surprised to see the tone and language of those journals. I have found in those journals not only a trace, but much more than a trace of that arrogant communalism which has brought so much harm to India. Now I want to be frank with you. The Muslim League in the past followed a policy, a vicious and poisonous policy which has done harm to India, and which has brought about its partition. The League or those who think in terms of the League have no place in India. (Cheers.)

The Muslim League has been wound up, happily by its own erstwhile votaries, in most places in India. I was surprised and amazed that there are some in Madras who venture to carry it on. It is a challenge and an insult. His homeland is the Pakistan and he has no place in India. If any Muslims wish to carry on the old traditions of the League in India, I will suggest to them in all friendliness to depart to Pakistan, because otherwise it will not be happy for them or for India. Tension will continue and there will be elements which do not fit in with a secular nation. The whole conception behind Pakistan was not a national conception; it was a religious extra-territorial and communal conception. It is rather a fantastic notion in this modern age to have a theocratic conception of a State. It all means that if Muslims in India still believed in the old ideology of the Muslim League, that meant automatically that their fatherland or motherland whatever it may be called, is Pakistan and not India. That conflicts directly with the conception of a secular nation, a composite nation.

I know for a fact, that a large number of Muslims in India accept this secular nation and they have absolutely no desire to line up with Pakistan in any way. But there are some, no doubt, who find it difficult to get out of a wrong habit which they had got into in the past. May be, they will get out of it, but there are some who rather deliberately and apparently carry on with that and that was the idea that struck me when my attention was drawn to certain journals issued by some individuals here in Madras.

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PANDIT. NEHRU IN MADRAS

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VIII. RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

Referring to India's relations to Pakistan Pandit Nehru observed in his great speech at the Island Grounds:

Partition came, as you know, with our consent. We are consenting parties to it. We shall abide by what we have consented to. We consented because we thought that thereby we were purchasing peace and goodwill, though at a heavy price. We did not get that peace and goodwill, but something terrible instead, and I do not know if I have the same choice today what I would decide. But that is a foolish speculation because history cannot be unwritten. There is no going back on the decision made. We accept them and today the position is that if Pakistan and leaders of Pakistan wanted suddenly to join India to reverse that process of history I am quite clear in my mind that we would not accept it for the present. For the present if Pakistan wanted to join India and to undo that partition, we would not accept that. . .

We have enough troubles of our own. Why should we add to them? Therefore do not imagine that however much I may regret the partition of India, I work for undoing it. I say this because of the fantastic allegations made by the leaders of Pakistan at Lake Success, at the United Nations Security Council and elsewhere. They have gone on repeating the story that we are trying to break up Pakistan, to crush it and to put an end to it. Now I do not wish to say very much about Pakistan in this connection except this, that they have achieved a remarkable capacity for piling falsehood upon falsehood.

It is amazing that how they go on building their politics on lies, falsehood and deceit. Whatever they may be, I want to make this clear. It is a fantastic allegation that we are trying, or intriguing, to put an end to Pakistan. It is fantastic because that will be doing injury to ourselves. We do not want to get caught up in this mess that Pakistan is gradually getting into. Secondly, if Pakistan economically or otherwise collapses that will bring all kinds of injurious consequences. Because, remember, however much they may be partitioned, you cannot after all separate two neighbouring areas which are geographically there.

IX. THE LANGUAGE OF THE MASSES

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declaring open the new office premises of the Dakshina Bharat Hindustani Pracher Sabha at Thyagarayanagar, on Monday July 26, spoke of Hindustani as the language of the Masses.

The purpose of Hindustani is only to serve as a common medium among the various regions of India. It is for that we want a common language. English has been playing this part so far. Now, we need a common language of our own in the place of English. I do not think that English will leave the shores of our country. English which has been in our midst for 100 years can still be used by the people. They must be prepared to use it. There is nothing wrong in knowing English. We have to learn not only English but also many other languages of the world like French, Russian, German, Spanish, Chinese and Japanese too. Hindustani has to be employed as an interprovincial medium. Hindustani cannot be and is not a rival to any regional language. It is only the younger sister of other languages.

Simple Hindi and simple Urdu alone can become Hindustani. It is with this object that Mahatmaji had started with his far-sightedness the propagation of Hindustani. He loved this work. He never viewed the vocabulary of any language with prejudice. Simple Hindustani is the language of the masses."

Our literary men think that the language of the masses has no capacity for development. This is a wrong view. Look at languages like English and French. English to-day is a very strong and vigorous language. It is so because it has kept open its doors. If English to-day is richer, it is because English never boycotts any words on the basis of their being foreign. The people that speak the English language are never afraid of any invasion by any foreign vocabulary as they have confidence that their language can digest any amount of vocabulary from outside."

"In the same way, we must keep open the doors of our language and make it living, pulsating, and take in as many words as necessary from other languages to make it richer."

X. TRIBUTE TO MADRAS TROOPS

Speaking at a reception given to him by the Officers of the Defence Services at the "Officers' Mess," St. Thomas Mount, on July 26, Pandit Nehru said:

"I am glad I had come into contact with the officers and men of the Defence Services. As General Rudra said, there has been an increasing contact between the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force and the civil side, which, is essential. Whatever might have happened in the past, it is obviously essential that there should be close contact between the civilian population and the armed forces. The armed forces should feel that they are an integral part of the general population and the general population in return should feel that the armed forces are a bit of themselves. I am glad that such a development is taking place." . . .

In India we have to do many things. The first question that arises in a country especially like India with new foundations is security, unity, and stability of the State. We have at the present moment many forces at play in the country tending towards unity, and also certain anti-social forces tending towards disunity. I am not frightened by these forces. Nevertheless, we cannot sit back complacently. We have to strengthen the forces of unity, and try to curb, check, and put an end to forces that tend to destroy. The Defence Service is a powerful weapon to forge unity. The army brings the idea of unity among people belonging to different faiths, religions and Provinces. Working together, they not only understand each other but also understand the concept of unity."

It was heartening to me to see during my visit to Kashmir, Madras troops functioning there. They were happy in spite of the extreme type of climate. Many of them were spending the winter in Kashmir in knee-deep snow. They stood up to it. They did not complain. In fact they prided themselves on their achievement (Cheers). The army and the Defence Services have a great role to play, and have no doubt they will play it." (Cheers).

XI. COMMUNIST TACTICS

Speaking at a huge rally of workers and students at the Madras Corporation Stadium on July 26, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, declared that he "will not accept the manner and method of those who call themselves Communists" and deplored that in the name of an economic doctrine, such people were trying to coerce large sections of the community and committing atrocities.

I find people, talking in terms of Socialism, and more especially in terms of Communism. Excellent gospels! So far as I am concerned, I accept their fundamental principles. But I do not and will not accept the manner and method of those who call themselves Communists. I find in the name of an economic doctrine they are at the present time trying to coerce and commit all manner of atrocities. They want us in the name of civil liberties to allow them to do all these atrocities. No country, no Government worth its name, can put up with this. If any group of people in the country want to declare war on the State, then the State is at war with them. Ultimately one of them will triumph.

I want to make it perfect clear that if the workers of this country or province want not only to better their lot as they have every right to do, but even to change the whole structure of society, the only way for them to proceed, if I may say so, is to go about it peacefully and co-operatively and change it by influencing the Government, changing the Government, putting their own Government in other ways. But if they go about upsetting this new State of ours, this free India of ours, before it stabilises itself, before it completely adjusts itself after the very terrible changes which we have faced after partition and other consequences that followed, then they are no friends of freedom, no friends of India, no friends of the working class but friends of chaos and anarchy. I can only say they hope to get something for their own advantage. Therefore, all workers must realise this.

I have stood for civil liberty. I have stood for the freedom of the individual and the group and nothing else pains me so much as that conditions should arise in this

country when perforce civil liberties should be limited in the case of a large number of individuals. It pains me so much that the very thing I have condemned in the past should, to some extent at least be indulged in by our Governments whether in the Centre or the Provinces. If the state of affairs, the compulsion of events and the rest sometimes induce them to take action, they must do so, because we cannot endanger the security of the State. . . .

I see dangerous things at work in India to-day and I dislike them thoroughly. But one has to balance between the two. One cannot allow the State to be in danger. I want you, sitting in this quiet City of Madras, to realise that we are facing grave dangers to the State I am not afraid of these dangers. We shall face and overcome them, but when there is danger to the State, normal standards do not apply.

XII. UNVEILING GANDHIJI'S PORTRAIT

Unveiling a life-size portrait of Mahatma Gandhi at the Vivekananda College, Mysore, on July 26, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, made a fervent appeal to the youth of the country to understand the fundamental basic principles of Mahatma's teachings and endeavour to follow those teachings as far as it lay in their power. He said:—

It is almost six months now since Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated. Immediately after the assassination there was tremendous grief and shock and sorrow not only all over India but all over the world. I think it is correct to say that there is no historical or other example of a man's death causing so much sorrow and upheaval all over the world. Why was this so?

There were those who were against the policies which Mahatma laid down. I have rather a doubt to-day if there are some in whom that feeling still persists. We respect Mahatma Gandhi of course. We put up pictures and statues. We refer to him in glowing terms but somehow they have not related this to their thinking and action. I am making this remark for the people as a whole and not referring to individuals, and there are a large number of them who have acted in the right way. It is not a fair way of dealing with ourselves. We must be clear in our mind as to what we are after. There is no good troubling and deluding ourselves by paying lip homage and not trying to understand the basic teachings of the person. . . .

When you talk of Mahatma Gandhi, you think of his basic ideals and try to realise what he had done for our country. Many of you, who are young, have only an emotional conception of Mahatma Gandhi's work. You might have seen him in the latter days addressing the prayer meetings. But those of us who have worked with him throughout these thirty years and who had seen him moulding the mighty mass of Indian humanity trying to bring together the disunited elements and to function in a co-operative way in a common task and in the common struggle, know what he is to us. It is a wonderful thing what he did for the country. You cannot realise, however much you may read or hear his speeches, the wonderful nature of the work. Such things come to a nation once in long ages. It comes to us and those of us who were intimately connected with him can never forget it.

THE FIRST YEAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE

BY MR. C. R. SRINIVASAN

EDITOR: The Swadesamitran.

AT the first Anniversary of our Independence it is but natural that attempts should be made at stock-taking, balancing our gains and losses and forecasting the future. In doing so there is need to sort our values, separate what is enduring from what is transient and strike the balance. It is

common knowledge that when Independence came, the country was not ready yet to take over and bear the burden of responsibilities. A time lag was needed to forget the destructive approach and forge a constructive approach to the problems of administration. These problems developed

a more formidable form following the conditions of change-over of administration. For one thing war had ended but peace had not come. That was common to the whole world. What was uncommon and peculiar to India was the convulsion that followed the division of the country into two independent units, each suspicious of the goodwill of the other and anxious to secure itself against possible threats to its integrity. The problems that were precipitated by a wholesale exchange of populations running into millions were of a character and magnitude that would have tried high the qualities and qualifications of a well-established administration. If an infant administration occasionally broke under the strain, it is nothing surprising and it certainly calls for sympathy and understanding and not harping criticism or profitless inquest. To add to the confusion, the promises made to various sections of the public to gather strength behind the Congress drive for freedom, came home to roost. Care and caution were needed to adjust and accommodate conflicting claims under this head but it was not an easy task when those who occupied the seats of power had their eyes on the next election and proceeded to interpret their obligations in terms of enlightened self-interest. The year that has passed simply illustrates the play of factors and forces struggling for power. The one restraining influence that still sought to serve with weakening vigour was the voice of the Mahatma until it was hushed for ever by the forces he had helped to create but could no longer control. There is therefore, much to depress all round but it would be foolish to magnify the events of the past or minimise the promise of the future.

We have won freedom and our first task is to see that we do not lose it again. We may not have designs on others but who can assure us that others have none on us? At the moment every country is concerned to set its own house in order after the ravages of war, and to all appearances therefore, there is nothing threatening our freedom from outside. Who dare deny however that the price of freedom is eternal vigilance? History has shown that this country lost its freedom in the past not

so much by the cupidity of the foreigner but by the lack of cohesion among the component parts of the body politic. The foreigner came in at the behest of one or other of the warring factions and found his opportunity to build an empire. The days of Imperialism may be past but it assumes new garbs with changing times and in our own generation we have seen it in rainbow tints claiming allegiance among the unwary and the uninstructed. If government have been forced to take preventive and punitive measures, they must be judged against the background of the risks the country was exposed to and not condemned for copying the methods of the past. Unfortunately the element of personal equation not infrequently intrudes in the exercise of uncontrolled power. That is matter however for sympathetic criticism and correction and not outright condemnation. Government, it must be conceded, is entitled to expect from us co-operation and goodwill in the establishment of peace and good government in the country.

A free country rightly expects a fair deal for all its people. If that is delayed or denied the voice of criticism cannot be hushed. Congress gathered its strength out of the grievances that prevailed among all sections of the community and offered freedom as the panacea for all ills. Freedom has come but grievances have not gone. We now realise that a new deal is not so easy to accomplish in peace in an old country and the ends of social justice not so clearly discernable either. When we seek to interpret the ideal in terms of the real, the lights and shades of life that give form and shape to the community come into the picture. Any hasty or ill-judged attempt to remodel the national economy may lead to a weakening of the structure and a worsening of the evils we seek to cure. The profit motive has been the most potent factor in human endeavour and so long as it is not allowed to develop the fangs of exploitation, its value and importance may well be recognised and encouraged if a new deal is not to prove a mirage. A word of caution may therefore not be out of place to our otherworldly enthusiasts who want to clear the Augean stables overnight. Hasten slowly if the pot is not to break on your hands.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY MR. B. NATESAN

Independence Day

AUGUST 15, like the "glorious fourth" in the U.S. of America, will be for us a day of remembrance. The year of Independence has been a period of great trials no less than achievements. In after years it will be recalled and celebrated with rejoicings in hamlet and hall. On America's first Independence Day, July 4, 1776, John Adams, one of the members of the Declaration of Independence and who became the second President of the United States, wrote to his wife:

I am apt to believe that this will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated . . . by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other from this time forward forever more . . .

What John Adams said of the 4th of July may be said to be equally true of the 15th August for us in India. Though the task of winning freedom has been accomplished there is yet the more important task of maintaining it. For eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. And to-day we are beset with obstacles and difficulties of no ordinary kind. Our leaders have wisely asked us, therefore, to be more restrained even in our rejoicings. Our troubles are not yet over and great tasks are ahead. Independence Day is to us not only a day of remembrance and rejoicings but a day of further resolve and dedication to the service of the country. It is altogether fitting that our celebrations should be tempered with restraint and dignity.

The Press in Free India

The Indian press has done its bit for the freedom movement in India; but its work in free India must be chalked out on different lines. It was easy enough in the past to denounce the foreign government outright for everything it did or failed to do. Cleverness consisted in doing this work without being caught by the all embracing press laws. There is

no longer any need for this trick. The government is ours and it expects us to do the job without fear or favour, in a spirit of helpfulness.

The main attention of the editors who met in Conference in Bombay was directed to a consideration of the Public Safety legislation in force in several provinces, in so far as it affects the press. Mr. B. G. Kher and other spokesmen of government contend that in a time of emergency like the present it is inevitable that restrictions on the rights and privileges of the press should be imposed. A number of Editors at the Conference held, on the other hand, that all restrictive legislation relating to the press should go "lock, stock and barrel" and that the press should be free. Another section pleaded for co-operation with government in stabilising the newly won freedom and voluntarily submitting themselves to certain restrictions during the period of emergency. After a good deal of discussion the Conference passed a resolution unanimously that there is no justification for the continuance of public safety legislation of the type in force in several provinces.

Such legislation militates against free expression of public opinion and is not only open to abuse but has been actually abused by the executive authority in some provinces.

The Conference, at the same time, recognised the need for the executive to be clothed with special powers under conditions of national emergency. It has demanded that legislation conferring such wide powers should be revised

particularly in the direction of providing suitable safeguards including, above all, judicial review of executive action.

The Conference has also asked Government that all action hitherto taken under emergency measures should be reviewed in consultation with representatives of the Press.

The Hyderabad Affair

Hyderabad has of late been doing everything to spoil her case even in the eyes of those suspected of making friendly gestures to the Nizam. From border raids and Razakar assaults it has come to gun-running in open defiance of India and surreptitious intrigues with foreign agents. No wonder that Pandit Nehru and the Deputy Prime Minister have spoken with more than usual candour. Attempts are being made by the Nizam's agents to bring their case before the U.K., and on top of it comes the Nizam's letter to the King ("from one ruler to another," as it says) appealing for intervention. The political and constitutional advisers of His Exalted Highness ought to know better than to address His Majesty over the head of his Prime Minister. By indulging in such antics they are positively injuring the Nizam's cause and goading him on to a course which can have only one result, and that not to the liking of His Exalted Highness. All that their foreign propaganda has been able to achieve is the debate in the Commons which fizzled out in two hours. The result of the Attlee-Churchill conflict has proved to the hilt the hollowness of the Nizam's plea and the British Prime Minister had no difficulty in proving that Churchill is throughout the victim of a preconceived mania that "everything that the Hindus do is wrong." Meanwhile it is obvious that the Government of India will have to keep a very strict watch over, and take a very firm line with, couriers and emissaries, travelling to and from Hyderabad, carrying sealed letters and what not. The Government of India seem to have made it clear to the Nizam that the only alternative to accession is extinction. As the *New Statesman* truly points out:

India is now prepared to accept nothing less than complete accession. Had the British still been in India and had the Nizam then worked in close concert with so blood-thirsty a communal Fascist as Kazim Razvi and defied the Central Government, undoubtedly the Nizam would have been deposed, his Government brought to heel and order restored. We cannot complain if India wishes to do the same.

The Undeclared War in Kashmir

Overwhelming proofs of Pakistan's participation in the Kashmir raid and the actual presence of the U. N. Commission on the spot have compelled the Pakistan Government to own up their complicity in the affair. If that is so one wonders with what face those who denied the charges could meet the observers. But that is their concern. India's case before the U. N. O. has thus been vindicated and it only remains to be seen what that great organisation is going to do next.

It will be recalled that in the Commons debate Mr. Attlee shrewdly pointed out that India and Kashmir are not at war but it was the presence of Pakistan troops in the area that was inexplicable. Could a friendly neighbour and a member of the Commonwealth carry on this sort of undeclared war with impunity? It is for Britain and the U. N. O. to settle this simple matter. It is they that are on trial and not either India or even Pakistan.

Pakistan in Kashmir

Now that Pakistan has owned up her active participation in the Kashmir affair it is for the British Government to remove the anomaly of their officers "assisting each army to prepare its campaign against the other." It is bad enough to be on both sides and it passeth one's understanding how constitutional sticklers could reconcile this with memberships of the same Commonwealth. Commenting on this anomalous situation the *New Statesman and Nation* writes:

To us the manner of Pakistan's intervention in the whole affair seems to make her the guilty party. Disavowing the raiders she was all the time supporting them and inserting her own army. Placing no reliance on the possibility of a democratic solution, she deliberately resorted to force.

The Government has to face the fact that in the event of war between the two Dominions one of them may have to be excluded from the Commonwealth. That Dominion would be Pakistan.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

By "CHRONICLER"

Unrest in Germany

WIDESPREAD food shortage disorders in the Russian zone of Germany, and increasing unemployment in the western sectors of Berlin because of currency exchange difficulties have been reported.

The British official newspaper *Die Welt* quoting "reliable sources in the Soviet zone" said hunger demonstrations had taken place in many towns.

Writing of unemployment in the western sectors, because of the inability of industries to pay their workmen, *Die Welt* licensed newspapers assailed the city administration for what it called its refusal to accept eastern zone marks from the Deutsche Notenbank to keep industry going.

Moscow Talks on Berlin

Mr. George Marshall, United States Secretary of State, warned that speculation about the talks in Moscow between Marshal Stalin and the representatives of Britain, the United States and France might be "very harmful."

Repeatedly questioned at his weekly Press Conference about the progress being made by the Western Envoys in the talks Mr. Marshall said: "For evident reasons we make no statement."

British Rule in Tanganyika

The U. N. Trusteeship Council criticised British rule in Tanganyika in a report issued at Lake Success on August 4.

Harsh Russian and Mexican criticisms were rejected but as it was adopted, the report noted that no electoral system is under consideration and expresses the view that not enough money is being spent on schools and that the present tribal structure is an obstacle to native development. The report also called for an improvement in wage rates and the abolition of child labour.

Administration of S. W. Africa

The United Nations Trusteeship Council, in its report on South-West Africa, on 4th August, criticised the Union Government for alleged deficiencies in education, health services, and political activity of Africans. The main points of the report were:

Political advancement: The Council notes with concern that the indigenous inhabitants of the territory have no franchise, no eligibility to office, and no representation in the governing bodies or administration.

Economic advancement: The Council considers that the expenditure of some 10 per cent. of the budget on the indigenous inhabitants who comprise approximately 90 per cent. of the entire population, is neither equitable nor adequate.

Land tenure: The Council, noting that Europeans, who comprise approximately one-tenth of the population occupy 53 per cent. of the occupied land, feels that the question of land distribution requires further examination.

Indigenous reserves: The Council is of the opinion that any arbitrary division of the indigenous inhabitants, and their allocation to fixed areas, is not conducive to their general advancement and that the system of confining indigenous inhabitants to "Native Reserves" is to be deplored.

Indigenous inhabitants in urban areas: The Council is opposed as a matter of principle, to any policy involving racial segregation.

Medical services: The Council expresses concern at the discrepancy between hospital facilities provided for Europeans and those provided for indigenous inhabitants.

Education facilities: The Council is concerned at the marked disparity between the official education facilities provided for indigenous children, and those provided for European children.

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The WORLD of BOOKS



(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)

FABIAN ESSAYS IN SOCIALISM. With a new Essay by Bernard Shaw. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London.

The Fabian Essays originally published in 1889 proved a vital influence in England at the time and have since continued to be the basis of modern socialism and its constitutional application. Political thinkers attribute the evolution of recent British polity to the efforts of the Fabians. But for them and their insistence on constitutional methods British socialists, instead of becoming the natural and inevitable inheritors of their Government would have followed Russian methods and turned red. Much of course depends on the fundamental character and temper of the British people who have adapted themselves to the needs of the times without resorting to force or rebellion, but there can be no doubt that it was the Fabian leaders who gave the right direction to British political thought and guided it through the complex of reactionary torism on the one hand and the revolution of the proletariat on the other. The Fabians themselves did not constitute a definite group or party and were content merely to infiltrate the minds of the people with their views and ideas. And then it would be difficult for people like Shaw and the Webbs to lose their individuality, in any definite party, however advanced in their principles and policies. The result was that they worked each in his own way and brought about a silent revolution in the thoughts and ideals of the people no less than in their application to details of administration. The political, social and economic programmes of the Fabians have won by sheer weight of their logic and reiteration by powerful propaganda, first among the intellectuals and latterly among the multitudes. The socialist Legislation in England owes

its inspiration to Fabian leaders and the measure of their success is to be found in the fortunes of the Labour Government, whose principles no less than their personnel are so predominantly represented in the seat of authority in England. Shaw's long essay "Sixty Years After", so full of Shavian wit and brilliance, describes how Fabian philosophy has influenced the course of British politics, Liberal, Conservative or Labour. There are interesting reminiscences of early Fabian history and of the social and political history of the last sixty years. This set of Essays which in Shaw's words "is apparently inexhaustible" has the added interest that "the Labour Government now in office is crammed with ex-Fabians."

AN OUTLINE OF INDIAN ART. By P. Rajeswara Rao, Ellore. Re. 1-8. as.

This is a collection of short essays contributed originally to local journals. The writer feels no doubt the right way about the appeal and principles of art, but the treatment of the subject is superficial. A mere list of prominent works of drama cannot, for instance, indicate dramatic art. There are errors of English chiefly in the omission of the definite article and there are mis-spellings due to defective proof-reading also.

AFTER GANDHIJI : OUR PROBLEMS. By K. S. Venkataramani. Swetaranya Ashrama, Mylapore, 12 as.

This is a pamphlet of 47 pages containing comments originally published in a local weekly, on topics of present day politics, not scientifically or practically developed but referring to obviously "burning" topics like Hyderabad.

THE GOSPEL OF SELFLESS ACTION. By Mahadev Desai. Navjivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad. Rs. 4.

Mahatma Gandhi disclaimed any pretensions to scholarship, and more than once regretted that with his preoccupations with politics and the life of action he could never bring himself to master the profundities of Sanskrit learning. And yet his Gujarati version of the Bhagvad Gita had a wide appeal, and his interpretation of Sri Krishna's teachings had a profound influence on the Gujarati knowing public, as coming from one whose life was a living testimony to the truth and greatness embodied in that sacred scripture. It was Mahadev Desai's desire that the wider public, ignorant of Gujarati, should also share the Master's elucidation of the Song Celestial, and he set to work on this ambitious project. Mahadev began by retranslating the Gujarati version into English during his prison life in 1933-34, the only time he was free to engage himself in this agreeable task. The

result of his unremitting labours is before us in the form of a treatise every page of which is evidence of his scholarship and exhaustive study of all he could lay his hands upon. But alas he did not live to see the book through the press. Gandhiji had planned to study the Mss. with him during the imprisonment in 1942 but this was interrupted by the sudden death of Desai. It was left to Pyarelal, who was collaborator with Mahadev Desai for many years to perform this difficult task and we have the finished work before us with elaborate introduction and notes and commentaries appropriate to a classic of this kind. It is a tribute to the value and popularity of the book that a second edition has been called for so soon after the book came out of the press. We have no doubt that this scholarly edition will meet the very large demand for a book which like the Bible can never be stale for an ever increasing number of readers with real taste for the things that matter in the world of letters.

BOOKS RECEIVED

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SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF INDIAN NATIONALISM. By A. R. Desai, Ph.D., Oxford University Press.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF MODERN ENGLAND. By K. K. Sharma, M.A., Jai Prakash Nath & Co., Meerut. Rs. 8.

THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION AND OUR IDEALS. By K. S. Venkataramani. Swetaranya Ashrama, Mylapore 4 as.

BHARATA-RASTRA-SANGHATANA: Indian Constitution in Sanskrit Verses. By C. Kunhan Raja, Adyar Library, Adyar.

CENT PER CENT SWADESHI or the Economics of Village Industries by M. K. Gandhi, Navjivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.

HISTORY AND DESTINY AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Owen Tucker with a Foreword by M. N. Roy. Renaissance Publishers, 15, Bankim Chatterjee St., Calcutta.

THE STORY OF A DEDICATED LIFE. Being the biography of Swami Ramakrishnanda: A direct Disciple of Sri Ramakrishna. Sri Ramakrishna Math, Mylapore.

THE BHAGAVAD-GITA. With an Introductory Essay Sanskrit Text, English Translation and Notes. By Sir S. Radhakrishnan, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE. By L. Carnington Goodrich, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London.

THE ELEMENTS OF INDIAN LOGIC. With text in Hindi and English translations of Tarakasangraha. By B. L. Atreya, M.A., D.LITT., Nalanda Publications, Bombay.

THE TEACHING OF HINDI. By Swami Nath Sharma. B.A.L.T., Nalanda Publications, Bombay, Rs. 2-12.

GRAMA SWARAJYA (in Hindi). By Ramnarayan Yadavendu. Nalanda Publications, Bombay.

SHORT STUDIES IN THE UPANISHADS. By Diwan Chand, "Shantinivas," 63, Cantonment, Cawnpore.

LEXICON OF TRAVANCORE INSCRIPTIONS. By R. Vasudeva Puduval, Director of Archaeology, Trivandrum.

THE FAR ASCENT. (Poems). By V. N. Bhushan. Padma Publications, Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

- July 1. New ordinance bans transfer of securities held by Nizam.
—Arabs reject Mediator's Plan for Palestine.
- July 2. Hyderabad's air link with India cut.
—Delhi bans gold or currency exports to Hyderabad.
- July 3. Sir Ardeshir Dalal elected President of Indian Science Institute.
- July 4. Brig. Usman Killed in Action in Kashmir.
—Jews reject Federal Union plan for Palestine.
- July 5. "Achillas" handed over to R.I.N. as nucleus of India's future Navy.
—Kashmir Commission leaves for India.
- July 6. Financial sanctions against Hyderabad.
—Seven-Nation Military talks begin at Washington.
- July 7. Pandit Nehru opens Pathankot Jammu road.
—Union Post Offices in Hyderabad decline to accept postal parcels for transmission.
—Kashmir Commission in Karachi.
- July 8. Unrest in North Waziristan as a sequel to Khan Ghaffar Khan's arrest.
—Britain, France and U. S. A. protest against the Russian blockade of Berlin.
- July 9. The Sterling Balances Agreement between India and Britain is signed in London.
- July 10. United Nations' Kashmir Commission arrive in New Delhi.
- July 11. Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General announces a Permanent U. N. Guard for duty "wherever events required."
- July 12. Adjournment motion on Madras Ordinance is disallowed in the Madras Legislative Assembly.
- July 13. U. N. Commission confers with India's representatives at Delhi.
—Four new Travancore Ministers sworn in.
- July 14. Commons reject Lords' amendment to Nationality Bill.
- July 15. Sardar Patel announces withdrawal of old terms to Nizam.
—Sir Archibald Nye appointed U. K. envoy in India.
- July 16. Cripps explains implications of sterling agreement.
- July 17. India asks U. N. to consider S. African dispute.
—Women declared eligible for all services.
- July 18. Sydney Cotton, Australian airman defies Union Government and slips into Hyderabad.
- July 19. Palestine truce rejected by Iraq and Syria.
—Foreign Ministers meet in The Hague.
- July 20. Pakistan asked to hold enquiry respecting Cotton's flight.
- July 21. Nizam repudiates India's right to fly over Hyderabad.
- July 22. U. N. cease-fire plan for Kashmir.
—Marshal Tito refutes charges by Cominform.
- July 23. All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference meets in Bombay.
- July 24. Mr. Joshi, Hyderabad Minister, resigns.
—Pandit Nehru in Madras.
- July 25. Nehru lays Foundation of Electro-Chemical Research Institute at Karaikudi.
- July 26. Nizam's letter to King George discovered in Customs check up in New Delhi.
- July 27. Union troops stay on in Nizam's village of Nanaj for safety of military and civil traffic.
- July 28. Sir Mirza Ismail in Delhi on behalf of Nizam to contact Government of India.
- July 29. Mr. Bevin warns the Commons that the Berlin crisis might involve use of force.
- July 30. Two hour debate in the Commons on Hyderabad.
—All textile stocks in mills frozen.
—Pakistan Government takes forcible possession of Jodhpur Railway.
- July 31. Western Union diplomats in Moscow.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



GANDHI, THE MASTER

The *Modern Review* for July has an article on Gandhiji by an old disciple and chela of his who had spent almost a quarter of a century in close contact with Bapuji. The writer Dr. Bal D. Kalelkar gives some intimate and moving recollections of the master touching life at the Ashram, where the saint was trying to mould a generation of young and ardent minds. The writer with Kanti (Gandhiji's grandson) was one of the favourites who could take liberties with the aged patriarch and he records some moving incidents revealing the depth of the master's love. One incident in particular following the Rajkot fast of 1938 has burnt itself into his mind, proving the efficacy of prayer. At one of the mammoth gatherings Bapuji was addressing a gang of thug hirelings who had tried to create panic among the audience and went so far as to threaten Gandhiji himself with assault. The efforts of the non-violent Congress volunteers proved unavailing. Gandhiji had to abandon the prayer meeting but before he could reach the waiting car, the hireling thugs rushed the cordon of Congress volunteers and surrounded him from all sides. The rest must be told in the writer's words:

I saw the seriousness of the situation; pushing and jostling, shoving and elbowing was producing frayed tempers and it was a matter of minutes before serious violence would break out. I cannot say how far I could have remained non-violent in the face of danger to Bapuji's person, but I at once plunged in the fray. I elbowed my way close to Bapuji through the unmanageable crowd which was now

divided into small parties exchanging blows. As I was watching with a mixed feeling of anxiety and curiosity, the behaviour of the crowd, I suddenly noticed that Bapu's whole body began to shake violently. It was out of fear; his face could tell how free from fear he was; the physical reaction was his revolt against the disgusting atmosphere of violence. I became extremely anxious for Bapu's safety; he was in none too good a health and I thought he might collapse any moment. Suddenly Bapuji closed his eyes and started praying; I could hear him saying *Ram-nam* with an intensity of devotion that could never be surpassed. I joined him in his prayer and to keep time to our chanting of God's name I started patting my hand on his back. Half out of child-like faith and half out of silly egotism, I thought I was giving him a prop to retain his faith! Perhaps it was forgivable; when the house is on fire even a child may help its grandfather by bringing water in its tiny bucket. To my great astonishment and greater relief, the prayer worked. When Bapuji re-opened his eyes there was a new strength that had appeared there like magic. In a firm tone Bapuji asked all the volunteers including us *Ashram* boys to quit the place at once and leave him absolutely alone at the mercy of the hired *goondas*. He would not, he said, return home in the car which he usually did; he would walk the distance! Then he called the leader of the gang who was busy breaking up the congregation and told him that he was absolutely at his disposal if he cared to argue out his point; if not, would he tell what he proposed to do next? To everyone's amazement the thug's violence melted like ice before the warmth of love and non-violence. The leader of the gang stood before Bapuji with folded hands begging of Bapuji to rest one of his hands on his shoulder for support and promised to escort Bapu as far as he cared to go. That evening Bapu walked all the way home with one hand on the shoulder of the leader of the gang that had come to break up the prayer and terrorise the general public.

"I will never forget that memorable evening which has given me faith of a lifetime in the efficacy of prayer," says the writer.

ABSORPTION OF THE STATES

It is difficult to keep track of all the developments that are taking place in the Indian States, writes a correspondent in the *Round Table*. Mergers, regroupings and amalgamations have been brought about with bewildering rapidity, and in this department of activity both the States Ministry at New Delhi and the Princes in their domains have acted with purpose and promptitude.

The Government of India's policy has been directed to two main objectives—the transfer of a measure of responsible self-government to the States' peoples and the integration, by union with other States or with provinces, of States whose capacity for survival as autonomous and viable units in the new order was questionable.

The present position may be summarized as follows: as against approximately 600 self-governing States in existence on August 15, 1947, the number by the end of May 1948 has been reduced to less than 30.

As a consequence of the integration of small States into the provinces 334 units of a total area of 94,000 sq. miles have disappeared into provincial administrations. Then there are the State-with-State amalgamations, such as Saurashtra (a merger of Kathiawar States), for which not even approximate figures are available. In all such cases the covenant governing the constitution of the newly created units provides for the transfer of legislative power to the people. The mergers and absorptions are not yet at an end. In the case of the larger States, recognized as being entitled to continue life as separate autonomous units, democratic constitutions transferring power to popularly elected assemblies have been either effected or promised. Thus there has been a perfect welter of democracy! A limit has been set to Their Highnesses' privy purse, the maximum sum allowed to a ruler from State revenues being Rs. 16 lakhs per annum.

The writer then deals with the two major States, Kashmir and Hyderabad. Of the former he writes:

The weakness of the Indian case is that it has committed the country to supporting a Dogra regime of dubious quality backed by Sheikh Abdulla, a political adventurer who has still to prove that he commands the support of the majority of the Moslem subjects of a predominantly Moslem State. Equally, Pakistan's case is prejudiced by the fact that it is linked up with the elements that, unless brought under control, will permanently disrupt the frontier in whose security both India and Pakistan have a common interest. Neither in the military operations in Kashmir itself, nor in the Council chamber at UNO, has a final decision yet been reached.

The pendulum of Indo-Hyderabad relations swings violently, first in one direction and then in another. "On a long view," concludes the writer, "there is a curious idea in some Indian minds that Britain is not displeased with what is described as the Nizam's intransigence. The attitude of mind probably derives from the Nizam's former relationship with the Crown, the size and importance of the State and the fact that the Nizam continues to employ an eminent British lawyer, as one of his chief constitutional advisers."

CHURCHILL AND INDIA

President Roosevelt, in May 1942, suggested to Mr. Churchill that a "temporary government" be set up in India. The suggestion made Mr. Churchill "wrathful."

This was stated in the secret paper of Harry Hopkins, Special Assistant to President Roosevelt, in an article in *Collier's Magazine*, published in New York.

The paper, edited by Mr. Robert Sherwood, another of President Roosevelt's war-time assistants reported: "On March 10, 1942, Roosevelt sent a cable to Churchill, saying that he had given much thought to the problem of India and had tried to approach it from the point of view of history in the hope that he might be of assistance to you."

"He recalled the beginning of the United States Government and how the 13 States joined in the Articles of Confederation which became an obvious stop-gap Government, until experience and trial and error achieved a permanent union.

"This prompted him to suggest that a temporary Government might be set up in India, charged with creating a more permanent Government for the whole country, in a period of five or six years.

"Roosevelt's cable to Churchill added: For the love of heaven, don't bring me into this, though I do want to be of help.

"It is probable that the only part of that cable with which Churchill agreed was Roosevelt's admission that it is "none of my business."

"Hopkins said a long time later that he did not think that there was any suggestion from the President to the Prime Minister in the entire war that was so wrathfully received. "As one of Churchill's closest and most affectionate associates has said, to me "the President might have known that India was one subject on which Winston would never move a yard."

"It was indeed one subject on which the normal broad-minded good humoured give-and-take attitude between the two statesmen was stopped cold.

"It may be said that Churchill would see the Empire in ruins and himself buried under them, before he would concede the right of any American however great and illustrious a friend, to make any suggestions as to what he should do about India.

"It may be added that, four years later, the Labour Government in Britain made a proposal to the Indian leaders, which was almost identical in principle with the suggestions made by President Roosevelt in 1942."

INDO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

An important letter to the Editor of the *New York Times* dealing with the Indian situation has been given a prominent position in a recent issue of that well known American paper. It is from the pen of Dr. Taraknath Das, who is now Professor of Public Affairs at New York University, a Lecturer on Indian History and Civilization at Columbia University and generally active in promoting Indo-American relations.

The letter expresses great concern over the fact that the United Nations' handling of the dispute between India and Pakistan has greatly prejudiced the status of the United Nations as an impartial body.

Friends of the United Nations in India, including persons like Nehru, are beginning to be more strongly of the opinion that Anglo-American pressure is responsible for favouring Pakistan on the Kashmir issue to please the Pan Islamist power block which may ally itself with the Anglo-American powers against the Soviet Union.

In the almost complete black-out in the American Press about Indian reaction to the terms of reference of the Security Council's Kashmir Commission, it is probably news to many Americans that, as Dr. Das writes,

Indians are openly accusing the United Nations of having a double standard of international morality, one favouring the Greek Government because Greece is regarded by many Indians as an Anglo-American satellite, and the other for India which has declared through its Prime Minister that it will remain neutral in the dispute between U.S.S.R. and the Anglo-Americans.

Dr. Das, according to the New York correspondent of the *Hindusthan Times*, is first in pointing out to the American public the realities of the Hyderabad situation, warning the United Nations to keep its hands off the matter which is entirely India's internal affairs.

It should be thoroughly understood that if the United Kingdom or any other power encourages Hyderabad actively such as by supplying arms, officers, financial aid or in any other manner to act against Indian interests, the Indian Government to protect its vital interests and national security will be compelled to regard such actions as unfriendly.

Emphasizing that all far-sighted Indian statesmen are eager to co-operate with the United Nations and cultivate friendship with the Anglo-Saxon powers, Dr. Das sums up:

But international friendship is based on reciprocity. The Development of a suspicious and unfriendly attitude on the part of the Indian people towards the United Nations and the Anglo-American powers will have very far-reaching consequences in the present disturbing relations among the great powers and adversely affect the cause of world peace. It is to be hoped that the Anglo-American powers may not act in a fashion as to deepen the existing feeling of distrust in India.

CULTURE AND FREEDOM

Political freedom has not necessarily broken the fetters of our mind which still chain it to current superstition, observes *Prabuddha Bharata* in its editorial. "We continue to regard the Indian civilization as a failure in fact, though we occasionally have a few good words to say about it. It is because we have not ceased to look at it through the historical eye-glasses of the West, and so we misjudge her aims and ideals. We must strip our minds of the narrow historical notions and cheap values derived from a study of the political and social facts which lie on the surface of the state-histories of Europe, before we can approach Indian history in a true objective spirit and so grasp the fundamental principles of its evolution, the scheme of life which formed the rallying-point of the Indian national consciousness, the peculiar problems which challenged India's strength and wisdom, and the amount of success or failure she has had in her task."

But is there no universal philosophy of history applicable to the evolution of societies and cultures all over the world? "India cannot claim to be outside the operation of such universal forces. Indian history cannot claim any speciality or peculiarity. What we are in the habit of pointing out as India's distinctive feature is an irrational phase through which peoples in the West have passed in the middle ages. It is a stage which we shall leave behind as surely as we have left behind our childhood. We are on the threshold of the modern era, and our past ideals are no more true and valuable than were the conceptions of man and universe which ruled thought in medieval Europe. There is no doubt that the course of our future development will be along lines already familiar, subject, of course, to minor variation in details and non-essentials dictated by the local factors of time and space."

CO-EDUCATION

Sri K. M. Munshi, in his "Letter to Lata" in the recent issue of *Social Democrat* writes that in colleges co-education is a major factor which creates an atmosphere conducive to restraint in sex, it provides a comradeship of freedom and equality in which sex is subordinated. He points out that young women still lack the self assurance and ease which can enable them to be free from embarrassment in the company of men. They are little too sex conscious which shows itself in their awkward behaviour. It may be because they come from homes where men and women do not meet freely. But girls can acquire the needed self-confidence by taking to outdoor games and sports. Sri Munshi speaks of the segregation of boys and girls in colleges and the misbehaviour of boys unaccustomed to the presence of girls, as things of the past.

THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT

The Indian Parliament edited by Mr. K. Srinivasan, and published at Bombay is filling a useful role in educating Indian political thought on broad and constructive lines. Writing of the three great roles Gandhi had played and in each of which he had set new standards Mr. Srinivasan observes that they were the roles of "the sensitiser of the human conscience, the purifier of politics and the emancipator of the fettered and the oppressed." He had given a new direction to political power by translating authority into a call to service. The translation of his transcendental idealism into twentieth century realities had not been easy. His dressing of politics in religious garb had opened a fresh pasture to the insincere, but a vigilant electorate could meet the danger.

He wanted a courageous, self-reliant Voter and a self-restrained dutiful Minister. Between them will be born the Parliament of Service.

INDIAN STATES

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Hyderabad

NIZAM'S LETTER TO KING GEORGE

The Nizam has sought the advice of Sir Walter Monckton, his Constitutional Adviser, whether the Indo-Hyderabad dispute could be referred to the United Nations Security Council.

Sir Walter Monckton's Secretary, Mr. Richard Beaumont, who arrived in Delhi, from Hyderabad with the Nizam's Agent-General in Delhi, Nawab Zain Yar Jung on his way to Britain, was subjected to check-up by the Customs authorities.

It is learnt that in the course of the check-up two letters were discovered in the possession of Mr. Beaumont. One of these is believed to have been addressed to the King asking His Majesty's intervention in the Indo-Hyderabad dispute and the other to Sir Walter Monckton seeking his advice for reference of the dispute to UNO.

Mr. Beaumont left with the letters for London on Saturday, 24th July.

TERMS TO NIZAM WITHDRAWN

The States Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel announced at Patiala on July 15, while inaugurating the East Punjab Union, that "the terms and the talks which the former Governor-General (Lord Mountbatten) had with Hyderabad have gone with him. Now the settlement with the Nizam will have to be on the lines of other settlements with the States."

He added: "No help from outside on which he (the Nizam) seems to rest his pathetic hopes would avail him. . . . To those who are restless I should like to say: "You must trust us; the pangs which you feel for Hyderabad are shared by me no less; but when we have to perform an operation, we have to see that as little of the limb involved is cut as possible and that the operation is performed only when the time is ripe."

Sardar Patel made it clear that "there can be no understanding with those at present in charge of affairs in that State."

MR. JOSHI RESIGNS FROM CABINET

Mr. J. V. Joshi, Commerce and Industries Minister, Nizam's Government, tendered his resignation to the Prime Minister of Hyderabad on July 23. The resignation has since been accepted.

It may be recalled that the recent speeches of Mr. Joshi at Aurangabad and other places criticising the activities of the Razakars were strongly resented by the Muslim Ministers in the Nizam's Council.

There is no indication whether other Hindu Ministers in the Nizam's Cabinet will follow suit. It may be recalled that the recent Lingayat Conference at Sholapur called upon Lingayat members of the Hyderabad Legislature and the Lingayat member of the Nizam's Council, Mr. Mallikarjunappa to resign.

Cochin

H. H. SRI RAMA VARMA

H. H. Sri Rama Varma, Elaya Raja of Cochin, succeeds His late Highness Sri Kerala Varma as the Maharaja of Cochin. He is 71. He had his education and training under the care of the late Maharaja Sir Sri Rama Varma, who after a reign of 18 years abdicated in 1914. He is a graduate of the Madras University. Well known for his scholarship in Sanskrit, English and other languages, he is popularly called Parikshit Thampuran. He has displayed conspicuous ability, and has taken a keen interest in all activities for the progress of the State, and the welfare of its people. He is particularly interested in Cochin's economic development. Thus on May 22, when he opened the newly constructed Chalakudi-Annamallais Road, he pointed out that more industries such as paper mills and saw mills could be established near the forests in the State. He has also shown great interest in preserving and improving places of natural beauty in the State.

He was prominent in State functions during the reign of Sri Kerala Varma.

Travancore**TRAVANCORE CABINET**

The Executive of the Travancore State Congress Parliamentary Party met at the Residency on July 17. After discussion, a satisfactory settlement regarding the Ministerial differences was reached.

The two Ministers, Messrs. Verghese and C. Kesavan, have withdrawn their letters of resignation sent earlier to the Prime Minister.

H. E. the Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, sent a personal message of congratulation to Mr. G. Ramachandran, the new Minister, through the Prime Minister.

TRAVANCORE STATE CONGRESS

The following resolution was passed by the Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress which met on July 26, at the Premier's residence:

"This Committee is of opinion that, in view of the decision taken by the Standing Committee of the All-India States People's Conference on April 25, 1948, and the resolution of the A.I.C.C. which met in Bombay on April 24 and 25, 1948, regarding Praja Mandals and State Congress organisations in various States, the Travancore State Congress, as a political organisation, should merge in the Indian National Congress."

PROHIBITION IN TRAVANCORE

It is understood that H. E. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General, who would be arriving in Trivandrum on August 21, would inaugurate Prohibition at Nagercoil on that day.

The Shencottah Prohibition Committee which had been formed with Mr. S. R. Krishnaswamy Aiyar, Chairman, Shencottah Municipal Council, as its President and Mr. Srinivasagam Pillai as Secretary, is making a special request to the Government to request Mr. Rajagopalachari to extend his visit to Shencottah also.

Shencottah is one of the first five taluks in the State where Prohibition is going to be introduced in the first instance.

Mysore**MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER**

The Mysore Legislative Council, which reassembled under the presidentship of Mr. A. B. Gundappa Gowda, passed the Mysore Maintenance of Public Order Bill on July 5.

Under the Bill, power is vested in the Government to prohibit or regularise unlawful drilling, the wearing of official uniforms and the carrying, use or disposal of arms or other weapons capable of being used as arms or explosives or corrosive substances. The existing powers of curfew are supplemented by a comprehensive provision in this behalf. In order to meet possible cases of news or comments thereon, which would tend to inflame feeling, provision relating to pre-censorship of specified items of news has also been included. Acts amounting to sabotage, involving damage to buildings, machinery, railways, etc., are now penalised. Other provisions relate to the control of processions, meetings, etc., control of road transport, and imposition of collective fines.

MYSORE DOCTORS TRAINED IN BELGIUM

As a result of arrangements between the Dewan of Mysore and Louvain University in Belgium to send a number of doctors of the State to Louvain for postgraduate training in various medical services, five men were sent as an experimental measure.

The five candidates have now returned to England, all having secured their diplomas with distinction. This is all the more creditable, for they had to tackle a third language in French. Mrs. Binstead presented certificates to the five doctors at a tea-party given by the Commissioner, Mr. Binstead at Beachwood, England.

The party consists of Doctors T. Manickam, M. Ramu, M. Gerudas, A. D. Naladev and T. Krishnamurthy.

Kashmir**"STATE OF UNDECLARED WAR"**

Referring to the position after a week's consultations between the U. N. Kashmir Commission and Indian spokesmen, despatches in the British Press from India stated almost categorically that "a state of undeclared war between India and Pakistan exists".

While maintaining that all available evidence shows that this is the case, the *Times* correspondent says, "it is note-worthy that in recent weeks, Pakistan authorities have not attempted to refute statements by the Indian Prime Minister and others about Pakistan's direct complicity in Kashmir's struggle."

The U. N. Commission therefore, according to the despatch, faces a more serious task than was originally envisaged, namely finding a solution which will prevent the conflict from spreading beyond the borders of Kashmir and entering the plains of the Punjab. There is stated to be no desire on the part of India for a compromise, and to seek a "realistic solution of the dispute," the dispatch continues, "India would prefer to continue this internecine strife for months and possibly years to come."

The *News Chronicle* also says that the Kashmir fighting has developed into a localised Commonwealth internal war. What is even more serious, is that the Commanders-in-Chief on either side are Generals on the active service list of the British Army and RAF mechanics are supervising and repairing Pakistan Air Force planes.

Madhya Bharat Union**AIR LINK FOR INDORE**

Pandit Liladhar Joshi, Premier of the Madhya Bharat Union, inaugurated at Indore on July 26 the new Air Service between Bombay, Indore and Gwalior as an auxiliary to the Bombay-Delhi air route.

Mr. Liladhar Joshi assured the air line operators that his Government would offer every form of assistance to make the new service a success, and hoped that with the co-operation of the Central Government, the aerodrome in Indore would be provided with up-to-date facilities.

Baroda**RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT FOR BARODA**

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Premier of Baroda attended the Conference of Provincial Premiers and States called by the Prime Minister of India to discuss relief and rehabilitation problems of the refugees.

During his stay in Delhi Dr. Mehta, it is understood, discussed with the authorities there the food position in Baroda *vis-a-vis* the Baroda Government's scheme to open more fair price shops in the State at which food grains will be made available at moderate prices.

It is also likely that Dr. Mehta held consultations with the States Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, on matters relating to Responsible Government for Baroda.

The inauguration of the Interim Ministry for Baroda under the new reforms is reported to have been delayed owing to certain differences between the Premier and the Maharaja on the composition of the Cabinet.

General**MERGER OF STATES**

The Government of India in the States Ministry have issued a White Paper, presenting information, backed by document, regarding the policy of the Government towards the Indian States and the developments that have taken place in respect of the States during the past year. The White Paper is issued on the occasion of the first anniversary of the setting up of the States Ministry of the Government of India.

The foreword to the White Paper says that during the recent months a tremendous change has come over the 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 bloodless revolution has been brought about, on the one hand, by the operation of democratic forces unleashed by freedom, and, on the other, by the patriotic attitude of the Rulers who have been quick to appreciate the change."

INDIANS OVERSEAS

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South Africa

INDIA'S REPRESENTATION TO U. N.

The India Government have called upon the United Nations for "fresh and urgent" consideration of the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa, and asked that the matter be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly to meet in Paris in September.

In a letter to M. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, Mr P. P. Pillai, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, charged that the treatment of Indians in South Africa "continues to be a serious violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter on which the United Nations is founded."

He asked that the General Assembly, which debated the question exhaustively both in 1946 and 1947 should "take appropriate action" under Articles 10 and 14 of the Charter.

* * * Article 10 permits the General Assembly to make recommendations to members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any question within the scope of the Charter.

Article 14 says: "The General assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the purposes and principles of the United Nations."

Mr. Pillai's letter included an attack on the present South African Government, of which Dr. D. F. Malan is the Prime Minister. It declared that the South African Government "stand committed to the policy of apartheid or racial discrimination, and the domination of all non-White peoples by Europeans."

INDIANS FIGHT AGAINST OPPRESSION

The present Nationalist regime in South Africa would take more drastic steps to suppress not only Indians but all non-Europeans, said Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, when he and Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the Natal Indian Congress, appealed to all the "oppressed" people of South Africa, whether European or non-European, to form a united front and fight for full democratic rights.

Dr. Dadoo said that by a courageous struggle Indians had already nullified the effect of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act and with their passive resistance movement had opened the eyes of other oppressed people as to what could be achieved by resisting the onslaught on human right.

South African Indians, Dr. Dadoo said, had won the support of freedom-loving people outside South Africa and at the next meeting of the United Nations General Assembly stronger steps than ever would be taken to fight their case.

Dr. Dadoo said that Indians expected the National Government to try to introduce the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indians Representation Act in the Cape and the Cape Indians must stand together to resist with all their power.

Dr. Naicker said that it was astonishing how a world statesman like General Smuts could preach high principles of freedom at the Cambridge University and in South Africa lead a party which was just as oppressive as the Nationalists so far as non-Europeans were concerned.

SCHOOLS FOR NATAL INDIANS

Representatives of the Natal Indian Organisation saw the Administrator of Natal, Mr. D. G. Shepstone on July 19 and asked for more Indian schools and offer more attractive terms to prospective teachers.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

Questions of Importance

REDISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES

The Linguistic Provinces Commission appointed by the President of the Constituent Assembly has issued a 23-point questionnaire, divided into two parts, inviting public opinion on the administrative and economic consequences of the creation of new provinces.

Written memoranda have been invited by the Commission from public institutions, organised associations and prominent members of the public on the basis of the questionnaire.

The questionnaire asks: Should Andhra, Kerala, Karnataka or Maharashtra or any one or more of them be constituted into separate provinces? If so, what should be their boundaries? Should any of the newly proposed provinces be constituted into fullfledged Governors' provinces with separate administrative machinery or should it have joint administration for any of the departments with the neighbouring province?

Information is also sought on the financial position of the new provinces and it is required that the economic consequences of the creation of the new provinces should also be described.

FREEZING OF TEXTILE STOCKS

The Government of India, on 29th July, served orders on some 400 textile mills freezing their stocks. It is proposed to stamp prices on them. The prices will be on the basis of the Tariff Board report but pending a decision on the report the Government will fix prices *ad hoc*.

The new textile policy which was announced by the Supply and Industry Minister, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, vests the Provincial and State Governments with authority to give effect to the scheme.

The main points of the new policy are:

Sale of unstamped cloth now with wholesalers and retailers will be permitted upto October 31.

Powers will be assumed by Central, Provincial and State Governments by which they can requisition cloth from wholesalers and dealers at prices considered fair by them.

The Government will take up immediately the question of controlling prices of Indian raw cotton.

The revised textile policy also envisages the running of Government retail shops for the distribution of certain percentage of cloth. The rest will be sold through consumers' co-operative societies and normal trade channels.

The Government are setting up an Enforcement Branch to implement the new textile control policy.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES

Women will be eligible for any public service in India, including the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service. The decision on this question was taken, it is learnt, at a conference which Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, recently had with the Premiers of the Provinces.

The Government of India have come to the conclusion that discrimination wherever it exists in the matter of employment in public services based merely on sex can no longer be maintained. It has, therefore, been decided that women will not be ineligible merely by reason of sex for any public service, including the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service, and that the claims of women candidates who possess the prescribed qualifications will, as in the case of men, be considered solely with reference to their merit and suitability for the service concerned.

Utterances of the Day

DR. GRIEFFE'S TRIBUTE TO GANDHI

A brief solemn ceremony was held at Rajghat where members and staff of the U. N. Commission for Kashmir had gone to pay their tribute to Mahatma Gandhi. Led by the Chairman, Dr. Egbert Grieffe, the members of the Commission placed jasmine flowers on the platform. Dr. Grieffe said:

"The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan has come to this place to pay tribute to Mahatma Gandhi, a great citizen of India who, in his life and in his death, held the respect and affection of the whole world. For us, as envoys and servants of an international organisation, he has a particular message, and our homage here paid to his ashes has a symbolic significance. Often engaged in acute controversies, Mr. Gandhi invariably stood for the way of conciliation as we stand here symbolising the striving for a peaceful settlement. Whether in his early struggle in South Africa or in his fight for India's independence, or in the last troubled times between India and Pakistan, he remained gentle, open to conviction and prepared to arouse the highest motives in those with whom he was in disagreement.

"Himself, a very busy man, he had always time for the humblest of whatever nation or creed, who came to him with their troubles. And I like to think that had he been living, we too would have gone to him at Birla House with our troubles for the benefit of that kindly, wise and ready advice. Yet it is impossible to think of him as dead. In a remarkable flash of foresight he once referred to a possibility of being shot and he said that whoever would kill him would not kill the real Gandhi, and, indeed the Mahatma was right; the real Gandhi lives and will always be cherished not only in every Indian heart but in the heart of the world. We the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, consider Gandhi very close to our hearts as the man who believed that conciliation was the only possible and reasonable means as well as private

ACHARYA KRIPALANI'S WARNING

Speaking at the Rajaji Hall, Madras, on July 16, Acharya J. B. Kripalani condemned disruptive tendencies in the country based on castes and provinces, and said that the basis of every culture was Indian culture. It was wrong to say there was any Provincial culture.

"In the Provinces," Acharya Kripalani said, "we have a genius for disruption as the Englishmen have a genius for co-operation. This created communal problems.

"If there is no Hindu-Muslim problem, there is the problem of who shall be the Prime Minister, and who shall be the other Ministers. There was no such rivalry before. "All these years, we have been living together, and today we say we cannot live together for a minute more! Even when a Commission is appointed to demarcate boundaries, politicians must exploit the situation, and create division. Everywhere there is the cry for separate linguistic provinces.

"We blamed the British for having percentages for appointments. But when we have got Swaraj we have these divisions in tact. Not only that, we carry them into the Ministry itself (laughter.) This is not a matter for laughter, but for shame.

MR. BEVIN ON THE BERLIN CRISIS

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, on July 29, warned a silent House of Commons that the Berlin crisis was one "which might involve the use of force." Because of that Britain had been compelled to re-examine the whole position. The Government was determined to take any measures which seemed necessary. It was considering whether it would be compelled to retain in the Force the 20,000 men now being released every month.

"While we recognise, that the situation might become difficult, I must confess to the House that in our calculations we did not assume that the policy of our war-time allies might lead to a situation which might involve the use of force.

AUGUST 15 CELEBRATIONS

The Government of India have sent out instructions to the Provinces to hold independence Day celebrations in a modest and appropriate manner. A circular issued in this connection says that in view of the serious situation in the country and Mahatma Gandhi's death, it would not be proper to celebrate the date on a lavish scale. The Provincial Governments have, therefore, been advised not to include illumination of public buildings in the official programme.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Replying to a question raised by a Muslim member in the Madras Legislative Assembly on July 13, on the steps taken by Government to protect the rights of minorities, Mr. B. Gopal Reddy, Leader of the House, replied that heads of departments, including District Collectors and District Judges, had been requested to bring to the notice of all officers and subordinates under them, especially magistrates, police officers and village officers, the decisions relating to protection of lives, properties and rights of the minorities reached at the Inter-Dominion Conference so that they might bear them in mind and implement them both in letter and in spirit.

The following important decisions taken by the conference were commended for the guidance of the officers: (1) The responsibility for protecting the lives and properties and minorities and for ensuring that they receive justice and that their civic rights are fully safeguarded rests on the Government of the Dominion in which the minorities reside; (2) Every citizen shall have equal rights, opportunities, privileges and obligations and there shall be no discrimination against minorities whose culture and rights shall be fully safeguarded (cultural rights include educational rights also); (3) Propaganda for the amalgamation of India and Pakistan or portions thereof should be discouraged; etc. etc.

PROVINCES AND MERGED STATES

A Bill providing for the integration of the States which have been merged in the neighbouring Indian Provinces will be introduced at the next session of the Indian Constituent Assembly (Legislative) to be held at New Delhi this month, the U.P.I. learns.

The necessity for introducing this Bill has arisen, it is stated in informed circles, on account of the need for uniform administration in the areas which have been merged in the Provinces and to avoid dual sets of laws and regulations—those obtaining in the States before their merger and those of the Provincial Governments with which they have been merged.

NEW ORDINANCE IN PAKISTAN

The Governor-General of Pakistan, Mr. Mahomad Ali Jinnah, on July 18 issued an order supplementing Section 92 of Government of India Act (1935) as it exists adapted in the Pakistan Provisional Constitution Order (1947) whereby he may, by proclamation, instruct the Governor of a Province to take over direct control of provincial administration in certain specified circumstances.

The order which came into force at once, does not, however, authorise the Governor-General to direct the suspension of the power vested in or exercisable by a High Court or to suspend the operation of any provisions of this Act relating to High Courts.

Cited as the Pakistan Provisional Constitution (Amendment) Order (1948), the order directs the insertion of Section 92-A in Chapter VI of Part III of the Schedule to the Pakistan (Provisional) Constitution Order (1947) further amending the adaptation pertaining to Section 92 of the Government of India Act (1935).

U.S. UNIVERSITIES RECOGNIZED BY INDIA

The Government of India, it is learnt, have listed 130 universities and other educational institutions in the United States, whose degrees will be recognised by the Indian Universities, the Inter-University Board, provincial and State Governments and the Federal Public Service Commission for purposes of recruitment of Indian students educated in America to Government service in India. According to the figures available, nearly 1,600 Indian students are now in America.

Government recognition of these American institutions is based on the ground that most of the Indian students sent to the U.S.A. under the overseas scholarship scheme of the Government of India have found admission to one or the other of these institutions.

TRAINING FOR ASIAN STUDENTS

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, India's Minister for Industry and Supply, told *Central Features* that India had offered to give technical training to candidates from other Asian countries in India's own factories and polytechnics. This was being done under the scheme of regional co-operation which was decided upon by a resolution passed at the recent session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at Ootacamund.

Dr. Mookherjee said all Asian countries had expressed great eagerness to benefit from the proposal.

FIVE-YEAR FREE STUDENTSHIPS

All eligible Backward-class students, including the Scheduled Classes, studying in Government and non-Government Colleges, including Agriculture, Veterinary and Medical Colleges, will be granted special free studentships, stated a Press Note, issued by the Bombay Government.

The free studentships will be available for five years to all students who enter the colleges, upto and including 1951-52.

MATHEMATICAL EXHIBITS

The Educational Exhibition which was conducted for three days in the premises of the Bishop Heber High School, Teppakulam, comprised the work of pupils and masters in all fields of educational activity and was claimed to be a great success.

I. A. Ponniah, Harijan pupil of Form VI of the Board High School, Usliampatti, Madura District to whom goes the credit of rediscovering (by a series of accurate drawings of all the circles of the triangle in the same figure) the unique property of the Nine-Point Circle first discovered by the German Geometrician, Feuerbach (1800-1884), and known as 'Feuerbach Theorem' and taught to B.A. (Hons.) pupils and to a section of B.A. pupils. Six illustrative charts drawn by him and four other sixth form pupils were successfully shown at the All-India Educational Exhibitions (1945 (Madras) and 1946 (Trivandrum) and at the Indian Mathematical Exhibitions held at Waltair on 22, 23, 24th December, 1947. He is now an Intermediate pupil of the National College, Trichy.

II. P. Muthuramalingam, of the five sixth form pupils who drew two out of six charts on the Feuerbach Theorem and who has drawn another scientifically graded series of ten fine charts (to aid further research work) entitled 'Feuerbach Theorem—an illustrative Exposition' also exhibited at the Trivandrum and Waltair exhibitions and highly praised by Sir C. V. Raman, Sir K. S. Krishnan and eminent mathematicians from all over India assembled at Waltair; and since, by India's High Commissioner, Sri V. K. Krishna Menon. Arrangements are under way to exhibit this in foreign countries as a sample of patient and accurate work by an Indian High School boy.

These charts were on show at the 38th Madras Provincial Educational Exhibition, Tiruchi on May 13-16th and secured the only certificates and medal for Mathematical exhibits.

SPECIAL BENCH DECISION

Judgment was delivered at the Madras High Court on July 30 by the Special Bench, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Govindarajachari and Mr. Justice Govinda Menon, on a set of petitions which challenged the validity of the recently promulgated Ordinance, amending the Madras Public Order Act, 1947, (Madras Act I of 1947) by which the powers of the High Court to dispose of *Habeas Corpus* applications preferred by detenus, were taken away.

Their Lordships delivered separate but concurring judgments holding that the Ordinance was valid and *intra vires* and that it would not apply to pending cases, filed in the High Court.

It took nearly three hours for Their Lordships to deliver their judgments, which altogether covered about 160 pages. Their Lordships examined in detail the various authorities and Federal Court and Privy Council decisions, cited in the course of the arguments on either side.

The question of validity of the Ordinance arose in the course of the hearing of a batch of 60 applications before Mr. Justice Yahya Ali during the vacation sittings of the High Court in view of "the constitutional importance" of the question raised by the petitioners, who challenged the validity of the Ordinance removing the powers of the High Court to hear *Habeas Corpus* applications under Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Justice Yahya Ali desired that the matter be referred to a Bench of Judges. His Lordship, the Chief Justice, constituted a Special Bench to decide the question.

MADHYA BHARAT HIGH COURT

Inaugurating the Madhya Bharat High Court in the High Court buildings, Gwalior, on July 29 the Raj Pramukh, the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior remarked: "It should be a matter of great pride to the Judges of Madhya Bharat for they have been appointed to dispense justice in the region where 2,000 years before the great Vikramaditya ruled and dispensed justice to the people."

AMALGAMATION OF OUDH COURT

An event of far-reaching importance to the future judicial administration of U. P. took place on July 26 when the Allahabad High Court and the Oudh Chief Court, were amalgamated. In future they will function as the court known as the High Court of Judicature, Allahabad.

The Allahabad High Court will now exercise jurisdiction over a larger area than any other High Court in India.

The High Court was inaugurated by Her Excellency Srimati Sarojini Naidu, Governor of U. P. the Premier, Pandit Pant, and other members of the Cabinet were present on the occasion.

Mr. Justice Malik, at present Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, became the Chief Justice of the new High Court.

Her Excellency Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in inaugurating the new Allahabad High Court, made a fine extempore speech in the marble hall of the High Court before a gathering of legal practitioners and former Judges of Allahabad High Court and Oudh Chief Court. She said that it was such a unique experience for her or perhaps for any woman in the world to inaugurate the High Court.

Before performing the inauguration ceremony, Her Excellency administered the oath to the Chief Justice, Mr. Malik who in turn administered the oaths to the other sixteen Judges of the amalgamated Court.

ORISSA HIGH COURT

The Orissa High Court was inaugurated by His Excellency Mr. Asaf Ali, the Governor, on July 26 at Cuttack.

The function started at 9 a.m. in a specially erected pandal within the High Court compound, with a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi in the back ground.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Governor of Orissa, was accompanied by the West Bengal Governor, Dr. K. N. Katju, the Chief Justice of India, Sir Harilal Kania, the Orissa Premier, Sri Hare Krishna Mahatab, the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court, and the Chief Justice and Judges-designate of the Orissa High Court.

Insurance

PROBLEMS FACING INDIAN INSURANCE

"The accession of the several Indian States to Indian Dominion is likely to be of great advantage not only to the people of these States but to the Insurance business in India also. There were so many small units in the form of these States that it was impossible for the people to progress economically with the result that all these areas remained backward. With their accession to India, the trade, industry and commerce in these parts will receive a very great impetus resulting in the development of their natural resources which will lead to better chances for Life Insurance business in these areas," declared Mr. J. C. Setalvad presiding at the 44th Annual General Meeting of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., held recently in Bombay.

"Another effect of these unions and accessions is likely to be that the local insurance legislations will give way to the All India Insurance Act and the Companies will be saved a lot of trouble regarding sending of forms and returns and observing detailed formalities at various places.

"Indian Insurance should now try to look ahead and afar. When the Japanese Trade Delegation came to India they informed us that the present day administration in Japan was permitting only those Insurance Companies to resume business there, which were already working before the war in Japan. This is not proper. Indian Insurance was quite in its infancy before the war and has grown considerably during and after the war. It may not be working in Japan before the war but its entry in Japan now should be a question to be taken up by the earliest opportunity. Our expansion of business in other countries in Asia as well as beyond should also receive the joint attention of the Government of India and Insurance Interests. It is not only our duty but also our duty to export our business to other countries."

INTER-DOMINION INSURANCE

Indian Insurance Companies have about 150 branches operating in Pakistan while Pakistan Insurance Companies having branches in India are not more than two or three. It is this striking disparity that made agreement difficult in the recent inter-dominion Conference even on a reciprocal basis, but one should not imagine that Pakistan Insurance firms would not develop their volume and extent of business in India to large proportions in the coming years.

The main issue that the Conference had to tackle was the nature of securities to be kept by Indian firms in Pakistan. Pakistan, with its great need for capital, wanted all these securities to be kept in Pakistan currency, while Indian Companies were not sure how this condition could be fulfilled without in any way upsetting their own Indian securities. The Conference discussed how best these two opposing view points could be reconciled.

The Conference decided that new business in Pakistan should be done in Pakistan currency after July 1, 1948, but undivided returns could be held as hitherto should be separate accounts.

THE UNION LIFE REVIEW

The *Union Life Review*, the organ of the Union Life and General Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay which was discontinued in 1944 has now been revived under its new Editor Mr. S. H. Desai. We are told that the magazine will contain interesting and informative articles on all aspects of insurance, from routine details regarding the underwriting of business in the Life, Fire and Marine Departments to interesting articles on efficient salesmanship and proper claim-settling procedures. Apart from this the magazine will afford a certain amount of publicity to the Company, and as such it will help in popularising this Company in various parts of the country.

Trade and Finance

STERLING BALANCES AGREEMENT

Finance Minister Shanmukham Chetty, announcing details of the Indo-British Sterling Balances Agreement, declared at a Press Conference at Delhi on July 15 that "the ghost of scaling down has now been finally laid."

Britain has agreed to release, during the next three years, £160 million (Rs. 213 crores) inclusive of the unspent balance of £80 million from the previous releases. £100 million (Rs. 132 crores) will be adjusted in full settlement for the military stores and installations in India, and £168 millions (Rs. 224 crores) towards compounding of pensions payable to Britons by the Central and Provincial Governments.

The total remaining balances, after these and various other adjustments, are estimated at 800 million sterling, as against the 1,200 millions before. An interest of 0.78 per cent will accrue on the blocked balances.

On the question of dollar requirements, £15 million will be released during the first year for conversion.

Answering questions, the Finance Minister explained that the sum of £160 million (Rs. 213 crores) to be released during the next three years did not by any means represent all the foreign exchange resources available to India. Current exports and other gains were of the order of Rs. 500 crores every year. Computed thus, India's buying capacity would be more than Rs. 1,700 crores in the next three years.

Asked how much of the sterling released during the past one year had actually been utilised, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, a member of the delegation, explained that, out of the £83 million made available only £3 million had been utilised.

Answering the question why the available sterling was not used for imports, the Finance Minister pointed out that the Government had only restricted import of consumer goods and never capital goods. "It all means that our industrialists must go ahead with the plans," he added.

INDIA'S OVERSEAS TRADE

The Government of India's intention to establish a wide network of Trade Commissioners and Trade Attaches to all important countries of the world as early as possible was announced by Mr. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister, at Bombay on July 7, when he met the committee members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Despite difficulties in finding suitable personnel, added the Minister, efforts were being made to open more trade information centres abroad. Trade Commissioners' posts will soon be filled up in Egypt and Australia and offices of Trade Commissioner in Pakistan, with an Assistant Trade Commissioner in Dacca, would also be established. Burma was also high in the priority list for Trade Commissioners' offices. These would form important links between the Indian commercial community and overseas markets.

TRADE SURPLUS

The foreign trade of India and Pakistan (both on private and Government accounts) during the seven months ended January 1948 showed a surplus of Rs. 11.8 crores as against a deficit of Rs. 18.9 crores during the corresponding period in the previous year, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Reserve Bank of India.

This improvement in the balance of trade, the Report stated, was due to a large increase in exports. During the first half of 1947, however the gap in the country's balances of trade with hard currency countries, widened further.

According to the preliminary figures, the total value of the foreign seaborne trade (private and Government) of India and Pakistan for the seven months ending January 1948 amounted to Rs. 543.2 crores as against Rs. 391.1 crores for the corresponding period ending January 1947, representing a rise of Rs. 152.1 crores or 39 per cent. A feature of this trade was the sharp rise under exports both on private and Government account.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Princess Elizabeth struck a blow for feminism when she told a gathering at Cardiff that she hoped the freedom which women had won for themselves in this country would "from now on be recognised in form as well as in fact."

"The claims of our sex to an equal share in the rights of citizenship and a fair opportunity to earn their living are no longer in dispute," the Princess said.

"I think too that once these claims are accepted, there is bound to be no conflict between the rights women have won and the duties to which they are born: because the love of home and family is a natural instinct which can never take second place."

WOMEN POLICE FOR CALCUTTA

The West Bengal Government have, it is learnt, decided to recruit about 100 women police immediately. The women police are being recruited only in Calcutta for the present to assist the existing police force to deal with activities in which women participate, such as picketing, processions and marches.

DELHI'S FIRST WOMAN MAGISTRATE

Mrs. Kausalya Pahwa, advocate, wife of Mr. D. R. Pahwa, Commercial-Sub-Judge, Delhi, has been appointed a magistrate of Delhi. She is the first woman to hold this post.

She is vested with first class magisterial powers and will deal cases of juvenile offenders.

She is also the first woman to take the degree of law from Delhi University in 1940.

INDIA'S AGENT AT DACCA

The United Press of India learns that Mrs. Aparna Ray, daughter of late Deshbandu C. R. Das has been appointed Deputy High Commissioner for India at Dacca.

WOMEN FOR U. K. CUSTOMS SERVICE

For the first time in history women are to enter Britain's Customs Service. Ex-service women electrical officers are undergoing a course of instruction at the Customs and Excise Department's training college in London, which is shortly to send its first batch of women to share in the work of the preventive branch of the Customs Service. They will serve, among other ports, at London and Liverpool. They will share clerical work and, if necessary, help in searching women passengers and women members of ship's crew.

WOMEN VICE-CHANCELLOR OF LONDON UNIVERSITY

For the first time a woman has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of London University. She is 51-year-old Professor Lillian M. Penson, who was the Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the University from 1938-1944, and has been a member of the Senate since 1940. As Vice-Chancellor, Professor Penson will preside at meetings of the University Senate and hold the membership of all Senate Committees. She will not give up the post of Professor of Modern History at Bedford College, which she has held since 1930.

BLIND WOMAN'S DISTINCTION

Eve Hardiman, who went blind at the age of 17, has the ambition of becoming the first sightless woman solicitor in Britain, and has just graduated with honours as Bachelor of Law from Birmingham University. Eleven years ago, when she lost her sight, she began training as a shorthand-typist. Later, she took up law as a career.

RAJAM BHARATHI ELECTED ALDERMAN

Mrs. Rajam Bharathi was declared elected as an Alderman at the meeting of the Madras City Council held on July 6, Dr. U. Krishna Rau, Mayor presided.

EDITORS' CONFERENCE DEMAND

The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, which concluded its session in Bombay on July 25 expressed the opinion that there was no justification for the continuance of public safety legislation of the type in force in several Provinces. Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Editor of the *Hindusthan Times*, was in the chair.

Earlier in the day, the Standing Committee of the Conference discussed the resolutions to be placed before the open session and elected the members of the Committee for next year.

The Conference also passed a resolution, mourning the death of Mr. K. G. Limaye of *Gyanprakash* of Poona, and Mr. V. K. Kumtekar of the *Bombay Sentinel*.

The resolution on legislation affecting the rights of the Press, said:

This Conference is firmly of the opinion that there is no justification for the continuance of public safety legislation of the type in force in several Provinces in so far as it affects the Press. Such legislation militates against free expression of public opinion and is not only open to abuse, but has been actually abused by the executive authority in some Provinces.

In expressing this opinion, the Conference recognises the need for the executive to be clothed with special powers under conditions of national emergency and, while calling upon the Press of India to function with a due sense of responsibility in stabilising India's new-won freedom, the Conference demands that legislation conferring such wide powers should be revised, particularly in the direction of providing suitable safeguards including, above all, judicial review of executive action.

The Conference further demands that all action hitherto taken under emergency measures should be reviewed in consultation with the representatives of the Press.

Another resolution passed at the Conference relating to "scurrilous writings by a section of the Press," stated:

This Conference notes with regret that a small section of the Press indulges in alarmist and scurrilous writings. While not desiring to interfere with the right of the Press to free, unfettered and effective expression of views, it wishes to impress on editors the need for observing dignity and restraint. Publication of unauthentic alarmist reports and the use of abusive language are opposed to the best traditions of journalism, are harmful to public interest and bring the profession as a whole into disrepute and hence should be avoided.

SMUTS' TRIBUTE TO GANDHI

'Circumstances prevent my attending the memorial service of Mahatma Gandhi in Durban, but I should not like to let an opportunity pass without paying a modest tribute to the memory of a very great man', said a statement made by Field Marshal Smuts last month at Johannesburg.

'He served his country and the world with unabated ardour and devotion in spite of illness and advancing years and at last laid the supreme penalty in what is surely one of the greatest tragedies of history. Perhaps it is a fitting conclusion to his unique record. Perhaps only thus could his message be stamped on men's minds with indelible effect as it were by fire.'

SIR ARCHIBALD NYE

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras, has been selected to succeed Sir Terence Shone, as High Commissioner in India for H. M. Government in the United Kingdom and will assume charge early in November.

Sir Terence Shone, who has been appointed Deputy to the Permanent United Nations, will leave India this month.

Mr. A. C. B. Symon will act as High Commissioner in India during the period between the departure of Sir Terence Shone and the arrival of Sir Archibald Nye.

OXFORD HONOURS SIR A. L. MUDALIAR

Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras, was among the leading personalities attending the Congress of Universities of the Commonwealth at Oxford on whom Honorary Degrees of Doctor of Civil Law were conferred last month.

DR. ALAGAPPA FOR RESEARCH COUNCIL

It is learnt that Dr. Alagappa Chettiar has been appointed a member of the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research recently constituted by the Government of India, under the presidency of Prime Minister Pandit Nehru.

INCREASING EFFICACY OF PENICILLIN

Dr. B. R. Chugha, of Bombay, claims to have perfected a process by which he can raise the efficacy of Penicillin to such an extent as to make one small tube of Penicillin sufficient for the requirements of the entire Dominion for one full year.

Dr. Chugha, referring to the Government of India's proposals to set up a factory for the manufacture of Penicillin, at a cost of Rs. 10 crores, asserts that he can save them this capital expenditure. Dr. Chugha, who is in communication with the Government of India, is leaving for Delhi shortly to prove the result of his experiment at his own cost and give out the secret for the benefit of humanity.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO HYDERABAD

The Government of India, will not refuse permission to any agency wishing to fly medical stores to Hyderabad.

A request for such permission received recently from certain individuals in Karachi has been granted by the Government of India, but it has been made perfectly clear that planes carrying these stores will not be exempt from the usual aviation regulations and will have to land on their way at some Indian airport for Customs inspection.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS IN INDIA

Dr. V. R. Thayumanaswami of the Madras Medical College, told the First International Poliomyelitis Conference at New York that public awareness in India of the problems of infantile paralysis had not been fully developed because the incidence of the disease was sporadic.

"The population," he said, "is mainly rural and the doctors are not polioconscious so that these escape notice in the early stages and a thorough study is not possible."

DR. A. SRINIVASAN

Dr. A. Srinivasan, M. R. C. S. (Eng.) M. R. C. P. (Lond.) Honorary Physician, Government General Hospital, Madras has been appointed Honorary Physician to His Excellency the Governor-General Sri Rajagopalachari.

A.I.R.'S NEW STATIONS

In the month of July All-India Radio has installed broadcasting transmitters at Shillong, and Gauhati (on July 1, 1948) and Nagpur on (July 16, 1948). Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, sent congratulations to the Premiers of Assam & C. P. for the efforts in the speedy installation of the radio stations in their provinces.

In his messages, Sardar Patel has emphasised their point that, "Broadcasting is a public utility service." He has also made a fervent appeal to the people to extend their whole hearted co-operation towards popularizing the radio especially in their rural areas.

With the installation of these radio stations every province of India now has its own broadcasting station. This is really very commendable on the part of the government to recognize this influential weapon of broadcasting in the task of educating the rural inhabitants.

It is recalled that the Patna and Cuttack stations of A.I.R. came on the air on 26th and 28th January, 1948, respectively. Efforts are in pursuance for the installation of radio stations at Allahabad (in U. P.) and Ahmedabad (in Bombay Province) centres in the very near future.

"POCKET EARS"

"Pocket Ears", developed by the N.B.C. Engineers, William Hotine and Lon Hathaway, is another milestone in a series of light weight radios intended to replace the old system of receiving relayed instructions from the stage manager, who sits in a sound proof booth. The instructions are broadcast on short wave and received inside the studio on small profitable sets, called "Pocket Ears". The new device, it is stated is so inconspicuous that it can be fixed under the clothing.

"BLOCKED ACCOUNT" OPENED

Under Section 5 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, persons in India are prohibited from making any payments to or on behalf of any person resident in the Hyderabad State unless a general or special exemption is granted by the Reserve Bank of India, says a Press Note.

The Reserve Bank of India on July 12, 1943 issued two notifications, the effect of which is to permit payments to be made by persons in India to persons in Hyderabad provided that these are made to a blocked account opened at the offices of the Reserve Bank in terms of Section 6 the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

The Reserve Bank of India have issued two notifications under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

ENCASHING OF INDIA NOTES IN BURMA

A Press Note issued by the Ministry of Finance says: "Intending visitors to Burma from India are informed that, according to a notification by the Government of the Union of Burma, India notes and Government of India one-rupee notes without the superscription 'legal tender in Burma only' ceased to be legal tender in the Union of Burma from July 1, 1948. To avoid undue hardship, however, the Burma Currency Board in Rangoon will continue for the present to encash India notes and Government of India one-rupee notes presented by the public up to a limit of Rs. 100 in each case."

PAKISTAN STATE BANK

A sum of Rs. 70 crores was received by the State Bank of Pakistan on July 1, the day of its inauguration, as cash balances of the Central and Provincial Governments of Pakistan.

On the issue side the State Bank of Pakistan will continue to get assets worth the India notes in circulation in Pakistan from time to time. The Bank will develop a Stock Exchange and money market in Pakistan.

RAILWAY TRIBUNAL'S AWARD

The Railway Workers' Classification Tribunal, constituted with Mr. T. Waterhouse as Chairman and Messrs R. A. Khedgikar and K. Ramachandran as members, has submitted its report.

This has been accepted by the Ministry of Railways who have asked all Indian Government Railways Administrations to implement the award as early as possible, and in full measure, in accordance with the undertaking given by Government.

It has recommended (1) that where the classification of skilled and semi-skilled categories has not been defined in its general list of classified 'skilled' and 'semi-skilled' artisans, the fairest and best means of defining the skilled and semi-skilled categories of each trade should be through the trade test method and (2) that, in order to create an avenue of promotion for an unskilled labourer to a skilled tradesman, any labourer who has completed three years of service and is able to pass a specified simple basic trade test should be admitted into the semi-skilled category and designated as "basic tradesman" in the trade in which he has been tested, the percentage of such 'basic tradesmen' in the semi-skilled category being fixed in accordance with the minimum requirements of each trade.

INDIAN GOVT. RAILWAYS

The Ministry of Railways have now fixed August 15, 1948, as the latest date by which all Railway employees who opted for India should report to the Transfer Officer, Ambala, or Calcutta, if they desire to be considered for inclusion in the waiting list for absorption on Indian Government Railways, says a Press Note.

The Press Note adds: "Reports received in the Railway Board's office reveal that a thin trickle of railway employees who opted for the Indian Union, is even now coming in the report to the Transfer Officer, Ambala, for duty although the men left Western Pakistan some months back.

A MEMENTO TO JAWAHAR

As a token of the Prime Minister's visit to Karaikudi to lay the foundation-stone, Dr. Alagappa Chettiar presented Pandit Nehru a beautiful ivory jar of excellent craftsmanship scooped out of a big African tusk.

On it are carved the figures of Mahatmaji with folded hands, Pandit Nehru, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Netaji Subhas Bose. On the top of every one of these great leaders, there is an ornamental arch peculiar to Indian architecture. On the centre of each arch, there are figures of Lord-Buddha in meditation, Ramakrishna Paramahansa in reverie, Swami Vivekananda and Lord Krishna with his flute.

On the lid of the jar, there is a map of India, with Asoka Chakra and on the Chakra are the words "Aug. 15, '47." On the map of India, the town of Karaikudi, where the institute is located, is marked by a star. The jar is mounted on four ivory elephants with long tusks on one base of the jar certain words from an Upanishad verse meaning, "From darkness lead me to light" are inscribed. On the other side of the jar are words in token of undying regard from Dr. Alagappa and the Electro-Chemical Research Institute. The jar is lit by an electric bulb which diffuses light through the trellis work on all sides.

UNIVERSITY OF MUSIC

The Executive Committee of the Madras Music Academy has passed a resolution welcoming the proposal of the Government of India to start in the City of Madras, a Central Institution for the promotion of Carnatic Music.

Endorsing the proposals made in the Press in this behalf by Aryakudi Ramanuja Iyengar and Semmangudi Srinivasa Aiyar, two of the foremost among the practising musicians of South India, the Academy, the resolution states, is of the opinion that nothing short of an independent University for Carnatic Music will meet the end in view. Any smaller scheme which merely duplicates the existing courses in other institutions would be a waste and serve no distinct purpose.

THE FOURTEENTH OLYMPIAD

In a remarkable scene of colour and drama, His Majesty King George inaugurated the 14th Olympiad of the modern era in the Wembley Stadium, London on July 29.

The march-past of 58 nations (Bulgaria, Rumania, Venezuela and Palestine did not turn up) brought the crowd of 82,000, to its feet in a burst of applause.

A fanfare of trumpets, the shaking roar of a 21-gun salute, the clash of marching music, the brilliant colours of many flags, and the quiet voices of King George, Lord Burghley and the Archbishop of York, as they delivered speeches heard by a hushed crowd, made the day a memorable start to the 17 days, during which nation will strive against nation in the world of sport.

Fifteen trumpeters of the British Royal Household Cavalry marched into the Wembley arena promptly at 1 p. m. (G.M.T.) on Thursday July 29, sounded a fanfare, and began the opening ceremonies of the Olympiad.

JOE LOUIS AS SPECIAL DEPUTY SHERIFF

Joe Louis, who recently retired as world heavyweight boxing champion, has been sworn in as a Special Deputy Sheriff.

Wayne County Sheriff, Edward Dehrendt, said he put the honorary badge on the champion, because of his sportsmanship and careful living.

INDIAN OLYMPIC SOCCER TEAM

The Indian Olympic Soccer Team made an excellent impression when they beat the strong Metropolitan Police side at Thames Ditton Surrey, on July 16 by 3 goals to 1.

They played in bare feet in order to see how they fared on soft ground without boots. According to their trainer, Mr. B.D. Chatterjee, they have boots with them in case the grounds prove too yielding in which case they would wear them. The way they performed without boots surprised many spectators and the match can be summed up in the words of a police supporter who said, "They are even better without boots than our boys are with them."

SIR C. V. RAMAN'S ADVICE TO SCIENTISTS

Sir C. V. Raman, noted Indian physicist, told a Press Conference at Washington that scientists must be free from Governmental interference if they were to do their best. This, he said, was one of the reasons for the United States' scientific achievements. He said that the Government of India were enthusiastic about science, knowing the degree to which it could improve man's physical lot.

Among his beliefs as a scientist were that men of science should bring help and guidance to young people; that no man of science had done his duty if he had not seen to it that the result of scientific study was brought to everyone.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, at a meeting held in New Delhi on July 17, adopted some important proposals. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, presided over the deliberations.

Proposals adopted include production of alternative liquid fuel to meet the petrol shortage in the country; an expert committee to draw up a plan for the establishment of a Himalayan Research Station; plans for setting up a Central Road Research Institute and a Central Building Research Station; a Field Survey Station in Assam to examine the coal and petroleum resources of the province and a committee to investigate the utilisation of naturally occurring salts.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

After 15 years' close and intimate connection with the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Sir C. V. Raman, Nobel Laureate, severed his connection with the Institute on June 30, he having been given six months' leave preparatory to retirement.

During the period he was connected with the Institute, Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman had made known the work of the Institute throughout the globe.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MR. S. S. VASAN

The Vijayawada Municipal Council presented a civic address to Mr. S. S. Vasan who visited the town in connection with the centenary day celebration of the film "Chandralekha" on July 18 in the Municipal High School hall. Mr. T. V. S. Chelapath Rao, Chairman of the Municipal Council read the address.

Eulogising the qualities of Mr. Vasan as a journalist and film producer and director the address stated: "In the field of journalism, you have gained distinction by creating a vast reading public. Having established a great position in the journalistic field you stepped into the sphere of films. Your masterly study of mass psychology has set up new records in both journalism and film production."

FILMS THROUGH TELEVISION

American film fans will soon have a new and easy way of seeing their favourite pictures. If the new television schemes are to materialize, they will be able to ring up the Telephone Exchange and ask to see whatever film they want—beside their own fireside and on their own television set.

Moreover, for the first time cinema fans will be able to run up an account for film seeing. Each month the telephone bill will carry a charge for pictures seen by "phonevision." The probable cost will be \$1 but with the whole family plus dinner guests enjoying a television film show it is not only easier than going to a cinema but is also cheaper.

DOCUMENTARY FILM ON REFUGEES

The Information Film of India has decided to make a documentary film on evacuation of refugees, it is learnt.

Some camera men of the Information Film of India went to Nizamuddin village and took some shots of levelling work there. They also went round the Kingsway camp and took shots of mud houses, which are being built in the camp.

Automobiles

SWADESHI CARS IN FIVE YEARS

Within five years from now India can legitimately hope to manufacture true swadeshi cars.

There are seven plants at present for the assembly of cars and trucks. Of these three are in Bombay Presidency, two in Calcutta, and one each in Madras and Kathiawar. These plants together assembled 10,433 cars in 1947. This year the number will be greatly exceeded.

In addition there are two firms which have plans to manufacture complete cars and trucks. The first is Messrs Hindustan Motors Limited of Calcutta, whose authorised capital is Rs. 20 crores while the paid-up capital amounts to Rs. 5 crores. Linked up with Morris Motors of UK and Studebakers of U.S.A. they seek to duplicate both makes.

They are building a modern well-equipped factory on an extensive piece of land at Uttarpara, Calcutta. It is expected that they will complete a portion of the factory to house the Assembly plant by September. Here they will assemble Studebakers, while their plant at Okha continues to assemble Hindustan Tens.

The second is Messrs Premier Automobiles Limited of Bombay who started with Rs. 10 crores of authorised capital and are linked with the Chrysler group. Their assembly plant has already started operation and expect to manufacture a large number of motor cars by November this year.

India's progress in manufacture of cars is also proved by the fact that she has already imported machine tools worth over a crore of Rupees, and more are expected shortly.

TEN KAISER CARS A DAY

Ten Kaiser cars a day if the factory works on an eight-hour shift and double that number if a double-shift works—that was the optimistic picture of the production plans of the Motor House (Gujarat) Limited, Bombay, revealed by Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, presiding at the 21st ordinary general meeting of the Motor House (Gujarat) Limited, on Bombay.

Aviation

MR. SYDNEY COTTON'S FLIGHT

The Government of India have informed the Australian Government that Mr. Sydney Cotton's direct flight to Hyderabad from Karachi on July 19, without landing at an Indian airport for customs clearance is a clear breach of the provisions of the Chicago International Air Convention.

Mr. Sydney Cotton by flying direct from Karachi to Hyderabad without making a stop in Indian territory has contravened the provisions of the Chicago International Air Convention as well as aircraft regulations which are obtaining in India, says a *communiqué* from the Ministry of communications, Government of India.

Article 5 of the Chicago Convention, the *communiqué* adds, gives the right to the aircraft of a contracting state, not engaged in scheduled international service, to make flight into or transit non-stop across the territory of another contracting state subject to the right of the State flown over to require landing.

INDIAN PILOT DESIGNS NEW PLANE

Mr. Biren Roy of the Bengal Flying Club has arrived in Britain to seek the approval of the Air Registration Board for a new light aircraft which he has designed in collaboration with an English colleague in India.

"This is the first plane to be designed by an Indian in India," Mr. Roy told *Reuter*. The aircraft will have a 130 horse-power Gipsy engine and a tricycle undercarriage. Mr. Roy maintains it is most suitable for training and for use in tropical climates since with its nose wheel it can be landed in a cross-wind and steered like a car.

Thirty-seven-year old Mr. Roy has been an amateur pilot since 1930 and is actively identified with the Bengal Flying Club of which he has been first Vice-President and now Secretary and with the Aero Club of India, which he is now trying to get affiliated as an independent unit with the Federation Aeronatique International. He is President of the Indian Society of Aeronautical Engineers.

Industry

THIRD SHIFT IN MILLS

The third shift has now been introduced in 27 textile mills in Coimbatore, Mr. R. M. Sundaram, Commissioner of Labour, told a representative of the press in Madras.

The Labour Commissioner, who visited Coimbatore said that approximately 3,000 skilled workers, had been absorbed by July 10.

As regards unskilled workers, the Commissioner said that they were now being registered in order that they might be given employment. July 30 was the deadline by which they had to be provided for.

The third shift has yet to be introduced only in four or five mills. As for the bobbins and machinery parts ordered on behalf of the mills, he said that some bobbins had arrived.

INDIAN TECHNICIANS IN AMERICA

Qualified and experienced Indians living in the United States and Canada are being sought for appointment to various specialist and technical positions in India.

The Indian Embassy in Washington is compiling a list of those prepared to take posts in India and plans to outline to the Indian student population, which totals 1,200 in the United States, the opportunities which will be open to them in India's vast new development projects now under way are being considered.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT IN PAKISTAN

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan, and other Ministers of the Pakistan Government, members of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly and thousands of citizens of Karachi recently took a pledge that they would not hereafter purchase foreign cloth as far as possible.

The pledge, which was taken at the first meeting organised by the weavers and spinners' association and presided over by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, stated: "Fully realising that the promotion of handloom industry is essential for the prosperity of Pakistan, I pledge that if cloth manufactured in Pakistan is available, I will under no circumstances purchase foreign cloth."

Agriculture

LOANS FOR REFUGEE AGRICULTURISTS

In order to facilitate the re-settlement of non-Muslim refugees coming from Western Pakistan who desire to settle as agriculturists in the Bombay Province the Government would give such financial and technical agricultural assistance as may be necessary.

Financial assistance will be given for procuring seed, cattle, agricultural implements, food and fodder till the time of the next harvest, building and or repairing of houses etc.

Tagai loans and assistance in kind will also be given to Co-operative Societies or other Joint Organisations of refugee settlers.

The Government has also instructed its Officers of the Departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science and Agricultural Engineer to give such technical help and guidance to the refugee settlers as is possible.

BUILDING ON WET LANDS

The Government will introduce shortly in the Madras Legislative Assembly a Bill to prohibit the construction of building on wet lands in Madras Province, without the permission of the Collector of the District concerned.

The Bill is intended to give effect to the objects set out in the statement issued by the Government on May 11.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR DAIRY INDUSTRY

A five-year plan for the development of dairy industry in India is to be published by the Government of India. Before the plan is out, it is learned Provincial and State Governments will be asked to give opinions on the subject. The plan aims at raising the overall output of milk in the country by 758,000 maunds, at the end of the five-year period.

ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI IN U.P.

The liquidation of zamindari in the United Provinces will cost the Provincial exchequer about Rs. 138 crores, according to the Zamindari Abolition Committee Report estimates.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WORKERS.

"The fixation of minimum wages is the basic necessity of the Province" says the report of the U. P. Labour Enquiry Committee which was appointed in December 1946, to make proposals for the settlement of questions pertaining to industrial wages.

The report divides workers into four categories, namely, unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled and fixes Rs. 30, Rs. 40, Rs. 50 and Rs. 75 a month, respectively, as minimum wages.

For the future regulation of wages, a provincial statutory Wage Board of three, six or nine members with an equal number of representatives of employers, employees and Government has been recommended.

Discarding the employers' plea that profit-bonus is an *ex-gratia* payment, the committee has recommended payment of two days' basic wages as profit-bonus for every one per cent of dividend given to shareholders. The Committee has recommended immediate enforcement of its proposals.

The Chairman of the Committee was Mr. R. S. Nimbkar and Mr. Ansari, M.L.A., Mr. D. P. Mukherji of the Economic Department of the Lucknow University, Mr. Arjun Arora (Labour representative) and Sir Har Govind Misra (Employers' representative) were its members.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.

Delegates of the I. L. O. Conference San Francisco, on July 8 approved the principle of equal pay for equal work all the world over. After a sharp debate and the strenuous opposition of almost all the employer delegates, the Conference adopted a resolution which said, in effect, that every country ought to pay the same wages.

The resolution as approved called on the I. L. O. to put the principle in the form of a convention for consideration on the Conference agenda next year. The measure was introduced by the U. S. and supported by Poland. Britain opposed it.

General

GANDHI STAMPS

Over three crores of Gandhi Memorial Stamps, it is learnt, will be printed and issued. They will be put on sale on the Indian Independence Day (August 15).

The three lower values, *vis.*, 1½ anna, 3½ annas and 12 annas, will have the same portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, while a different portrait will be issued for the double coloured ten-rupee stamp. The 1½ anna stamp will be in sepia brown, the 3½ annas in bluish purple and the 12 annas in dark green.

Five million 1½ anna stamps have already reached India. They have the words "Bapu," in Hindi and Urdu script on top left and right and "India postage," on bottom panel. Above the panel appear the words "Mahatma Gandhi" and "2, October, 1869—30, Jan. 1948" and the denomination.

The stamps, printed in Switzerland by photogravure process, are keenly awaited by philatelists and the general public.

PAKISTAN BATTALIONS
IN KASHMIR

Battalions of the following Pakistan regiments have been identified as fighting in Jammu and Kashmir, it is learnt: 4-13 Frontier Force Rifle; 1-13 Frontier Force Rifles; 2-12 Frontier Force Regiment; 1-15 Punjab Regiment; 5-12 Frontier Force Regiment, 4-16 Punjab Regiment and two battalions of 8th Punjab Regiment.

OBSERVATORY TO BE SET UP IN
HIMALAYAS

The Government of India are to set up an observatory in the Himalayas. Two sites are being considered, both being about 16,000 to 18,000 feet high. The observatory is being planned not only for general astronomical work, but for the study of cosmic rays, weather, movement of snows, etc.

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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 ruination? 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.

On the suggestion of my far-sighted friends and for the benefit of the public, I am advertising it for those who might have become the victims of such dangerous diseases and lost their Manhood. Those who have spent a lot of money in unsuccessfully curing these diseases can have this instantaneous cure for practically nothing. The price is even insufficient to cover the expenses of publicity and the net cost of the medicines.

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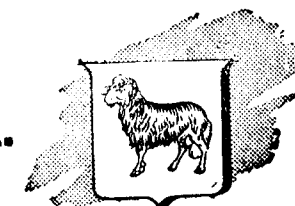
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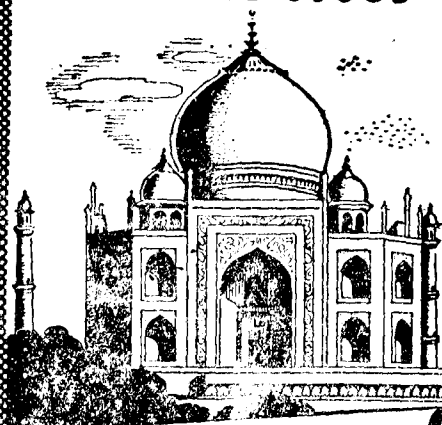
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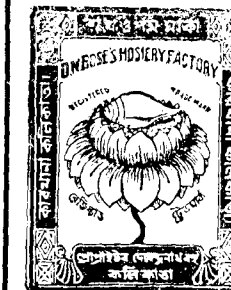
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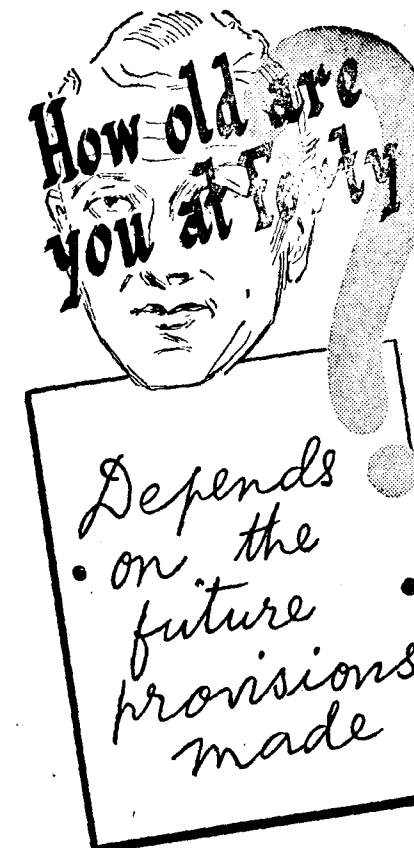


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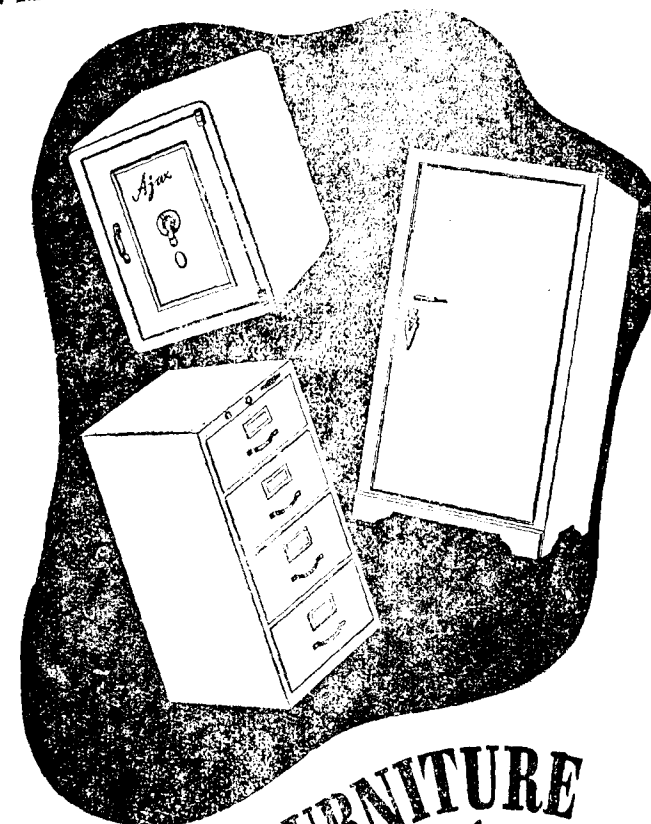
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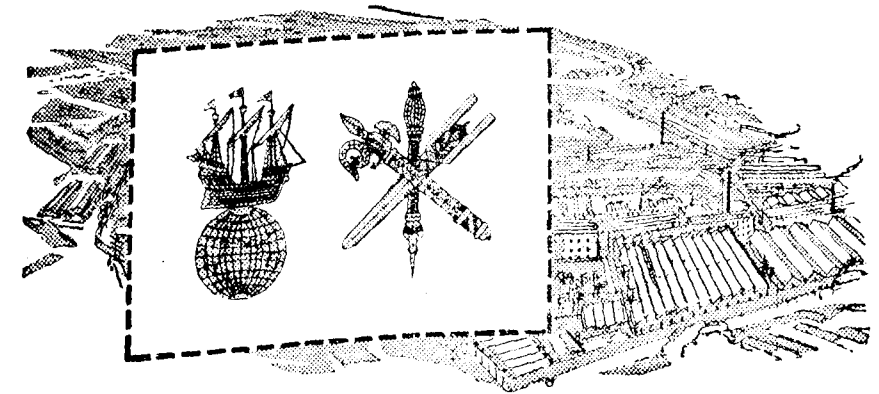
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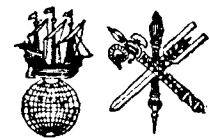


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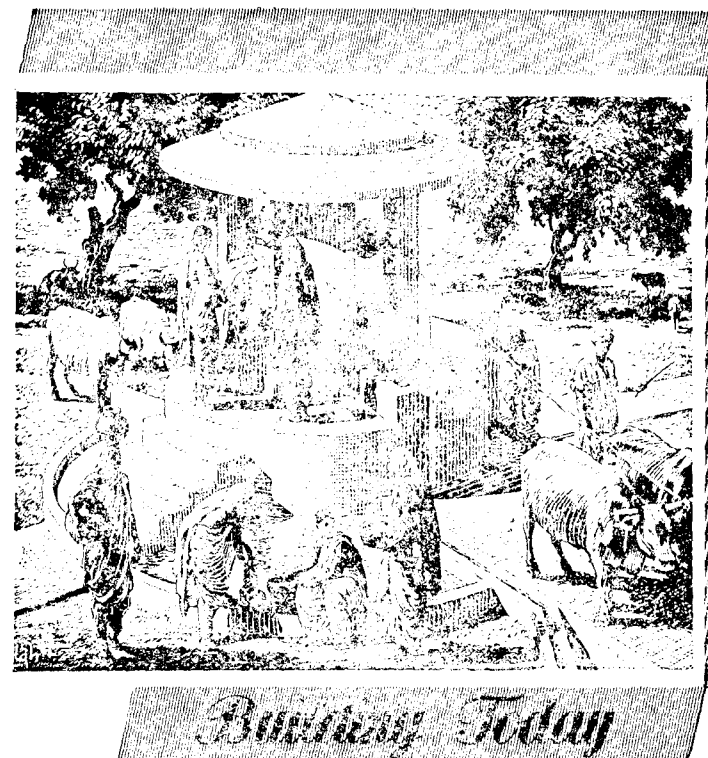
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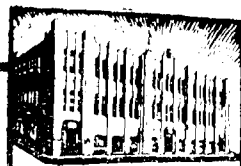
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[No. 9.]

Social Background of Indian Nationalism

BY DR. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR, K C S I.

UNDER the auspices of the University of Bombay, Dr. A. R. Desai has undertaken the task of illustrating the Social Background of Indian Nationalism and has proposed, in his own language, to outline the process of transformation of Indian society from a medieval to a modern basis. The material is vast and the task complicated and a very sedulous attempt has been made to describe the transformation of Indian agriculture and its consequences, the decline of the old handicrafts and the growth of a new industrial policy, the rise and development of Indian nationalism and the growth of new social classes in India. Naturally, the author, in dealing with modern nationalism and the democratic awakening, has to deal with the by-products of the caste system including such phenomena as untouchability, the backwardness of women and the rise of new reform movements.

Dr. Desai rightly points out that during the past few centuries there has been in India no well developed consciousness of common political existence and also that the activities of the state did not impinge on the life of the village community, though, as he himself indicates, side by side with its autarchy, there was always considerable activity within the village, and preachers of

new religious and social movements wisely made the village their centre of activity. It was the decay of the Indian village that really led to the isolation and segregation of thought.

The author's analysis of the political and administrative unification that was effected during the British era and his account of the genesis of the zamindari and riotwari systems and the growth of the new social economy due to administrative changes and the impetus of education, are worth perusal. His narrative of the rise of the professional classes and their segregation from the life of the people is also correct in its outlook.

In the course of that stupendous historical conspectus that has been attempted by Dr. Arnold Toynbee in his "Study of History", he sums up one of the results of alien domination. After having acutely pointed out that when the British reconstructed the Mughal Raj, this variety of alien architecture led to a humiliating disenfranchisement of the country's own cultural leadership, he observes as follows in a wide sweep of universal history:

The Mongol or Manchu Khaqan and the Ottoman Padishah and the Mughal or British Qaysar-i-Hind may still find it convenient to employ the services of the Chinese litterateur or the Greek Phanariot or the Hindu Brahman as the case may be; but that does not disguise from these agents the fact that they have lost their souls as well as their statue.

In the internal proletariat of the Hindu Society in our own generation we can discern the twofold Proletarian reaction of violence and gentleness in a contrast between the murders committed by a militant school of Bengali revolutionaries and the non-violence preached by the Gujarati Mahatma Gandhi; and we can inter a longer past history of proletarian fermentation from the presence of a number of religious movements in which the same two contrary tendencies are likewise represented. In Sikhism we see a warlike proletarian syncretism of Hinduism and Islam; in the Brahmo-Samaj a non-violent syncretism of Hinduism and Liberal Protestant Christianity.

Dr. Desai is more or less aware of this phenomenon and also of the lopsided industrial development as a result of which remnants of the old economy and parts of the new economy exist side by side in uneasy juxtaposition.

Where many persons will however differ from and join issue with Dr. Desai is the inadequate recognition of the great formative work that has been done in the religious and social spheres prior to the Independence Movement initiated by the Mahatma. It must not be forgotten that modern India would not be what it is but for Ram Mohan Roy and the Brahmo Samaj, Ranade and the Prarthana Samaj, Swami Dayananda and the Arya Samaj, the Ramakrishna Movement and the work of Swami Vivekananda in and outside India and the many-sided services of Col. Olcott and Dr. Besant and the Theosophical Society and nor can anyone omit to mention the group of Bengal patriots and authors culminating in Rabindranath Tagore. Their achievements must be regarded as factors contributing to the success of the political and social reform movement initiated and carried to a triumphant conclusion under the auspices of Gandhiji.

The vindication of the self-respect of India, the restoration of reverence for the basic ideals of Indian life and aspiration, the reaction from the cult of materialism and

a civilisation of comfort and luxury, the attempt to level up the backward communities, the new orientation of education, the methodical pursuit of propaganda in aid of India's struggle for political emancipation, the recognition of the village as the basis of any indigenous Commonwealth, may all be regarded as pioneer ventures in which Dr. Besant worthily served the cause of her adopted country and it would be sheer ingratitude to forget or ignore all that has taken place before the final spurt of the Independence Movement.

Such pioneer work in journalism was initiated by Sir Phiroze Shah Mehta, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Surendranath Banerjee, the originators of the *Hindu* newspaper and above all, by Dr. Besant and it was one of the contributing causes of the denouement.

It is somewhat unfortunate that throughout this book there is displayed a somewhat facile and even contemptuous treatment of persons and movements without which the work of Mahatma Gandhi, the consolidation and supremacy of the Congress and the attainment of Independence would have been well nigh impossible. The author seems also to bewail one of the main items of Gandhiji's policy, namely, the religious approach to political and other problems. What the author describes as the introduction of confusion and mysticism in the national movement and the obstruction which he fancies has been caused to the growth of national unity by the inter-mixture of politics with religion is the very factor which has distinguished Indian life from that of contemporary civilizations and which may save it from the fate of many contemporary cultures and modes of existence,

In dealing with Muslim as well as Hindu movements, the author is obsessed with the modern cult of nationalism. Indeed, in speaking of Indian Muslims, he asserts that a factor which retarded the growth of nationalism among them was the basic character of Islam. The author has not realised fully that recent history is increasingly demonstrating the danger of nationalist fanaticism. It has been emphasised more than once by leading thinkers that democracy and industrialism operating upon parochial or nationalism have led to the main dangers of the present world situation. Economic nationalism has grown to be as great an evil as political nationalism. The French Revolution asserted that the essence of democracy was the spirit of fraternity and it is being forgotten that the essential requirements of industrialism must be world co-operation.

In this connection the following passage from Dr. Somerwell's abridgment of the *Study of History* deserves to be borne in mind:

Our society today is confronted with the task of adjusting the old institution of private property to a harmonious relationship with the new force to industrialism. The method of pacific adjustment is to counteract the distribution of private property which industrialism inevitably entails by arranging for a deliberate, rational and equitable control and redistribution of private property through the agency of the state. By controlling key industries the state can curb the excessive power over other people's lives which is conferred by the private ownership of such industries, and it can mitigate the ill effects of poverty by providing social services financed by high taxation of wealth. This method has the incidental social advantage that it tends to transform the state from a war making machine—which has been its most conspicuous function in the past—into an agency for social service.

If this pacific policy should prove inadequate, we may be sure that the revolutionary alternative will overtake us in the shape of some form of Communism which will reduce private property to vanishing point. This seems to be the only practical alternative to an adjustment, because the distribution of private property through the impact of industrialism would be an intolerable enormity if not effectively mitigated by social services and high taxation. Yet, as the Russian experiment indicates, the revolutionary remedy of Communism

might prove little less deadly than the disease itself; for the institution of private property is so intimately bound up with all that is best in the pre-industrial social heritage that its sheer abolition could hardly fail to produce a disastrous break in the social tradition of our Western Society.

Dr. Desai's appraisal of the Liberal Party and the reproach levelled against its leaders that they were unable to comprehend the real nature of the relations between Britain and India, loses sight of the work of Sir Phiroze Shah Mehta, Wacha and Gokhale. The piecemeal and scanty treatment of the momentous labours of the Home Rule Leagues inaugurated by Dr. Besant and Mr. Tilak is another indication of the general outlook of the author. And, generally speaking, it is clear that the main thesis of this treatise is its insistence on socialism, and the eradication of capitalistic groups and of the class structure of society. Even those who have worked for national independence are not converted to the doctrines of the exaltation of nationalist approach and the establishment of a purely socialist economic system.

In the Epilogue the author develops his criticism of the leadership of the intelligentsia and he makes no secret of his dislike of the combination of religion with politics attributed to Mahatma Gandhi and he deduces from it the be-fogging of national consciousness and the confusion of the national movement. The author adopts the view that the Congress has been mainly controlled by capitalist class. He foresees and looks forward to an emergence of new social classes at the helm of future progress and he fears that the leaders of vested interests will oppose mass movements of the lower strata and laments the possibility of concessions and counter poises.

It is undeniable that a very serious and careful attempt has been made by Dr. Desai to describe the operative elements and factors forming the background of Indian nationalism; but it is not unjust to say that he has not fully appreciated the work of the pioneers of the Indian renaissance and liberation movement and what detracts from our adherence to many of his propositions is his concentration on a particular version of nationalism as the only solution of the Indian problem thus ignoring the basic and unworldly background of Indian thought and life, its reliance on the religious motive and the essential characteristic of Indian

evolution which is founded on tolerance and patience and universality.

Notwithstanding that we cannot but consider to be some drawbacks like these, the book is a valuable synthesis and displays much study and a real faculty of co-ordination. Though we may differ in some matters from the author, we cannot but agree with the concluding sentence of his book: "Constitutionalism sharpened communalism, accentuated inter-provincial rivalries and opposition to or increased distortion of growing mass struggles by leaders of vested interests are likely to be the principal characteristics of the next phase of Indian development."

NATIONALISE OUR EDUCATION

BY MR. JAGADISH CHANDER M.A.

IN the last session of the Dominion Parliament Maulana Abul Kalam Azad outlined an ambitious picture of India's educational edifice. There is to be compulsory education in centrally administered areas, a ten years' adult education plan, conscription of teachers, setting up of a cultural Trust, an Institute of Foreign languages, a *Bureau* of Psychology, and an Institute of Architecture and Regional Planning. Besides this committees are to be set up to write a new History of India and the History of Indian Philosophy. English as a medium of instruction is to be replaced by Hindi gradually in the course of five years.

This picture, though ambitious, is rather bewildering. It fails to clarify those lines or fundamentals on which the foundations of this edifice are to be erected. It does not tell us the aim of that education which

we want to impart to our young men and women in schools and colleges. Every country organises its education in such a way as to make its children the loyal supporters of the system of society for which it stands. The aim of education in Nazi Germany was to produce in its youth a sense of racial superiority, glorification of their own national militarism and war-mindedness. In Soviet Russia education is organised so as to bring up a communist citizen who will help to create a Communist Society. Unless we are also clear of the ideals according to which we are going to build up our pattern of education, the whole of our educational structure will be a house built upon sand.

By education we mean the cultivation of self. It is "to nurture bodily skill, to harness the emotions and desires and to cultivate

a will, determined to utilise everything for the well being of citizens." The development of the whole man is the real aim of education. Physically our youngmen should be stout and sturdy so as to nurture a healthy mind in them. Intellectually we want fearless thinkers, able administrators and skilled technicians. Morally, our young men should cultivate in them a sense of proper values of life. Above all our young men should be "articulate, self-disciplined, reasonable, informed, responsible human-beings." They should be 'true citizens of not only India but of the whole world. We should judge our schools and colleges by these questions by which Horace Mann, the father of the American public school system judged the schools in America a century ago:—

"Do they cultivate the higher faculties in the nature of childhood—its conscience, its benevolence, a reverence for what is true and sacred? Or are they developing upon a grander scale the lower instincts and selfish tendencies of the race? Knowing that the foundations of national greatness can be laid only in the industry, the integrity and the spiritual elevation of the people, are we sure that our schools are forming the character of the rising generation upon the everlasting principles of duty and humanity?" These are the real criteria on which any system of education should be judged. Therefore to-day before conceiving the structure of our education, let us be sure of the real aims and foundations on which we are going to erect it.

Since the days of Montague-Chelmsford reforms in India, Education has been a transferred subject but it is a pity that old

policies are still holding sway. To-day when our country is slowly emerging as a great nation, anxious to take its rightful place in the fraternity of nations, the need for adjusting our educational policy to the requirements of New India have become imperative. The remedy for all the mess that has been created in the field of education lies only in the nationalisation of our education. Uptill now Education has been mostly controlled by captains of industry, financial magnates and petty-minded businessmen. Having no conception of education themselves, they have only succeeded in commercialising it. In the selection of teachers, the law of demand and supply has been the determining factor. The result is that education has had no attraction for the intelligentsia of the nation. Impecunious teachers condemned to a life of permanent penury lose all aptitude for research work or constructive thinking. They take to utilising their leisure in doing hawking. Thoroughly bored with themselves they only succeed in boring their students. A school or a college or a university should be a place of learning where men gifted with unlimited intellectual curiosity should pursue knowledge with the zeal of missionaries and then impart it to eager young minds. The teacher is the pivot of all the educational schemes; and ill-paid, emaciated and half-starved teachers cannot put into practice any scheme of education however honestly conceived it might be. We can have an ideal teacher only when we regard him as the nation's asset. It can be done only when either education becomes a state-affair or a semi-state affair in which the governing bodies of the institutions should be

constituted in consultation with the Education Department.

We are going to build a secular democratic state. For this unity is the paramount need. Communalism, provincialism or sectarianism of any kind has to be eschewed. But our departed masters had been injecting this poison in our body-politic since 1857 and it cannot be eradicated overnight. Emotional speeches, publicity campaigns and goodwill missions can hardly succeed in undoing a thing which has been done and overdone by our rulers for a century. It can only be abolished by a properly-organised system of education. Denominational institutions and universities should be made to adopt a new outlook. Text books, technical education, physical and military training—in fact the whole curriculum has to be reoriented. It can be done only when our education is placed under the charge of a central authority consisting of eminent educationists who should keep a constant watch on the working of the system. We can look after our children only when we regard them as the wealth of the nation and the whole of the nation is responsible for them.

It is on these lines that our education should be organised. Physical crippings, bloodless intellectuals, mentally or emotionally unbalanced young men are a poor reflection on any system of education. Uptill now we have been producing men and women, without any national character, completely unfit for adult life. They were not prepared to be useful citizens or to enter community or home-life. Our institutions did not implant in them any seeds of individual inner life

and growth, any skill in working with others or any protections against mob-hysteria, propaganda, shallow prejudice or the lure of gold. The earlier such a system is done away with the better it is. But it is to be painfully admitted that the speed with which the new schemes of education are being carried on is hopelessly slow. It is one year since India got Independence but our Education Ministry has not yet gone beyond deciding about the medium of instruction or the setting up of a few committees. The experiment of social education is being tried in Delhi and one wonders when such schemes will be put into practice on a country-wide scale! Education is the basis of our national life. No scheme of national reconstruction is complete without the requisite national character and national character is to be developed in schools and colleges through proper education. So much stress is being laid on India's industrial progress and military strength but education which is the foundation of a nation's strength is not being properly handled. It is high time that we should think of our education, organise it on sound lines and give it the importance that it deserves.

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.

TEN MONTHS IN PAKISTAN

By MR. C. H. V. PATHY

AFTER a stay of fifteen years in Sind and ten months in Pakistan, I am back to the Indian Union. Wherever I go, people belonging to all walks of life ask me the question as to what is happening in Pakistan. The answer is writ large on the face of lakhs of refugees who are to-day milling round the country from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas. Conceived in frustration by Mr. Jinnah, Pakistan is being nurtured in hatred. Right from the day it was ushered into existence amidst a fanfare of publicity it was apparent that the politics of that dominion would be shaped on communal lines. Deep down their hearts, the Muslims wanted a homeland of their own to exercise their own religion, customs and manners and in the spirit of escapism from what they called Hindu domination they went to the other extreme. As Muslims began to pour into western Pakistan not only from Delhi and the Punjab but also from the United Provinces, Bombay and some of the States, Hindus got panicky and there began a stampede to the Indian Union from August 15th. To-day, there are hardly two lakhs of Hindus left in western Pakistan and possibly no Sikhs. From Sind alone out of population of fourteen lakhs of Hindus on August 15, 1947 twelve lakhs have left, bag and baggage, in spite of the assurances of Mr. Jinnah and the top-ranking Ministers of the Pakistan Government that they would treat the minorities not only justly but also generously. These Hindus who have departed have left behind property worth crores. All that they were able to carry

with them were a few domestic utensils and some little cash which they had kept in the banks.

The apprehension felt in some quarters that Pakistan would collapse on the economic front has been falsified. Mr. Ghulam Mahomed, the clever Finance Minister of Pakistan was not only able to balance the budget but even show a surplus. The view expressed by Sir Archibald Rowlands, the financial adviser lent by the British Government to Pakistan is that Pakistan has very bright chances of survival. Of course its people must be prepared to endure a period of sacrifice. In his recommendation to the Pakistan Government, Sir Archibald Rowlands took the view that Pakistan had four decided advantages. It had an active and robust people, a compact and stable political structure, adequate food supplies and a favourable trade balance with the outside world. It had almost a monopoly of jute and had plenty of cotton and rice. Of course in the industrial sphere it is deficient; but to-day, Karachi is full of foreign technicians anxious to tap the resources of Pakistan. Pakistan authorities want to improve the living conditions of the masses but it can be done only if there is a peaceful spell. To-day, the relation between Pakistan and India are strained to the breaking point. If Pakistan continues its expansionist policy, it will have to spend millions of rupees on its defence. It is vulnerable not only on land but also on the sea.

The raw materials of Pakistan are very limited. There is no oil or coal though

Baluchistan produces a brown-coloured substitute for coal. There is plenty of jute but not a single jute mill. Even with Anglo-American help, it will take a decade for Pakistan to industrialise herself. She will receive an impetus only if war clouds gather over the European horizon.

On the political front, the picture is not very flattering. Pakistan hinges on the strong personality of Mr. Jinnah. He has surrounded himself with a set of "yes men." Those who showed even the slightest trace of rebellion have been ruthlessly removed. In Sind and the Frontier, popular Premiers were sacked. In the Punjab, Mian Mumtaz Doulataba and Shaikat Hyat Khan have been removed. East Bengal was also rocked with a political earthquake and Mr. Jinnah had to pay a hurried visit to Dacca to keep Khwaja Nazimuddin on the saddle. The Governor-General of Pakistan cannot brook any opposition. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy is suspect and there is a move even to have him removed from the Pakistan Constituent Assembly on the ground that he hails from West Bengal. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his brother Dr. Khan Sahib have been arrested and sentenced, Mr. G. M. Syed who is one of the leading members of the newly formed People's Party has been interned in his native village. All these go to show that Pakistan is developing on theocratic, monolithic lines. It was thus that Germany developed under Hitler.

The entire press of Pakistan is regimented. Independent newspapers have been muzzled or had to go out of existence. Practically, the entire lot of Hindu newspapermen who were plying

their trade in Karachi and Hyderabad have left Pakistan. If any of them wrote the slightest comment favouring the Indian side even remotely, they were branded as Quislings and Fifth Columnists and *Dawn* which is the most powerful English daily in Karachi demanded their head on a charger. I happened to edit a leading English daily for a few months and had to wade through a sea of difficulties. First I was asked to submit all the matter that appeared for pre-censorship. Later came an order banning the publication of the paper for the period of a month. As soon as I left Karachi, the order was lifted and my successor in the editorial chair who happens to be a Muslim was asked to give an undertaking that he would support Pakistan both in its internal and its foreign policy. The one powerful organ of Hindu nationalism is to-day spouting hymns of hate against the Indian Union.

There are plans and blue prints in galore for the development of Pakistan. But the big question mark is where the funds will come from. Americans who have an eye on Pakistan are such hard-headed businessmen that unless the entire economy of the dominion is mortgaged to them they would not come to the help of Pakistan. Because of the exodus of Hindu personnel, Pakistan has to rely on foreign technicians and the story is told that the task of construction of two more Barrages in Sind has been left to American hands.

News that Karachi is to be the capital of Pakistan has been both a blessing and a curse. For one thing the price of land has gone up, but the Sind government has

been asked to shift its headquarters elsewhere and the city of Karachi has been captured by outsiders. There is no love lost between even the Sindhi Muslims and the outsiders who have come.

This is a fleeting bird's eye view of Pakistan to-day. It is only a return to peaceful conditions between India and Pakistan that would accelerate return to normalcy. Of that there is no sign as yet.

So long as Mr. Jinnah is alive he will keep Pakistan on its present moorings. But of late his health has been failing. He is on a prolonged holiday in Baluchistan and did not even participate on the Independence Day celebrations.

I had talks with hundreds of Hindu refugees who have quitted Pakistan. None of them wants to go back. They prefer to beg

in the streets of Bombay rather than live hunted lives in Pakistan where so far as the Hindus are concerned, there is no safety of lives or property. Whatever little faith Hindus had in the good intentions of Pakistan leaders melted away on January 6th last when practically every Hindu house and Hindu owned shop in the city of Karachi was looted with pin-point thoroughness. That was the signal for the complete evacuation of Hindus from Sind. Sri Prakasa, the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan who toured the interior of Sind soon after, told me that even he had lost faith in the professions of Pakistan officials. "I am afraid that the entire Hindu population of Sind would quit. My main concern is that they quit in order," he said in despair.



BRITISH WOMEN CONTESTANTS FOR THE OLYMPIC
L. to R. Miss Maureen Gardner, Miss Irene Royse and Miss Sylvia Cheeseman.

THE PARABLES OF "C. R."

BY MR. M. S. SRINIVASAN, M.A.

"LET us (the Ministers) be tried and let us be taken on trial," entreated H. E. Sri Rajagopalachari when he was the Premier of Madras. The South Indians tried him and put him on trial, though they did not take him on it, two years before. They believed him when he said, "I am a Harijan"; they wondered when he described spinning as the "the cottagest of all cottage industries"; "they were elated when he distinguished between "taxation for a year and taxation as a measure" and between "order and procedure" and quoted Lord Hewart against Sir W. Wright; they paused when he asserted, "I am not fond of quoting him (Gandhiji)" and "Non-violence does not mean that we should not have an army"; and they were proud when he retorted, "It may be bad politics, but it is good national reconstruction" and "These are principles forged in the fire of our thoughts and of our own sacrifices," or when he asked the opposition to be given more chances for speaking because it had less votes.

But somehow his parables have left many cold and seem to be the blind spots of his dialectics. Mr. Pothan Joseph hit hard by observing, "Parables are becoming a stupid craze," and Sri T. T. Krishnamachari taunted "a government by parables." And still they come, these parables, if they can be so called, of Rajaji; they come in spate every day, every hour. They are his forte, and his speeches must indeed be less charming and edifying without them!

A parable, or "putting side by side," is an extended metaphor. Having a lesson to teach and finding direct exposition ineffective,

we say, "Let us try a parable." H. W. Fowler remarks, "Every parable is an allegory and every allegory a parable. Usage, however, has decided that parable is the fitter name for the illustrative story designed to answer a single question or suggest a single principle, and offering a definite moral." The object of the parable is to persuade or convince, "to enlighten the hearer by submitting to him a case to which he has apparently no direct concern, and upon which therefore a disinterested judgment may be elicited from him." J. M. Murry in his 'Things to Come' says, "Parable is the dynamic and creative word. It is the imaged speech which vertically does create within us a new vision, a new faculty and a new soul."

Of illustrative stories with definite morals the most interesting are the subtle fables of Aesop. The Christian teachings of Jesus are enlivened by the unique parables for which the Indian parallels are those of the twin stars, Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda—parables as simple and wonderful as the sunlight on a flower. H. G. Wells commented upon the Parable of the Good Samaritan thus, "In it Jesus cast scorn upon that national tendency we all obey, to glorify our own people and to minimise the righteousness of other creeds and other races." The "Meditation of Marcus Aurelius," which has been so worthily translated by Rajaji, abound in these moral tales. The crowned philosopher of Rome, "the most beautiful figure of history" as Matthew Arnold called him, pleads, for instance, for doing good without the motives of reward "Like a vine which has produced grapes

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and seeks for nothing more after it has once produced its proper fruit."

Almost all the "parables" of His Excellency, except a few in his Tamil works, lack the prime requisite, "definite morals." In fact they are analogies, as he once characterised them, not parables, and so his critics after naming them "parables" cannot expect to find in them any moral contents, much less those of their own fancy and creation. These extended metaphors and similes, illustrations and analogies, are the products of a mind keen, alert, fertile, imaginative and sympathetic, and of a deep study of man, of nature and of human life: His reference to socialism as "a leaky boat" may not be a "masterly parable"; but his reference to the "vendor and the scales" when Lord Erskine contended that the "assurance" was the same as the Congress demand, was a masterly analogy. Analogy can make reasoning easier and logic more substantial.

On the floor of the Madras legislature these extended illustrations were the handmaid of sweet reasonableness of Premier Rajaji. Some of them are given below.

"It is not because Salem is better fitted, that prohibition is introduced there. It is something like what Ravana did when he carried away Sita and placed her under the Asoka tree. Was it because it would be better for her health? He must place her under one tree. What does it matter if she is placed under any tree? This is an old formula in Sanskrit logic. . . . It is not as if Ravana loved the Asoka flower. We are starting the programme in the Salem district. There is no reason for it."

"As regards the Harijan representation in the Cabinet, the Cabinet is not a mere

compartment but the engine of the whole train. We cannot go on loading it too far. Otherwise the engine will not draw the train and the whole thing will collapse. That is the difficulty about the Cabinet. Hon. Members who spoke about it will be satisfied that I am a Harijan."

"I am not sure at all in my own mind whether it will not be wiser to leave the privileges of the members of the House to grow. It is possible that grown up men wear tight clothing and not suffer thereby, but babies ought not to be allowed to wear tight clothing; and we are in this position, and an Act of the legislature will be like tight clothing."

"I suggest, for instance, that there are many parts in the human body which may seem unimportant to us, but if you once remove them, you will feel their absence. Similarly, if the Deputy Superintendent of Police or the Inspectors are removed, think the Hon. Member who asks for their removal now will be the first to come up and say that the subordinates are doing just as they like, that there must be some one above them to supervise their work."

"It is easy to take a labelled bottle from a doctor's house and distribute according to the label. It is difficult to make the medicine. The compound goes by labels, but the doctor goes to ultimate knowledge."

Rajaji pleaded for taking advantage of the working of the Travancore Temple-ent Bill and continued, "He who wants glory may walk bare-foot up a jungle; he who wants to exhibit his physical strength may without a stick, go uphill; but he who

wants to reach his mother uphill, will take a stick and anything else with him that may perhaps be useful to him."

During the Anti-Hindi agitation debate, Gandhiji was quoted against the Premier for "repression", and the latter replied, "If I have a rope and use it to draw water or give it to a child to draw water, the rope is to be used for drawing water only, not to entangle the child's legs and to put the child into the well to die there. These creeds, doctrines and principles are intended for honest application for those who believed in them."

"Customs are formed like footpaths in a virgin soil."

"If there was gold everywhere now, we need not lock up our safes. If suddenly, money becomes very scarce, we have to lock up our safes, we have to lock up our doors and keep the money safe. In the same manner, liquor has become a prohibited article. Therefore, anything that is used for industrial or religious purposes, can possibly be used for beverage purposes by wrong-minded men."

"What I do not want is that the Government should have nothing to do with the organisation of the trade (drink). I ask, Sir, 'Have the Police department and the law courts taken together prevented thefts? Are not thefts going on still?'" As long as men will be careless, pickpockets will flourish. All the same we do not give up the attempt."

When a Member of the local legislature suggested the taking of one day off for drinking, the Premier said, "This kind of gradualism of taking one day off in the

week will not do. We know that *Ekadasi* is observed by our people, but *Dwadasi* is better observed. This will exactly be repeated in the case of drink also. At least on *Ekadasi* day people fast and the stomach becomes clear and on *Dwadasi* days the stomach becomes better fitted to take in more quantity of food. That is not the case in the case of drink. So closing of shops on a particular day does not give any medical value too."

In answer to the suggestion of the independence of the judiciary and the executive, Rajaji applied the doctrine of circumstance thus: "But to-day, Sir, as any student can find out when working a sum in algebraical expression, a minus inside a bracket becomes a plus when the bracket is removed, and a plus inside a bracket becomes a minus when the bracket is removed, if it is preceded by a negative sign."

"The slightest obstruction on the foot-path makes us respond to the inertia, and we make a curve and just get round the obstruction. In the same way this Rs. 2 hurdle is just to make him take a little turn aside and take to the handloom product for sale if he feels it hard to pay this licence fee."

H. E. Rajaji has sweetness and light. Not only by his lucidity of mind and largeness of temper but by his varied analogies and illustrations, he attempts to convince us where another would irritate by pale cast of thought and paler cast of ratiocination. He may not always succeed in convincing us, and yet the sallies of his mind are fresh and vigorous.

WHITE PAPER ON HYDERABAD

The Government of India issued a White Paper on August 10, which surveys the Indo-Hyderabad relations and emphasises that the Government of India as the dominant power in India responsible for the defence and general security of the country cannot be expected to admit the Nizam's claim to independence; more so when it has no sanction of the will of the people behind it. As for the Nizam's so-called special claims for preferential treatment among the Indian Rulers, the White Paper states that his status under British paramountcy was no better than that of other Rulers and that his position was anything but of pre-eminence. The Government of India are firmly of the view that whatever sovereign rights reverted to the States on the lapse of paramountcy, they vest in the people and conditions must be created in every State for a free and unfettered exercise of these rights.—[ED. I.B.]

HYDERABAD'S HISTORY

THE history of Hyderabad is in itself an effective answer to the Nizam's pretensions to independence. Nor are the traditions of Hyderabad such as to admit of being invoked with any measure of pride or satisfaction. Hyderabad historically belongs to that category of the States which were founded by the agents of foreign invaders and is, therefore, relatively of a later origin compared to several other ancient historic States. A special feature of the history of Hyderabad has been that not only did it ever enjoy independence, but it also never established a legitimate claim to it by making any sacrifices in the cause of independence. The Rulers of Hyderabad were never able to maintain themselves without foreign protection. Even while under the vassalage of the Moghul Emperor the State first came under the military protectorate of the French and later of the British. Yet another feature of the history of Hyderabad has been the readiness of its Rulers to transfer their allegiance to the stronger power. Lastly, an important characteristic of the history of Hyderabad has been the full impact of the paramountcy of the British Crown not only in external affairs of the State, but also in respect of its internal affairs.

HYDERABAD UNDER PARAMOUNTCY

The major part of the history of Hyderabad is linked with British rule in India. During this period, in all the essentials of the feudal system in India, the Nizam stood in the same category as other chiefs. The Paramount Power operated as a standing check on misrule in Hyderabad. The Resident's intervention in State affairs had been practically continuous since 1800 and the Paramount Power intervened more frequently and decisively in Hyderabad than in any other major State. The honorific title of 'Faithful Ally' was of little moment when compared with the historical fact of the position actually accorded to the Nizam by the Paramount Power. The treaty position of the Nizam in respect of non-intervention in internal matters was no better than that of a group of States which included even some 13 gun-salute States. The British Government interposed from time to time its authority in Hyderabad, in the military affairs, in the revenue administration, in the selection and appointment of Ministers and maintaining them in office, in introducing reforms and in reorganisation of the finances; in compelling the Nizam to control his sons and to regulate their education, installing the Nizams and investing them with full powers. The British

authority was also repeatedly asserted to induce in the Nizam's mind a conception of his position more in accord with history, precedent and with his own interests. Finally, Lord Reading in his letter dated 23rd March, 1926, gave a public burial to the Nizam's claim to revolve in an orbit of his own.

UNTENABLE CLAIM

Geographically, Hyderabad is not the largest, but the second largest State. Numerically, it can claim to be the most populous Indian State, but considering the fact that the civil liberties and rights of the vast majority are ruthlessly curbed and circumscribed, the State would seem to consist politically of its Fascist minority alone. Politically Hyderabad is a land of stagnant backwaters and ranks as the most backward amongst the Indian States as they exist to-day.

The Hyderabad State has no doubt its Government, civil service, police force, budget and industries. Most of the 600 units that were known as States at the lapse of paramountcy, had these attributes of separate administrative entities. Some had Governments, progressive in character such as those of neighbouring States in the South; others less mediaeval or more compared to that of Hyderabad. All these States have rapidly moved with the times and have now a democratic set up. Hyderabad alone has a Government totally unrepresentative of the majority of the people.

A mere glance at the relative ratio of the minority and majority population in services should be sufficient to condemn the basic structure of the Civil Service of the Hyderabad State. Hyderabad maintains farcical system of recruitment, which assigns privileged position to certain sections and

is based on unmasked favouritism and nepotism. The budget of the Hyderabad State again is a standing condemnation of the system which allows an autocrat to appropriate vast sums from the public exchequer for his personal comforts and idiosyncrasies.

Hyderabad has no doubt an army. A number of other States also maintain armed forces with most creditable martial traditions behind them. The forces of the States have a definite place in the overall defence structure of India. Under their engagements with the British, Hyderabad was not entitled to keep an army larger than that of important States such as Gwalior. However, the Hyderabad forces have of late been clandestinely expanded to back the Nizam's bid for power.

The Hyderabad State has a currency. So have several others. This currency has survived only because it is linked with Indian currency at a fixed rate of exchange.

The Hyderabad State has a postal system of its own. Fourteen other States were entitled to maintain a separate postal system. Of these, five known as Convention States including the State of Chamba, which has since been integrated in the Himachal Pradesh, had superior postal rights, in that the mail bearing its over-printed stamps was carried by the postal department of the Government of India all over the country.

A number of States likewise have their own railways, telephones and telegraph lines. The States of Mysore, Travancore and Rajputana have their own universities.

MASK OF COMMUNAL UNITY

These ordinary attributes of an administrative unit which Hyderabad retains

in common with other States make out no case for Independence. The overriding consideration, the Hyderabad brochure boldly asserts, that weighed with the Nizam in choosing independence, was his desire to maintain Hyderabad's traditions of unity and friendship between all classes of the population which would have been imperilled by his accession to India. It needs some courage to make such a statement on behalf of the Ruler of a State in which the minority monopolises all rights and privileges and the majority has no civil liberties and lives in a State of utter serfdom.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE LAPSE OF PARAMOUNTCY

The Nizam and his apologists have made much of the argument that in the circumstances attending the British Government's declaration of the lapse of paramountcy, it was open to the Nizam to remain independent. This is divorcing the British Government's declaration from its context. The British Government's policy and intentions regarding the lapse of paramountcy are clearly indicated in the Memorandum dated 12th May, 1946, in regard to States' Treaties and Paramountcy, which specifically stated that the void created by the lapse of paramountcy will have to be filled either by the States entering into federal relationship with the successor Government or Governments in British India or failing this, entering into particular political arrangements with it or them. These particular arrangements which were to be the only alternative to federation relationship, could not but be in the nature of paramountcy or subordinate association of the States with the successor Governments.

The Cabinet Mission's Statement dated 16th May, 1946, also while recognising the principle that paramountcy was not to be transferred to the new Government presupposed the willing co-operation of the States and the plan had as its integral part the accession of the States to the Dominion of India in respect of the three subjects of defence, foreign affairs and communications. Although the Cabinet Mission's plan was superseded by the British Government's Statement of 3rd June, 1947, it undoubtedly embodied their considered policy as regards the position of the States under the future polity of India.

FUTURE OF PEOPLE NOT GOVERNED BY LEGALISTIC CLAIMS

The future of political communities and States is not governed by such declaration. An issue like this involving the defence of India, the integrity of her territory, the peace and security of the country and above all the common interests of the State of Hyderabad as well as India could not be allowed to be solved by mere legalistic claims of doubtful validity. The lives of millions of people cannot be trifled with on the dubious ground that one individual claims to acquire such a right through processes affecting paramountcy, which the British themselves claimed to derive not from any treaty or declaration but from the fact of their being the dominant power in India. Whatever the legal implications of the lapse of paramountcy may be, the British declaration of policy did not apply to the Nizam alone; it applied to all the six hundred States. The Nizam alone chose to make himself the sole heir to the rights flowing from this declaration.

ANANDA

BY MR. T. R. SUBRAMANIAN.

“WHO in the Dharma is widely versed,
And bears its doctrines in heart.

Of the great Master's treasure Ward
An eye was he for all the world,

Ananda, who is passed away.
Dispelling gloom in darkest place,

Sage of the tireless ministry,
Foremost in mindful vigilance,

Foremost in steadfast fortitude,
Upholder of the Holy Dharma,

Of all its jewels living mine,
Our Elder Brother, Ananda —”

Thus sang the Council of Bhikshus when Ananda, the beloved disciple of the Buddha had passed away.

Ananda was the son of Amritodana who was a brother of King Suddhodana, the father of the Blessed One. According to one tradition, he was born on the very day on which the news of the Buddha's enlightenment reached Kapilavastu. As the city was rejoicing greatly and because the kinsfolk said, “He is born bringing happiness,” he was named Ananda. When he was grown up, his father always sought to prevent his meeting with the Buddha, for some astrologers had predicted that he would renounce the world and become the Master's personal attendant. Thus Amritodana “took his son to Vaisali when the Buddha came to Kapilavastu, and back to Kapilavastu when the Blessed One went to Vaisali.” The master perceived that it would be good for Ananda if he were converted. So he went to Amritodana's house and sat down in a room next to the one in which was Ananda. “Suddenly the door opened, Ananda, came in, and bowed to the Blessed One; then taking a fan, he stood on one side fanning him. Amritodana on seeing this bowed down at the Buddha's feet, and listened to the words of truth which he spoke. When the Buddha

arose and went away, Ananda followed him, and no one could keep him back. His father seeing this, consented that Ananda should enter the Order.”

During the first twenty years after his enlightenment, the Buddha's personal attendants were not permanently such. Now, one day, seated in his cell surrounded by his disciples, the Blessed One addressed the Bhikshus thus: “Beloved children, I am now advanced in years and bent down with infirmities. You must appoint one who will attend to my wants. Some of you, when I say, “Let us go this way,” absent-mindedly take another path, and some drop my bowl and cloak on the ground. Do you know of any capable, intelligent Bhikshu who will be my permanent body-servant?” Then a righteous thrill went through the assembled brethren; and the venerable Sariputhra, Koundinya and many others, one after another, arose, and bowing to the master, said: “I, lord, will wait upon you.” But the Buddha rejected them all, for most of them were themselves very old.

There was one disciple who was sitting aside in silence without asking for the honour, and it was, none other than Ananda. The other Bhikshus urged him to ask for the post. He at first refused saying, “It is a difficult matter to wait on a Buddha. As it is difficult to approach a mighty sixty-year-old elephant of the forest, strong with great curved tusks and deep-set chest, revelling in the fight, when he is ready for the fray, so is it difficult to serve the Blessed Buddha and to attend on him; therefore, choose me not as the master's attendant.” Finally he accepted

that most honourable place after getting the following boons.

Ananda stood up and said: “If the Exalted One will refuse me four things and grant me four things, then will I wait upon him. Will he never give me any choice garment or food gotten by him, nor a separate cell, nor go if he has received an invitation? For if he do not deny me these things, some will say: ‘Where is the burden of such service? Ananda serves that he may get clothes, good fare and lodging, and be included in the invitations.’ And further, will the Exalted One go when I have received invitations? Will he suffer me to bring those to him who have come from afar and around to see him? Will he, when I am perplexed, suffer me to come to him? Will he repeat to me doctrines he has taught while I was present? For if he do not grant me these things, some will say: ‘Where is the advantage in such service?’ If, when I am asked to bring the Exalted One to a meal next day, he will not come, or if he will not consent to see whom I would bring, people will put no trust in me, and will say he shows me no attention. And if he do not explain to me the doctrine and its divisions, they will say: ‘Friend, do you not know, however much you follow him like a shadow?’ If, then, the Exalted One will grant me these eight boons, I will wait upon him.” And the Exalted One granted them.

So from that day thenceforth Ananda waited upon the Buddha, bringing him water and toothpick, washing his feet, accompanying him, sweeping his cell and so forth. At night, taking a stout staff and lantern, he would be walking round the master's cell making response if

he was called. In one of his psalms, he says:

“For five and twenty years on the Exalted One
I waited serving him by loving deeds,

With loving speech and with loving thoughts;
And like his shadow followed after him.

When pacing up and down, the Buddha walked,
Behind his back I kept the pace always;

And when the Dharma was being taught, in me
Knowledge and understanding of it grew.”

The following story illustrates the great love and devotion which Ananda bore towards the master. In the city of Rajagriha, there was a very ferocious elephant belonging to the king which had wounded so many persons each time it was brought out, that a bell was rung to warn the people whenever it was about to be led out. Now it happened one day that a rich man of the city had invited the Buddha and his disciples to a feast at his house. When the master was starting for the town, the bell of warning was heard, and the citizen begged the Buddha not to come to the city then. The Blessed One told him to fear nothing, and, together with five hundred disciples, he came along. The elephant came rushing at the Buddha. All his disciples left him and ran away at the sight excepting only Ananda who did not abandon the master. The Buddha tamed the beast by a few words which then followed him submissively.

It was Ananda who was instrumental in getting women admitted into the Buddhist Order. For a long time, the master was against it. Once Goutami, the step-mother of the Buddha, accompanied by five hundred Sakya ladies, approached the Blessed One and said: “I beseech you to let women become Bhikshunis, and to live in purity near you.” But he answered her, “Goutami,

wear the pure white dress to lay women; seek to attain perfection; be pure, chaste, and live virtuously, and you will find a lasting reward, blessings, and happiness." A second and yet a third time she renewed her request, but she only elicited the same answer; so bowing down, she left his presence.

Sometime afterwards, Goutami and her companions shaved their heads, put on Bhikshunis' clothing and came on foot to where the Buddha was wearied, ragged, wayworn and covered with dust. When he had finished preaching, she renewed her request to be admitted into the Order, but she received the same answer as previously. So she went and sat down outside and wept, and there Ananda saw her and asked her what was the matter. She told him and he went to the Buddha and renewed her request. He successfully persuaded the master to grant Goutami's entreaty. Thus the great order of the Buddhist Sisters came to be founded.

The great Buddha was passing away; and Ananda's sorrow knew no bounds. His body "was as stiff as if he had taken poison: the cardinal points became confused and he forgot the lessons he had heard." Suppressing his tears he said to the Blessed One, "Who shall teach the world when thou art gone?"

And the Master of the Law replied: "I am not the first Buddha who came upon earth,

nor shall I be the last. In due time another Buddha will arise in the world, a Holy One, a supremely enlightened One, endowed with wisdom in conduct, auspicious, knowing the universe, an incomparable leader of men, a master of angels and mortals. He will reveal to you the same eternal truths which I have taught you. He will proclaim a religious life, wholly perfect and pure such as I have proclaimed."

When the master finally left the body, "when he, endowed with every crowning grace, the All-Enlightened Buddha passed away, O! then was terror, then was mighty dread, then stiffened hair and quivered creeping nerve" to Ananda.

Ananda was a simple soul, a gentle and reverent spirit, kindly and thoughtful for others and popular. He was regarded chief in conduct and service to others, and in power of memory. The Buddha ranked him the foremost Bhikshu in five respects: erudition, mental vigilance, power of walking, steadfastness and ministering care. In the Council of Bhikshus held immediately after the Buddha's passing away, Ananda repeated from memory all the doctrines and important discourses of the master which were recorded. Thus the glorious teachings were handed down to posterity.

*The quotations given above have been taken from "The Psalms of the Bhikshus," translated from the Pali by Mrs. Rhys Davids and "The Life of the Buddha" translated from the Tibetan by Mr. W. W. Rockhill.

Women's Vote in the American Elections

In this article prepared for the United States Information Service the writer outlines the role played by women in American political life. American women have been voting since the 19th amendment to the U. S. Constitution gave them that privilege in 1920. Since then, they have taken an increasing interest in social and political questions and the outcome of the Presidential election next November 2 may well depend largely on women voters as they comprise more than half the electorate.—[ED. I.R.]

THE outcome of the Presidential election next November 2, may well depend largely on the women voters in the United States. Women constitute more than half of the electorate. The U. S. Bureau of the Census has estimated that 94, 641,000 citizens will be eligible to vote for a President this year, and of that number 48,155,000 are expected to be women, as against 46,846,000 men.

Statistics on the vote are not broken down according to sex, so no definite count can be made; however, estimates indicate that the proportion of women voters has increased each election year: in 1936 it was estimated that 42 per cent. of the votes were cast by women; in 1940, 45 per cent and in 1944, "a little over half" of the voters were women.

American women have been voting since the 19th amendment to the United States Constitution gave them that privilege on August 26, 1920 (women of a few states had voting privileges before then). The early values of women suffrage—fresh perspective and a fresh interest in good government—were quickly evident. One of the most outstanding developments which coincided with women's attainment of political equality in the United States was the extension of social welfare services for the old, the sick, the infirm and the unemployed. Other developments were many—the problems of peace were studied,

and the processes and the structure of the government on all levels were examined.

To-day, however, men, as well as women, have become increasingly interested in education, social welfare and peace, while women have broadened their interests to include everything pertaining to government. They, like the men, have become concerned for society as a whole, and today in the United States the achievements of women voters are not viewed from a feminine angle alone.

Most American women today take the duties and privileges of membership in a Democratic state with seriousness. There are a great many women lawyers in the United States who are actively interested in politics, women doctors who are interested in health laws and feel they must do something concrete to get them passed and enforced, and business women who are interested in labour and wage laws and all that pertains to the business of the nation.

WORK OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

There are many women's organizations in the United States which sponsor and are active in promoting good citizenship and interest in the processes of government. Among them are "The League of Women Voters," a national non-partisan organization founded in 1920, with "participation of the citizen in government," as its key aim, and which today has more than 83,000 women in

600 local communities to carry on its work. Then there is the Woman's Action Committee, whose purpose is "to unite American women to work for full participation by the United States in international efforts to build a world of peace and justice under law." Its research associate is the Committee on Education for Lasting Peace, Inc., which keeps women informed about the current, changing developments of international affairs.

Other groups which spend much time on citizenship include the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and the American Association of University Women. There are also women's organizations of the two large political parties—the Women's National Democratic Club, the Democratic Women's National Council, and the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs.

Women long have been active on the local political level. It is often the women who serve as election clerks and inspectors at the polling places. They also serve as watchers, assisting the precinct captain in such tasks as checking the lists of voters or registrants.

Not only in the polling place, but in various campaign activities women party workers are found in an increasing extent. Many party leaders have found women more effective than men in canvassing for votes or "doorbell-ringing" in the election district. And at party headquarters during a campaign, women workers are more and more in evidence, answering the telephone, distributing literature and sending out letters.

Women also are active on the state committees of the major parties, although they have not secured "fifty-fifty" representation in all states. In cities and villages across the nation, however, women political workers arrange for rallies, obtain speakers and make engagements for them, and work at the money-raising end of the campaigns.

MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES RECOGNIZE WOMEN'S CLAIM

On the national level, women have played an increasingly important role. Soon after the ratification of the Women's Suffrage Amendment in 1920, women leaders sought to secure the representation of women on the governing committees of the two major parties, in equal numbers and in positions of equal responsibility with men. As early as 1920, the Democratic Party recognized the claims of women to a place in its party structure by providing for equal representation of men and women on the Democratic National Committee. In 1924, the Republican Party followed suit.

Formal equality in representation does not mean, however, that the women on the national committees as yet exercise equal influence in the formulation of party policies, although each year they are being given more responsible positions. In the 1944 Presidential election, women were for the first time made co-chairmen of all the convention committees. This year a Congresswoman has been named the first woman chairman of the important Credentials Committee at the Democratic convention, and a woman was also the secretary of the Republican National Convention, the first

woman to serve in that capacity for any major party.

Also for the first time in Republican records, a woman was chosen chairman of the sub-committee on labor and welfare of the strategic resolutions committee. At least 32 women helped to write the 1948 Republican Platform, and this year, also for the first time in Republican party history, a major Presidential aspirant had an all-feminine staff to run his convention headquarters. There were 113 women delegates (out of a total of 1,094) and 240 alternates at the Republican convention, and

four women delivered formal addresses at convention sessions.

Just as men, women participate in government, broadly speaking, in two ways: by being actually connected with the government as elected or appointed officials, as well as by directing political action through voting and the force of public opinion. There are seven women serving in the United States Congress, and nearly 200 in the legislatures of 25 states; more than 1,500 women are in important state executive posts and over 2,500 are in country offices.

Recent Advances in Malaria Control

BY DR. J. M. MUNGAVIN, M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab) M.R.C.S. (Eng), L.R.C.P. (Lond)

MODERN war has a destructive effect on mankind's civilization, but the effect on all types of scientific research has also resulted in benefits which can be put to good use in the days of peace. Recent advances in anti-malarial drugs and insecticides, and their usages are largely due to the intensive efforts made by all countries during the last war, to produce better anti-malarial drugs and more effective insecticides.

Before describing these specifically, it would be advantageous to mention the three principles upon which malarial control is founded. They are, firstly the destruction and elimination of the anopheline (*i.e.* malaria-carrying) mosquito, its larvæ and breeding places, (2) preventing mosquitoes from biting the human subject, (3) preventing the onset of malaria as the result of a mosquito bite, by routine drug prophylaxis.

Substantial advances have been made mainly in (1) and (3) thanks to the synthesis

and availability on a large scale of new insecticides, and anti-malarial drugs. Chief amongst the former are 'Gammexane' and D.D.T., whilst foremost amongst the latter are in order of merit and usefulness, 'Paludrine', Chloroquin, and Mepacrine.

TWO-FRONT ATTACK

Measures aimed at the destruction of the mosquito, to be successful, should be directed not only against the adult mosquito but also against the larvæ, and the introduction of insecticides has added powerfully to our armamentarium in this direction. The third principle has been put into practice and realized, by dosing the population in malarious areas at regular intervals with anti-malarials. This method of controlling malaria will retain its importance so long as other anti-mosquito measures remain incomplete in their applicability and effectiveness on account of local conditions. That routine drug prophylaxis is an effective way of controlling malaria

may be seen from the following figures from an estate in the Western Doars:—

In August 1946 when drug prophylaxis was not used in any form the number of cases of malaria was 1181, as compared to only 45 of the same month in 1947 following routine 'Paludrine' prophylaxis of 1 tablet, twice weekly, evenly spaced. Similar striking figures were obtained from other malarious areas.

The ideal anti-malarial for routine drug prophylaxis is one which is cheap, and without harmful or unpleasant effects on the individual. 'Paludrine' is such a drug. Routine prophylaxis with "Paludrine" costs approximately 3 annas per month per capita. Further, it has the supreme advantage over other anti-malarial drugs in that no unpleasant effects as for instance colouring of the skin, are caused by it, even after prolonged administration lasting for many months.

Chloroquin like Mepacrine is an effective, though more powerful, suppressive drug against malaria. Both Chloroquin and Mepacrine, however, may give rise to unpleasant symptoms, which "Paludrine," does not do. Mepacrine (Atebrin) in a dose, of 0.1 Gm. daily is an effective suppressive drug in malarious areas, but when the subject leaves the district and discontinues the drug, attacks of malaria are prone to occur, because it acts only on the blood forms and not on the tissue forms of the parasite. Continued administration over a long period causes toxic effects such as dermatitis (skin eruptions), yellow pigmentation of the skin, &c. To sum up, as far as the scientific aspect of drug prophylaxis is concerned "Paludrine" is a real and substantial advance.

USE OF INSECTICIDES

The use of various oils as mosquito larvicides has been known to mankind from a very long time. Until recently anti-larval measures formed the most popular mode of attack against these pests. Various types of oils such as crude oil, &c. were used. Paris Green (Copper

acetoarsenite) is also one of the most successful larvicides used against surface-feeding mosquito larvae (anopheline).

The discovery of persistent insecticides such as D. D. T. and "Gammexane" opened up new spheres of mosquito control. The use of a persistent layer of these insecticides on the walls of human dwellings against the adult mosquitoes was developed, the insecticides being applied as a kerosene solution, emulsion, or water suspension. This opens up various problems such as effect on insecticides on mosquitoes, environmental conditions, effect on malaria rate, &c. Considerable work will have to be done before this problem is finally solved, and the optimum methods of use decided.

Recent work indicates that while D. D. T. has greater persistence than "Gammexane," the former has the disadvantage of being repellent to mosquitoes as a result of which high mortality of mosquitoes is not achieved.

D. D. T. and "Gammexane" can also be used as mosquito larvicides either as dust or in an oil form.

Applications of repellent creams and ointments for those who have to spend limited periods in mosquito-infested areas at night, e.g., police patrols, forest officers &c. have been known for some time. Such substances as Dover's formula (oil of citronella, spirits of camphor, and white petroleum jelly) have been used successfully in the Indian Army. During the recent war D. M. P. (di-methyl pthalate) was synthesized and this had the advantage of good persistence, non-odoriferous to man, and ease of application. In a limited field D. M. P. will no doubt have a useful future.

It will be clear to the reader, from the foregoing short account, that though the total elimination of the menace of malaria from this country is not immediately feasible for various reasons, nevertheless, in the new synthetic anti-malarials and insecticides, we have potent weapons which in co-operation with other established and

well tried anti-malarial measures, can enable us to move very far towards the attainment of this eminently desirable goal.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

The individual can play his part by ensuring that his compound and house are regularly treated with a good

insecticide, and that collections of water offering suitable breeding places for mosquitoes are dealt with. He can also safeguard the health of himself and his family by seeing that they take a good anti-malarial, such as 'Paludrine', regularly each week during the transmission season of malaria.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF COCHIN

BY MR. T. K. KRISHNA MENON

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Cochin was born on the 1st of Chingam 1052. H. H. Manku Thampuran was his mother and Brahma Sri Catur Raman Namputhiripad was his father. To the memory of these H. H. is intensely devoted.

His Highness learned not only the alphabet but also a portion of the *Sri Krishna-vilasam Kavya* from his mother, while the rest of his early studies were conducted under the supervision of Sri. T. Kochukunhan Nambiyar. Sri. E. Kunhan Warriar taught him the *Kavyas*, *Alankara* and logic, with scrupulous care. His Highness had the privilege of studying the advanced portions of *Tharkka Sastra* under H. H. Sri Rama Varma, and then under Br. Sri Sathokopachariar, both profound scholars in that subject. He had also a sound grounding in *Mimamsa* and *Vedanta*. His Highness will never confess a proficiency in any of these Sastras. But scholars even from places outside Cochin approach him to clear their doubts on knotty points in these subjects. It is also well known that His Highness more or less guides the discussion during the annual *Sadas* at Trippoonithurath of Pandits well-versed in these and other Sastras, and adjudges the award of the title "*Pundita-Raja*" to the best among them.

That illustrious scholar, statesman and Ruler, H. H. Sri Rama Varma, had a special liking for the young Pareekshith Thampuran. This bond was later on cemented by the Prince marrying Sy. I. Madhavi Amma, the eldest daughter of that Maharaja's consort. Srimathi Ammukutti Amma, for by that name she is generally known, has proved herself a

real *Sahadarmacharini* of H. H. Pareekshith Thampuran. She is a cultured lady, dignified and reserved in her behaviour and with a strong religious bias in her mental equipment.

But I am anticipating events. Let me go back to his days as a student.

His Highness had his English education in the Princes' *Pathasala* at Trippoonithurath, and then in the Maharaja's college at Ernakulam. He graduated from the Madras Presidency College.

One of the most attractive parts of His Highness' character is the element of reverence and gratitude to those who have taught him and for those who stand high in Sanskrit scholarship. The respectful manner in which His Highness speaks of his masters is a lesson in comportment which the modern students would do well to emulate. His teachers, too, were much attracted to him, for he had in abundance those admirable qualities which a student ought to possess and which endear him to his master. It was also possible that they sensed in their apt pupil something of the greatness which crowned his scholastic career. He was learned beyond his years, and possessed a classic taste and fine refinement of feeling.

Whether in study, or in the performance of any duty, His Highness has been, though suppressed and noiseless in manner, always in earnest, terribly in earnest.

This zealousness His Highness carried into his sports as well. For, though by nature studious, he was not averse to play in his early days. He was an adept in the indigenous football, and not a bad hand at badminton where his adversary, as in a *Sastraic* debate, had always

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to be prepared for well-directed and, at times, vanquishing returns.

After His Highness took his degree, more than once he has travelled all over India to enlarge his mind, to bathe in sacred rivers and to worship in holy places. Except for these and on occasional sojourn to Trichur, Chowerah or Pariyaram, he has lived most of his years in Trippoonithur. While there his normal day begins at 5 A.M. Bath and prayers take him to 8-30. He has his breakfast at 9-30. Visitors are generally seen after that. He rests for half an hour. Teaching occupies him from 11 to 2 P.M. and 2 to 5; the advanced students come up in the second shift. Many have had the privilege of sitting at his feet and profiting by his scholarship, example and industry. Several of his students have made a name in the realm of Sanskrit scholarship. After the evening bath, prayers and supper, he retires to bed at 9-30 P.M. That is his usual daily routine.

Those days, when no classes are taken, or when there are no pupils to be coached, he devotes to reading or to the composition of works.

Two *Champus*—*Prahladacharitham* and *Sukanyacharitham*—stand to his credit. *Ambarisha-Vimsathi* and *Sthavapushpamala* are two of his other works. He has written commentaries to *Dinakareeyam* and to the *Rukmini-Swayamvaram Champu* of *Etapattikatt Bhattathiri*. The late Sahridaya Thilakan Sri K. Rama Pisharoti, himself a great scholar would, if he were alive to-day, have been the first to acknowledge his indebtedness to H. H. Pareekshit Thampuran for the immense help he got from His Highness in writing the commentaries to *Dhvanyalokam* and to Kalidasa's *Sakumthalam*. For obvious reasons, I desist from writing on the merits of His Highness' works. So, too, with reference to His Highness' part in the shaping of the Sanskrit College at Trippoonithur. Before I leave the subject I pray, however, I may be permitted to say, with due deference, that the aforesaid works of His Highness show not alone his profound erudition, but they also give the knowing reader a hint of the combination of the

poet and the philosopher that is in the Prince. These lifted him in the Sanskrit world to a fame whose quality stoned for what it lacked in spread. For the *Siramani* examination of the Madras University, he was an examiner. He is a member of the Board of Studies for Sanskrit in that and in the Annamalai Universities. The *Pundits* of Benares and the oriental scholars of Calcutta were agreeably struck by his charming, dignified deportment, his skill in debate and his proficiency in Sanskrit.

His Highness scarcely speaks in public; he does not profess himself to be an orator. But on the rare occasions he has appeared on the platform, his hearers will remember him as a speaker, lucid and cultured, dignified, sweet and withdrawn, whose voice flowed evenly in cadences smooth and balanced; and "whose periods had the intricate perfection of a prose-poem and the import of a prophecy."

He is extremely religious and is steeped in the traditions of an old, pauranic world. He is, so to say, one of the last ramparts to guard the ideals which he would make imperishable as he believes them to be excellent. His Highness has about him a habit of high-toned courtesy. But, beneath a fine tolerance and affability, there lies an unbending fidelity to principles that are unfashionable in these days. "The principal object of adoration at the present day is noise: a love of advertisement, the headline, the placard, the sensational poster, by these we live and are nourished." Though wakefully aware of what is taking place around him, he takes it all with a philosophic calm; praying to God that all may end well and that the motherland may move on to a glorious future.

He has achieved the serenity of old age; and yet, by his disciplined life, the spirit and virility of youth flourishes in his well-built body and his well-developed mind. He seems ever to say, to all, "Hold fast by the spirit that refuses to admit defeat, by the faith that never falters, and by the hope that cannot be quenched." Let every true patriot of Cochin pray to God to bless His Highness with a happy, long life and to guide him aright for a glorious regime.

H. E. "C. R." IN SOUTH INDIA

H. E. SRI Rajagopalachari was given a most affectionate and royal welcome when he visited South India for the first time after assuming charge as Governor-General of India, the highest honour in the gift of the nation.

CIVIC RECEPTION IN MYSORE

C. R. arrived in Mysore on Aug. 19 after a brief halt at Madras aerodrome and was received by H. H. the Maharaja and officers of the State with due honours.

A civic reception was accorded to His Excellency at the Town Hall. Replying to the address, Mr. Rajagopalachari dwelt on the responsibilities of freedom and said:

Patriotism must now be newly defined and understood. In the older days, it was first struggle and agitation, but now it is hard work.... It requires the skill of a good engineer and something more. We have therefore to work hard.

The Governor-General, addressing the students' gathering at Maharaja's College, Mysore, earlier in the day, emphasised the responsibilities of freedom and said: "Freedom having come, the most important problem now is for all of you to become good citizens."

That Mysore had acceded to India, His Excellency said, had only increased the burden of patriotic duty devolving on them. "The full meaning of patriotism," His Excellency said, "consists of honest co-ordinated work". His Excellency urged the citizens of Mysore to have His Highness the Maharaja as a symbol representing their patriotism and patriotic duties.

RAJAJI IN BANGALORE

The fact that Rajaji was an alumnus of the Central College, Bangalore, invested the occasion of his visit to this city with special significance. On August 21, the Governor-General was presented with a civic address. Making a strong appeal to the people for a clean private and public life His Excellency said: "Everyone must be more honest than he was before August 15, last year." Only then could the hard won freedom be sustained, he added.

Laying the foundation stone of buildings of the Rashtriya Hindi Prachar Samiti, he advised people to study Hindustani, the common language of India, not neglecting their mother-tongue or English the world language and "air line of India."

In an address to women at another place the Governor-General pleaded for good motherhood and dutiful service at home.

INSTALLATION OF NEW RULER IN COCHIN

From Bangalore His Excellency came to Cochin. There was an impressive function in connection with the installation of the new Maharaja who made the Durbar speech in English and His Excellency replied in suitable terms. The Governor-General said that the people of India were grateful to the Princes for their co-operation in sterilizing the 'most reckless' theory of lapse of central authority over Indian States after the withdrawal of British power.

CIVIC ADDRESS AT TRIVANDRUM

His Excellency and party arrived at Trivandrum on Aug. 22 and were received by the Maharaja and State officials with due honours. Replying to the civic address presented by the Mayor of Trivandrum the Governor-General of India observed that we cannot achieve happiness under a democratic Government unless we all combine and work hard, each in his own sphere. It is not only Ministers who are responsible for producing results. It is the people that are also responsible. Criticism alone will not produce good Government; co-operation can.

MEMORIAL TO MAHATMA

His Excellency participated in a pleasant function when he was invited to lay the foundation stone of the Mahatma Gandhi College at Trivandrum.

The Governor-General then declared the foundation stone of the Mahatma Gandhi College well and truly laid, and made a brief speech in the course of which, he declared:

It is futile on our part to attempt to memorialise Mahatma Gandhi by raising an institution here and an institution there. The entire structure of life in India will have to be a memorial for Mahatma Gandhi.

RAJAJI IN MADRAS

Arriving at Madras on the afternoon of Aug. 23 for a three-day stay in the city the Governor-General had a crowded programme. Citizens of Madras assembled in their thousands to cheer their beloved leader's home-coming. The City Council presented His Excellency with a civic address at the Corporation Stadium when the Governor-General was received with great ovation. A number of Municipal Councils, Panchayat Boards, Congress Committees and social institutions also presented addresses of welcome.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY MR. B. NATESAN

Replying to the Civic Address, Rajaji referred to the opposition to the learning of Hindustani and said:

I am very sad to see that Madras famous and even notorious for intelligence, is at present still far from being intelligent. We do not want what is good for us. We have to learn a great deal.

Earlier, addressing the Guild of Service at the Museum Theatre, His Excellency appealed to the fullest support to the Government of India. "There is no body of people in the world more eager to make people happy," he said. "We must help this Government in the best way we can in order to make people happy."

His Excellency also addressed a meeting at the Rajaji Hall under the auspices of the Women's Indian Association, when he referred to the Hyderabad situation and said there was no need for panic. If there were any difficulties, Government would take care to solve them, he assured.

Rajaji unveiled a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi at the Assembly Chamber and said:

You must make laws which are in consonance with Dharma. Mahatma Gandhi is the symbol which keeps before your mind that general doctrine on which every law that is proposed must be put and tested. If you think that this portrait will help you to make laws in that manner, it is worthwhile having it here.

MUSLIM ORPHANAGE

Laying the foundation stone of the Muslim Orphanage at Thyagarayanagar the next day, His Excellency observed:

This is not a Muslim Orphanage. It is an Indian Orphanage. They are all my children. I wish to ask you all, my Hindu friends, to treat all Muslim children as your own children, and, if possible, with special favour so as to remove their fears and their doubts.

CONVOCATION ADDRESS

Rajaji's address to the outgoing graduates of the Madras University was a stirring call to the youth of the nation to root out evil. His Excellency declared:

If there is any one thing that needs to be stressed more than any other in India's new set-up, it is that we should put into action our full capacity, each one of us, in productive effort—each one of us in his own sphere, however humble. Work, unceasing work, should now be our watchword.

C. R.'s CALL TO JOURNALISTS

The members of the Southern Indian Journalists' Federation entertained His Excellency at a reception in his honour when an address of welcome was presented

to him. Addressing the City journalists, Rajaji dwelt on the important role of journalism in enriching life and promoting all round co-operation among its people.

"Journalism," His Excellency said, "was creative, productive work of art, like painting and he urged journalists to shake off "old habits" and launch out on new lines of work and produce beautiful pieces of art.

Now that we have no problem of escape from foreign domination we must raise journalism to the level of art. Whatever may be your defects, whatever may be your internal pains and travails, do look upon what you produce as a productive and creative art and then all will be well.

T.B. INDUSTRIAL COLONY

Another pleasant function in which Rajaji took part was the laying of the Foundation stone of the Tuberculosis Industrial Colony at Tambaram on Aug. 25.

A distinguished gathering of officials and non-officials, men and women heard the Governor-General plead for all to struggle to help the sick, and the diseased, and "keep alive the feeling of brotherliness, charity and sympathy for all those who suffer."

Rajaji took the opportunity of his visit to the city to address students of the Vivekananda College and the Loyola College while unveiling portraits of Gandhi in the precincts of the respective institutions. Other engagements in the city included visits to the Women's Indian Association; the Gokulam Harijan colony, Ethiraj College for women, laying the foundation of Thakkar Baba Vidyalaya Hostel and unveiling the Mahatma's portrait at the Cosmopolitan Club. C.R. also found time to attend Dance recitals at Adyar and San Thome.

The three-day stay in Madras was crowded with many pleasant public engagements. At a gathering of friends and associates in Thyagarayanagar he tendered this advice:

Stand together and work together as one single entity with a grim resolve to make our country happy and glorious.

On the eve of his departure to Delhi he gave this message to the people of Tamil Nad:

With the attainment of freedom, we must continue to respect the Government, and support it out of love for it and out of consideration for public good. We must give no quarter to those who disturb the commonweal. Without fear or favour, they should be taken out and reformed.

The Hyderabad Affair

SARDAR PATEL'S reply to an interpellation in the Indian Parliament that steps to settle the Hyderabad issue without delay are "under active consideration" of the Government of India has no doubt given some relief and satisfaction to the distracted public. For the day to day reports of Razakar raids and the mass massacres in outlying villages coupled with the rumour of persistent gun-running between Pakistan and Hyderabad are already creating an alarming situation. Panic, even more than the actual misdeeds, is bound to produce worse evils. Under the circumstances Government can well appreciate the people's demand for urgent and effective measures which, as we write, seem to have been taken.

That the strain of the present situation is already telling on the Nizam's Government is made plain in the Budget statement presented by the Finance Minister in Hyderabad. The Minister naturally tried to save his conscience by an irrelevant tirade against the Indian Government. But the fact remains that even the mild blockade adopted by India against the intransigent Nizam, has dislocated the State's budget. If the revenue has increased it is entirely on security has increased it is entirely due to the misguided policy of isolation pursued by the State authorities. It is a truism that when there is no peace there can be no prosperity and the depletion of Reserves is a sure index of the strain to which Hyderabad is exposed.

The latest stunt to take the Indo-Hyderabad issue to the U. N. is yet another of those indiscretions for which Hyderabad will have to pay heavily. It is a purely domestic issue in which the U. N. can have no voice; and what after all has the U. N. done for Palestine or Kashmir? The lesson is plain to read and if the Nizam would not read the signs of the times, it will go ill with him and his State.

C. R.'s Address to Journalists

Among his numerous engagements in Madras, C. R. found time to address a few words to Journalists when the Southern India Journalists' Federation presented him with an address. It was an important speech coming from one who "in addition to his many other claims to distinction is possessed of an extraordinary flair for Journalism and has always felt a real delight in exercising it." C. R. spoke of journalism as an art and not a mere profession or industry. He said journalists were like poets and painters rather than like factory workers. It is all very flattering, and no journalist worth his salt can look upon his job as merely mercenary. And now that we are free from that one obsession of all patriotic journalists—foreign domination—there is indeed ample scope for concentrating on more enduring things than politics; and journalists can now touch life at various points creating things of beauty.

But there is a real distinction in the fact that the journalist has to do his work in a hurry, has primarily to deal with the things of the hour, and his work, unless it has the stamp of genius, is bound to be ephemeral, though not less important or less useful on that score.

But when an appeal was made to C. R. to help the working journalists to get the great owners of papers to deal sympathetically with those under them, C. R. practically confessed that there was not much he could do in this respect. It did not occur to him that just because journalists should in the main be like artists and cannot therefore wrangle for mere pay and form trade unions to press their demands with the threat of strikes there was all the greater need for support in some other form. And what could be more proper than that men in his position should use their influence to make the lot of the working journalist more palatable and free from vulgar wants?

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty

There was an element of surprise in the resignation of the Finance Minister Mr. Shanmukham Chetty consequent on the withdrawal of certain group of cases referred to the Income Tax Investigation Commission. When the Assembly decided to take stringent measures against tax evaders the public expected some sensational disclosures and prompt action against big business. Instead, it was the Finance Member who quitted the scene. Mr. Shanmukham, from all accounts, discharged the duties of his high office with such ability and distinction that the loss to the new government was widely regretted. His handling of the Sterling question, in particular, and the way he negotiated the deal in England, have been duly appreciated. But Ceaser's wife must be above suspicion and in taking the step he did Mr. Shanmukham has acted in accord with the best traditions of democracy. For even though the whole procedure has been set right by referring the cases again to the Commission,

my conduct in the original order of withdrawal has created a suspicion about my *bona fides*. . . I felt that in the context of the independence that our country has obtained, in the context of the Parliamentary institutions which we have begun to work we must set absolutely the highest standards of integrity in public life.

The Government of India, in accepting the resignation, have proved all the stronger for the attitude they have taken in the matter.

The New Move in South Africa

The fears that the Malan Government would be more retrograde than the Smuts Government have proved only too true. Dr. Malan has opened the offensive against Indians in South Africa by introducing a Bill to amend the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act providing for representation of Indians in the South African Senate and Assembly and the Natal Provincial Council. Indians protested against the original Bill on two grounds, one that the voting was on communal basis and the other that they could be represented only by Europeans. Hence

neither the people of this Country nor our countrymen in South Africa need be unduly perturbed by the move to repeal provisions which implied a slur on the community. But as the *Hindustan Times* points out, "the intention of the Union Government is to deny Indians even the limited franchise which the Act conceded while retaining the segregation clauses." This is the Union Government's reply to the appeal of the United Nations Assembly to the two Governments to get together to settle the dispute.

Citizenship in Ceylon

The House of Representatives in Ceylon has just passed a Bill laying down qualifications for citizenship of that state. Usually either birth or domicile is a prerequisite for such citizenship in most modern states. But the demands of the Ceylon Bill seem to be aimed at hitting a particular class of unwanted people, for no fault of their own. A person may have lived in the Island for a number of years and contributed his quota to the prosperity of the state. Yet he cannot claim citizenship by right of birth or residence. According to the present Bill only such persons shall be regarded as citizens of Ceylon as are children of citizens. There is indeed provision for citizenship by registration. But this also has been made conditional upon the applicant being a person whose mother is or was a citizen of Ceylon by descent or would have been a citizen by descent if she had been alive on the appointed date and who, being married, has been a resident of Ceylon throughout the period of seven years immediately preceding the date of application.

It is noteworthy that an amendment providing that persons ordinarily resident in Ceylon and claiming Ceylon citizenship by descent shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have acquired the status of citizenship of Ceylon by descent was negatived at the instance of the Government. It is quite clear, therefore, that non-Ceylonese residents of Ceylon, most of whom are Indians, will hereafter find it impossible to acquire the citizenship of Ceylon as a result of the enactment of this measure.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

By "CHRONICLER"

The Late Dr. Benes

DR. EDUARD Benes, Founder of the Czechoslovak Republic and its President until last June died on September 3 at his country home at Sezimovo Usti. He was 64.

Eduard Benes was with Thomas Masaryk, co-founder of the Czechoslovak Republic, which arose from the ruins of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

From the day in 1915, when he gave his small savings to form the first Czech Fighting Fund, to the day in February this year when he sank his personal inclinations and accepted the resignation of the 12 Moderate members of his Cabinet as the course most likely to avoid internal strife, his thoughts were of his country.

President (then Communist Prime Minister) Klement Gottwald, acknowledging Dr. Benes' decision in February paid him this tribute: "We are grateful to him that he respected the will and the desire of the people, even in things he personally found very difficult to accept."

Administration of Colonies

India made at Geneva detailed proposals to give the United Nations continuing and greater influence in the administration of the 74 colonies possessed by the world's eight Colonial Powers.

Presenting the proposals to a Special United Nations Committee on non-self-governing territories, Mr. B. Shiva Rao said "India has a special interest in the welfare of these territories since many of her nationals are scattered over them."

"The grant of self-government to India has not only not weakened our ties with Britain, but the anti-British sentiment which grew with the rise of the nationalist movement in India has largely disappeared in the last twelve months."

"I would therefore appeal to other Powers administering Colonies to realise that the risks of going forward rapidly are fewer than those of proceeding with caution."

Eire's Relations with Britain

The Eire Government, it is understood, will shortly present to the Dail (Parliament) a Bill which, if passed, will sever the last political link between Eire and the British Commonwealth.

The Bill will propose repeal of the Executive Authority External Relation Act, 1936, which provides the only machinery in Irish law for recognition of the British Crown for limited purposes.

Prime Minister John Costello informed the Dail on July 28 that Eire was not a member of the British Commonwealth and that her ceasing to be had been a gradual development. He agreed that Eire was associated with the Commonwealth.

That association, it is learnt from an authoritative quarter, will soon be entirely symbolic, for Eire will proceed to accredit her diplomatic and consular representatives abroad without recourse to King George. She will also accept diplomatic representatives without a letter of credence signed by King George. In other words, diplomatic representatives coming to Eire will cease to be accredited to the Court of St. James.

The President of Eire will take the place of the King in all functions.

End of 50-year Reign

Queen Wilhelmina, abdicating after 50 years on the Netherlands Throne, led wildly enthusiastic crowds in cheers of "Long live Queen Juliana" on September 4 when she introduced the country's new Ruler to the people in the Palace Square in the Capital.

Saying farewell to her people and announcing that she had just signed the Act of Abdication, Wilhelmina declared: "With confidence I feel I can leave the future of this kingdom in the care of my beloved daughter. God be with you and with our new Queen."



The WORLD of BOOKS



(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA—MAASIR-I-ALAMGIRI. A HISTORY OF THE EMPEROR AURANGZIB-ALAMGIR (REIGN 1658-1707 A.D.) OF SAQI MUST'AD KHAN. Translated into English and annotated by Sir Jadunath Sarkar. Published by Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.

The translation of this contemporary historical work which contains valuable information and relatively little rhetoric had been done by Dr. Sir J. N. Sarkar, with the help of Prof. N. B. Roy. The careful and meticulous accuracy that has marked the labours of Sir Jadunath is manifest in every page of the translation. He explains in the introduction that there is no foundation for the popular view that Aurangzib forbade the writing of his history and that the great work of Khafi Khan was written in secret because of the fear of such a royal prohibition. Khafi Khan was so named as he was a native of Khwaf; and hence his name should not be derived from *Khufiya* (secret).

Saqi Must'ad Khan, the author of this book, had access to all the state archives and made extracts from them to be used in his book which was completed in 1710, and it may be noted that there was no complete history of the reign officially composed during the Emperor's life time. Dr. Sarkar has slightly condensed the text in the translation, but assures the reader that he has not omitted any single fact or date. He says:—"Every word of the Persian text which I now consider to be significant and necessary for bringing

out the author's tone and spirit, has been restored." The translation gives the figures of the page numbers of the Persian text of the work, as printed in the Bibliotheca Indica Series. The narrative begins from the War of Succession in 1657 and goes on down to the 51st year of the reign and the death of the Emperor. This translation fills a long-standing gap of 15 years in the authentic sources of Mughal-Indian History available in India. It is enriched with an appendix of the author describing the Emperor's character and achievement, and his children. A glossary and an index enhance the value of the translation work for the student.

OUR SHIPPING. By Asoka Mehta, in collaboration with C. G. K. Reddy. Padmaja Publications, Baroda, Price Rs. 2.

This brochure is full of interesting and valuable facts about the growth of Indian shipping, how an originally highly developed industry was nearly destroyed by British interests, how it has survived its bitter trial and how it may grow and establish itself in the future.

Shipping conferences have so far failed to be useful. The tendency to monopoly seems to be the greatest pitfall in the world of shipping. The present national government has to guard against this and courageously nationalise shipping as it has, railways and road transport. The recruitment and training of an adequate body of crews and officers are also of the greatest importance now.

SEPTEMBER 1948]

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

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- I COST OF LIVING STATISTICS.
- II METHODS OF STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES.
- III THE CHILEAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

Published for the International Labour Office by Staples Ltd., London.

The first two are small monographs presented to the Sixth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Montreal in 1947 for purposes of discussion. The suggestions contained in them will be of immense use to those who tackle labour and industrial problems, and particularly to the statisticians among them. The monographs deal with the various statistical methods now employed, and abound in suggestions for changes in them in order to ensure increased accuracy in calculations of cost of living indices and extent of industrial injury. The two little volumes are for the specialist and not for the layman.

CENT PER CENT. SWADESHI OR THE ECONOMICS OF VILLAGE INDUSTRIES. By M. K. Gandhi. Navjivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad. Rs. Two.

This is the third and revised edition of a collection of Gandhiji's writings on Swadeshi and kindred subjects. In the previous edition the articles were presented in chronological order; they are now rearranged with an eye to the subject matter. The first part contains Gandhiji's own writings on the subject while the latter part of the book presents the views of Mahadev Desai and others. Altogether the book is bound to be of help to those who think and plan for the economic progress of the country. There is a useful index at the end.



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The third monograph, on the other hand, is of interest to the administrators in the Centre and the Provinces who are in charge of industrial and agricultural planning. It is entitled "The Chilean Development Corporation" and is an abstract of the activities of that body.

Depending almost entirely on credits from the Export-Import Bank of Washington and the Merchants of the U. S. A., the Corporation has attempted to transform the economy of Chile from a primary one into an industrialised one. The parallels to India are many. The need for foreign credit is one and the terms on which the latter has been obtained is worth our study. The second parallel is the fact that the entire source of foreign charge for Chile like India is export of raw materials. The position of coal, resembles iron, the distribution of the mineral wealth, the availability of potential electricity all alike provide useful similarities to conditions in India and hence the methods employed in harnessing them becomes of great importance to this country.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

CIVILIZATION: IS THERE A CURE? By Robert M. Eutwistle, 29 Goodwyn Avenue, Mill Hill, London N. W. 7.

HIGHER CULTURE. A guide for Rising Countries by Swami Madhavtirtha, Post Valad, District Ahmedabad.

MAYA: Its spiritual exposition by Swami Madhavtirtha, Post Valad, Dt. Ahmedabad.

A GENERAL ECONOMIC HISTORY. By S. B. Mahabal, M.A. Vora & Co., Publishers Ltd., Bombay 2.

AN OUTLINE OF BANKING SYSTEM IN INDIA. By M. V. Subba Rao, M.A., LL.B., Vora & Co., Publishers Ltd., Bombay 2.

THE PHYSICS OF MUSIC. By R. K. Viswanathan, M.A. Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.

AN INDIAN BOYHOOD. By Noel Sircar. Hollis & Carter, London 1948.

EARLY INDUS CIVILIZATIONS. By Ernest Mackay. Luzac & Company Ltd., London W. C.

INTRODUCTION TO ASSAM. By Diabeswar Neog, M.A. Vora & Co., Publishers Ltd., Bombay 2.

STATISTICS. By Y. D. Keskar, M.A., Principal Sir K. P. College of Commerce, Surat. Vora & Co., Bombay 2.

THE ECONOMIC & COMMERCIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE POST GRADUATE TEACHERS OF CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY. By Satis Chandra Ghosh, M.A., Calcutta University.

ARCHITECT AND ARCHITECTURE: Then and Now. By Sris Chandra Chatterjee, C. E. University of Calcutta.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

- Aug. 1. British Ministry suspends Cotton's flying licence.
- Aug. 2. S. A. Minister refuses to meet Natal and Transvaal Indian deputation.
—Stalin invites Western ambassadors to meet at Kremlin.
- Aug. 3. Pakistan admits participation in Kashmir invasion.
—Razakars chased and arms and ammunition seized.
- Aug. 4. India lodges protest with U. K. Government against the use of British officers in Kashmir fighting.
- Aug. 5. U. N. Council indicts Union Government Administration of S. W. Africa.
- Aug. 6. Report of Hyderabad resignations denied.
—Hyderabad talks fail: Nizam's agent in Delhi replaced.
- Aug. 7. Armed gang holds up train bound for Hyderabad.
—Sir Mirza on Hyderabad talks.
- Aug. 8. Pandit Nehru reviews Kashmir and Hyderabad crisis at Party meeting in Delhi.
- Aug. 9. Central Assembly Session begins.
—Baroda Assembly demands Ruler's abdication.
- Aug. 10. White Paper on Hyderabad published by Government of India.
- Aug. 11. Parliament debates soaring prices; Pandit Nehru proposes separate ministry.
- Aug. 12. Prince Moazzam Jah resigns his post as President of Hyderabad Improvement Trust.
- Aug. 13. The Maharaja of Bhavanagar appointed to succeed Sir Archibald Nye as Governor of Madras.
- Aug. 14. Mr. K. F. Nariman elected leader of Bombay Municipal Congress party.
—U. N. body rejects proposal to admit Indonesia and Viet-Nam to Ecafe.
- Aug. 15. Independence Day Celebrations.
—Baroda Ruler back in Bombay.
- Aug. 16. Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Finance Member, resigns.
- Aug. 17. Anti-Indian Bill in S. A. Assembly.
—R. K. S. Chetty explains his resignation in Parliament.
- Aug. 18. Pakistan army in Kashmir.
—India's protest to Karachi.
- Aug. 19. Nizam's Govt. decide to refer Hyderabad issue to U. N.
- Aug. 20. H. E. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General, in Mysore.
- Aug. 21. C. R. in Cochin at the installation of Maharaja.
- Aug. 22. Congress party in Madras decide to extend Prohibition.
- Aug. 23. Civic reception to C. R. in Madras
—Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker and 94 others in Madras taken into Police custody.
- Aug. 24. Nizam moves U. N. Council.
- Aug. 25. Ceylon Immigrants' Bill passed.
—Gaekwar accepts States Ministers' advice.
- Aug. 26. 30 Pakistan Muslims arrested in Delhi.
—Madras Government's Textile policy explained.
- Aug. 27. Government of India's replies to Hyderabad Government in regard to Nizam's reference of the issue to U. N.
—Prof. Bhansali breaks fast.
- Aug. 28. Industrialists confer in New Delhi to tackle inflation.
—Mr. Jinnah proclaims "Grave Emergency" in Pakistan.
- Aug. 29. Gaekwar's proclamation announcing full responsible Government to Baroda.
- Aug. 30. Afghans in India to quit by this day.
—Razakar raiders chased into State territory.
- Aug. 31. Sardar Patel says in the Assembly that action against Hyderabad is under active consideration of Government.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



A VIRILE ADMINISTRATION

In his last dispatch from this country the *Round Table* correspondent describes the situation in India following the martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi. With the withdrawal of the British troops and the departure of Lord Mountbatten, he says,

practically nothing of the old order will remain, except the British commercial community whose businesses are, in any case, undergoing substantial changes to meet the changing times. India's future relationship with the Commonwealth has still to be defined. If it is to be a formal relationship at all, the chances are that it will be nearer the pattern of Eire's than any other. In whatever direction one looks, whether it be towards the political horizon or in the direction of new economic impulses, the prospect is exciting, unpredictable and vastly entertaining.

Néver before has India presented the observer with the raw material of speculation in such abundance. At no time in her long history has her diversity been so obvious or, paradoxically enough, her chances of attaining a real unity within so great.

A Government which has been able to cope with one of the greatest refugee problems in history, run a sizable war in Kashmir, withstand the impact of sharp communal stresses and subversive Communist activities, counter what is interpreted as a policy of economic sanctions in the neighbouring Dominion and, at the same time, scramble through the day-to-day business of administration in the first months of its existence, has clearly got some stuffing, in it somewhere. Increasingly, the Government of India is proving that it is determined to govern, but the strain on the three or four men at the top is obviously beginning to tell.

Since the Mahatma's death, Pandit Nehru's friends say he has aged ten years. He certainly gives the impression of a man labouring under a wellnigh insupportable burden. Sirdar Patel, Home Minister, State Minister, Minister for Information and Broadcasting and Deputy Prime Minister, has recently had a breakdown in health, and in consequence has been absent from both the legislature

and the Secretariat for some weeks past. Luckily he has now recovered his old health and his wonted vitality. He is back again at his desk in New Delhi.

He is generally regarded as the leader of the more conservative elements in the Cabinet, and his political opponents describe him as the reactionary custodian of vested interests. Whatever the truth of that may be, he has certainly shown himself a realist over the question of the Indian States and, by a shrewd mixture of compulsion and cajolery, has enormously enlarged the authority of the Government of India in a very short space of time.

Apart from their departmental responsibilities, the task of keeping the Congress party's position in the Central Legislature on a manageable basis has chiefly devolved upon the Prime Minister and his Deputy, and this cannot have been so easy as it appeared. The rest of the Cabinet are smaller party fry, or men with no party ties at all. The Finance, Commerce and Transport portfolios are in the hands of Ministers with no past party affiliations of any importance.

There is thus a rather wide and frightening gap between the two or three men who lead the majority party in Parliament, and can also command the allegiance of the rank and file outside, and the next in the line of succession. The Mahatma's death has drawn political attention to the fact that the elder statesman, who for so long dominated the affairs of the Indian National Congress, are an aging team and, that promotion from below has been either neglected or discouraged, to the detriment of the party now that it is no longer in opposition and is charged with the sterner task of government.

It is perhaps to remedy this defect that some new appointments to the Central Cabinet are reported to be in the offing.

As we go to press it is learnt that four more ministers of State with Cabinet rank may be appointed. The objective behind these proposed appointments seems to be to give training in administration to comparatively younger politicians, so that they may have sufficient office experience to replace older Ministers when they retire.

INDIA'S GENIUS FOR SYNTHESIS

The soul of India's culture is a genius for synthesis, for assimilation and absorption. How many wonderful revolutions India has worked up with this genius! She absorbed cultures, alien to her soil and nature, she learnt foreign methods of education. Indian culture is no longer the same as of old. She is now an amalgam of Hindu, Islamic and Christian strands. No true student of India's cultural history can deny this. Yet this cultural revolution is not fully successful. If it were so, the division of India would not have taken place, the mass-killings and abductions that have blackened the fair name and history of India would not have taken place, writes *Vedanta Kesari* calling for a true synthesis of all cultures in India.

Why is it not successful or complete, it asks and answers: The blood of Indian culture today runs impure and weak in our veins. Its vitality and its capacity to kill disease germs are at their lowest. In consequence, the different strands that constitute the limbs of the main body have started claiming superiority for themselves. Even as so many parts of India, just after the dawn of freedom, wanted severance from the Mother and complete independence and self-determination, the various cultural strands in the Mother culture have begun to claim self-importance. Such a cultural disaster has not overtaken Indian history before. Let us not quarrel and fight over the sources of good, whether it came from Tamils or from Aryans, from Brahmins or non-Brahmins. Let us accept it and be benefited. The tendency to claim superiority is not a sign of culture. Let us not forget this fundamental fact.

The world is moving towards a classless society. And if anything like a classless society would be possible, it would be a society of culture and not of caste, says the writer.

India has got the raw materials for a benign revolution: her cultural integrity, the dynamism of her masses, her faith in revolution. But the *clan* that should initiate such a revolution has been dissipated by

quarrels about superiority of the different cultural elements and mutual disparagements. Freedom has come to us to strengthen and purify the blood of our culture and to make it course through our veins quicker than before. Let us not forget that. Let us vindicate the soul force of Hindu culture, her synthesis, her vitality for assimilation and absorption. If we do so, we would bring about a real and benign revolution in India whose vision and energy would forge a new era and a new society.

DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH AFRICA

So much of a hero was Field Marshall Smuts to Britain and so fervent a champion of the British Commonwealth, writes the *Guardian*, that his personal defeat and the defeat of his party in the South African elections has been received with disappointment amounting to consternation in the mother country. "It might not have been so as in the case of change of governments in other Dominions except that the victorious Nationalist Party headed by Malan is a vociferous advocate of South African independence and an embarrassing opponent of policies dear to Britain. What Nationalists shout lustily is in substance what General Smuts believes in, though he speaks and acts philosophically, the outside public cannot distinguish between the grades of reactionary tendencies. South Africa is ambitious to extend its white empire over larger areas of Africa and both the rival statesmen are unabashedly committed to that gospel. They both parade defiance of all Powers though if any Power tested this independence, it would end in a short while. Their colour policy has gained notoriety in the modern world and was sponsored and asserted by General Smuts himself during and after the debate in the U.N.O. over the treatment of Indians. Dr. Malan's party won by a narrow majority of five and is said to have enlisted rural votes by the more severe programme it promised for the suppression of coloured people and for the elimination of Indians. It was a white man's election in which five-sixth of the population of South Africa were kept voteless. It is a mockery to call this a democratic method."

MACAULAY AND HIS HISTORY

Robert Livingston Schuyler, writing of "Macaulay and His History" in the *Political Science Quarterly* quotes amply from that classic of biographical literature—Trevelyan's life of Macaulay—in his appraisal of the historian. In the case of Macaulay there is explicit evidence of what he calls "sales-consciousness and fame-consciousness." The success of his *History* was, as might be expected, greatly gratifying to him as author; but he longed to be classed with Herodotus and he fancied that "he would be read with delight a thousand years thereafter." His *History* had indeed a great vogue at the time and was read as widely as Waverley. Trevelyan tells us that it was translated into most of the languages of Europe and Persian as well. The surprising thing about it today "is not that it is not read more widely, but that it is read at all." It is not difficult to know why. Facts unknown to Macaulay have since come to light and literary taste too has undergone vast changes since his day. It is the fate of such historical works to be superseded, and Macaulay could be no exception.

But Macaulay was not a historian only; he was much besides that. No estimate of his work as a historian can justifiably disregard all other aspects of his personality and career, for again and again these latter would call for modifications and alterations of judgments based exclusively on his historical writings.

To begin with, Macaulay, though he never married, was pre-eminently a family man, with an all-pervading attachment to his own immediate kith and kin. Personal ambition, of which he was by no means devoid, appears to have been sublimated to a great degree by family affection. It was no affectation that led him to write in a letter to his sister Hannah (later Lady Trevelyan), referring to the praise which had greeted one of his great parliamentary speeches:

My greatest pleasure... is to think of the pleasure which success will give to my father and my sisters... From my earliest years, the

gratification of those whom I love has been associated with the gratification of my own thirst for fame, until the two have become inseparably joined in my mind.

Devotion to his family was not a sentiment which Macaulay tended to outgrow as fame and fortune came to him. On the contrary, his domestic affections seemed to become more intense as the range of his social acquaintance widened. That they were fully reciprocated, those who were nearest and dearest to him bore testimony. "To us," said Lady Trevelyan, recalling her childhood days, "he was an object of passionate love and devotion. To us he could do no wrong." And at the time of his death she uttered this touching lament:

We have lost the light of our home, the most tender, loving, generous, unselfish, devoted of friends. What he was to me for fifty years how can I tell? What a world of love he poured out upon me and mine! The blank, the void he has left,—filling, as he did, so entirely both heart and intellect,—no one can understand.

Macaulay's primary reason for going to India was, as he himself very frankly admitted, pecuniary. His father, absorbed in religious and philanthropic enterprises, had fallen into grave financial difficulties, and the family fortunes were at a low ebb. His salary of £10,000 a year as a member of the Legislative Council of India would enable him, he calculated, to return to England while still under forty years of age with a fortune of £30,000. In the letter to his sister in which he asked her to accompany him to India he wrote:

I am not fond of money. But... every day shows me more and more strongly how necessary a competence is to a man who desires to be either great or useful... I have never made more than two hundred a year by my pen. I could not support myself in comfort on less than five hundred; and I shall in all probability have many others to support. The prospects of our family are, if possible, darker than ever.

It should be emphasized, however, that while he came to India to win a financial competence and looked upon his stay there as a period of exile, he was very far indeed from regarding his position as a period of exile, sinecure. He worked hard in the interest of the people of India as he understood it.

THE FRUIT CANNING INDUSTRY

The *Ind-Com. Journal* issued by the Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras deals with a variety of topics of practical interest. India is rich in natural resources but we lack the means and the talent to apply scientific methods to cultivation and industries and putting the product of the fields and factories to the market in the right commercial way. The fruit canning industry, for instance, is one of those new enterprises which await such tapping.

Dr. G. S. Siddappa, biochemist describes the prospects of this particular industry in the issue before us. He says:

Fruits and vegetables being highly seasonal, the preservation industry has helped to store them in all their richness while they are in plenty so that they may be available during the lean period. Further what would have otherwise gone to waste during the periods of glut for want of demand has been preserved, thus increasing the total available foodstuffs in the country. In some quarters, it is felt that one of the best methods of feeding adequately the increasing population of the world is through the preservation of its protective foods of which fruits and vegetables are some of the most important ones. By applying the results of modern scientific research work, the losses in mineral salts and vitamins during preparation and processing have been considerably reduced so that the preserved products are almost as good as the fresh ones. Thus the fruit and vegetables preservation industry has now come to stay.

Fruit-canning is the main industry; but with it are linked up other important preservation industries like the manufacture of jams, jellies and marmalades, the production of candied and crystallized fruits, preparation of dried fruits and by-products like vinegar.

Jams, jellies and marmalades are made out of "cull" fruit which cannot be utilized for canning, as only the best graded fruit is taken for that purpose. Fruits like peaches, pears, apricots, mangoes and guavas can be candied or dehydrated to a certain extent, while using the major portion for canning.

The fruit juice industry which is ancillary to the canning industry outshines the parent industry itself in many cases.

The fruit-canning industry has thus in its wake a large number of subsidiary industries which are of importance to the nation economically.

THE GOOD CITIZEN

Mr. Robert A. Walker, writing on "Citizenship Education and the Colleges" in *The American Political Science Review*, maintains that preparation for citizenship is the unique function of a liberal education, which should be provided for all students, technical or other interests being secondary, however important.

Intelligent participation in civic affairs, Mr. Walker holds, means being able to read discriminately, to listen attentively and to express oneself clearly. But that is only a beginning. It means also knowing how to think clearly; students must learn, helped by class discussions, "not *what*, but *how* to think." Accustomed to courses which provide the answers, students are confused at first by being questioned and forced to think out basic political and social questions for themselves, but the Socratic method is undoubtedly the best to teach young people to think and reason out.

They are not left to grope in the dark in the Kansas State College, of whose Institute of Citizenship Mr. Walker is the Director. They are introduced to the ideological background of the social and political institutions of the day, to "what the greatest and most influential thinkers have had to say about the basic problems."

"Finally only a moral person"—moral in practice as well as in profession—"can be a good citizen," Mr. Walker declares:

Without moral standards to guide him—standards which he puts above his ambition for power, prestige and profit—there is nothing to insure that a citizen will not support injustice, intolerance, intemperance and cupidity if he has anything to gain by it.

If the want of individual morality, is as Mr. Walker writes, "the greatest hazard we now face in America," the warning is no less pertinent for India that, "unless men live by these standards, the fabric of our civilization will disintegrate." He does not plead for religion in the schools, holding that "the moral virtues of honesty, justice, honour, tolerance and courage are standards of social conduct, and can be understood without reference to any particular religion."

INDIAN STATES

Mysore

ADULT EDUCATION IN MYSORE

The Chief Executive officer, Mysore State Adult Education Council, in his report on the Council's work for the year 1947-48 says:

During the year under report 4,557 classes (337 Ladies 591 Depressed classes, 261 Urdu, 27 Tamil and 3,341 General classes) were opened as against 3,941 classes of the previous years. 93,109 adults were admitted to these classes of whom 34,327 were made literate as against 78,611 admitted and 20,416 made literate last year. Thus there was a very perceptible increase in all the aspects of literacy classes and especially in the number of adults made literate which is 13,911 more than what it was in the previous year.

Visual and General Education: Practically no work was done in the previous years in this respect. During the year under report film shows were arranged in more than 60 centres distributed all over the State. A special expert staff has been appointed with suitable equipment.

SALES TAX BILL

The Mysore Legislative Council under the presidency of Mr. B. H. Gundappa Gowda, passed the Mysore Sales Tax Bill as amended by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee made a unanimous recommendation that an exception be made in the case of textiles to the general principle of multipoint tax on total turnover and recommended a single point tax on all textiles manufactured by mills or powerloom when sold by the first dealer at six pie for every rupee on such turnover. This was expected to facilitate collection of the tax on such textiles.

MAHARAJA HONOURED

Major-General Sir Sri Jaya Chamaraj Wadiyar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore, has been appointed Honorary Colonel of Queen Victoria's Own Madras Engineer Centre Royal India Engineers, with effect from August 15, 1948, says a Press Note.

Hyderabad

INDO-HYDERABAD ISSUE

The Government of India, in their reply to the Hyderabad Government, on the latter's decision to refer the issue of Indo-Hyderabad relations to the U.N., point out that "the Government of India regard the differences between them and Hyderabad as a purely domestic issue and cannot admit that Hyderabad, considering its historic as well as its present position in relation to India, has any right in international law to seek the intervention" of the United Nations or any other outside body for a settlement of the issue.

KING'S REPLY TO NIZAM

The Nizam has received a reply from His Majesty to a letter addressed by him to the British King asking for his intervention in the Indo-Hyderabad dispute, it was reliably learned in Hyderabad.

The King's reply it is understood was sent through the Governor-General of the Indian Dominion and was received by the Nizam on August 24.

In his reply which is said to be a brief one His Majesty is understood to have limited himself to thanking the Nizam for his communication and expressing hopes of a peaceful solution of the Hyderabad problem.

C. R.'S. CALL TO NIZAM

The recent letter of the Nizam to the King of England, sent through Mr. Beaumont has, says a Press correspondent, evoked a desire on the part of the King that India's Governor-General might yet make another attempt to bring about a peaceful settlement between India and Hyderabad. The Governor-General is already in communication with the Nizam on the subject and is understood to have counselled him to be reasonable and realistic in his approach to the problem.

Baroda**SETTLEMENT OF BARODA ISSUE**

A settlement has been reached as a result of discussions between the Maharaja of Baroda and the States Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. A communique announcing this says:

"His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda was invited to Delhi by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Minister for States, for consultation in connection with the situation arising out of the recent difficulties caused by the delay in the implementation of the proclamation issued by His Highness in January last and certain financial transactions to which objection was taken in the Dhara Sabha. The Dewan of Baroda and the President of the Baroda Praja Mandal were also in Delhi, and both sides agreed to abide by any decision which Sardar Patel might take on these matters. Discussions were accordingly held between His Highness, Sardar Patel and Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary, States Ministry.

"During these discussions it was recognised that the resolution of the Dhara Sabha had created a new situation which required a fresh approach to the problem of constitutional reforms in the State. Accordingly, His Highness, on the advice of the States Ministry, has agreed to grant forthwith complete Responsible Government without any reservations. His Highness had also agreed to appoint 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.

"As regards financial transactions, His Highness has agreed to reimburse to the State Treasury the amount recently written off and certain other amounts taken from the State funds.

As we go to press the Maharaja of Baroda, by a proclamation published in a Gazette Extraordinary announced full responsible government to his people without any reservations.

Travancore**TRAVANCORE BUDGET**

Replying to three-day debate on the budget, Pattom Thanu Pillai, Premier thanked the House for generally welcoming the first popular budget.

Addressing himself first to the criticisms made by the Leader and deputy Leader of the Tamil Nad Congress the Premier clarified the issues raised by the latter. He agreed with Mr. Nesamony, leader of the Tamil Nad Congress that if and when Customs and Income-tax became Centrally administered subjects, the State administration would be faced with a grave situation; but he was confident that the Government of India would not act in any manner prejudicial to the State.

Answering Opposition criticism that expenditure under Military and Police had increased, the Premier pointed out that this was not peculiar to Travancore and it was up to the people at large to create conditions in which it would be possible to manage with less and less of them. The situation, as it stood now, however, called for an efficient police. Retrenchment now could not yield much benefit though Government would explore all possibilities in this direction.

The Government were not forgetful of the need for a housing programme. The Government, he assured, would stamp out corruption from the ranks of officials and asked for public co-operation in this matter. He also appealed to all sections of the House including the Tamil Nad Congress and the Muslim League, to co-operate with the Government.

ELECTION TO UNION CONSAMBLY

The Travancore Assembly elected the following members from the State to represent them in the Constituent Assembly of India.

They are: Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai (Premier); Mr. John Phillipose; Mr. K. A. Mohamed; Mr. Achuthan; Mr. P. S. Nataraja Pillai; and Mr. R. V. Thomas.

Jaipur**JAIPUR DEWAN ON STATE GOVT'S POLICY**

Addressing the Budget session of the Jaipur Representative Assembly on Aug. 14 Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Dewan, said the policy of the State Government, was one of whole-hearted co-operation with and support to the Government of India.

He emphasised the need to increase production of food grains, which, he said, was a point of special urgency at the present juncture. It was the duty of everyone in the State, he added, to do everything possible to increase production to the maximum within the shortest possible time.

Bundelkhand**BUNDELKHAND STATES TO MERGE IN U. P.**

The administration of about 20 Bundelkhand States of the newly-created Vindhya Pradesh in the territory of the U. P. is shortly to be turned over to the U. P. Government, it is learnt from reliable sources.

The decision has been taken by the States Ministry to ensure better administration of these States.

Kashmir**SHEIKH ABDULLAH'S CONFIDENCE**

"If to-morrow India decides to withdraw her armed forces from Kashmir, I make bold to say that it will not deter us from our determination to drive out the enemy from our soil. Every Kashmiri will lay down his life before letting his State to become part of Pakistan" declared Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, speaking at an Independence Day dinner at Srinagar.

He further said: "I and my organisation, the National Conference and my Kashmiri brethren will never allow the State to be part of a country which took an active part in the loot, pillage, rape and murder of innocent people."

General**REFUGEES FROM HYDERABAD**

The steady trek of non-Muslims from Hyderabad into Indian Union territory will further complicate the already difficult condition of the refugees, if the Hyderabad problem is not settled immediately, says Mr. M. K. B. Datta, Secretary, Central Refugee Welfare and Vigilance Board in a statement.

Mr. Datta adds: "About one lakh have crossed into Sholapur from the Nizam's Dominion and 63,000 have come into Berar according to Ministers of the two provinces of Bombay and C.P., not including others who might have run away to Madras and elsewhere. The speed with which migration is taking place and the Razakar menace will soon constitute a grave danger to internal peace and order of our country. This will also lead to deterioration of the economic situation.

"In the interest of preserving peace the Government should not hesitate to take military action against Hyderabad without losing any more time now that all other methods have failed. It is high time that the Government should give up its present half-hearted policy." Mr. Datta appeals to the refugees to remain peaceful even in the face of greater hardship and strengthen the hands of Nehru Government.

PRIVY PURSE OF RULERS

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Minister of States, said in the Indian Parliament in reply to Mr. R. K. Sidhwa that the privy purse amounts of rulers whose States had been merged were not subject to revision and would be a charge on the revenues of the United State. So far as States merged in Provinces were concerned, the privy purse was a charge on the provincial revenues.

The statement on privy purse amounts shows that the Maharaja of Gwalior receives the largest amount—Rs. 25 lakhs. In answer to Mr. Khursheed Lal, Sardar Patel said that the privy purse was not subject to income tax.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

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South Africa

MOVE AGAINST INDIAN BOYCOTT

In an attempt to outlaw India's boycott of South African trade, South Africa, characterised as legally invalid a protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which shows certain trade restrictions to be imposed.

Dr. A. J. Norval, South African delegate to the Conference of 22 Nations applying the General Agreement, said that the protocol was not binding 'on these nations.

He presented a communication from his Government formally putting forward this argument.

The protocol to which South Africa takes objection was signed in March this year at Havana by all the contracting nations except South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

It has replaced an earlier provision of the General Agreement which forbade discriminatory trade restrictions.

Mr. C. C. Desai, Secretary to the Indian Ministry of Commerce, argued that acceptance of the Havana Charter of the International Trade Organisation made it inevitable that there should be changes in the General Agreement which was drawn up six months earlier.

The United States and France supported this view.

U. S. A.

INDIANS IN AMERICA ON PAKISTAN'S AGGRESSION

The following message was sent to India from New York on August 4, 1948, to the Indian press by cable by Dr. Taraknath Das:

Now that Pakistan Government has admitted that its forces, under the guidance of British provincial governors, military commanders, political advisors and intelligence officers, are fighting in Kashmir, violating territorial integrity of India, the Government of the Union of India should demand that before any further discussion

of truce Pakistan forces must withdraw or retire from Kashmir, otherwise India must continue her struggle to free the country from the invading army, as Israeli army has done with Arab invaders in Palestine.

Under existing circumstances the Union of India should demand an indemnity from the Pakistan Government for loss of life and property and devastation in Kashmir.

We are convinced that any military weakness on the part of India will mean a victory for Anglo-Pakistan-Arab programme of further dismemberment of India. Ultimately, peace in India depends upon India's ability to defend her territorial integrity, and this should be the first concern of Indian statesmen, who should take immediate steps for securing American co-operation for augmenting India's power of National Defence.

Ceylon

CITIZENSHIP BILL

"We now feel, on economic grounds, that continuance of the service of a major section of the Indian working population would affect the problem of employment here. We now wish to send back those Indians not needed. It may be this will be an unfriendly attitude to India. But we are prepared to face any situation that may arise in our efforts to solve the economic ills of our land."

So said Mr. Bandaranaike, Leader of the House, in his reply to the debate on the Ceylon citizenship Bill, recalling Pandit Nehru's words to him that, if Ceylon did not want the services of Indian workers she was free to send back all of them, but if Ceylon needed them, Indian workers should enjoy all citizenship rights.

The third reading of the Ceylon Citizenship Bill was passed without being pressed to a division. During the Committee stage numerous amendments moved by the Opposition groups were rejected.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

Questions of Importance

CASTE IN STATE SERVICES

Replying to a brief discussion in the Central Assembly on Aug. 11, the non-official resolution of Mr. R. R. Diwakar pleading for non-recognition of caste, sub-caste, sect or religion for any purposes connected with the State or its Services, Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister assured the House that the Government agreed with the principle of the resolution and would appoint a committee to find out how far it could go at present in that direction.

Sardar Patel, Home Minister, appealing to Mr. Diwakar to withdraw the resolution suggested it was a good thing to do, but they must not force the pace too much. It must be remembered that long-established customs would not easily be wiped out either by passing a resolution for forcing the pace against the will of vast, ignorant masses of humanity. Members should be aware that in the Constituent Assembly, they had not been able to do away with reservations for Anglo-Indians, Christians, Muslims and the Sikhs.

The Government were trying, as far as possible, to remove these major distinctions of community from legislative measures, but they had not been able to ignore them. They had to reckon with the existing state of things—a legacy of centuries.

He agreed that in a free country there could be only one nationality covering all castes and communities, and there should be no distinction based on religion. But they could not ignore the fact that, in spite of their attitude, both at the Centre and in the Provinces, they had not yet been able to wipe out the curse of Untouchability. They still had to make tremendous efforts in that direction.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS & P.C.C's.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, in a circular letter to the Premiers of the Provinces, has suggested that some liaison should be established between the Provincial Governments and the Provincial Congress Committees, which could help smoothen matters and remove legitimate complaints of the public. He suggests that this system should also be extended to districts between district officials and District Congress Committees.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad has advised Congress workers not to interfere with local officials, but to bring any cases which deserve notice before the head of their own organisation to take up with the Provincial Government concerned.

NO "BRITISH INDIAN" IN PASSPORTS

The Government of India have decided that henceforth Indians will be described in their passports as "Indians", (by birth, by naturalisation or by marriage, as the case may be). This decision applies equally to subjects of acceding States and to those belonging to other parts of the country, and the former will no longer be described in their passports "British protected persons."

Provision has also been made for the use of the description "Indian" in respect of persons who belonged to places now included in Pakistan, or were born or domiciled elsewhere, but who wish to be regarded as Indians. Such persons will generally be required to make a declaration of allegiance to the Dominion of India.

MUSLIM EVACUEES FROM PAKISTAN

The Government of India have announced the imposition of a permit system for entry of persons from Western Pakistan to India

Utterances of the Day

C. R.'s BROADCAST TO RURAL PEOPLE

For the first time, the Governor-General of India spoke to rural areas in Hindustani in a message broadcast on Independence Day in the rural programme of the All-India Radio. His Excellency Shri C. Rajagopalachari said:

"Anger and retaliation cannot give us happiness. The history of the past twelve months is a record of attempts to achieve happiness through anger and retaliation. If happiness could be achieved by retaliation, to-day the people of Pakistan and India must both be very happy. But we are not happy. We know how far away we are from happiness. This should teach us a lesson.

Anger and retaliation are the devil's weapons to keep evil going in this world. Through them the devil is counteracting the teachings and defeating the purpose of the prophets and the savants.

We should forget what has happened and pray to God that from now on we may live like human beings and brothers to one another. You should look upon every woman as a mother or sister and every child as your own child. By hating one another we cannot achieve satisfaction or happiness in our lives. It is only when we begin to help one another that we shall achieve true happiness.

If something wicked takes place somewhere, treat it like plague or cholera and think of means to isolate yourself from the infection.

For governmental purposes, our country has been divided into two; but in trade and economic affairs there is no conflict between Pakistan and India. We should help each other and advance trade and commerce in both states. If we help one another we shall both rise in the world and attain great prestige and influence."

NEHRU'S APPEAL TO NATION

Broadcasting on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Independence Day, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, re-affirmed India's desire for peace and friendship with all the nations of the world, and said that the only war she wanted to fight was the war against poverty and its unhappy brood.

Pointing out that Mahatma Gandhi had taught them that worthy ends could only be achieved through worthy means, and that fear, being the parent of hatred and violence, should be cast out, Pandit Nehru said: "Many of us forgot this lesson and fear gripped us—fear not of some distant adversary but fear of each other, and evil deeds followed in its train."

Proceeding, Pandit Nehru stated:

"All of us talk of India and all of us demand many things from India. What do we give to her in return? India will be what we are: our thoughts and actions will shape her. Born of her fruitful womb, we are children of hers, little bits on the India of to-day, and yet we are also the parents of the India of to-morrow. If we are big, so will India be, and if we grow little-minded and narrow in outlook, so also will India be."

SIR A. NYE'S ADDRESS TO ADVOCATES

"In this country where opportunities in the past have not been so widespread, the number of leaders is comparatively small and the responsibility which rests upon their shoulders is therefore proportionately greater. If you and men like you do not stand and stand firm on what you think is right, then all will be lost," observed His Excellency Sir Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras, speaking at a reception accorded to him by the President and members of the Madras Advocates' Association at the Madras High Court on August 30.

His Excellency also emphasised the need for integrity in private and public life.

Political

INDO-PAKISTAN AGREEMENT

An agreement has been reached with the Government of Pakistan regarding exchange of prisoners, including under-trials and detenus. The area to be covered by the agreement is, in Pakistan, the provinces of West Punjab, N.-W. F. P., Sind and Baluchistan and the States acceding to Pakistan in Western Pakistan and, in India, the Provinces of East Punjab and Delhi and all those States previously under the aegis of the Punjab who have now acceded to India and the States of Alwar and Bharatpur.

In regard to East and West Punjab, the exchange will be completed according to the agreement already reached.

In regard to the States, all Muslims whose families have migrated to Pakistan and who are willing to go will be transferred. Similarly, Pakistan will transfer all non-Muslim prisoners whose families have migrated to India and who wish to be transferred to India.

I.N.A. MEN FOR SERVICE

The Government of India have decided to re-enrol ex-Service-men including ex-I.N.A. men in the Indian Army and provincial militia battalions.

For ex-servicemen two forms of recruitment are open, says a Press Note.

They can apply for short service engagement in which case they will be re-enrolled for one and a half years in the lowest rank on a monthly salary of Rs. 20 plus Rs. 12-8 as dearness allowance. Ex-Servicemen will receive pay appropriate to the group and class of the category in which they are remustered in lieu of the above mentioned pay. They will also get a "disturbance allowance," equal to two months, basic pay. In addition, they will be entitled to free food, accommodation, clothing and medical aid.

Those enrolled for short service engagement will be considered for regular engagement on the expiry of their term.

DELHI AGREEMENT WITH KABUL

Afghan nationals, temporarily residing in India, have to return to their homeland by the end of September this year, according to an agreement reached between the Governments of India and Afghanistan.

The Government of India, it is learnt, have issued instructions to the Provincial Governments, who, in turn, have asked the District police to see that every Afghan national prepares to leave India within the prescribed time-limit.

Originally it was planned to send the Afghans back on temporary passports by the end of March last, but on representations made by the Afghan Embassy in Delhi the period was extended till September 31.

The Government of India's decision to extradite Afghan nationals, it is stated, has been precipitated by suspected anti-Indian attitude of the Afghans as well as the harassing tendency of Kabuliwallahs in realising petty sums lent to poor people at exorbitant rates of interest.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said in the Indian Parliament in a written reply to Mr. Kishori Mohan Tripathi that in pursuance of the French Government's declaration of June 8, 1948, that the people of French India would themselves determine their own future, arrangements were being made to hold fresh municipal elections in the French establishments. Thereafter, a referendum would be held to decide the future of the establishments.

There had been no direct negotiations with the Portuguese Government, Pandit Nehru said, chiefly because the Government of India had thus far had no diplomatic relations with them. The Indian High Commissioner in London had met the Portuguese Foreign Minister and had discussed the question of establishing diplomatic relations with Portugal. The two Governments have decided to exchange diplomatic representatives.

Educational

KENNEDY MEDAL FOR INDIAN STUDENT

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, the Indian High Commissioner, on Aug. 11 presented the Kennedy Medal to Mr. R. M. Patel, an Indian student, who came first in an examination in which 900 students from all parts of the world competed.

Mr. Patel, the first Indian student to win the Kennedy Medal, presented by an English judge, topped the 1946 Intermediate Examination of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries.

Mr. Menon, making the presentation, said it was not unusual for Indian students to take high places in examinations, but it was good to see one coming so high in an examination in the principles of administration.

"It might be a good thing if some of us went into a Secretarial College," he added amid laughter. It was in the fitness of things at the present time that India should have an autonomous organisation in these matters, Mr. Menon said.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ASIAN STUDENTS

To extend educational facilities available in India to certain Asian and African countries and to foster cordiality and cultural understanding with them, the Central Ministry of Education are soon putting into operation a comprehensive scheme for the award of 40 scholarships to foreign students and 30 to students of Indian origin domiciled abroad, it is officially announced.

The scholarships will be given for studies in Arts and the Humanities, Sciences, Agriculture, Medicine, Technology Education and Law. Preference will be given to students desirous of taking up postgraduate courses, but a certain number of students from countries where educational facilities are not so developed will be admitted to under-graduate courses also.

The average duration of an award will be three years, but it may extend up to four years according to the nature of the selected course of study and the back-

ground of the student. All the scholarships will form one pool, and if any country is unable to send the allotted number of scholars, the remaining scholarships will be distributed to other participating countries.

During his stay in India, each scholar will be given an allowance of Rs. 200 a month exclusive of capitation, tuition and other fees and covering all expenses, including hostel fees, medical charges, outfit allowance and expenses on holidays.

Adequate arrangements will be made to look after the welfare of the scholars and to ensure that they get every opportunity to know and understand the people of India and their culture. They will be encouraged to travel and see places of interest.

The cost of passage to India and back will not be borne by the Government of India but will either be met by the scholars themselves or by their Governments.

It is estimated that in the first year of its working the scheme would cost about Rs. 2,00,000. The cost will go up to Rs. 4,00,000 in the second year and Rs. 6,00,000 in the third and subsequent years.

INDIAN CULTURAL TRUST

The Government of India will shortly establish an 'Indian Cultural Trust' for the development of literature and fine arts in the country. The proposed Trust will open and manage three academies, namely, an academy of art, an academy of letters and music, and an academy of dance and drama.

Plans for the Trust are being finalised, and financial provisions have already been made for it in the current year's budget.

GRANT TO BLIND CHILDREN

The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 to meet the travelling expenses of blind children who have come out from Pakistan as refugees and desire to receive education in Ajmer or in any other suitable institution for the blind.

Legal

CENTRE'S ADVICE TO PROVINCES

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, however, 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.

ENROLMENT OF REFUGEE LAWYERS

To facilitate the enrolment of refugee lawyers from Pakistan, the Bombay Bar Council has decided that advocates from the Council of Sind at Karachi who are LL.Bs. Chief Court of Sind under the new of the Bombay University under the rules will be enrolled without their producing the Bar Council Certificates as required under Clause (1) of Rule (1) of the Enrolment Rules provided that they have practised for five years at the Bar of the Chief Court, says a Press Note. There is no difficulty about the enrolment of advocates from the Lahore High Court as they are eligible for enrolment under the rules provided they have had a standing of not less than one year.

In addition, the Bombay High Court has exempted the refugee advocates from payment of fresh duty under Article 30 of Schedule 1 of the Indian Stamp Act.

It is usual to demand in all these cases two certificates from the courts of their original enrolment, namely (1) that they

have got their names removed from the roll of advocates maintained by those courts and (2) that they have paid the necessary stamp duty to those courts at the time of their enrolment.

The Bombay High Court have relaxed these two requirements in cases where it is difficult to obtain these certificates by calling upon the applicants to furnish an affidavit containing facts to which the two certificates testify.

SECURITY ACT IN W. BENGAL.

A Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court has held that the West Bengal Security Act and the West Bengal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, promulgated by the Governor of West Bengal, are valid and *intra vires*. The matter arose from a *habeas corpus* application, made on behalf of two detenus, Messrs. S. P. Das Gupta and H. Mukherji, who are lodged in the Presidency Jail.

The Chief Justice (Sir Arthur Trevor Harries) and Justices Mitter, Sen, Clough and Chatterjee formed the Full Bench. The decision was unanimous, but Mr. Justice N. C. Chatterjee delivered a separate judgment.

The petitioners had *inter alia* contended that the Security Act itself was invalid by reason of the fact that it dealt with matters in the Federal Legislative List. The Chief Justice, delivering the judgment, however, held that while it was true that the Security Act dealt with certain subjects dealing with the Federal List, those items were only incidentally encroached upon. In pith and substance, the legislation was legislation on Items 1 and 2 of the Provincial List and the encroachment on items in the Federal List was merely ancillary to the main purpose of the legislation. His Lordship was satisfied that the Security Act was not *ultra vires*, and the amending Ordinance was valid as no question of repugnancy between the provisions of the Act and the existing laws on matters in the Concurrent List could possibly arise.

Insurance

INDIA'S INSURANCE PROBLEMS

An early insurance agreement between India and Pakistan, to their common benefit, was urged by Mr. P. R. Gupta as one of the main points in his presidential address to the annual meeting of the Indian Insurance Institute in Calcutta. "Insurance business is international in scope," said Mr. Gupta, "and given proper conditions the partition of the country should not have had any effect on companies of both Dominions working freely in their territory. The recent announcement by the Pakistan Government, however, has completely changed the position with the result that Indian Union companies have been compelled to decide to discontinue doing business in Pakistan. As a consequence the difficulties of insurance workers and policy-holders resident in Pakistan, but with business connections with Indian Union companies, have greatly increased." Mr. Gupta noted the fall in interest rates, the high rate of income tax assessed to Life Offices, the rigid provisions for investment of funds, rising establishment expenses, and the increasing cost of obtaining business. In particular, however, he deprecated the separatist tendencies among the Indian States which have enacted their own insurance laws. "Now that all States, except Hyderabad have acceded to the Indian Union and many have been merged and absorbed in the Union," he said, "the local laws have become complete anachronisms."

INSURANCE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Government of India have appointed an informal committee to examine and report on the Law of Insurance in India with Mr. S. Ranganathan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce as its Chairman. Mr. S. K. Vaiyapuri, Assistant Superintendent of Insurance, Department of Insurance, Ministry of Commerce, Simla, will act as the Committee's Secretary.

INSURANCE SCHEME FOR BOXERS

At the White City World Championship show which he staged on July 26, Jack Solomons introduced a new insurance scheme for boxers. Each British boxer taking part can insure himself against injury or total disablement on payment of 50 shillings.

Under this scheme, a boxer who receives an eye injury or a leg injury or is incapacitated for more than fourteen days will be able to receive £10 a week up to a maximum of 52 weeks while he is unfit.

Total disablement benefits will be £1,000, although it is seldom that a boxer becomes totally disabled after a fight. Jack Solomons has interested himself in compensation for injured boxers for a long time, and his latest scheme has been worked out after a thorough examination of all its aspects.

GENERAL INSURANCE PROSPECTS

Speaking at the fifth annual general meeting of the Jayabharat Insurance Company, the chairman, Mr. Navinchandra Mafatlal struck a rather optimistic note about the future of general insurance and expects the continuation of the rising trend owing to its comparatively undeveloped stage in relation to the country's needs. The need for securing protection against risks of fire and accident is gaining recognition of the people and is a sign of the times. On the other hand, life insurance, at the moment, has to face the mounting inflation and the decline in industrial production and the immediate prospects do not seem to be so bright. There is imperative need of life business being run on sound lines in order to avoid any troublous times ahead.

Trade and Finance

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

The shares of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India are guaranteed, both in regard to repayment of the principal and payment of a minimum rate of dividend, and will be treated as "approved securities," according to a Ministry of Finance Press Note. The Press Note says: There appears to be some doubt whether investments made by Insurance companies in shares of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, will be regarded as "approved securities" for purposes of the Indian Insurance Act.

The position is that these shares are guaranteed, both in regard to repayment of the principal and payment of a minimum rate of dividend. They will thus be treated as "approved securities" under Sub-Section (3) of Sec. 2 of the Indian Insurance Act.

Investments made by Insurance Companies in shares of the Corporation will, therefore, be deemed to be "approved securities" for purposes of the investments which such companies are required to maintain in terms of Sec. 27 of the Insurance Act.

STERLING BALANCE AGREEMENT

The Indian Parliament on August, 13 approved the Sterling Balances Agreement, after a six-hour debate extending over a day and half, by agreeing to two supplementary grants totalling over Rs. 280 crores in respect of capital outlay on sterling pensions and defence capital outlay.

The highlight of the debate was a factual defence put up by the then Finance Minister Shanmukham Chetty, supported by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, a non-official member of the Indian delegation.

The Minister said that fears of scaling down of the balances were unfounded because, even if it came to the worst, British assets in India would provide sufficient cover. He added: "The house might feel perfectly confident that all sterling balances are safe, notwithstanding all the Churchills of England."

INDIA'S SILVER STOCK

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar, the then Finance Minister, said in reply to Mr. B. Das in the Central Assembly on August, 10, that the Government of India's silver stock just before the war was 185 million fine ounces, which was held partly in London, and partly in India. The quantity physically transferred from India to London during the course of the year amounted to 63 million fine ounces. It was a fact that the silver so transferred was put to sale in Britain. The total quantity sold to His Majesty's Government amounted to about 152 million fine ounces at international rates, varying between 17¾ pence, and 23½ pence per standard ounce, the total sale price being Rs. 214 crores equal to £161 million.

In the financial years 1941-42, the sales amounted to 348 and 25 million fine ounces respectively at prices varying between 22 pence and 22½ pence per standard ounce. The silver had been sold once and for all, and there could be no question of repatriation. India's loss in these transactions was over Rs. five and half crores.

INDIA'S PER CAPITA INCOME

Mr. K. C. Neogy, Finance Minister, replying to Rai Bahadur Lala Raj Kankar, said in the Dominion Parliament, that, according to an estimate made by the Ministry of Commerce, at the request of the United Nations Secretariat, the income per head during 1945-46 for the undivided India was Rs. 198. If Provinces of the Indian Dominion alone were considered this figure would increase to Rs. 204. Corresponding figures for other countries were Australia Rs. 1,799; Canada Rs. 2,868; United Kingdom Rs. 2,355; U. S. A. Rs. 4,668. Figures for the U. S. S. R. were not available.

No question of fixing a target for the per capita income of the country could arise. Government's policy was directed towards raising the standard of living to the highest possible level.

Women's Page

MRS. KRIPALANI'S ADVICE TO WOMEN

Women had to play, a more active part and help in achieving social and economic Swaraj, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani said, addressing the students of the Ethiraj College for Women in Madras.

Mrs. Kripalani said that she prided herself on being a Congress worker. It was imperative that they should all engage themselves in doing work of a social character.

The speaker narrated how she and her husband went to East Bengal when communal trouble broke out there in the pre-partition days. There was great difficulty in going to the affected parts. The trains did not run and the roads were unsafe. They had, however, a plane at their service and went by it. After their plane had landed in a town they had to walk many miles in mud and slush to reach the villages. They saw and heard at first hand the miserable plight of the people of the villages. At that time nobody dared to go to any such village and it was incomprehensible that anybody could go and live there, but Gandhiji had proposed that workers should go and live in the village itself. There was utter demoralisation but there were people who were prepared to help their brethren.

When Gandhiji came there he wanted the social workers to see to it that the refugees returned to their villages. She herself had expressed to Gandhiji at the time that it could not be done and that those people who had been molested and ill-treated could not go back. "It can be done," Gandhiji had told her. Asked to explain how, Gandhiji propounded his idea of how in each village some good Mussalman should come and give a guarantee for the safety of the Hindu inhabitants who were to return. He exhorted them all to create an atmosphere of goodwill in each village. It was difficult for them to create goodwill, but they persevered and they did succeed in bringing back Hindus who had left their homes in panic.

MRS. KALE'S CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

Mrs. Ansuyabai Kale, President of the All-India Women's Conference, addressing a public meeting held at Patna last month under the auspices of the A-I.W.C., said that if men did not grant women their rights, the latter would fight for them and win them through the force of love.

Mrs. Kale, emphatically repudiated criticism to the effect that the A-I.W.C. was a "do nothing" body whose sphere of activities did not go beyond the holding of a few meetings and conferences and pointed out the great progress it had made, during the last 20 years towards the emancipation of women and the country.

She gave details of the activities of the A-I.W.C. and maintained that it had done useful work in the past and its energies were directed at present towards helping the Government of free India and serving the best interests of the country by making it progressive.

She drew pointed attention to the resolution passed by the Standing Committee of the Conference to launch a campaign against all forms of corruption, specially hoarding and profiteering. The Conference proposed, she said, to raise volunteers, for finding out such anti-social elements because it believed that if such degradation of character was allowed to persist the nation would not have any future.

EQUALITY OF WOMEN

The Economic and Social Council adopted the first three items of a seven-point Charter on Women's Rights, proclaiming the equality of men and women in all spheres of economic, culture, social and political life.

It was adopted by 16 votes to nil, Britain and Holland abstaining. The Charter asked countries to consider women equally with men when appointing public officials and delegates to United Nations and international bodies. Resolutions still before the Council demand for women the same rights to payment for work as men.

Literary

PRESS ACT TO GO

The repeal of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, has been recommended by the Press Laws Enquiry Committee whose report has just been published. The Committee are, however, of the opinion that some of the provisions of the Act should be incorporated in the ordinary law of the country.

Some of the other important recommendations of the Committee are the exemption of the Press from Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and provision of a separate law, if necessary, for dealing with the Press in urgent cases of apprehended danger, and the amendment of Section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, so that only incitement to violence against Government established by law would be treated as sedition.

The Committee which was appointed in March 1947 in response to the demand from the Press and the Legislature for a review of Press Laws was asked, firstly, to examine and report to Government on the laws governing the Press in the principal countries of the world including India; secondly, to review the Press Laws of India with a view to examining if they are in accord with the fundamental rights formulated by the Constituent Assembly of India; and, lastly, to recommend to Government any measures of reform in the Press Laws considered expedient upon such review.

Mr. Ganganath Jha, former Judge of the Allahabad High Court and former Chief Justice of Kashmir State, was the Chairman of the Committee.

MAHADEV DESAI'S DIARY

Mr. Jivanji Desai, Managing Trustee of the Navjivan Publishing House, announces that the first volume of the late Mr. Mahadev Desai's diary, covering the period from March 10, 1932 to Sept. 4, 1933, in Yerwada Jail with Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel, will be published in English and other Indian languages.

Personal

PROF. BHANSALI BREAKS FAST

Prof. Bhansali broke his 19-day fast at 10 a. m. on August 27 after receiving a private letter from Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, written on paper, from Gandhiji's cottage at Sewagram.

The C. P. Governor, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, offered "mosambi," juice to Prof. Bhansali after thanking him for respecting Rajaji's wishes.

Earlier, Mr. Kamalnayan Bajaj, in a brief speech, congratulated the Professor on his sacrifice and suffering for the uplift of humanity.

Prof. Bhansali in a short speech said: "In whatever I do, I follow Gandhiji's constructive programme in my humble way. I break my fast in deference to Rajaji's wishes."

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

The Maharaja of Bhavanagar has been appointed to succeed Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Nye as Governor of Madras. A communique issued from Government House, Delhi, says:

"His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Archibald Nye, who had, at the time of the transfer of power, been invited by the Government of India to continue as Governor of Madras and who agreed to do so for a short period, will be demitting office next month.

"His Excellency the Governor-General has, on the advice of his Government, appointed Colonel His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Krishna Mukarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K. C. S. I., Maharaja of Bhavanagar, as Governor of Madras in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Nye."

MR. NEOGY TO ACT FOR MR. SHANMUKHAM

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar, has tendered his resignation as Finance Minister, and the Prime Minister has accepted it. A Press Note, announcing this, says: "Pending other arrangements, the portfolio of Finance is being taken over by Mr. K. C. Neogy, Minister for Commerce."

MEDICAL NEEDS OF INDIA

The medical needs of India are trained nurses and midwives, and missionary doctors more interested in medicine than in proselytizing, said Dr. Sushila Nayar, who was a member of the household of Mahatma Gandhi, at New York. Dr. Nayar, who arrived there under a United Nations fellowship, is making a nationwide tour to study the medical care of women and children among the poor in the United States.

She is Secretary, Medical Section of the Kasturba Trust Fund.

ARTIFICIAL FINGERS GRAFTED

Soviet surgeons have made surprising advances in replacing the missing organs of amputees. By tissue transplantation artificial fingers have been grafted on a hand. A disabled war veteran, whose tongue was amputated, will soon speak again after undergoing an operation in which a skin flap was transplanted to replace the missing tongue. This work is being done at the Central Traumatology and Orthopedics Institute. It is also perfecting artificial arms so well designed that amputees can do fine precision work with artificial fingers.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE

Tributes were paid to the ability and integrity of Dr. P. V. Cherian, Principal of the Madras Medical College (who retired on August 9) at a farewell party given by the Staff of the General Hospital and the Madras Medical College at the Medical College grounds. Col. Sangham Lal, Superintendent, General Hospital, presided.

On behalf of the students and the staff Dr. Satyanarayana presented a portrait of Dr. Cherian, whom he described as the "first E.N.T. Surgeon and Father of Oto-Laryngology in India" and requested Col. Sangham Lal to unveil the portrait in the College.

Government have appointed Dr. R. V. Rajan, Professor of Venereology and Venereal Specialist, Madras Medical College, as Principal of the College in succession to Dr. P. V. Cherian.

Radio

WIRELESS LINKS WITH OUR EMBASSIES

ABROAD

The Government of India are believed to have arrived at a decision to use wireless equipments in order to keep up-to-date our diplomatic establishments abroad of the latest news of events at home. This will accelerate India's publicity abroad.

It is also understood that experiments have been taken by the Information and Broadcasting Department to transmit messages to London, Washington, Rangoon, Cairo, Canberra, Ottawa and a few other places through the Overseas Communications Department of the Government of India. Except for Washington and Ottawa, where clear reception could not be recorded, other centres have showed marked success.

This service, it is believed, will run on the lines of the British Official Wireless.

INDO-JAPAN WIRELESS LINK

Mr. W. R. Eaton, leader of the Japanese SCAP Mission to India, in an interview to a Press Correspondent at Bombay expressed the hope that direct radio communication between India and Japan, which had to be dislocated as a result of World War, would be soon restored. This, he said, would serve as stimulant to Indo-Japanese trade.

MULTI-RECORD PLAYERS

The production of two new automatic phonographs that play more than 14 hours of continuous music (200 selections, playing even both sides of a record, thereby 100 records on the whole) is announced by a Chicago manufacturer. A record, after it has been placed for once, is automatically replaced.

RADIO ENGINEERING SHOW

The Largest Radio Engineering Show in history was held in conjunction with the 1948 annual convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers (during March 22-25, 1948) at the Hotel Commodore and Grand Central Palace in New York City. A total of 130 papers were presented.

Currency and Banking

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Presiding over a general meeting of shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India, Sir Badridas Goenka, Vice-President of the Calcutta Board of the Bank stated that the nationalisation of the Bank was under consideration of the Government, whose decision would be communicated to the Bank in due course. The Board was carefully watching the position and would apprise shareholders of developments as and when necessary.

Sir Badridas said that since the Finance Minister's statement of the 4th February, 1948, the question had been fully considered by the Central Board of the Bank at its meeting held on the 6th April. It was then resolved that (1) the Government be informed that their proposal to nationalise the Bank, while leaving other commercial banks untouched, was regarded as being totally unjustified and unnecessary and representing a dangerous experiment which would only result in the loss of the Bank's present business, which must in turn react to the detriment of the economy of the entire country; (2) that the Board failed to understand why the Imperial Bank of India, which was essentially a commercial bank should be singled out for nationalisation.

RESERVE BANK SHARES

The Reserve Bank Nationalisation Bill, introduced in the Parliament, provides for the transfer of all the shares to the Government in return, for which the Government will pay to share-holders 3 percent. interest carrying promissory notes of Rs. 118-10 as, per share.

The Bank Directors who acquired the shares at par, would be given Rs. 100 promissory notes, per share.

The present Board of Elected Directors shall be replaced by a purely nominated Board. The Bill empowers the Government to give directions to the Bank on matters of policy, which the bank shall be obliged to carry out. It also enables the Bank to hold, besides Sterling, certain other currency assets both in Banking and Issue Department.

Railways

LEASE OF RAILWAY LANDS

In order to encourage ryots to improve the lands taken by them on lease under the scheme of leasing Railway lands and derive the maximum benefit out of the leases, the following orders have now been issued by the Government in consultation with the Railway Administration.

The lease of all Railway lands lying fallow should be fixed at three years in the first instance and the period may be further extended by two years to the same lessee on the same terms if the lessee has made proper use of the land.

All lands which have been under cultivation for five years and more should be granted on lease in open auction on annual basis.

PAKISTAN'S PURCHASE OF LINES
IN E. BENGAL

The Government of Pakistan have purchased the 100-mile-long Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazaar (East Bengal) Railway line for rupees one crore and thirty lakhs from the Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazaar Railway Company, it was learnt.

The 20-mile-long railway line between Khulna and Bavarhat (East Bengal) has also been purchased by the Pakistan Government for Rs. 11 lakhs.

FINANCE COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS

Mr. P. M. Joseph, Director of Accounts, Railway Board has been appointed to officiate as Financial Commissioner of Railways in place of Mr. I. S. Puri, who is proceeding on about two months' leave from the first week of October 1948, it is officially announced.

RELIEF TO SEASON TICKET HOLDERS

The Transport Minister Dr. John Matthai has informed Mr. O. V. Alagesan, M.C.A. that it has now been decided that the section from Tambaram to Chingleput of the South Indian Railway be treated a suburban area of Madras for the purpose of issue of season tickets. This is being given effect to from September 1.

CARNATIC MUSIC ACADEMY

Replying to Mr. R. R. Diwakar in Parliament the Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, said that the Carnatic Music Academy would develop into an independent University. The Provisional Council of the Central College of Carnatic Music had recommended that the Academy might develop on its own lines, not insisting on academic qualifications, and that it might develop its own standards without affiliation to any University. The Government of India had agreed with this view. The Education Minister also disclosed that the Academy would be situated at Madras where a site had been acquired for the purpose by the Madras Government.

TRIBUTE TO DWARAM VENKATASWAMI NAIDU

The admirers of the reputed violinist, Prof. Dwaram Venkataswami Naidu, and his musical talents, meeting on August 14, at the residence of Mr. R. B. Ramakrishna Raju, President of the Legislative Council, formed themselves into a Committee to do honour to the Vidwan at a public reception in Madras City. The occasion for the meeting was a recital by Vidwan Dwaram Venkataswami Naidu.

MUSICAL CURE

American musicians are hailing as a master-piece a symphony composed in a mental home by a man who knew only the rudiments of music when he entered the home 12 months ago.

"Music has restored my sanity," he said after the first performance of his work. The mental home uses musical therapy to treat patients and has had "remarkable successes."

"VAZHIYA SENTHAMIZH" IN SCHOOLS

The Government, in a Press Note state that the song by Sri Subrahmanya Bharathi beginning with "Vazhiya Senthamizh" should be sung in all schools in Tamil Nad to the tune of "Madyamavathi Ragam"—'Adi-Thalam.' The song should be sung after 'Janagana Mana.'

LONDON OLYMPICS CONCLUDE

The Olympic Games concluded on August 14 with a colourful ceremony at the Wembley Stadium.

First rang out the Greek National Anthem, played by the massed bands of the British Brigade of Guards as the Greek flag was slowly hoisted at the flag-pole, to show that Greece was the founder of the Olympiad.

Then came the British National Anthem as the British flag joined the Greek flag on the mast to witness that Britain had been host of the 14th Olympiad.

Finally came Finland's National Anthem and the raising of her flag to testify that the 15th Olympiad will be held in Helsinki in 1952.

Mr. Siegfried Edstrom pronounced the closing of the games and called on the youth of the world to meet at Helsinki in 1952 for the 15th Olympiad.

"The Olympic Games cannot enforce the peace to which all humanity aspires, but they give the opportunity to all the youth of the world to find out that all men on earth are brothers", he said. "Thus the Games help to obtain peace, particularly if you consider that the young men who have competed here to-day will one day become the leaders of their nations."

ASIATIC GAMES IN 1950

The Philippines Olympic team arriving at New York from London en route home reported that Asiatic delegation officials during the Olympiad had virtually completed arrangements for an Asiatic Games in 1950 under the sponsorship of the Asiatic Amateur Athletic Association probably in China or the Philippines.

The team members said the final decision will be made after an international competition scheduled in India next year.

They said the officials decided not to invite Japan to the 1950 Games unless the Japanese Peace Treaty is signed by that time.

ATOMIC COMMISSION FOR INDIA

The Government of India have decided to set up an 'Atomic Energy Commission' with Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman, Dr. K. S. Krishnan, member and Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, member and secretary.

The work of the Commission will be carried on directly under the guidance of the Prime Minister. Among the functions to be discharged by the Commission would be the following:

(1) to take such steps as may be necessary from time to time to protect the interests of the country in connection with Atomic energy by the exercise of the Acts conferred on the Government of India by the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act;

(2) To survey the territories of the Indian Dominion for the location of useful minerals in connection with atomic energy;

(3) To promote research in their own laboratories and to subsidise such research in existing institutions and Universities. Special steps will be taken to increase teaching and research facilities in nuclear physics in the Indian Universities.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Addressing the students of the Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology at Guindy, Sir Alfred Egerton, Secretary, Royal Society, London, stressed the need for developing a wider outlook on technology as a whole.

Sir Alfred Egerton, who is the head of the Department of Chemical Engineering and Professor of the Imperial College, London, stated that it was a great advantage to young men to have training not only in Chemistry but also in engineering and he complimented the Alagappa Institution on its endeavours in this regard.

INDIAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE

A Committee consisting of Sir Alfred Egerton, Sir Bren Lockspeiser and Dr. J. N. Mukerjee has been appointed to review the working and progress of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Many important questions of policy have been referred to the Committee for consideration.

GOVT. PRIZES FOR BEST FILMS

The South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce, is in receipt of a communication from the Government of Madras to the effect that they consider it necessary to encourage production of better films with higher ideals, writes the Honorary Secretary of the Chamber.

It has been suggested that one of the ways of raising the standard of films is to offer prizes for the best pictures in the year and that to start with prizes may be offered to Tamil and Telugu films in the form of, say, a medal costing not more than Rs. 500 for each. A scheme is being formulated to give effect to this proposal.

FILM INDUSTRY IN WEST BENGAL

The West Bengal Government will shortly legislate measures for the control of the production, exhibition and the distribution of films in the province. Film studios will have to obtain licences and conform to the Factories Act regarding hours of work, employment, sanitary, hygienic and other requirements. The entire theme of a film feature will require prior scrutiny by the Film Censor Board. The Government will also have the power to advise the industry and help it to produce instructive films for the entertainment and education of the people.

A. I. C. C. FILMED

The film camera units were in full force during the session of All-India Congress Committee in Bombay. Right from Panditji's arrival at Juhu, they covered over seven thousand feet of film during the three days.

As many as four units were recording the session including Motwane, Information Films of India, Hindustan Information Films and Patel India Ltd. Krishna Gopal was covering on behalf of I.F.I. while Motwane's unit was officiating for the Congress.

GANDHI FILM IN CANBERRA

The Government of India's film "Mahatma, The Immortal," was recently screened in Canberra, the Australian capital. The picture was seen by Diplomats, high Government officials and others.

PREFAB BUSES

The Government of Bombay, it is learned, have placed an order with a British firm for some 200 "skeleton components" of prefabricated buses.

These components will be assembled here into single or double decker buses.

No timber is used in the prefab bus. The frame-work consists only of steel tubes metal parts and panelling in "Hinduminium," an aluminium base alloy.

Besides providing a bus body of strength and durability, the technique ensures considerable economy in fuel consumption, tyre wear and operating costs.

CAR DRIVING MADE EASY

A new British car—the first post-war Invicta—is controlled by a push button, a switch and the accelerator pedal.

It is in production after a year's rigorous testing. Overseas motorists have not seen it yet but have already ordered £500,000 (Rs. 66.5 lakhs) worth of the models.

In the Invicta, hundreds of hands and foot movements are saved; the engine cannot be overstrained by ruthless driving; and tyre wear is eased. The explanation for all these advantages is that there is no gear-box and no clutch. An oil-using turbine replaces the gear-box. It revolves in one-and-a-half gallons of light engine oil which is renewed once in about two years.

BODY BUILDING FACTORY AT CHROME PET

The Government of Madras have established a Body Building factory at Chromepet in connexion with the nationalisation of bus services in the Province. They have since decided that the Factory should be run on a commercial basis, and should also attend to the requirements of Government Departments, public institutions and private operators.

PAKISTAN DUTY ON CARS

The Government of Pakistan have decided that the rate of duty of motor cars, including taxi cabs, manufactured in the United Kingdom whose landed cost is more than Rs. 7,500 shall be 54 per cent. *ad valorem*.

NATIONALISATION OF AIR SERVICES

Official quarters deny that the Government of India has abandoned the policy of taking over air companies to operate as State concerns. The policy still remains to be to take over running concerns at suitable opportunities. Although negotiations with the Indian National Airways have been suspended, there is still an idea of negotiating with the air companies to run lines as State concern, one by one, if possible.

AIR TRAVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

The Government of Madras propose to amend Travelling Allowance Rules to make provision for officers of the first, second and third grades travelling ordinarily by plane to Delhi.

This will result in a slight saving to the Government as the air passage costs less than one and two-fifth first class fare by rail to which an officer of these grades is entitled under the existing rules.

Under the proposed amendment, the officer concerned will receive only a single air-passage plus daily allowance.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT EXPORTS

Although the economic crisis is causing many countries to impose further restrictions on particular imports, the demand for British aircraft and aircraft engines appears to be growing. This is revealed by a comparison between figures for 1947 and those for 1946.

During the first eight months of 1947 the value of British aircraft exports rose to £7,927,526, as against £3,262,932 for the same period of 1946. The increased demand was most marked during June, July and August.

BANGALORE—DELHI AIR SERVICE

It is learnt that the Government of India have promised their co-operation in enabling Mysore to start shortly a daily Bangalore-Delhi air service. Six planes are available to start with, it is learnt.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

The Government of India have decided to constitute a Cottage Industries Board, under the chairmanship of the Minister for Industry and Supply.

The Board will consist of representatives of Central Government, Provincial Governments, major states and unions and of important organisations representing the interests of small-scale and cottage industries. Some non-officials will also be nominated as members of the Board.

The main features of the Board will be:

(1) to advise and assist the Government on the organisation and development of cottage and small-scale industries.

(2) to examine and advise how cottage and small-scale industries can be co-ordinated with large-scale industries.

(3) to examine the schemes of the Provincial and State Governments for the promotion of cottage and small scale industries, and to assist in coordinating them, and.

(4) to advise the Government on the marketing of the products of cottage and small-scale industries in India and abroad.

WAGE BOARD FOR BOMBAY

The Government of Bombay have appointed a Wage Board for the textile industry of the Province under the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, it is understood.

The Board will deal with disputes regarding wages and its recommendations will be binding on both Labour and the employers, with the Bombay Industrial Court as the appellate authority.

TELEPHONE FACTORY AT BANGALORE

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, India's Minister for Communications stated in a written reply to Mr. Kesava Rao in the Dominion Parliament that the automatic telephone factory to be set up at Bangalore was expected to start assembling of telephone instruments and exchange equipment from parts imported from England within the next four months.

105-ACRE FARM MODERNISED IN A DAY

Two hundred American volunteer workers recently transformed a drab, 105-acre farm into one of the most modern farms in the State of Virginia—in a single day. The volunteers, war veterans participating in the on-the-farm training program given them by the U. S. Government accomplished five years of work in a single dawn-to-dusk operation.

More than 30 tractors, fertilizer spreaders, post hole diggers, and earth-moving machinery were used to plough terrace fertilize, and seed the entire farm according to the latest advances of agricultural science. Twenty acres for permanent pasture was fenced and a large pond dug. The farm house was painted white, the roof given a coat of heat-reflecting aluminium paint and the lawn area around the house landscaped.

The farm belongs to Mrs. Annie Poythress, a widow of 57.

NEW MIDGET TRACTOR

An interesting new British tractor specially designed for small holdings will be coming on the market this spring.

Weighing less than 300 cwt. and with a forward speed of about three m.p.h. it has several distinctive features. In particular, its track has self-clearing cleats, while the track adjustment is extremely simple.

For its comparatively low horse-power (seven-and-a-half) the engine is claimed to have very good pulling power, its link crawler track giving exceptional ground adhesion.

PROPOSAL FOR MORE CATTLE FARMS

The Minister for Agriculture in Madras Mr. K. Madhava Menon, informed Mr. V. Raghavayya in reply to a question that some research schemes for better breeding of cattle were being worked in the Province. The Government had called for proposals to start more farms in the different districts and at least two co-operative breeding farms in each of the regions of Tamilnad and Andhradesa.

Labour**BILL TO CONSOLIDATE LABOUR LAWS**

The Indian Parliament on August 25 agreed to the Labour Minister's motion that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration. The Bill was taken up clause by clause.

The Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, replying to the debate, said that there was nothing revolutionary about the measure. "If today I am forcing something which may appear unpalatable to the employers," he said, "I may assure them that I am doing these things primarily in their own interests, because I want to save them in the interests of the nation for some years."

NEW FEDERATION OF LABOUR

The worker's delegates from India, Pakistan, China, Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines and Persia are forming an Asian Federation of Labour, Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, Indian workers' delegate announced.

It was hoped, he said, that liason with the Inter-American Confederation of Workers would lead to consolidation of the two organisations to supplant the World Federation of Trade Unions. Meetings between the delegates of the two bodies had already begun.

A statement Mr. Shastri read at the end of a closed meeting of the new Federation now drafting its constitution said "the purpose of our getting together is not opposition to Communism. We want a labour movement that will achieve the objective of progress, sound justice and equality by democratic and peaceful measures and not in the way that Communist would have it done."

BONUS FOR AHMEDABAD MILL WORKERS

The textile workers of Ahmedabad numbering about 1,30,000 will get one-fifth of their total earnings in 1947 as bonus, according to the agreement reached between the Millowners' Association and the Textile Labour Association.

Both the associations had referred the bonus dispute to the industrial court. A bonus amounting about Rs. 1 crore will be paid to the workers before Diwali.

General**RECORD SALES IN GANDHI STAMPS**

Record sales of Gandhi memorial stamps on Independence Day are reported from Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta. The sale at the Bombay Philatelic Bureau alone amounted to over Rs. 1,08,000. This included 15,000 folders with a complete set of Gandhi stamps. The quota of 16,500 first day covers allotted to the Bureau was sold out quickly. Delhi and New Delhi sales on that day amounted to nearly 25,000. In Calcutta the sales at the Philatelic Bureau alone amounted to Rs. 44,000.

It is stated that no previous issue of any Indian stamps not even the Jai Hind stamps, was so much in demand. The rush in Bombay Philatelic Bureau was so great that numerous special booths had to be set up in the G.P.O.

INDIA'S POPULATION 337 MILLION

Sardar Patel, Home Minister, said in reply to Mr. Biswanath Das in the Dominion Parliament on August 10 that on the basis of the average annual excess of births over deaths, the estimated population for 1947 for the Indian Union was 331.7 million. Applying the sex ratio disclosed by the 1947 census, i.e., 935 females per thousand males, this would show 171.4 million males and 160.3 million females.

The population for 1948 would be of the order of 337 million.

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The standard of the British people's intelligence is falling steadily though very slowly. The number of mental defectives is rising.

These conclusions have been drawn by two of Britain's foremost experts on psychology and education, Professor Sir Cyril Burt of London University and Professor Godfrey Thomson of Edinburgh University in the book, "Trend of National Intelligence."

About nine per cent. are classified as sub-normally dull, two per cent. on the border-line of mental deficiency and four per cent. feeble-minded imbeciles or idiots in the strict medical sense.

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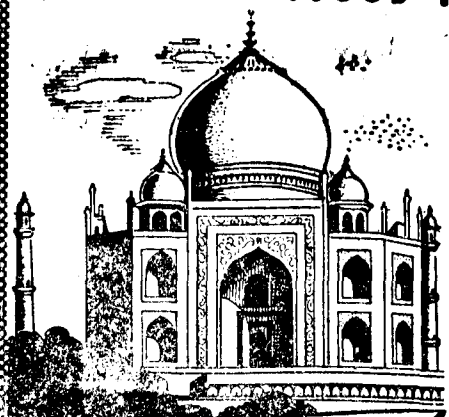
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