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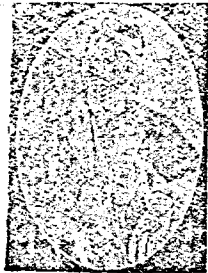
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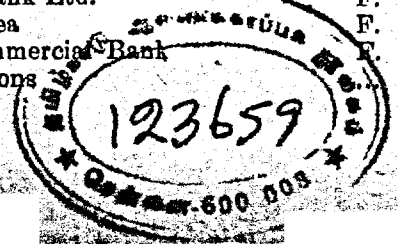
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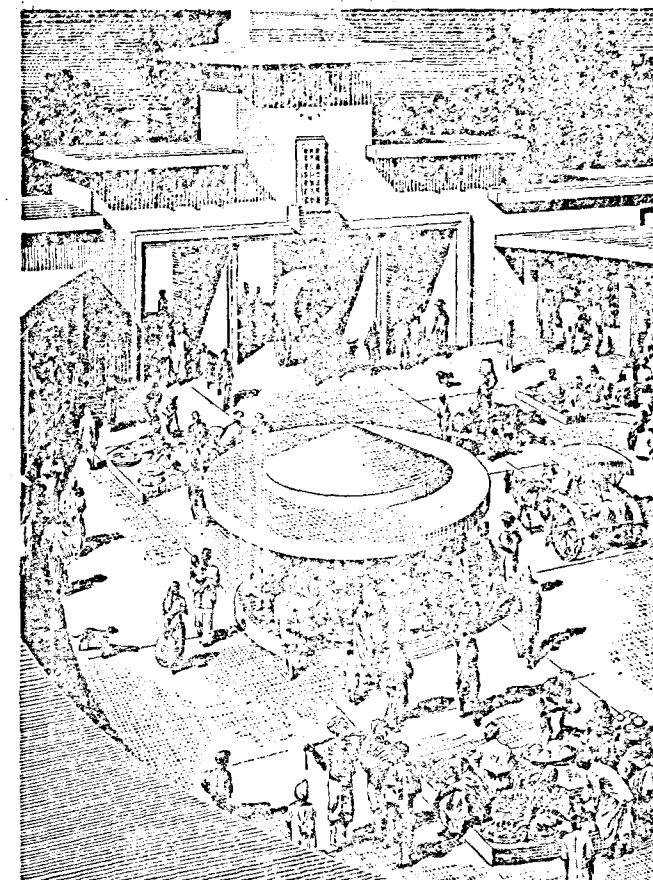
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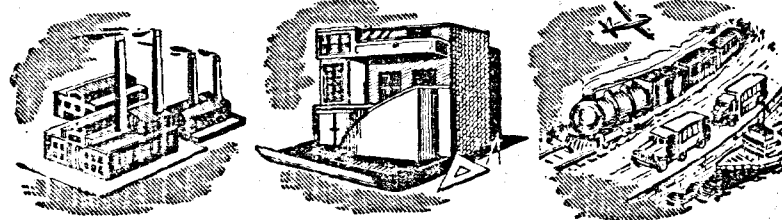
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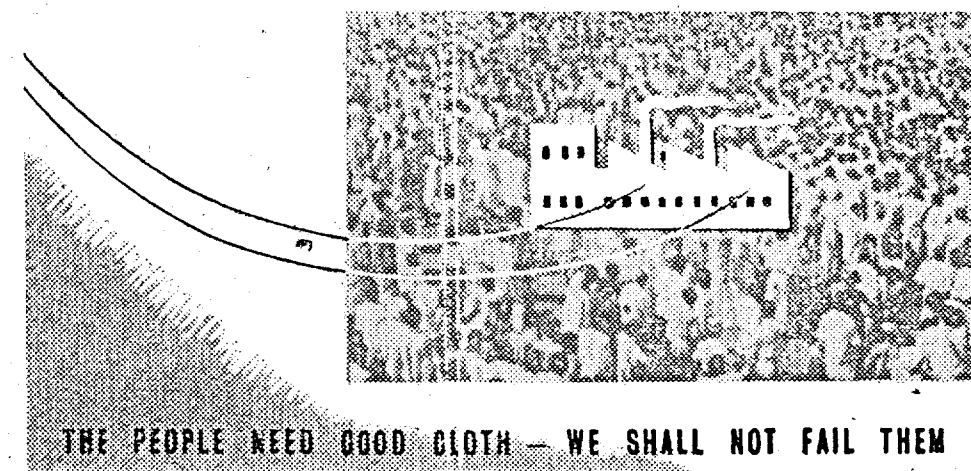
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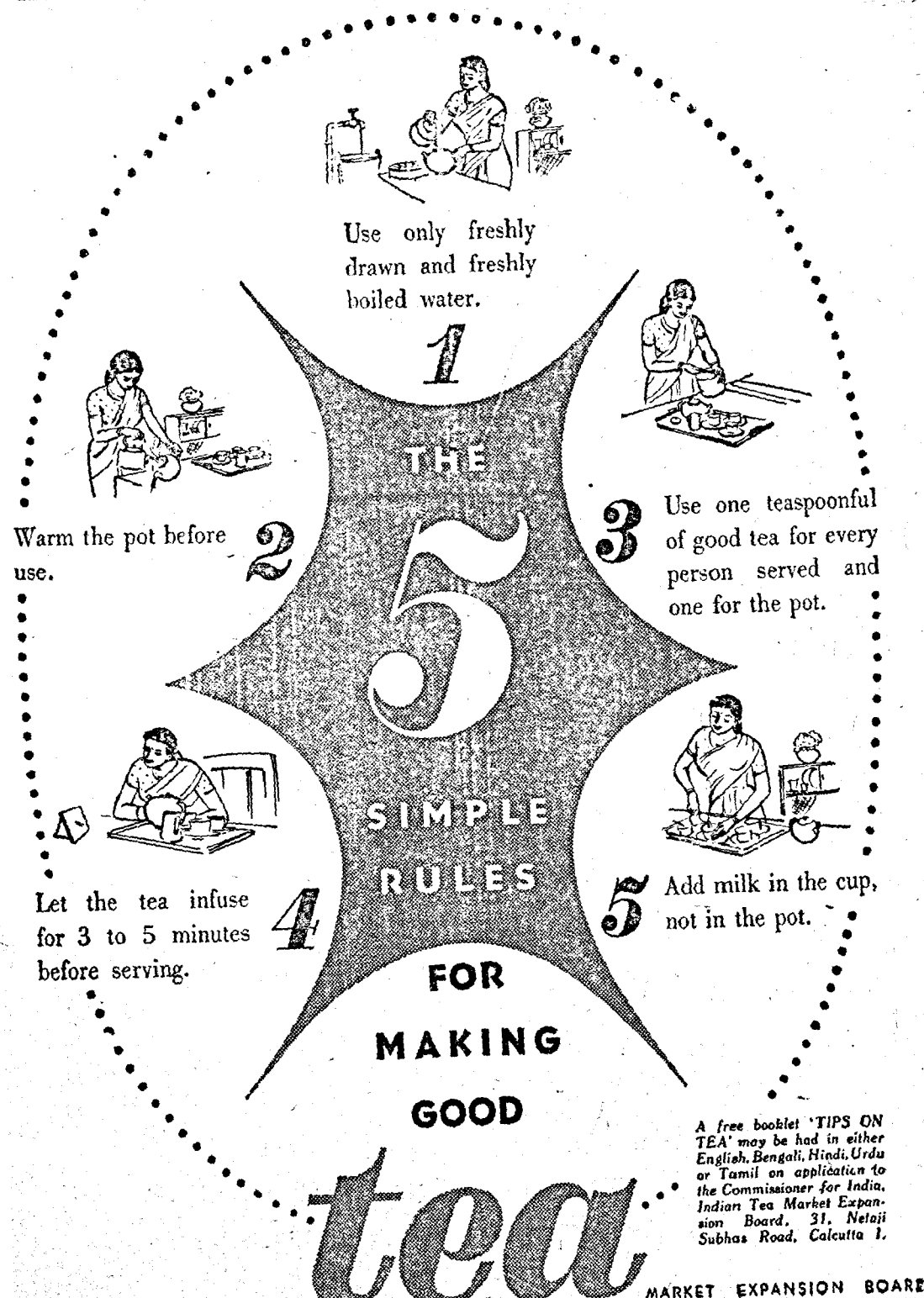
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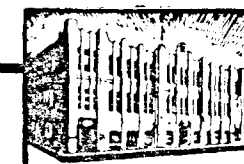
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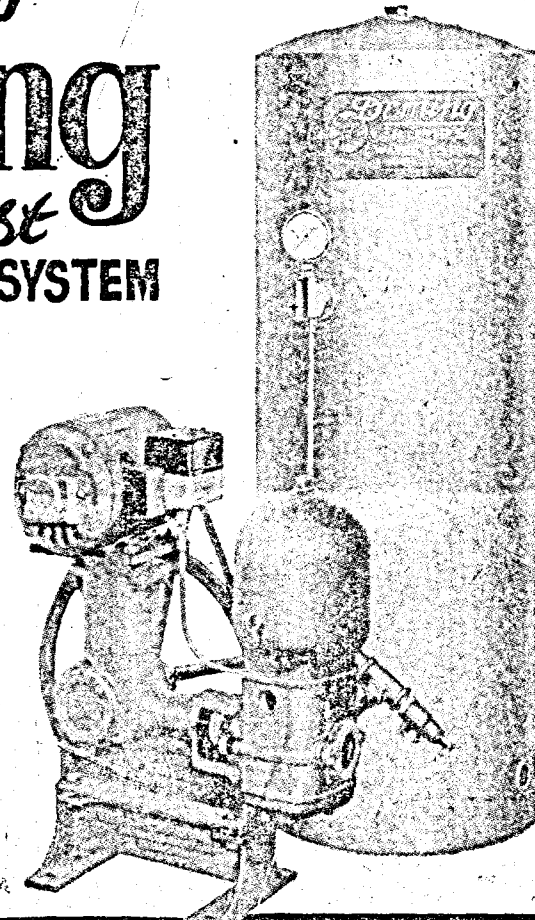
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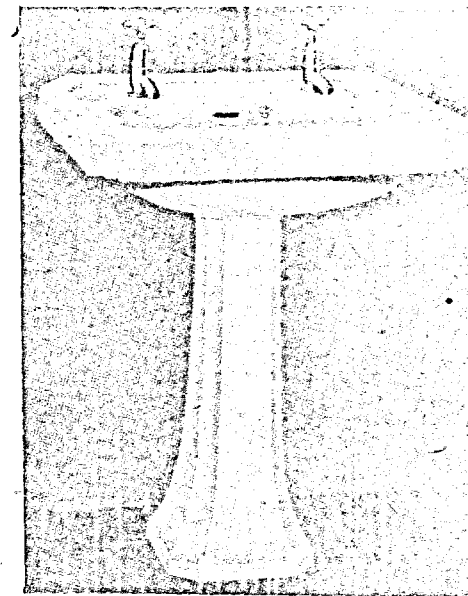
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I suppose that she was one of the few persons who could take some liberties with Mahatma Gandhi. She would occasionally disagree with him and chaff him, for both had the saving grace of humour. She was devoted to her children and felt keenly the recent death of one of her sons. The child who most resembled her in face and voice was Padmaja. She was much with her mother especially in later years.

The last time that I received a communication from her was the day before she

died. I had enquired after her health and had received a telegram that she hoped to recover for the Governors' Conference on the 6th March. Alas, it was destined otherwise.

My wife and I retain the happiest memories of our very dear friend, Sarojini, the greatest woman that India has produced for many a long day and one of the greatest of her time in the whole world. May her memory ever remain green and be a source of inspiration to many!

THE BALANCE SHEET

BY PROF. H. C. MUKERJI, M.A.,

Midnapur College, Midnapur.

THE Nehru Ministry has been in office for a little over a year and a half and the time has not yet come to hold an inquest over it for it is still very alive and kicking and likely to maintain itself in office for a long time. But it is always good to pause and look back as we proceed on our journey and take stock of the progress made and the journey that still remains unfinished particularly if the road happens to be dangerous and beset with difficulties.

At the very outset it may be said that this Government on taking over was beset with so many and overwhelming difficulties as scarcely fall to the lot of an infant state and it has emerged out of all these difficulties with triumph on account of the patience, tact and wisdom displayed by those who are at the helm of affairs. It has not only emerged triumphant but has got fresh lustre added unto it and has raised the stock of the country immensely. The refugee problem, the invasion of Kashmir, the

Junagad and Hyderabad affairs are some of the ills which beset it at its very birth and all these have been effectively tackled though some of them have left scars which are not to disappear for a long time. Immediately after the partition of the country the refugee problem came into prominence taxing the resources of the State to the utmost and throwing upon it the stupendous task of looking after, feeding, clothing and housing and subsequently resettling in life about a crore of people who were uprooted from their native soil and came pell-mell to India in search of shelter and refuge. The problem has been tackled with great courage and promptitude though not as yet quite successfully for much remains yet to accomplish. Moreover the same principle was not always adopted and attempts were sometimes made to differentiate between the refugees coming from Western and Eastern Pakistan which is a sore point with the latter. Closely at the heels of this great

upheaval came the invasion of Kashmir. The Government of India as in duty bound rushed to the help of the Kashmir Government and promptly saved it and the people from utter ruin and destruction and hurled back the invaders beyond the hills which formed the natural boundary of the Kashmir Valley. It poured its men and money unstintedly and earned the gratitude of the people of the Valley whose desecrated homes and ruined homesteads still bear awful testimony to the havoc which was created by wild hordes of fanatical barbarians from across the border lured on by the prospect of loot. But in an unlucky moment and out of a zeal to stand well with the civilized world the Government of India applied to the Security Council for its intervention and this opportunity, according to some observers has paved the way for the latter to bring about a solution of the problem which will only further the schemes of the Anglo-American bloc and will be highly detrimental to the real interests of the country. But we still cling to the hope that a fair and just solution will be arrived at and an impartial plebiscite will be held which will decide the fate of the State.

While this Kashmir problem was still taxing the brains of our administrators the police action in Hyderabad became necessary and this was so promptly and effectively taken that it belied all the calculations of the political pundits and it was well over before people had ceased to wonder over it and at the least expenditure of men and money. The voice of opposition in the Security Council was also hushed after some time when it refused to listen to tales of slander preached against

the Indian Union by the band of mercenary hirelings maintained there. It is to be hoped that within a short time Hyderabad will settle down and take her rightful place as an integral part of the Union instead of continuing in the very heart of India as a hostile State threatening the very existence of the country.

All these measures have enhanced the prestige of the country but none has conferred on it so solid a benefit as the unification of it under the inspiring lead of Sardar Patel. He will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of his countrymen for doing away with these congeries of States, remnants of Feudalism which presented the greatest obstacle to the unification of the country. A time there was when the Britishers ruled, to keep them alive to serve as a bulwark against the advancing tide of Indian Nationalism but after their departure there was scarcely any justification for their continued existence. It was Sardar Patel who realised this and set about to work for it with such wisdom, tact, patience and efficiency that the princely order generally submitted to his dispensation without any great protest and sometimes gladly and voluntarily, for they surely saw the handwriting on the wall and wisely adjusted themselves to the changed order of things. They acted on the principle that half a loaf is surely better than no bread. But there is no doubt about the fact that some of them at least were actuated by the loftiest of motives and wanted to efface themselves for the larger welfare of the nation.

India's prestige was further heightened by the two Asian Conferences which were held and both at the instance of the

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APRIL 1949

[No. 4.]

SRIMATI SAROJINI NAIDU

BY HIS EXCELLENCY RAJA SIR MAHARAJ SINGH

Governor of Bombay.

I first met Shrimati Sarojini Naidu nearly forty years ago at my parents' house in Simla. My mother, who was born more than ninety years ago, was not a graduate but had received a very good education in her home and was able to speak Hindustani and English with equal fluency. She immediately took a fancy to Sarojini who visited her whenever she came to Simla. They had a common interest in social reform and in the progressive grant of rights to women. I remember Mrs. Naidu many years ago advocating the abolition of purdah, widespread education among girls and the grant of political rights to women. She had profited by education both in this country and in England and wished it to be shared by others.

What always struck one in meeting Sarojini were her vivacity and humour. She was always "bubbling over." In conversation she shone whether among Europeans or Indians. Britishers used to be startled at her unique knowledge of English, both literary and colloquial. Her poetry was far in advance of her times. I have often felt that the one branch of English literature in which we have not yet excelled is English poetry. Sarojini Devi, however, was an exception, I remember her once saying

that poetry must have come to her as a natural gift and that she could not help writing when the mood came.

Her humour was all pervading and infectious. She could be pungent at times, but it was well meant, and she would probably have said the same thing *before* persons as she would have said *behind* them.

Her tastes whether in food or furniture or decorations were irreproachable. She could always enjoy a good meal, especially when she came out of jail. She felt hungry, she said, on such occasions. She dressed simply but was always tidy in her person.

The last time that I saw her was six weeks before she passed away when my wife and I were staying with her in Lucknow last January. She had Indianised with great effect the appearance of the main drawing rooms in Government House and was proud of her achievement.

Latterly her health was not good but she paid little heed to warnings whether from friends or relations and felt that she must give pleasure to others so long as there was breath within her. Her hospitality was unbounded and she made no distinction between communities and castes. All were alike to her.

Government of India. Though they cannot claim any solid achievement, they are fraught with great potentialities and they bear unmistakable testimony to the fact that India is determined to take her rightful place as the leader of the Orient and she cannot be neglected with impunity.

But though on all these occasions India has not hesitated to assert herself and take an independent line of her own, some of her critics apprehend that she is identifying herself more and more with the Commonwealth group of nations and with the Anglo-American bloc. It is doubtful if it is possible in these days for a great nation to live in complete isolation cutting itself off from the main currents of world politics and the charge, if true, can only prove, at worst, an error of judgment on the part of those who are entrusted with the destinies of the nation and nothing more.

All this is to the good. But in the economic sphere the Government's achievements are more doubtful. True it is that a balanced budget has been presented but this at the cost of taxing the poor man's bread and depriving him of his few comforts and luxuries (?), a principle against which Mahatma Gandhi waged a lifelong struggle. The spectre of inflation and consequent high prices is still stalking through the land. . . . But the well informed and sober sections of the people cannot but realise the unenviable position of the government. Due to the measures previously adopted to fleece the rich, a legacy of the Liaquat Ali scheme and the irresponsible talks about nationalisation of industries, capital had become extremely shy and no money was forthcoming to finance new industries or subscribe to the loans floated. This freezing of national assets had to be checked. The Government at first

gave solemn assurances entirely dissociating itself from any scheme of nationalisation of existing industries within the next ten years and as an earnest of its intention now wants to introduce these measures to give partial relief to capital and to bring back its confidence. Unless new industries are started and production is stepped up there is no prospect of arresting the upward trend of prices and thus giving relief to the hard pressed wage earners, a point which is very often being missed by the latter. Expropriation is not the means of bringing back the prosperity of the country.

The same irresponsibility and lack of sympathy characterise the bitter criticisms of the people about the repressive measures introduced by the Government, particularly the Public Security Act and the manner it is being enforced, jeopardising the civil liberties of the people. . . . But the people very often fail to realise the dilemma in which the Government is placed. If peace is to be maintained and orderly government to function, the government has no other resource left but to act, generally speaking, exactly in the way it has done. There is no doubt about the fact that subversive activities are steadily on the increase and the Communists taking heart from the success of their endeavours in China, Burma and other countries of South East Asia are thinking of effecting a coup in India also. If the country is not to be plunged in chaos and if orderly government is to be maintained we cannot afford to be squeamish about the methods adopted by the government. But there is much room left for the exercise of wisdom and tact which seems to be wanting in some of the recent measures adopted by the Government. It is much to be regretted that it has not always shown itself responsive to public opinion and has not attempted to placate it. . . . It is earnestly to be desired that the government should be wide awake to this glaring defect which cannot but give a handle to its enemies and try to conciliate the public by whose verdict ultimately it will survive or fall.

Dr. Weizmann, the Israelite President

BY MR. V. KRISHNA RAO

THE Jews lost their homeland two thousand years ago; but the hope and the vision of regaining it have persisted in their minds across the centuries. Though hunted from country to country, they are a hardy race and have always been looking up to Zion.

Whether they are a chosen people as they have been thinking of themselves or have been accused, as Hitler looked upon them, their contribution to European culture and civilization has not been negligible. Having had the best of their wealth and scientific skill, the Germany of Hitler, hounded them out of Europe and the best of their race, for example Einstein, had to seek refuge in far distant America. During the first world war, Balfour, who sought to pacify the rival claims of the Jews and the Arabs to Palestine, promised the former a national home. Since then, the tangled politics of Europe and the oil or petrol interests of Britain, could not afford to offend the Arab sentiment and the Jews had been kept in animated suspense. There was a British offer of a part of Uganda as an alternative to the Homeland of Palestine. It was unacceptable to the Jews. "Would you accept Paris in exchange for London?" Weizmann is reported to have retorted. "But we *have* London" Balfour replied. "And we *had* Jerusalem when London was a marsh" was the smart and cutting rejoinder of the Jew.

During the period of the British mandate of Palestine, the Jews sank their fortune into it. New Jerusalem was built into a modern city and Tel Aviv converted into a popular centre. Valuable and paying industries were started, such as diamond

cutting with the help of expert Jews from Amsterdam and the manufacture of pharmaceutical products, speeded up. Sanitary improvements have been effected for driving out Malaria and similar scourges. An hospital at Hadassah is said to contain 250 beds, manned by expert surgeons. A report on Palestine tells us the Jordan River Valley contained 17 per cent. Salt and was barren. By a remarkable patience and persistence, the fresh water of the river was diverted to the area and the salt washed out of the top soil with the result that tomatoes raised therein are double in quality as anywhere else. These amazing efforts were made under the hope of securing a permanent homeland therein. But they realised in the course of time that they were dupes of British and to some extent, of American diplomacy. They dared to achieve by force, where they failed by fairness and patience. Arms and ammunition were smuggled in large quantities and a showdown was prepared. The Arabs, though superior in number were scared. Israel declared itself a State and over night Truman recognised the new status. Britain is now forced into a reluctant approval. Weizmann has been proclaimed the first President of new Israel.

Dr. Weizmann is the father of Israel. Born in the Russian village of Motol, in the Pripet Marshes, he is now 74 years of age. Early in his life, he is said to have cherished and nourished the ambition of gathering together the scattered elements of his race, into the original homeland of Palestine. With that end in view, he has travelled through the different countries of

the world and secured their sympathies. Much of his life was spent in England where he was a Professor of Chemistry in Manchester, during the first World War and in that capacity is said to have rendered invaluable services to that country. He sent his son Michael to the theatre of war and he was killed in action with the R. A. F. During the course of the War, an important ingredient of gun-powder, acetone, became



DR. WEIZMANN

scarce in England. The munition industry was threatened. Dr. Weizmann who was then Professor of Chemistry at Manchester, carried on some experiments and turned out acetone from chestnuts which were abundant in England. It was a very timely help and the then Prime-Minister of England, Lloyd George told the House of Commons that Dr. Weizmann saved absolutely the British army at a critical moment. For his services the Prime Minister offered him a peerage and a monetary award. He declined both but prayed for a sympathetic consideration of the Jewish cause. The help that he rendered in the course of the second world war was not less important. He was then in America. America went

short of rubber. The Doctor found a synthetic substitute and helped the nation. Truman publicly thanked him for "the help rendered by him in winning both the first and the second world wars."

Dr. Weizmann is a man of peace and has been eschewing violence for which he is considered soft in some Jewish quarters. Twenty-five years ago, he stated this ideal: If Palestine were a real-estate development, instead of a spiritual homeland, there are a dozen New York financiers who could get together and buy it. Then all this talk about Zionism about idealism would be meaningless. . . . But Palestine cannot be bought. It must be won by suffering. It must be paid for by the pangs of birth. Our relation to Palestine can only be a relation of the mother to her child. She bears the child with pain, she delivers it with pain and the first years of its life are years of pain and anxiety." Is there not a Gandhian ring about it?

The words have been prophetic. The Jew has found his Home. The leading European countries have recognised the Independence of Israel. The United Nations are going to bless it.

It is a happy thing that Dr. Weizmann is presiding over its destiny as he had been consolidating the nation for the last fifty years of his life. The future of both the Jew and the Arab lies in the way of conciliation and it is a hopeful sign that Transjordan and Egypt are in the line. It is hoped that under the wise guidance of Dr. Weizmann the 2000 years old problem and feud will find a final and peaceful solution.

FROM MY NOTEBOOK

BY "BEE"

A SWEET THING IT IS TO BE ALIVE

[This, from LAVENGRO is one of the master passages of English prose—expressing rich joy in open air life, and in life itself. Borrow has met a man sitting on the heath and they fall into talk.]

"What is your opinion of death, Mr. Peter Lengro?" said I, as I sat down beside him.

"My opinion of death, brother, is much the same as that in the old song of Pharaoh, which I have heard my grandma sing:—

'Canna marel O manus chivios ande puv,
Ta rovel pa laste O chavo ta romi.'

When a man dies, he is cast into the earth, and his wife and child sorrow over him. If he has neither wife nor child, then his father and mother, I suppose; and if he is quite alone in the world, why, then, he is cast into the earth, and there is an end of the matter.

"And do you think that is the end of man?"

"There's an end of him, brother, more's the pity."

"Why do you say so?"

"Life is sweet, brother."

"Do you think so?"

"Think so! There's night and day, brother, both sweet things; sun, moon and stars, brother, all sweet things; there's likewise a wind in the heath. Life is very sweet, brother; who would wish to die?"

"I would wish to die—."

"You talk like a gorgio—which is the same as talking like a fool. Were you a Rommany Chal you would talk wiser. Wish to die, indeed! A Rommany Chal would wish to live for ever!"

"In sickness, Jasper?"

"There's the sun and the stars, brother."

"In blindness, Jasper?"

"There's the wind on the heath, brother; if I could only feel that I would gladly live for ever. Dosta, will now go to them tents and put on the gloves; and I'll try to make you feel what a sweet thing it is to be alive, brother."

THE BEST LIFE

Choose the best life; use will make it pleasant.
—Pythagoras.

SOHRAB AND RUSTUM

[On the banks of the Oxus two great warriors engage in mortal combat. Old Rustum discovers he has killed his son Sohrab. The epic fight and the tragic discovery yield a moment of tremendous passion, charged with dramatic interest. But the poet closes with a picture of the calm serenity of nature amidst the perplexities of human life.]

Aud Rustum and his son were left alone.
But the majestic river floated on,
Out of the mist and hum of that low land,
Into the frosty starlight, and there moved,
Rejoicing, through the hushed Chorasman waste,
Under the solitary moon;—he flow'd
Right for the polar star, past Orgunje,
Brimming, and bright, and large; then sands begin
To hem his watery march, and dam his streams,
And splits his currents; that for many a league
The shorn and parcell'd Oxus strains along
Through beds of sand and matted rushy isles—
Oxus, forgetting the bright speed he had
In his high mountain-cradle in Pamere,
A foil'd circuitous wanderer—till at last,
The long'd-for dash of waves is heard, and wide
His luminous home of waters opens, bright
And tranquil, from whose floor the new-bathed
stars
Emerge, and shine upon the Aral Sea.

—M. Arnold.

TO BE HONEST, TO BE KIND

To be honest, to be kind—to earn a little and to spend a little less—to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence—to renounce when that shall be necessary and not be embittered—to keep a few friends but these without capitulation—above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.

—Stevenson.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE

Love is more pleasing than marriage because romances are more amusing than history.
—Chamfort.

THE DUTIFUL WIDOW

In the outskirts of old Chang-an there once dwelt in peaceful retirement the philosopher Chuang-Tzu. Sharing his blissful life was his beautiful wife, the good lady T'ien, as faithful a mate any mortal could ever find.

As was his wonted custom, our philosopher never missed his daily late afternoon stroll in the hills. On one of these occasions he came across a young woman bent over a newly-made grave—fanning it!

"Whatever are you doing, my good lady?" asked Chuang-Tzu politely. The woman caught unawares blushed, then answered between sobs:

"My husband, alas! whom I now (sob) mourn,

A short time since (sob) to this grave (sob) was borne.

And (sob) he lies buried in this (sob-sob) grave.

... Ere my (sob) husband died, he called me (sob) once (sob-sob) to his side,

And grasping me (sob)—with his dying lips said,

'When I'm gone (sob-sob) promise (sob) never to wed,

Till the earth is (sob) dry on my grave.'

... So you see me fanning my late lord's grave to hasten the process."

—LIN SIAN-TEK in "*Manila Sunday Tribune*," *Philippine Islands*..

LIFE BEYOND DEATH

What shall I do with those things which do not give me the life which is beyond death?

—Maitreyi.

REASON AND ENTHUSIASM

Reason is not sufficient to overcome passion: we must take to us the power of a noble enthusiasm.

—Fabianus.

THE CROSSING

When I shall be called to make
That inevitable silent crossing
I shall beg to linger—
While I look indelibly on scenes
I have loved long and passionately.
And I would carry them
Like sweet incense
Within my heart—
The glory of dawn and twilight,
The quietude of starry nights,
The clasp of friendly hands,
The tender voice of love
Then as my bark forsakes familiar

moorings

I will go taking these memories

I have loved

So that Heaven's beauties

Seem not too strange.

—Lida Davis Jones in the "*Churchman*."

THE PERFECT DUTIES

Gentleness and cheerfulness, these come before all morality; they are the perfect duties.

—R. L. S.

SILENCE AND SPEECH

Remember what Simonides said—that he never repented that he had held his tongue, but often that he had spoken.—*Plutarch*

CALVARY

And when they were come to the place which is called Calvary, there they crucified Him, and the malefactors, one on the right hand, and the other on the left.

Then said Jesus, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

—St. Luke.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN NEW INDIA

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THE position of foreign capital in Indian economy has often been the subject of public examination. The political domination of the Britishers has always had the upper hand. Now that India has emerged as a Free and Independent nation and has to proceed at a rapid pace with the programme of her industrialization, this question must be studied from a different angle. The most outstanding feature of foreign investments in India has been foreign domination—Economic and Political, as the "processes of Capital have been the processes of Conquest." But it cannot be overlooked that the present magnitude of India's industrial development owes, in a large measure, to foreign capital—both physical and financial.

ESTIMATES OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

It is a pity that there are no reliable and accurate statistics of the aggregate foreign capital invested in India. Whatever estimates are available are either based on guess work or have become out of date. With the liquidation of sterling liabilities, which formerly formed a major portion of external indebtedness, most of the public borrowing has vanished. According to Shri N. R. Sarkar, "of the amount engaged in private industries over half is employed in trading and manufacturing industries. Banking and insurance companies together absorb rather more than one-fifth; Steamship and Railways about 13% and tea plantations and mines about 5% each."

Foreign investments in India have taken place in the following forms:

(i) Investment of capital in company shares and similar rights.

(ii) Private investments in medium or long-term private and public loans, advances and credit-grants to private borrower and public authorities.

(iii) Direct investments in property and business concerns owned and managed by foreign investors themselves, either personally or in associations.

(iv) Government to Government grant or loan, i.e., loans and credits granted by Government and other public bodies.

NEED FOR INVESTMENT CENSUS

The need for a census of foreign capital in India is imperative if we want to look at the foreign investment position in its right perspective, and the Government of India should at once undertake the campaign in collaboration with commercial bodies. In assessing the aggregate amount of foreign investments, foreign assets and liabilities of each country should also be considered, because international monetary co-operation, multilateral convertibility and international exchange system through the machinery of International Monetary Fund would only then be possible. The important task of compulsory Census should be entrusted to some National Institution, and the Reserve Bank of India which has recently been nationalised will be the right authority. In order to keep the information up-to-date complete record of further foreign investments should be maintained and this can be facilitated if the registration of the future investments are made compulsory under the law.

FUTURE ROLE OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

The days are gone when foreign capital was virtually the 'master' of Indian economy. In the region of Independent India now foreign capital shall have to act like a 'servant' who should be properly paid provided the "service rules" are not violated. Pandit Nehru, while addressing the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries at New Delhi on 3rd March, 1947, is reported to have remarked that there was no reason why there should not be a place in India for industrialists and businessmen from outside, provided they fitted into the Indian picture of the future. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, while he was the Minister of Industries and Supplies aptly stated in the Assembly, "We could no longer think in terms of narrow nationalism nor repeat the old language of isolationism". If India has to speed up her economic development foreign capital will be inevitable. History bears testimony to the fact that very few countries have been able to industrialise without significant foreign investment. Even the United States has had a very significant portion of its industrial advance financed by British and European capital. But our dependence on foreign capital should be limited to a limited period only so long as India's proverbially shy and conservative capital, as the External Capital Committee puts it, is not coming forward.

"SERVICE RULES" FOR FOREIGN CAPITAL

Whatever *Laissez Faire* policy may have been followed in the case of foreign capital, the time has come when direct and indirect control on foreign investments would be necessary. "Service Rules" must be framed. The activities of outsiders in the

economic sphere are restricted in various countries through legislation or administrative decrees. The Government of India should also place certain specific restrictions against the investment of foreign capital. A foreign manufacturer should be required under the rules to secure a licence from some National Authority who will oblige him to fulfil certain conditions before permission is granted to set up his business in the country. Even when no special concessions are granted to him, these rules should in no case be relaxed. "The Irish Control of Manufacturer Bill 1932" was passed to prohibit non-nationals from operating a concern so far as the protected industries are concerned. A similar provision should now be introduced in India. The National Authority conferred with the right of granting licences should make a thorough scrutiny of the case to see that the proposed enterprise is inevitable for the development of the national economy and the licences so granted should be for a limited period of time.

All those enterprises which are foreign in spirit but Indian in name either by putting in the words "India Ltd." or by taking Indians as junior partners in their associations should be carefully checked by the licencing authority. A set of terms and conditions defining the Indian enterprises should be framed so as to include enterprises which are essentially Indian-financed and managed by Indians or predominantly Indian Capital and Management.

N.P.C. ON FOREIGN CAPITAL

The National Planning Committee have passed the following resolutions on the investment of foreign capital in India;

(i) "That investments of foreign capital in our agricultural, mineral and industrial concerns has resulted in foreign control over our economic and political life which has warped and retarded the national development."

(ii) "That hereafter investment of foreign capital should not ordinarily be permitted to involve ownership and management in respect of industries and national importance."

(iii) "In view of our vast capital requirements in the coming years we may accept foreign capital only in the shape of loans, credit or through the state".

(iv) "The special statutory so-called "Commercial Safeguards" should be replaced forthwith."

STEPS AGAINST EXISTING FOREIGN CAPITAL

As India has cast away the political yoke of foreigners it is not difficult to accelerate the pace of Indian enterprises at the cost of foreign interests which had so far blocked the way. But that would not be a sound policy. There should not be any compulsory expropriation of the foreign capitalist. But a well-planned policy only would keep the balance right. Preferential stimulus should be given to Indian enterprise and special facilities, if any, granted to the foreign capitalists should be withdrawn which will give a natural impetus to the Indian capital. In case of highly specialised industries the present concessions may continue, but an agreement should be entered into with their management which would leave the control of the management in the hands of the foreigners only for a limited period, after which control and management should pass to the Indian hands. Arrangements should be made to train the personnel for taking charge of the managements. In case of those enterprises in which foreigners have taken Indians as their juniors effective control should be retained in the hands of the Indians.

It would not be out of place to mention here that India's demand for foreign capital—physical and financial—have increased in the immediate postwar period due to her intense need for reconstruction of war shattered economy and also to develop the underdeveloped and undeveloped areas. India's present demand is for capital goods which can be supplied only by capital exporting countries, the chief among them being U. S. A. But the safest course for India would be to borrow from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on reasonable terms because it would prevent black marketing in the foreign capital.

Besides, the Government of India must import the capital which they can very efficiently put into the economic development of the country. The immediate needs should be well studied. The International Co-operative Machinery—the International Bank—will go a long way to achieve this objective. Before advancing loans the plans would be well scrutinised and future prospects estimated. This will prevent waste of foreign capital and thus avoid foreign rule resulting from economic domination. Foreign capital may be had from the following sources:

- (1) Government to Government grant or loan.
- (2) Private investments in the industries, business and fixed assets.
- (3) Private borrowings.
- (4) International Bank.

NATIONAL INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

There should be some National Investment Authority who would estimate the capital requirements of the country and

arrange for the import of foreign capital for subsequent allocation to the local industries. The requirements of foreign capital by India, can be well judged by an independent authority keeping in view the interest of the nation as a whole. This method would avoid the dangers of private imports of foreign capital which has been a sufficient warning to India in the past. The National Authority would be able to secure more favourable terms than what the private borrowers would do and would avoid

the usual complications that have arisen from the use of external capital.

The new role which foreign capital is to play in Free and Independent India may be expressed in the words of the Montagu Chelmsford Report. (Para 344.)

"Clearly it is the duty of the British Commerce in India to identify itself with the interests of India, which are higher than the interests of any community to use its considerable wealth and opportunities to commend itself to India, and, having demonstrated both its value and its good intentions, to be content to rest like other industries on the new foundation of Government in the wishes of the people".

INDIAN COMMUNISTS

BY MR. P. N. SAMPATH

ORIGINALLY, the Communists in India formed part of the Indian National Congress, constituting its Left Wing. In the early struggles against British Imperialism, they had their due share. However, they have been just an obstreperous minority as a political entity, with little influence and following in this country.

During the period immediately preceding Russian participation in the last war, the Indian Communists were derisively declaring that it was an "Imperialists' War." But, when Russia was roped into the conflagration by Nazi aggression, our Communists threw all their energy and enthusiasm on the side of the Allies, because Russia's entry had transformed the Imperialists' War overnight into the "Peoples' War." The Indian National Congress, however, took an entirely different attitude to the War, and the Comrades had come to a permanent parting of the ways. As a necessary consequence thereof, while Congressmen suffered incarceration, the Communists

commanded all the goodwill of the British Indian administration. The government's Grow More Food and recruitment campaigns had the enthusiastic support of the Communists. They aided the government in bringing hoarders and blackmarketers to book. It is said that some of the Congressmen who were lying low in hide-outs, were ferreted out by the Comrades for safer custody in government jails. Thus, during this later war period of three or four years, the Communists were in a privileged position.

The emergence of Soviet Russia as a great power out of the members of war gave a special fillip to Indian Communism. But, the same fact excited the envy and suspicion of the Western powers. With the slow estrangement in the relations between Russia and the Western Allies, governmental favour was by degrees withdrawn from the Communist party. Later on, when the Congress got the reins of power, no working arrangement could be arrived at with the Communists.

The War had deteriorated living conditions for the poor and lower middle classes. Its aftermath or backwash was having a disastrous effect all the world over. War profiteers and blackmarketeers had fattened at the expense of the general public. The economy of our country was greatly upset. The trend towards Inflation had already started. This state of affairs afforded ideal opportunity for the Communists to acquire power and influence with the masses. They deftly played on their embittered emotions. Compared to these efforts, the Congress had not as yet any plan for promoting labour welfare. Having thus no serious rivals, and aided by trained and devoted personnel, the Communists became the pioneers of Indian Labour Movement. This enviable position could easily have been capitalised by them.

But, they chose to abdicate their position of advantage, so well and studiously earned. For no adequate reason they abandoned all constitutional means, (when such means alone could have brought the bacon home), and conjugated themselves into the aggressive and violent mood. They started a class-war against capitalists and landowners. The labourers were galvanized into frantic actions by subtle propaganda and open incitement. The last S. I. R. strike, the troubled conditions created in parts of Malabar and Tanjore districts, the very recent sabotage at the Calcutta Telephone Exchange, are some of their froward acts of fantacism.

It is some sort of intellectual dyspepsia that had made the Indian Communists blind to the fact that conditions in India are quite different from those in Russia when

Lenin blew the trumpet for bloody revolution. By resorting to indiscriminate violence, the Communists have alienated public sympathy. As a nation we have a natural revulsion for any act of violence and bloodshed, and this fact the Communists must have taken into serious account, in shaping their policy. Their adhesiveness to an acquired idea must not have shut their eyes to local conditions. There can be no uniform remedy for all countries, since conditions differ so much between country and country. It is not for nothing that veteran labour leaders like N. M. Joshi, Ruiker, Mrinal Kanti Ghosh, and others were compelled to come out of the Communist-controlled Trade Union Congress. These leaders have found the whole atmosphere insufferable. By their present policy the Communists have strengthened the hand of reaction in India, by making it possible and easy for reactionaries to rally people by raising the Communist bogey. The Communists in India have not played their cards well.

While we hear of large-scale uprisings against reigning governments in China, Malaya, Burma and other countries, the reason why there has been comparative quiet in such a vast country as India, is not far to seek. The Indian masses are definitely not prepared to dance to a violent tune, as the Communists would desire them to. They are for achieving practically the same ends through other means, "less painful, accompanied by less friction, and less waste of human substance," to quote Marx himself. *It is the push that is vulgar, not the destination.*

GANDHIAN ECONOMICS*

BY PROF. SHRIMAN NARAYAN AGARWAL

I have published books on "Gandhian Economics" or better known as "Gandhian Plan", but it would be worth while now especially when the Father of the Nation is no longer amidst us, to remind ourselves of the picture that he had of India as a free nation.

What he called Ramrajya was a definite socio-economic order. It was not merely a sentiment, nor was it a vague picture of a philosopher. He had his clear-cut ideas. Gandhi visualised a definite social, economic, political structure, an organisation for our country as a free nation.

Now, what is the substance of Gandhian economy. In the world to-day there are two main ideologies in economics. One is the capitalist ideology, the *laissez-faire*, i.e., giving the freest scope for private enterprise, as in Europe, in America and in most of the European countries, although the other order is now creeping in. This order believes that the forces of demand and supply adjust themselves, and this spontaneous, natural adjustment leads to the well-being of society automatically. They think that somehow if you try to control these forces, they go wrong and injure society. Therefore they always plead for the greatest freedom, although after the first World War, these ideas of *laissez-faire* have changed a great deal. No economist even believing in the capitalist order of society, would now plead for freedom. Therefore controls came in. The conception of planning had to be introduced, and within that limited field

private enterprise was to be let alone, to adjust the forces of economy.

The other way is what we might be called the Soviet way of thinking, the Soviet economy. I do not want to call it Communist, because it is better to describe it according to the name of the country where it is being tried. This Soviet economy which believes that the individual must subserve the interests of society at the dictation of the central authority; that the individual has no will of his own; that there is no scope for private enterprise as private enterprise; that the individual must follow the pattern, the detailed plan laid down by the Central Planning Authority; and that there is no scope for profit-making.

Both these systems have not proved to be satisfactory, although both the sides claim that their system is the best but we can easily imagine that the first system, the capitalist order is not satisfactory because it has led to wars, and this incentive for profit-making leads to colonisation and exploitation, not of the individual alone, but of the nations; and naturally it leads to economic conflict and war. Even now, after the second world war, already a third war has started, although it may be called the "cold war", but it is a very serious type of war that is going on, and we are to-day surrounded by it. The Soviet system is trying to expand its sphere of influence, while the Anglo-American group representing the capitalist economy, is trying to keep its own sphere of influence. See what is happening in China or Burma; see our other neighbouring countries. There is regular

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tussle between these two groups representing the economic conflict. People do not fight merely for the fun of it or the love of it, or for philosophical ideologies. They fight because at the root is this economic problem.

Gandhiji fortunately suggested a middle way, a way which gives scope for private enterprise, but limits it to co-operative effort, and eliminates exploitation of man by man. On the other hand, although it eliminates exploitation, it does not lead to regimentation; it does not lead to what I might call the totalitarian control of all our resources, what is that way, the middle way? That way was put by him in very clear terms.

It is a very wrong conception that still unfortunately persists that Gandhiji was against all heavy, big industries. It is not a fact. Gandhiji visualised the existence of heavy, basic, key industries, but they must be state-owned, and state-managed. He said that the few basic industries that you must have, should be in the hands of the State, directly controlled, managed and run by it, because those are key industries and the key industries cannot be left to private hands. We know very well how the armament manufacturers create war. They are interested in war, and during war their own private interests might go against the interests of the country or at any rate against the interests of the world in general, because we are not thinking of India or any other country alone. Gandhiji always desired world peace. There is no scope for private enterprise here, but in the other very big sphere, the sphere of consumer goods industries, the goods that we consume, cloth, sugar, oil, paper and so on. These industries must be decentralised on a co-operative basis.

He always pleaded for decentralised co-operative cottage production. Now what is exactly meant by this? The idea is that all these consumer goods industries should be organised not as they did in Japan. There they were decentralised. One part was manufactured in one village, the other part in another village, the third part in a different village, and all the parts were assembled and sent out very cheap, because labour in the villages was very cheap—but there was the capitalist behind it. There were a few big families, three or four big families in Japan, and they controlled all this decentralised production. That was not the Gandhian way. Gandhiji wanted these industries to be decentralised in the villages, in the cottages, and to be organised on a co-operative basis. That is the organisation of industrial co-operatives.

Now let us try to understand the reasons why I plead for this and why Gandhiji pleaded for this decentralised cottage industry. The reasons are very simple.

All the world over all the economists say that the aim of economic planning should be the provision for full employment. Everybody agrees. If we look at the figures we find that even after partition our population is about 35 crores. In the large-scale establishments in India to-day the number of people employed as labourers is not more than 25 lakhs. That was the maximum even before partition, it is now much less than 2.5 millions. The Bombay planners wanted to expand these large-scale industries four, five or six times, but we know it is impossible to get capital goods from outside. The industrialists have realised it, the Government have realised it.

* From a lecture delivered under T. R. Venkata-rama Sastri Endowment, Madras.

merely a political weapon, was not merely a sentiment of a thinker who was called mediaeval by our economists.

The ideology that Gandhiji gave is not only suitable to this country, but the whole world, and perhaps, the West may adopt what we call Gandhism much earlier than we, because we are yet in the elementary stage. We cannot call ourselves highly industrialised. We are very backward industrially, but our economists say the whole world is going in a different fashion and so we should.

It is also wrong to think that Gandhiji was against machines. Gandhiji wanted American engineers. When Louis Fisher came and asked for his message to America, he said, "My message is, please send your best engineers to help us not by big machines, but to help the lakhs of villages in India to have small tools and small

machines which they could use in villages and which they could organise on a co-operative basis in their cottages." He was also not against power. He wanted power to be owned by the village communities. He wanted it to be decentralised. Science has done many things which we never thought of. If the scientists can give us small power houses, if power can be decentralised so that the villages can have effective use of power, Gandhiji was not against it.

If we believe in Gandhiji, then we should know that he stood for an order of society which can give, not only to India, but to the whole world, a new direction which will be neither Communism, nor Capitalism, but a golden mean between, a new social order, a new economic order which might show a better way to the world.

H. E. SRI PRAKASA-GOVERNOR OF ASSAM

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

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EDUCATION AND EARLY CAREER

SHRI Sri Prakasa was born on 3rd August 1890, in Benares. He was educated in the Central Hindu Collegiate School and graduated from the Central Hindu College in 1911. The same year he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took B.A. Tripos with high honours in History and Law and qualified himself as a Barrister-at-Law from Gray's Inn, London. He returned from Europe in 1914 and practised in the Benares Civil Court for a few months. Not finding law a congenial profession, he gave it up and joined the Central Hindu College as a Professor of History where he

worked zealously for three years. It was in these days that he came in contact with Mahatma Gandhi whose life and teachings captivated his heart to such an extent that he gave up his service in the Central Hindu College and joined the Congress Movement. He worked as Assistant Editor of the *Leader* (Allahabad), under the guidance of that great journalist Shri C. Y. Chintamani for three years, and then for a year as Assistant Editor of Pandit Motilal Nehru's *Independent*. It was through his good offices that Shri Shiva Prasad Gupta agreed to endow a big fund for founding an institution on broad cultural and independent lines completely

free from official domination. Thus the Kashi Vidyapith institution came into being which he served devotedly for a number of years as its first Principal from 1921 upto the time when political circumstances of his country forced him to court imprisonment.

AS A ZAMINDAR AND BUSINESSMAN

He has inherited a small zamindari in Jaunpur district which he had to manage when his venerable father handed it over to him at the time of his retirement from active life. This zamindari of his is still looped upon as a model for other landlords to copy because he endeared himself to his ryots and served them unselfishly in so many ways.

The Directors of the Benares Bank when its affairs were in a shaky condition, unanimously elected him as the Chairman of its Board. This appointment gave him an opportunity of studying and understanding various monetary problems.

He had also the distinction of serving the Indian National Congress as its General Secretary for a year and the President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee.

EARLY WRITINGS

He is a well-known writer both in English and Hindi. He wrote a volume on "Annie Besant as woman and as leader" which was published in 1941 and won the appreciation of literary critics for his extraordinarily lucid, forcible and chaste style. The book has been declared by British as well as Indian reviewers as the best that has ever been written about that venerable lady who is emphatically one of the foremost makers of New India. He has also a few books in Hindi to his credit. His *Grihastha Gita* has been pres-

cribed as a course-book for Hindi Schools of the U. P.

INFLUENCE OF DR. BHAGAVAN DAS

We all know in these provinces that Shri Sri Prakasa had the inestimable privilege of high parentage and wise upbringing under the paternal care of Dr. Bhagavan Das, an eminent philosopher and a Sanskrit scholar of international reputation who took every possible care to look after the early training under his own care. Dr. Bhagavan Das' life-long friend and colleague Dr. Annie Besant took a good deal of interest in Sri Prakasa's education at every stage of his life at the old Central Hindu College and later on in Cambridge. Among his Headmasters and Principals were distinguished educationists like Dr. Iqbal Narain Gurtu and Dr. George S. Arundale whom he affectionately remembers with respect and gratitude. His was not mere book learning. He distinguished himself amongst his school and college fellows of his days for the active interest he took in the social and political life of his college and country in those days. He was the leader of the Moot Parliament and developed the art of public speaking both in Hindi and English to a great extent, in the Central Hindu College.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR GOVERNORSHIP

As a leading Congress worker and a foremost citizen of Benares, Shri Sri Prakasa is very well-known in different parts of India. The Indian people now know that the choice of the Central Government through the Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, fell on the right person when he was appointed High Commissioner in Pakistan, Karachi. His

We cannot utilise our sterling balances because nobody is willing to send machines. Even if they are in a position they will not send, unless they are able to manufacture better ones. Then they will send these third class machines with which you cannot compete with them. These are hard facts. But suppose you get all the machinery and expand these large-scale establishments. Then you will be able to employ a crore or a crore and a half people. What will happen to so many other crores that are left. Now all the land that we have got can employ, say, at the most 50 per cent. of our population. At present it is about 18 per cent. If we distribute land on a more economic basis, it can employ perhaps 40 per cent. or at the most 50 per cent, *i.e.* about 17 crores of people, but even these people will have to be provided with subsidiary industries because they are partially unemployed. They are fully unemployed, but they are partially unemployed for three, four, and in some parts, six months in the year. To these people you can give only small scale industries. You cannot ask them to emigrate to the towns for a few months and come back to the villages. The factories will also not like this. They want permanent labour on which they can depend. So the only alternative before us is to think of what may be called "fields, factories and workshops" Adjacent to these fields if we have small workshops the labourers and peasants can manufacture cottage products whenever they have time. That is the only possible solution. These people have to be supplied with cottage industries on a very large scale. Then what about the rest? Out of the rest at the highest a crore or

a crore and half may be absorbed if you get all the capital equipment. Then our domestic service, trade and commerce can absorb 5 or 10 per cent. at the most. Then we have ten crores more people who have to be absorbed. This is very simple, but the wonder is we try to evade these facts. Gandhiji gave us the final solution, it was not for him to work out the details. He went to the roots of the problem and found the solutions almost intuitively. He was as we know the least read among the literates. He did not read any book on economics except "Unto the Last" which cannot be called economic because Ruskin was a sentimental thinker. But his conclusions are absolutely correct and open to reason. Therefore I say Gandhiji clearly saw that these 17 crores of people had to be employed.

To-day villagers have to be supplied with subsidiary industries on a very wide scale. That can be done only by spreading industrial co-operatives. That is about the problem of employment which is the goal of all economists.

Then take the other question, the question of strikes, this conflict between labour and capital. In the very nature of things, there is a conflict in this capitalist order, an order of what we may call *laissez faire*, between the interests of the capitalists and the interests of labour. There is an inherent conflict. Therefore no amount of arbitrating will find a solution between the two. What is the solution then? The solution suggested by Marx was that labourers should become the owners of industries, but that is not possible because large-scale establishments require a huge capital now.

Gandhiji said that the workers themselves must become the owners of industries. That can be done only by organising these industrial co-operatives, so that the workers themselves are the owners, co-partners on a co-operative basis. They can organise them in villages. There is not the bottleneck of transport. They produce all they need so that production becomes almost as Gandhiji said, simultaneous with distribution. The problem of distribution also disappears. The co-operative community produces what it requires and produces it cheaply. They have no capitalists among them. All the profit goes to them for their own betterment. Thus labour and capital conflict can be solved. I have no doubt only on this basis that we organise industrial co-operatives of the consumer goods industries on a very large scale, not only in this country, but throughout the world. People say it is a very long term programme. It is so, but fortunately for India the capitalist order has not made much headway like America or other European countries. It is not a serious problem in India. It is not very difficult to begin organising ourselves in the way Gandhiji suggested. China did it, we can do it more easily. If we understand the whole picture, if we have faith that this is the kind of economy that we want to have, then the quickest way is to go to that point in a straight way. If we are not satisfied, if we are still in this whirlpool of ideologies, we will never get to it.

Third, that is the question of defence in war. I feel, and I feel very seriously, that perhaps on account of this the West may be compelled to take to industrial

co-operatives or what we may call Gandhian economy earlier than the East or India, because their problem is the immediate problem. They are already in the third war. They do not know how to preserve their large scale establishments, because ordinary bomb has disappeared and now it is the atom bomb. We already hear about the super-atom bomb, and then God knows what else, the cosmic rays of Russia and the latter scientific developments. What will happen to these big industries? In England, as we know, they have already passed the Distribution of Industries Act. They do not talk of industrial co-operatives. They perhaps do not realise what Gandhiji meant by it. Either they call it dispersal of industries or distribution of industries. They feel it as an immediate necessity. Hitler planned very wisely, but he forgot that once the big industries are bombarded he will be nowhere. He is nowhere. This decentralisation of industries on a very wide scale has now become a necessity for the militants from the point of view of strategy of war, the latest war.

These three things, unemployment, capital-labour conflict and national defence, at least should convince us that there is no other way. We have to decentralise, and decentralise on a co-operative basis. In this co-operative basis there will be scope for private enterprise. The State will not dictate from day to day that you must produce this or that. There will be no scope for exploitation either. Whatever profits accrue will go to the community as a whole. Therefore the way suggested by Gandhiji in the form of Cottage or other village industries was not merely a fad, was not

distinguished success there has proved that he is the right type of man to govern a Province like Assam which in many ways has complicated problems to solve and needs the guiding hand of political wisdom, ripe experience, and administrative skill to administer its affairs judiciously.

One who is called upon to govern a Province consisting of different types of people, high and low, rich and poor, educated and ignorant, must have had direct contact with them in one capacity or the other. Besides, he must be a man of wide sympathies, broad-outlook, and free from all biases, religious, social and racial, to be able to understand them and direct them to settle their affairs amicably amongst themselves.

Since the advent of freedom and the establishment of our own Government under the leadership of the Congress Movement, our duties and responsibilities have considerably increased and we have been facing numerous weighty problems which we have been trying to solve. Naturally the Governor of a Province should have direct experience of the working of the Congress Movement, must be a gentleman of sterling character, upright, and above all, of wide sympathies. He must have full faith in the welfare of the Common Man.

The newly-appointed Governor of Assam, possesses all these qualities and much more by virtue of his upbringing, sound system of education at home and abroad, and experience of active service in various capacities.

On his return from Cambridge and London where he qualified himself as a

Barrister-at-Law he did not practise law for a long time but instead plunged himself in the active service of his own town and Province to such an extent that he made himself useful to his own people in various ways. He also edited the daily *Aj* of Benares and wrote numerous articles on the burning topics of the day. He came in contact with some of the foremost Congress men in working seriously for the freedom of his country. The great thing about him as a Congressman has been complete freedom from any kind of religious or racial bias.

TRUSTED FRIEND OF HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

In the ancient city of Benares his treatment of all the communities has always been so generous and large-hearted that he has enjoyed the complete confidence of the two chief communities, Hindus and Muslims alike. He gave equal time and attention to the members of both the communities, sympathised with their sufferings and did his best to extend his helping hand to them; and was unanimously chosen as Chairman of the Municipal Board.

Shri Sri Prakasa is one of those very few leaders in our country who not only preaches but lives a truly democratic life. To him rich and poor are alike. He makes no distinction between high and low and receives all with open arms, treats them with utmost courtesy and consideration and attends to their grievances most sympathetically. In these days of suspicion and mutual communal distrust, he holds a unique position and enjoys the confidence of the members of various communities in his own province and elsewhere.

STATE AID TO SMALL BUSINESS

By MR. CHARLES SAWYER,
Secretary of Commerce U. S. A.

The way that small business in the United States is helped by Government to stand on its own legs is not without interest to Indian businessmen. At the initial stage small business, which generally lacks sufficient capital and expert guidance, needs help from Government for its sustenance and stability. Helped by Government in various ways it becomes self supporting and capable of improvement. How the Government helps to improve small business in the United States is told in this article released by the U. S. Information Service.—[Ed I. R.]

A Short time ago, two young Americans who had been combat pilots during World War II wrote to the United States Department of Commerce. They wanted to start a business of their own, building plywood boats. They were given information and management advice by the Commerce Department's Office of Technical Services. To-day the two former combat pilots employ 150 workers and have orders for 500 boats.

A small saw-mill operator wanted information as to how he might use the waste products of his mill. The Office of Technical Services suggested several methods with which he now is experimenting. Another small firm wanted to convert its wartime ordinance plant to wool processing. The Office of Technical Services showed the management of the firm how to do it. Today that firm employs 140 workers and is expanding its plant to accommodate 500 workers.

The United States Weather Bureau, also part of the Department of Commerce, was approached recently by a food company that could not decide what cooling and heating equipment it needed for storing potatoes. The Bureau pointed out that, where the air humidity is low, exhaust fans should be sufficient to keep the temperature

at a proper level. The company saved the entire cost of cooling and heating equipment.

These are only a few examples of information provided by the United States Department of Commerce to small business enterprises. In most instances such information means savings for the small businessman. The Government's motive for providing the service is the belief that America's prosperity rests mainly in the prosperity of the millions of small concerns that make up the bulk of all business in the United States.

What is "small business?"

It is difficult, if not impossible, to find a definition that is satisfactory and final. Some define small business as a concern employing less than 250 persons; some as one employing less than 500. Its essential characteristics, however, are its lack of connection with other business, its localized activities and markets, and the fact that it is managed by its owners. On these criteria, 98 percent of all business concerns in the United States are properly classified as small business.

At the beginning of 1949, there were 3,900,000 such small business enterprises in the United States. Of these, about 1,400,000 had been started since the end of the war, 99 percent of them having fewer than 50 employees. A large number of

new businesses were organized very rapidly in the two years immediately after the war. In 1948, with the return to more nearly normal peacetime conditions, the rate of increase dropped, but the net actual addition of new businesses in the United States last year was about 100,000.

Income data show that small businesses have been experiencing good results, notwithstanding their many operating problems, such as the difficulty of getting sufficient supplies. In 1948 the aggregate income of incorporated business and professional enterprises in the United States amounted to over \$25,000,000,000. This is a gain of 270 per cent over 1939 and may be compared with the rise of about 210 percent in income for the United States as a whole in both instances, of course, price increases account for part of the rise.

Of the many small enterprises started since the war, some have not succeeded. Several surveys conducted on the causes of failure led to the conclusion that the principal reason was management. This stems partly from inexperience and partly from plain lack of managerial ability. Where no business acumen exists, neither the Department of Commerce nor anyone else can help. But where experience only is lacking, the Commerce Department has tried to aid in the past, is trying to aid to-day and intends to aid in the future,

A small businessman in America is faced with a situation quite different from that of the big, financially strong concern. The small businessman must size up his own market. He must solve his own book-keeping problems. He must arrange for his own advertising. He must carry on

alone many other tasks for which big concerns have specialized departments.

Sometimes the small businessman gets help from his trade association, from his banker or from a local business school or college. The Department of Commerce provides management aids to these firms that cannot afford to hire market analysis, accounts, production specialists and other expert help that make up the staffs of large corporations. It provides such management aid either directly or through local organizations, such as banks, trade associations and business schools, which in turn make the information available to the local businessman. Where information is given directly, it is being done through 42 so-called field offices of the Commerce Department, distributed over the whole United States and equipped with expert staffs and informational material.

In addition to providing management aid, the Department also supplies economic information and scientific and technical advice through its Office of Technical Services, the Weather Bureau, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Standards and other similar offices.

The Bureau of Standards, to cite an example of scientific aid, recently developed an unusual magnetic clutch. It is based on the principle that a liquid, when filled with fine particles of iron or other magnetic metal, can be made to act like a solid mass by introducing a magnetic charge. This clutch has been perfected and made available to business. More than 2,500 businessmen have come to the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D.C., to study the clutch and its possible usefulness to them.

The Commerce Department endeavours to aid small business in the bidding for Government contracts. Many small firms do not have the contacts that enable them to know when bids are being taken. Through its field offices, the Commerce Department notifies businessmen throughout the United States about Government procurement. The field offices tell the businessman to contact the nearest Government procurement office handling the particular product on which he wants to bid. Where specifications

become an unnecessary restraint on bidding, the Department endeavours to work out a change that better suits small business bidders.

By giving such attention to small business—by supplying technical, managerial and other advice, and by attempting to create a favourable economic climate in general—the United States Government sees to it that a fair share of the national income goes to the millions of independent, enterprising businessmen who constitute one of the strongest bulwarks of democracy.

The Andamans : The Once Dreaded Island

BY MR. N. K. HALDAR

FOR years the name *Kala Pani* has struck terror in our hearts. For a convict transported to the Andamans was regarded as dead. Interviews were disallowed, communication with relatives cut off. No out-sider was allowed to embark on a steamer bound for the dreaded islands without a landing permit signed and issued by the Chief Commissioner. The number of free people (excluding Government servants, British and Indian troops, military police, etc.) did not exceed a score. Leakage of news from the settlement was dealt with severely. So people abroad heard little or nothing about this abode of convicts and horrible tales were current. Mere mention of it made people shudder. Such was the *Kala Pani* of former days.

The Andamans before 1921 will not stand comparison with the Andamans of to-day. Conditions have vastly improved. Convicts have for some time now been permitted a fuller life—to run their own farms, to live in separate homes with their

families. The islands to-day have hundreds of free farmers who first disembarked there from prison ships. Their sentences served, they preferred to stay on, rather than return to India, for agriculture they found to be profitable, and the life there peaceful in beautiful tropical surroundings. Startling proof of this preference was given when, years ago, some officious politicians succeeded in inducing the Government of India to direct that four exiles from this "Devil's Island," where they were "rotting" should be repatriated. That is the stock term. The ordinary criminal serves his sentence; the so-called "political prisoner" invariably "rots in jail." When this surprising order was communicated to their leader, he replied at once: "Tell the Government that if we are repatriated we will sue the Secretary of State for Rs. 30,000." Small wonder that he should have thus spurned a seemingly attractive offer. The truth was that he had become a prosperous husbandman, ran a lucrative plantation and owned a large herd of cattle.

The Andamans was known to traders from the earliest times. It first appears in the Arab notices of the century. The name, Andamans, is of hoary descent, probably deriving from Handuman, the Malaya variant for Hanuman. The islands were thus presumably the abode of the monkey tribes of Hindu mythology or of the savage aboriginal antagonists of the Aryan immigrants into India.

From a remarkable collection of early Arab records on India and China in the middle of the 8th century, which represents the impressions of mariners of those days, we find that "the inhabitants of these islands eat men alive. They are black, with woolly hair and in their eyes and countenances there is something quite frightful.....They go naked and have no boots. If they had, they would devour all who passed near them. Sometimes ships that are windbound and have exhausted their provision of water, touch here and apply to the natives for it; in some cases the crews fall into the hands of the latter and most of them are massacred."

The age-old charge of cannibalism against the islanders has been very persistent but is denied by the islanders themselves and is now, and probably has always been, untrue. In any case, for the past forty years at least they have shown a greater degree of friendliness towards ship-wrecked crews except perhaps in the south and west of Little Andamans and North Sentinel Island.

The Andamans comprise a group of 204 islands lying in the Bay of Bengal about 590 miles from the western coast of Burma. The farther and south-eastern end of the Great Nicobar is about 150 miles from the Sumatra Island facing the Straits Settlement.

Thus the Andamans are a natural gateway to India from the East.

The archipelago was India's penal settlement from 1358 to 1945 when the Government of India decided to close the present colony and planned the development of the islands' resources. In the years immediately before the war the settlement was being gradually discontinued, the islands being left to develop unfettered. The Government of India's recent announcement of its decision to encourage large-scale colonization not only of agriculturists but also of the educated middle-class from the mainland will be popular.

Quite apart from strategic considerations, the archipelago is important economically also. It has immense undeveloped potential resources. The Andaman forests present a luxuriantly green vista of trees and foliage. The banyan and the almond, the ebony, the *sundri* and the poplur, the redwood and the iron-tree which turns the edge of the axe, are all found in abundant profusion and in beautiful confusion with cotton trees, screw pines and arborescent euphorbias. Further, in addition to lovely bamboos, the mangrove is of prolific growth, inhabiting the low-lying pestilential swamps between the hills and giving shelter to the loveliest orchids imaginable. On the flats in certain islands, paddy, sugar-cane, turmeric and tobacco flourish if expertly cultivated. The "Andaman teak", delicately red as rosewood, is familiar to us as a fine specimen of timber in popular demand for furniture, doors and windows, reapers for rafters and so forth.

After the Malabar Moplah rebellion of the 'twenties the question of colonizing the islands was considered and a deputation

was sent there from Madras, but problems then present in regard to health, living conditions, transport and supply led the deputation to advice against the project. But the metamorphosis which has subsequently taken place provides strikingly encouraging contrast to the conditions which obtained in the settlement at the time of the Jail Committee's visit in 1919-1920.

Since 1921, hundreds of families have emigrated from India and Burma and have contributed much towards the great reformation and prosperity. Elaborate measures are afoot to eradicate malaria; jungles have been cut, swamps and creeks reclaimed by dredgers; malaria has vanished as an epidemic and the death-roll shows a steady decrease. Those who have hitherto conjured up visions of extreme torridity in these regions will learn with pleased surprise that in the Ross Islands, on which are Government House, the barracks, a hospital, a club and other amenities, the temperature seldom rises above 94 degrees in the summer, without a refreshing shower. The sea breeze at night is equally refreshing. Humidity is not worse than in Bombay or Calcutta at its worst. The annual rainfall averages about 120 inches but the downpours are not always torrential. Perennial water streams maintain a continuous supply of water for irrigation in the dry season.

Living conditions on the mainland vary little except in some villages verging on the sea. There are dispensaries and hospitals at almost every important point. Sea-bathing and fishing are a principal attraction today. The scenery is everywhere beautiful and varied. The coral beds of

the more secluded islets are conspicuous for their exquisite assortment of colours. The harbours have been compared to Killarney, and no doubt they recall the British Lakes. One view of Port Blair Harbour is strongly reminiscent of Derwentwater as seen from the Keswick end.

If, within living memory, barren, desolate countries like Abyssinia could be made habitable, if Sumatra, Java, Borneo and many other islands scattered between the Equator and Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn could be made similarly habitable, so, emphatically, can the Andamans. With the progress of civil aviation communications have been vastly speeded up and settlers need no longer feel exiled.

The Government's new settlement scheme merits close study and sturdy co-operation for, under this new dispensation, the "Devil's Island" of the past may well blossom into a miniature "Hawaii" in the Bay of Bengal.

TO DEATH

Tarry a while, O Death, I cannot die
While yet my sweet life burgeons with
its spring;
Fair is my youth, and rich the echoing
boughs
Where dhadikulas sing.

Tarry a while, O Death, I cannot die
With all my blossoming hopes
unharvested,
My joys ungarnished, all my songs unsung,
And all my tears unshed.

Tarry a while, till I am satisfied
Of love and grief, of earth and altering
sky;
Till all my human hungers are fulfilled,
O Death, I cannot die!

—Sarojini Devi

PROTECTION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

B. C. G. VACCINATION

Doubts have been expressed in the press as to the efficacy of the B. C. G. Vaccination and demands made for further research and experiments by competent bodies before Government embarked on Mass Vaccination. The United Nations International Tuberculosis Campaign in India has issued a pamphlet on B. C. G. Vaccination wherein it claims that the Tuberculin tests and the vaccination are perfectly harmless. The pamphlet observes:

TUBERCULOSIS is a contagious disease which is very serious in its consequences. The infection is almost universal in any civilized country, practically everyone living in cities like Madras being infected before the age of twenty. Such natural infection generally increases our resistance against tuberculosis, though not equally in all cases. So the majority of the infected will overcome the infection, but in a considerable number of cases, the infected person will develop real tuberculosis disease. Any person infected by T. B. will become a positive reactor to tuberculin. Therefore, the tuberculin tests can make out whether a person has had such a previous infection or not. It could not beforehand be told whether a person by the natural infection will get a real disease or only an immunity against tuberculosis. But we know that the infection will have a fatal effect in great many cases.

By the B. C. G. Vaccination we are able to create the same kind of immunity, but in a perfectly harmless way and without the risk that some might get tuberculous disease by it. For B. C. G. vaccination it will be necessary to exclude all who already have been infected and in that way have got an immunity. This can be done by the tuberculin tests. Tuberculin is a protein extracted from killed tubercle-bacilli. This extract is called P.P.D. (Purified Protein Derivative).

Three days after the injection of tuberculin, the reaction will be read. A little swelling

like a mosquito bite where the inoculation has been given indicates a positive reaction. If there is nothing to be seen it is a negative reaction.

If a person reacts negatively to one tuberculin unit then he will be tested with the second test which contains 10 units in one tenth of a c.c. If after three days, the person reacts negatively to 10 t. u. then he will be tested with the third test which contains 100 t. u. in one-tenth of a c.c. If the person still reacts negatively even to the 100 tuberculin unit it shows that he has no immunity against tuberculosis and he therefore needs the protection the vaccination can give him. People reacting positively do not require B. C. G.

The vaccination will be done with B.C.G. vaccine of which one-tenth of a c.c. will be injected into the skin of the left upper arm. Three weeks later there will appear, where the inoculation has been given, a painless nodule of the size of a pin-head. After six weeks it will have grown to the size of a pea and very rarely ulcerate (open up). After ten weeks the nodule or the little ulcer will have healed up spontaneously. There will only remain a scar 2-3 m. m. in diameter. The vaccinated person now has the protection without having run the risk of getting tuberculous disease. During these weeks he will not be more susceptible to tuberculosis than previously.

The tuberculin tests and the vaccinations are perfectly harmless. There are no reactions whatever following the injections, no fever or the like, and you can attend the school, partake in sports, bathe, etc.

The vaccine is produced by an expert in the special B.C.G. vaccine laboratory at the King Institute, Madras, under the control of the World Health Organisation. It consists of non-virulent bovine tubercle-bacilli, the strain which was discovered by Professors Calmette and Guérin, in Paris in 1908. Therefore it is called Bacilli Calmette Guérin—B.C.G.

By 1947, 10,000,000 persons have been vaccinated with B. C. G. throughout the whole world. In the past 15 years, in Scandinavia alone 1,000,000 children have been vaccinated.

From all parts of the world, Tuberculosis Specialists and Bacteriologists, who have been working in this vaccination agree that

it is completely harmless. Until now, not a single case has been reported where a person has got tuberculosis as a result of B.C.G. vaccination. The last 15 years' scientific work with B.C.G. has proved that the mortality rate in tuberculosis in all communities can be reduced by at least 4/5 by B.C.G. Vaccination.

In India 500,000 persons die every year of tuberculosis. This big toll could be reduced to at least 100,000 per year by B.C.G. Vaccination.

An example of the effectiveness of B.C.G. vaccination is provided by Copenhagen where in 1943, there was a tuberculosis epidemic in a College caused by an unsuspected open case of tuberculosis in a teacher. Of 130 naturally positive students four got tuberculosis, of 133 B.C.G. vaccinated students two got tuberculosis, but of 105 not vaccinated, negative reactors 37 got tuberculosis.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE INDIVIDUAL

BY NISSIM EZEKIEL

TO those who think and attempt to be honest in their thought, there is no solace in the efforts of humanity's representatives to maintain peace. Frankly, humanity no longer trusts its representatives, and the periodic change in their personnel which is provided for, in some countries, by the machinery of political democracy, does not undermine this scepticism. Our anxiety is fundamental and deep-rooted. The failures of our time, in politics and in other spheres are complete and decisive. Even those who would reassure us do not commit themselves beyond the unconsciously ironic

statement that there will be no war *for the present*. Even a modicum of faith is made impossible for the individual by the organised and apparently invincible indifference of institutions and authority to his fate or his inclinations. In the tragedies of the past, the individual was involved: he felt his responsibility: he studied his choices: he could act easily and with hope. In the tragedy of the twentieth century, the individual is eclipsed.

This has been attributed to a variety of causes. The clear shapes of innumerable prevalent ideologies provide persuasive,

if partial, analysis. More independent thought has probed into the essential character of industrial society. The unavoidable drawbacks of civilisation have been condemned or championed. Considerable polemic has been expended upon the consequences of religious retreats and a bewildering variety of panaceas are ceaselessly offered to the unhappy individual, a product and victim of his time.

Products of our time we cannot help being, but must we invariably be its victims also? Is there no starting point for individual effort that will not be engulfed finally in the meshes of international organisation? Is it necessary to wait till a sufficient number of people (and how many will be sufficient?) have absorbed the difficult fruit of modern knowledge? Is there no sphere in which heroism can be practised by the common man without impossible demands being made upon his unequipped intellect?

There is such a starting point, there is such a potential sphere of human effort where the individual can act immediately and fruitfully. It is not necessary to sign a petition or join a procession, organise a new group or merge into a mass movement, though all these may be done according to one's lights. The starting point is moral. The effort is towards wholeness.

Anticipating the reader's predilections and commitments, it may be confessed that this may seem too abstract or too simple. It may be found unoriginal. At best it may be denied awareness of the social sciences and the complexity of modern society. Its evolution and its present condition. Let the reader give me another chance.

It is not necessary to polarise approaches to the individual between Anarchism and Marxism. The common man does not understand either. He cannot. To simplify beyond a certain point—which is soon reached—in order to popularise ideas, is to vulgarise. No system of thought which claims the allegiance of man can ever hope to be grasped in its many ramifications by all and sundry. This is the source of the ideologists' weakness. To give up that hope, on the other hand, is to degenerate into cynicism and opportunism where the masses are concerned. These are the blatant features of both communism and fascism. The dilemma is complete when we realise that movements with sounder values and more upright political practice cannot be heard above the din of party strife. What can the individual do?

It is because the revelation of the obscured obvious tends to startle, that some readers may be surprised at my thesis: that the individual can escape most dangers of the modern world simply by being an individual. This is actually not as simple as it sounds. For it would require the assertion of qualities that constitute the central values of culture. They will prove in practice, as they have in the past, a thousand times less vulnerable to the assaults of insidious forces than the most thorough-going education, which is overwhelmingly cerebral.

This is so, because, in the final analysis, it is character that can defeat evil and not merely the wider dissemination of modern knowledge. That is not to discount the latter but to put it in its proper place *vis-à-vis* the common man. Tolerance,

gentleness, co-operation and honesty are not after all a necessary outcome of intellectualism. They are solid virtues which are desperately needed even in the smallest affairs of life. The individual can act on big principles, even if he cannot act in a big way. He can be persuaded to do so by example and precept; but he will be repelled if he is told that nothing less than a strenuous programme of higher studies can fit him for the demands and responsibilities of present-day civic life.

The role of the intellectual is to create, brick by brick, the tradition which will inspire such conduct. Unfortunately, he generally remains anchored to the belief which isolates him from society, that only intellectuals can remake the world. It is a belief which the modern intellectual is peculiarly prone, causing his thought to soar uncontrollably into the envisaged future of his dreams. Cut off from the realities of human nature and social forces, he can only rage against the world which has left him lonely. Heroic are those who preserve their sanity even in this typical condition but it is even more heroic to return to earth and begin again the task of understanding the over-all human situation.

In parenthesis, it may be added, that the first step in this return is to conquer the incapacity to visualise a human being as anything but an intellectual. It is a richer combination of developments than the merely mental, which makes certain people the salt of the earth, wherever they may be, whatsoever, their condition and however circumscribed their intellectual attainments. If they live unto themselves because the individual is ineffective in the crisis of our

time, then indeed is all lost. But it need not be so. Though not altogether like a catalytic agent, yet acting in a reasonably comparable way the individual *can* produce miraculous chemical effects on the lurid mixtures of the modern age.

To emphasise the moral endeavour that is possible in limited spheres of human relationship is not necessarily to by-pass the baffling problems of modern social life. But one must begin somewhere. One must at least do what is immediately possible. To squirm before the overwhelming confusion of our times is not heroism; one cannot help it. On the other hand, integral living on however small a scale lends a moral authority to the individual which is heavily at a discount all over the world. That is why, intellectual analysis, however skillful, makes so little impression on the people. Our salvation, it may safely be predicted, will not come from the Encyclopædia Britannica but from words as simple and direct as those of the Sermon on the Mount.

"To do the useful thing, to say the courageous thing, to contemplate the beautiful thing; that is enough for one man's life." (T. S. Eliot). This is not a formula for solving political problems. But even political problems are solved by human beings and not the abstractions called "social forces". The quality of the individual life remains, therefore, a matter of crucial importance. The individual is eclipsed, at least partially because he deserves to be. If he will accept the responsibility instead of throwing all the blame on "forces" and "institutions", he still stands a reasonable chance of asserting himself.

POVERTY AND CHARITY ORGANIZATION

By URMILA SRIVASTAVA

THE concept of poverty is relative. Numerous definitions have been formulated with a view to connote the essence of this concept but they are too vague. Either they mean too much or too little. Nevertheless, it is a condition of maladjustment as reflected in the individual's mind from the point of view of his standard of living. Hence the difficulty of arriving at a positive definition of poverty. We, however, generally regard people as poor when they lack the common necessities of life such as proper food, adequate clothing and shelter. Any increase in medical or educational expenses will be possible only at the cost of making inroads upon the basic requirements of life. A much better way, then, to define poverty would be to discuss the various types of poverty.

Classical investigations into poverty have been conducted by Booth in London and Rowntree in York. They have respectively estimated that 30% of the people in London and 27.84% of the population of York below the servant-keeping class were in poverty. The causes responsible for the mass of misery, oppression, slavery degradation and exploitation—all associated with poverty—are of a varying nature including both subjective and objective. The objective causes include insufficient natural resources, unhealthful climatic conditions, defective governmental machinery, bad industrial organisation characterised by unemployment, irregularity of employment and seasonal work, immobility of labour and unhealthful and dangerous occupations; fluctuations in industry and a host of other social, economic

and physical causes. On the other hand, the subjective causes of poverty are such as the frail and fragile physique of the individual, lack of foresight and wisdom, intemperance and immorality, old age and the breakdown of the family institution. All these furnish the workshop of the devil of poverty.

With these preliminary remarks we discuss the different types of poverty. The dependent class in the modern social organisation is distinguished by four different types of persons. There are the normally dependents including the children and the aged. This is the natural cycle of poverty starting from the young ones and ending with the aged. What provision are we going to make for this class? That is the crux of the problems. Shall we open charitable institutions to accommodate the old people? Perhaps self-respect will not bear it out. Persons who earned their livelihood in their younger days with the sweat of their brow should suffer public humiliation in their older days by attaching themselves to poor-houses, simply because they could not spare a handsome amount of money for the rainy day. The State should pass Old Age Pension Acts to relieve the financial bondage of this class. About the children whose parents are alive steps should be taken to rehabilitate their own home and render them financial assistance. But those children whose parents could not survive the ordeal of life's journey and left them to the care and mercy of the society, should be adopted by responsible families. For them the system of 'placing at home' is

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best. In Russia, of course the children are the first charge upon the State. Further, the State should also look after the prisoners' children. As for the workmen's children, in Russia, they are educated at the expense of the State, but elsewhere, specially in civilised countries, they are being provided with education and other facilities by the State institutions.

Then there are the physically dependent due to insanity, epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, sickness etc. Sickness Insurance Scheme is the best remedy for them. Then again there are many who meet with accidents. For them the Workmen's Compensation is the best remedy. So far as the deaf, dumb and blind are concerned, now-days, the State responsibility is being aroused.

Apart from these physically dependent there are the moral delinquents. Out of this class, some are unemployable. It is the duty of the State to segregate them and to support them by means of State agencies.

Then a large number of unemployed persons are a class by themselves. They are employable. Various suggestions have been made for them from time to time. To put them briefly, there should be Unemployment Insurance Schemes, supplementary or alternative occupations i.e., a shift from agriculture to industry, Public Works Policy of the Government, Colonisation, State-aid to industries and finally, the establishment of Employment Exchanges. How many remain unemployed because of their ignorance about the scope of employment. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to maintain an Employment

Roll and make it binding on all employing authorities to recruit their labour only through the Government Employment Exchanges. Be it noted, that these measures are not a complete panacea. Nevertheless, they will go a long way in eradicating the horrors of poverty.

In our discussion of these types of poverty, inasmuch as they are hereditary types, eugenics can extend its assistance to a fairly large extent. It can decide whether to segregate people or not. The general tendency, to-day, is to segregate them for the simple reason that if they are not segregated, the birth-rate would shoot up and the quality of population ultimately deteriorate as it must come to consist of an increasing proportion of the feeble-minded.

There is yet another suggestion, *viz.*, sterilisation. There are, however, strong prejudices against it. It is supposed to be inhuman. Then, one cannot be quite sure if its application will bear fruitful results. It is not a very practical proposition. We may, therefore, recommend a policy of segregation as against any other measures.

Such is the complexity of the problem of poverty. It is interwoven with numerous difficulties. Its textures are thorny and, therefore, repulsive. Human ingenuity is deterred, more so, when one comes to realise the limitations of any charity organisation. 'Charity organisation', wrote an American Sociologist, 'is not a panacea or cure-all'. Shall we then sit quiet and court the policy of 'masterly inactivity'? The answer must needs be in the negative. For 'poverty is both a symptom or result

and also a cause of nearly every other kind of human ill. So along as the social impulses of individuals are alive, charity organisations must take place; no matter how great is the magnitude or complexity of this social work.

To start with the principles of charity organisation it should be guided by a particular knowledge of cases. Mere almsgiving when it does no positive harm is usually a poor substitute for the higher charity of personal service and care. Co-operation of some experienced people is necessary to assist the distressed to form a practical plan for permanent support and for restoration to economic emancipation. For it should be crystal clear that there is more need of justice than charity.

The Elberfeld system is the ideal form of charity organisation. Under this system a thorough examination of each individual dependent is made. A careful guardianship during the period of dependence is continued and persistent efforts are made to help him regain economic emancipation. These essential requirements are furnished by a corporate body of well-qualified and experienced persons who are men of stern character but sympathetic disposition. Meetings are held to chalk out programmes. The decisions are based on a harmonious blending of various interests. The services of the professional social workers are requisitioned. The workers are saturated with lofty ideals of humanitarianism. The city is divided into sections and districts where unpaid workers, inspired by deep sense of service and care are appointed to supervise hospitals and other charitable institutions. Central records are maintained,

facts and figures collected and causes of poverty investigated. In addition to this, the State initiates legislation and adopts other ameliorative measures.

Academically speaking, there are two types of charity organisation: institutional and non-institutional. The former is in-door, the latter is out-door. Institutional relief is the function of governmental agencies. But if there are private agencies they are subject to government control. Non-institutional relief is generally the function of private charity. Much can be said on behalf of either form. The arguments put forward in favour of domiciliary rather than institutional relief are that it does not intervene with family life, makes easy to discriminate between the requirements of different persons, is economical as families who are allowed out-door relief may still earn a certain amount of money and the destitution being a variable quantity, permanent establishment of work-houses is not a sound proposition. The counter arguments include that relief becomes mechanical and unsympathetic as real inspection and supervision are difficult, it is sometimes unpleasant and exercises a depressing effect on the rate of wages and finally people can be better looked in institution.

What are we to conclude then? Silverman will make us believe that 'on the whole, the advantages of out-door relief would seem to outweigh the disadvantages. In most respects out-door relief appears to be more desirable, unless conditions definitely necessitate in-door treatment'. And we may add, each is good in itself. Combine institutional with non-institutional.

Home and Foreign Affairs

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

Sarojini

SAROJINI, like her great Master Gandhi, has passed away, trailing with her 'clouds of glory'. She has joined the choir invisible. To the end she kept her pulses going true and fast. She reckoned her life "as a thing to be dashingly used and cheerfully hazarded." That is better than sinking into a slow death having outlived her usefulness and almost her enjoyment, and well nigh forgotten by a generation that thrilled to the music of her voice and the poetry of her life. The fates have been kind to her all through and she died the death she would have loved.

I have no more to give, all that was mine
Is laid, a wrested tribute, at thy shrine.
Let me depart, for my whole soul is wrung,
And all my cheerless omissions are sung;
Let me depart, with faint limbs let me creep
To some dim shade and sing me down to sleep.

She ceased to write poetry now forty years ago but "there was a poetry in her way of life, in her expression, in her attitude to life which charmed even more than the lyrical excellence of her writings." No one who came in contact with her could forget the spell of her personality—a personality that was far above anything she wrote or spoke.

Great as her talents were and undoubted her genius in many ways, one must attribute something to what Lord Haldane called the contingent in life. Two circumstances, one in early life and the other about middle age, have had a decisive influence on her life and career and shaped her destiny. One was the accident of a "bundle of her manuscripts" slipping into the hands of so discerning a critic as Edmund Gosse and the

other was her association with Gandhiji soon after his return from South Africa.

Sarojini's early poems were "mere echoes of English bards". Gosse was struck by the rush and energy of her language—a gift that is fully shared by her brother Harin—but was disappointed at the result. There was something exotic in that performance. "They were western in feeling and imagery", wrote Gosse many years later. "They were founded on reminiscences of Tennyson and Shelley." He advised her to express herself in Indian imagery. No longer should she sing of Skylarks and robins and of village church bells in Sussex. The tinkle of temple bells was more in tune with her genius and the familiar scenes of our country life—the ballads of boat-swains and the palanquin bearers and the fishermen of the coromandal their joys and sorrows—were to be the theme of her songs. How gloriously she profited by that advice is now evident in the three volumes of scintillating verse she has bequeathed—The Golden Threshold, The Broken Wing and the Bird of Time—radiant with the colour and atmosphere of the sunny East.

To priests and to prophets
The joy of their creeds,
To kings and their cohorts
The glory of deeds;
And peace to the vanquished
And hope to the strong;
For me, O my master,
The rapture of song.

The other great event which had so profound an influence on her life and thought was her contact with Gandhiji. To my knowledge there are no more moving words in all literature than her eloquent tributes to the

those unregenerate days when the League fought for a separate Muslim State. Pakistan will find that in practice the State should line up with advanced modern democracies, if it should aspire to a proper position in the comity of Nations. It would no doubt have been wiser and better if the red rag of "Islam", smacking of medieval times and the memories of ancient vandalism had not been allowed to make inroads into a Constitution that aspires to be modern. Let us hope that in actual working the administration will be thoroughly impartial, making no distinction in the treatment of Muslims and non-Muslims.

The Socialists and the Congress

It is a welcome sign of the times that the Socialists, while deeply critical of the Congress, are alive to the danger of aligning themselves with the Communists. Whatever their differences with the Congress they are one with the parent body in this—that violence and sabotage should have no place in the Indian democracy. This was made clear by all the speakers at the recent Party Conference in Patna. Both Acharya Deo and Mr. Jaiprakash, in their speeches and actions, realise the wisdom of the Socialists playing the part of constitutional opposition in the Congress dominated government. That is a correct and understandable position.

"The plain and obvious truth," said the Acharya, "is that Congress has become a conservative force and no amount of pious declarations can change its character."

Though they have not so far expressed it, at the back of their mind they would realise as quick-witted men, that it is one thing to proclaim one's principles and ideals

and another to practise them in the day to day working of a great and complicated machinery. When one day they get into power—as they fondly hope—they will know the limits of the practicable in spite of high salutin sentiments. By that time we have no doubt they will be criticised as conservatives by their then opponents.

The Future of French India

The referendum to decide the future of the French settlements in South India will take place on December 11. The decision was taken unanimously at the open session of the General Assembly of the Municipal Councils of French Indian Settlements, namely Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. The Mayor of Pondicherry presided, and 198 out of 200 Councillors attended.

This decision of the French India General Assembly of Municipal Councils has all the appearance of a correct move. But it needs little imagination to realise that talk of referendum in a matter affecting the French or any foreign settlement in India is irrelevant. Suppose for instance that Bristol or York had come under the sway of France or Germany during one of those unfortunate periods of internecine civil wars in England. What will be their position when England came to her own? Will such settlements be tolerated by free England?

That is the point from which a question of this kind should be viewed. It is one of those self evident truths or birthright as Tilak used to call it, that India is one and indivisible and when we come to our own we cannot tolerate foreign pockets within our borders any more than England

or France could tolerate them. Only, Indian statesman desire to accomplish this peacefully and rationally without creating heat or bitterness. Britain has quit and France and Portugal must take a leaf from Britain and quit gracefully and unconditionally. If this is not agreed to, said the Congress President, it means an invitation for a movement for such absorption. "Let us hope no such complications will arise."

Burma

Burma Government's peace offer to the Karens was in the nature of an ultimatum. But the Karens seem to be strong. *Shankar's Weekly* is not far wrong when it presents both the Burma Government and the Karens displaying their respective placards with the same words: "Offer you Separate State within our State." That means the Karens feel themselves strong enough to defy the Government and offer their own terms to the Government. Uneasy lies the new State. The situation is frankly intriguing.

India's Demand on The Dutch

At the recent session of the Security Council, India's delegate Mr. B. R. Sen, appealed to the Netherlands to reinstate Republican authority in Indonesia and declared: "The spirit of a nation cannot be broken by bayonets and bullets".

Mr. Sen made the following three demands in the Security Council of the United Nations:

1. Implementation of the resolution on Indonesia;

2. Restoration of the Republican Government at its capital, Jogjakarta within fourteen days; and

3. Report on the Jogjakarta atrocities and the situation there.

The spokesman for Pakistan declared that no nation could gain its unlawful objectives by resort to military action.

The Egyptian delegate characterised it as a new concept in international politics that one Government should decide the form and leadership of another independent country.

The Atlantic Charter

The terms of the Atlantic Pact welding North American and European nations into a great defensive bloc to fight aggression in Europe or North America by collective armed action were revealed to the world on March 18, after eight months' negotiations.

The pact will bind each of the signatories to go to the aid of any member attacked, with such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force.

They also agree to consult together in the event of a threat to the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the parties.

The Chinese Affair

High Government Military sources are increasingly pessimistic over hopes of a negotiated settlement in China's long drawn out war as heavy Communist troop movements are reported from the north bank of the Yangtse river.

Continued Communist preparations for a new offensive and the Communists' North Shensi Radio attack on Kuomintang officials were responsible for this feeling.



Mahatma. Beautiful words and thoughts that burn came spontaneously from her lips. She spoke supremely well; but she spoke so long and so continually that she was not always on top form. No speaker could and she knew it. She would have been happier singing; but the call of the country was insistent and she could not rest though the grand manner could not be sustained indefinitely. That was also a measure of her sacrifice to the cause she undertook with such earnestness and fervour.

She followed her master like a shadow wherever he went and she preached his gospel of peace and compassion with a fervour of conviction and eloquence unsurpassed in our time. She shared his prison house no less than the Government house, and apart from her own luminosity reflected something of the greatness of the master who had become a world figure. And then she laid aside her lyre for the sword of Satyagraha, and plunged into the strife of the throng and the tumult.

But destiny had carved for her a distinct role:

Where brave hearts carry the sword of battle
It is mine to carry the banner of song.

Sarojini died full of years and honours. She was so bubbling with life and vitality, so charming in her simple and unaffected ways, so full of mirth and laughter, that she continued to the end the same ebullient girl she was half a century ago. She grew in stature as she grew in wisdom and compassion. But the woman in her, all that was homely and loveable, her warmth and affection, her capacity for suffering and sacrifice—never deserted her. Speaking of her last hours Pandit Pant tells us that

when she came to know that a telegram was being sent to her son, she said that she did not like her son being told that she was unwell. She said; "Write to him that I am all right and send him my love."

Her deep feeling as a mother did not allow her son to be caused pain and worry on account of her health. She would rather sacrifice herself than make others suffer.

Her mother-heart and indomitable will triumphed even over her own frailty and suffering in the last hours of her earthly life.

Pandit Nehru on our Foreign Policy

Even when India was a subject country Pandit Nehru had distinguished himself as a politician of international outlook. And now that his fortune and his talents have placed him in the exalted office of India's Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs he is proving himself quite in his element in dealing with the complex affairs of the world situation. Speaking in the Dominion Parliament the other day the Prime Minister took the opportunity to explain India's position in the context of international rivalries. What exactly is our position in the Commonwealth? Are we bound to fall in line with England in the event of war taking a definite stand in world alignment? Pandit Nehru gave answer unhesitatingly—an answer quite in keeping with our age old traditions of peace and goodwill and the recent teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. "It is only in terms of independent nations co-operating together that we can consider the problem of our association with the Commonwealth," said the Pandit.

Declaring that India's foreign policy was a policy of active neutrality, he rejected suggestions for an alliance "with this or that nation". Alliance usually involved military and other commitments which were more binding.

Other forms of association, which are not binding that way, but help to bring other nations together for purposes of consultation and necessary co-operation, are therefore, far more preferable than any form of alliance.

What the outcome may be, I do not know. Our policy in regard to this matter is going to be strictly determined by the Jaipur Congress resolution.

That resolution said free India would welcome free association with independent nations of the Commonwealth for their common weal, and the promotion of world peace. "Our main stake in world affairs is peace" said the Prime Minister, "and to see that there is racial equality, and that people, who are subjected, become free."

Touching upon India's future relationship with the Commonwealth, he said the Government proposed to adhere strictly to the Congress Party's resolution on the subject at the Jaipur session. Pandit Nehru said:

We have been associated with the Commonwealth, that used to be called the British Commonwealth of Nations, in a way which was entirely unsatisfactory, and we all fought to get out of it. I say we have completely achieved that objective of independence in practice and in theory.

Of course, changing circumstances have to be understood and interpreted in different ways, but the broad lines of policy has been laid down, namely, that India will, naturally and inevitably in a few months, become an independent Republic. (Cheers.)

We quote the precise words that the Pandit used but there should be misunderstanding of the purport of his declaration on this important issue. India is naturally more deeply and intimately interested in the fortunes of the countries adjacent to her borders. Economically as well as ethnically, and also for purposes of defence, the countries of the Far East are bound together by a sort of geographical compulsion. Events in Indonesia or Burma or Malaya are of concern to the whole Eastern bloc. It is natural therefore that these countries with

Australia in the Far East, should come closer and closer together. Now, that co-operation, the Pandit declared, would be a co-operation, of independents without the least commitment upon the part of any one to the other.

The Pakistan Constitution

It was clever tactics which ultimately became a habit with the late Mr. Jinnah to wait for the Congress leaders' move in any matter and then take his own time to announce his reactions. Evidently that sensible policy—for all its betrayal of lack of initiative—is being closely followed by the top men in Pakistan to-day. Many months after the formulation of Free India's resolution on the fundamentals of the new constitution, the Pakistan Constituent Assembly has adopted the basic resolution on the form the Dominion's Constitution should take. In the Pakistan Assembly the other day, the Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan who moved the resolution said that the constitution provided that all authority should be exercised in accordance with the laws of Islam. But, he added, in their desire to build up an Islamic State, they would not ignore the right of non-Muslims.

The text of the resolution published in the Press has nothing very objectionable. "The Sovereign independent State", which it claims, has a familiar ring. The reference to the rights of the minorities is welcome. But the insistence on "the laws of Islam" whatever they may be, will still be viewed with suspicion and apprehension by non-Muslims. One would think it is an irrelevant addition to a constitution which promises equal treatment to all who owe allegiance to the State. No doubt it is a concession to the sentiment of the Mullahs who were promised the rule of the Shariat in

The WORLD of BOOKS

(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)

COLLECTED POEMS Three series.
Methuen & Co., Ltd., 36, Essex St., Strand,
London, W. C. 2.

The three booklets in the Series form an attractive anthology of poems selected with due care for the use of readers, young and old. The young will appreciate their introduction to the beautiful world of poetry and the old will recollect with pleasure many a poem made familiar to them in their early studies in schools. In the nature of things, an anthology can at best be a matter of personal taste. We have in this series a collection of verses varied enough to suit the taste of all readers. Recent poetry and contemporary verse must appeal to a considerable body of the poetry reading public.

STATISTICS. By Y. D. Keskar M.A.,
B.Com., F.S.S.—Vora & Co., Publishers
Ltd., 3, Round Buildings, Kalbadevi
Road, Bombay 2. Price Rs. 10-8-0.

Very few books have so far been written on statistical methods and their applications to different branches of scientific knowledge.

This book of Prof. Keskar lucidly written with numerous illustrations serves admirably as an elementary introduction to those who have no knowledge of higher mathematics and desire to acquire a rudimentary concept of statistical methods and their application to Social Sciences. In the first few chapters the author has given an introductory note to the subject and has explained in detail the principles of con-

ducting statistical investigations, the census and sample surveys. Beginning with the simplest type of diagrams two chapters have been devoted for explaining the preparation of different kinds of charts and graphs. In the subsequent chapters various mathematical formulae for measuring location, dispersion, showness and correlation have been mentioned and the methods of computing them for observed data have been profusely illustrated with a large number of worked examples. Besides a chapter dealing with the precautions that have to be taken in the interpretation of Statistical data, separate chapters have been devoted for treating the topics of interpellation, time-series and index numbers. The original addition to the book is the last chapter where the author has given a brief historical review of the statistical material in India and a list of the Statistics available in Government publications and defects in them. The author has taken throughout great care in making all the topics included in this volume an easy and clear reading to non-mathematical beginners of the subject. In addition, a large number of exercises, drawn mainly from the University Examination papers, have been included at the end of each chapter, for the benefit of students using the book.

This book, besides being a useful introduction for all those who wish to make an intelligent study of Statistical Methods and their uses in various spheres of life, will serve as a good text book for those courses having their syllabus limited to the topics included in this volume.

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HE WALKED ALONE. Poem By N. V. Thadani, D.Litt. Bharat Publishing House, Kashmere gate, Delhi.

The sequel of India's Independence wrought a crisis in the soul of Gandhi. He gave a reluctant approval to the sundering of the country in the hope that it would be the final act of appeasement of Jinnah and peace would prevail over the land. Jinnah's continued aggression and hatred gave many provocations. One of their effects was the fading of loyalty to Gandhi and Gandhism. The sudden flare up at Calcutta and its continuation in Naokali and Bihar created a situation which the new infant Government at Delhi could not effectively control. The Mahatma could give no advice nor did he seek any. Possibly he was himself awaiting guidance and light. He finally determined upon a final act of supreme sacrifice in what Rajaji calls a unilateral act of love, and staff in hand ventured into the danger spots. The people laughed at him but he wrought a miracle and saved further slaughter of men. An unknown destiny called him to Delhi where he met his tragic end. The book under review is the story in verse of the last sojourn of the Mahatma from stormy Calcutta and ravaged Naokali to New Delhi where the bullet of Godse relieved him from the burden of the further guidance of the country. The account is a gripping one. Besides the narration of events, the messages of the Mahatma and most of the verses of the Bhagavat Gita which he loved are rendered in happy verses. The finale is graphic. But lilt and rhyme are not adequate for the pathos of the tragedy. A new measure could have been ventured.

INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE FOR PEACE 1920-1946. Edited by Ethelwyn Best and Bernard Pike. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London. Price 8 sh. 6d.

The volume under review is an admirable summary of the activities of International Voluntary Service for peace, which is will known as the I. V. S. P. Organisations. Since 1920, after the first war, constructive work is being carried on in many countries for the benefit of the distressed communities and the reconciliation of the peoples. The book describes the experiments in this direction. Its pioneers began the work in Northern France.

Psychologists have recognised to-day that the war and the combative instincts in man cannot be banished by the magical wand of the politician. The aggressive instinct in man has to be sublimated into constructive channels. Pacifism is not mere refusal to fight. Peace is the product of several factors. It is based not on mere material and political arrangement. We cannot have an improved society with unimproved men. Even good means turn out to be bad in the hands of evil men. We need to re-orient human conduct and not organise on mass scale. The need of the hour is individual remaking and not wild and exciting social experiments. The most valuable part of the book is the six appendices at the end of the book, dealing with different aspects of the I. V. S. P.

A famous author touring the jungles of Central India came to a Gond village. "You people in the forests are certainly lost to civilisation," he observed to the headman.

"We don't mind being lost," was the reply: "It's being discovered that worries us."

DIARY OF THE MONTH

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March 1. Kolhapur merges with Bombay from to-day.

—Dr. Evatt urges need for regional groups.

March 2. Death of Sarojini Naidu, Governor of U. P., in Lucknow.

—Dr. Sita Ram appointed India's Envoy in Pakistan.

March 3. Central Budget debate in Parliament opens.

—China Peace Committee formed.

March 4. Pandit Nehru addresses Federation of Chambers of Commerce at Delhi.

—President Truman invites Nehru to U.S.A.

March 5. Soviet Foreign Minister, Vyshinsky, replaces Molotov.

—Sardar's call to the Sikhs.

March 6. Socialists in Conference at Patna.

—Pandit Nehru explains India's offer to Burma.

March 7. Parliament approves Defence grant.

—Gandhi Fund Trust deed signed at Delhi.

March 8. Reuter Mission arrives in India.

—Dr. Sun, Chinese Prime Minister, resigns.

March 9. Mr. Divakar addresses Standing Committee of A. I. Newspaper Editors' Conference in Bombay.

—Tripartite talks in Delhi on Kashmir truce plan.

March 10. Bill to abolish discrimination in favour of Europeans and Americans in criminal law introduced in Parliament.

March 11. Mr. V. P. Menon in Ernakulam: Talks on Travancore-Cochin integration.

March 12. Karens fighting in Mandalay.

March 13. S. I. R. Labour Union abandons strike.

—Burma welcomes foreign aid.

March 14. Reuter delegation in Madras.

—Mr. V. P. Menon of the States Ministry explains Cochin-Travancore Union at a Press Conference in Madras.

March 15. The Dutch accept Canadian proposal in respect of Indonesian issue.

March 16. Parliament votes finance demands. —Communists in complete control of Mandalay.

March 17. Parliament votes grant to Home Ministry after hearing Sardar Patel's account of his stewardship.

March 18. Reuter delegation in Delhi.

—Text of North Atlantic agreement published.

March 19. Nehru refutes Frontier Government's baseless charges of helping Red Shirts.

March 20. —Committee of Municipal Councillors in French India draft conditions for Referendum.

March 21. Admiral C. W. Nimitz appointed U. N. Administrator of the Kashmir plebiscite.

March 22. Mr. Eden addresses Indian Council of World Affairs in New Delhi.

March 23. Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit appointed envoy in U.S.

March 26. U. N. Commission invites Dutch and Republicans for talks.

March 27. At Press Conference in Hyderabad, Gen. Chaudhury announces elections by year end.

March 28. National Planning Committee dissolved.

March 29. Forestry and Timber utilisation Conference for Asia and the Pacific meets at Mysore.

March 30. Syrian Commander-in-Chief becomes Dictator following coup.

—Sardar Patel inaugurates greater Rajasthan at Jaipur.

March 31. Congress Party Leadership Election in Madras. Mr. Omandur withdraws.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



PAN-ASIAN BLOC

Mr. Edward J. Byng, writing in the *New York World Telegram*, says that while the conference of 19 Asian States in New Delhi ostensibly devoted itself to the Indonesian situation, it actually laid the foundation for a gigantic Pan-Asian Bloc, three times as big in territory as the U.S.A. and seven times as populous. "The two rivals, America and Russia," says Dr. Byng,

are likely to discover that the new born Pan-Asia, inhabited by half of the world's population and increasingly conscious of its tremendous power, soon may begin to eclipse in influence both the Cominform and the North Atlantic group of nations.

Nothing could be more illustrative of this prospect than the imposing roster of States represented at the recent meeting in New Delhi, which brought together leaders from India, Burma, Siam, China, Indo-China, Indonesia, Malaya, the Philippines, a string of Mohammedan countries including Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, and the member States of the Arab League, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Transjordan, Yemen-Syria, the Lebanon and Egypt, part of whose territory lies on the Asian side of the Suez Canal.

Dr. Byng points out that the combined area of three countries is about 9,800 square miles, that their population exceeds a billion and that the guiding principle of the new Pan-Asia is expressed by the originally Japanese coined motto "Asia for the Asians."

To the amazement of the world's most seasoned diplomats, the recent Pan-Asiatic deliberations in New Delhi united in perfect harmony the representatives of well over 320,000,000 Hindus, the 400-odd million Confucianists, Buddhists and Taoists of China; over 60,000,000 Buddhists in Ceylon, Burma, Siam and Indo-China, some 200,000,000 Mohammedans of Indonesia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, the Philippines and the Arab countries and 30,000,000 native Christians in the Philippines, China, India and other Asian countries.

The master stroke was the recent liquidation of the dispute between India and Mohammedan Pakistan over the destiny of mainly Muslim-inhabited but Hindu governed Kashmir.

This triumph, Dr. Byng attributes directly to the ability of Pandit Nehru,

who "may go down in history as the 'founding father' of Pan Asia." He points out, however, that no balanced appraisal can overlook still existing points of weakness, that the war against Communists in China is not yet over, that Indonesia, Malaya and Indo-China are in rebellion and guerilla fighting.

The vital question of Pan-Asian reaction to both Russian and Western politics cannot be understood, he says, without realising the profound influence of religion in almost every thought of Asia's millions. This results in a deep set aversion to what Asians regard as a materialistic interpretation of life. It is, he asserts, mainly for this reason that the major part of Asia is inaccessible to the doctrines of Marxism and especially to the irreligious attitude of Communism. However, for the same reason, he concludes, "the masses of Pan-Asia decidedly object to the industrialised pattern of European and American life."

THE INDIAN READERS' DIGEST

The Gandhi Memorial number of *The Indian Readers' Digest*, (Re. 1-8.), Bombay, is packed with well selected literature on Gandhi which must prove useful to any one interested in the history of these stirring times. The "Quit India" speech and other historic documents of the Gandhian era find their appropriate place in a volume which is replete with articles on the master and his doings by contemporary writers. There are numerous illustrations depicting various phases of the Mahatma's life and activities. It will doubtless prove an admirable book of reference in after times.

DEVELOPMENT OF INVENTIONS

The patent system has been the backbone of all modern industrial enterprise in industrially advanced countries. It has however not been used in this country to the same extent. There are many reasons for this, says *The Tanner*, the brightly got-up monthly of Bombay devoted exclusively to the tanning industry and other allied trades:

(1) General ignorance among the people, giving rise to fear that their invention will be known to others who will take undue advantage of the information. This is the main reason why many inventions are not patented in this country.

(2) General inadequacy of machinery popularising and policing the patent system.

The present provisions of the act require that a patentable invention should satisfy the following essential requirements:

(a) it should be a manner of new manufacture.

(b) it should involve an inventive step.

(c) it should have utility, and, (d) it should not be contrary to law or morality or to the hurt of trade.

Many an invention is to-day completely lost, as details of these were never set down anywhere. The increase in use of the patent office, says *The Tanner*, will minimise to a great extent the loss of scientific and technical information. It would doubtless be a very long process to educate our technicians and make them realise the utter harmlessness in making their processes public. In view of the increasing desire of the Government to make the results of research available to industry, the patent system should be popularised so that technical information is not lost. For

It would encourage the taking of risks by business men in developing new inventions and give a much fairer prospect of success to Indian inventors who have no commercial resources of their own and have hitherto failed to obtain adequate commercial backing. It would moreover, have a particularly significant role in promoting the utilization of technical advances, in the field of cottage and small industries.

OCCIDENTAL CULTURE IN INDIA

"Free India is not the product of an exclusively Oriental culture, observes Srimati Lila Ray in an article in the current issue of the *Aryan Path*. She says that Occidental culture has made a permanent and ineradicable contribution to the achievement of that freedom; it is an integral part of it.

Aryan, Islamic and Western thought have combined like atoms of Hydrogen and Oxygen to form the waters of her liberation. Each has made its just contribution, none dominates, and a new element has emerged, an element which reflects the essential unity of the human mind and gives rise to a broader humanism than the world has ever before sought to practise. It restores us to a sense of the uniting bond of man's estate and compasses within its scope the best of all regional cultures. The existence of this new world tradition is as indisputable a fact as the oneness of human destiny and the indivisibility of our globe despite criss-crossing lines of latitude and longitude.

Modern India, by reason of her geographical and historical circumstances, has been the theatre for a mighty confluence of cultures that has made of her a world in miniature.

All these diverse and often warring influences have played their part in the formation of India's present character and the characters of her great leaders. Only in such a world and in such a country could a man of Gandhiji's stature have been born. In him, integrated into a harmonious personality, we see a perfect and complete synthesis of all the composite factors and in him and through him has come into being this humanism of which we have spoken, as a new and unpredictable element in world affairs.

In bringing out the human quest for values, she continues:

What matters to the common man all the world over is the presence or absence of honesty and kindness, justice and order and honour in his daily life, not ideological arguments with hair-splitting niceties.

Free India faces a World divided against itself as never before. Her new humanism is threatened with disruption within and without. The new world tradition of humanism, born in India and incarnate in Gandhiji, holds out the hope to us of such a country.

COMMONWEALTH TIES

The Conservative *Sunday Times* calls for fresh efforts to build up the British Commonwealth so that "India and others will strive to remain in it." It should not be whittled away, it adds, "so that they will have no formal scruples in doing so."

The paper goes on to say that Pandit Nehru's "renewed insistence that India will soon be an independent republic reminds us that the Commonwealth faced a crisis in its affairs which cannot be evaded by blind-eye tactics or ambiguous formulae such as those the British Government employed to wrap up our relations with Ireland."

True, when Pandit Nehru goes on to say that only in terms of independent nations co-operating could India associate with the Commonwealth, he merely paraphrases the present Commonwealth creed: nor should it be impossible to find forms to enable a republic to stay in the association, provided the adjustment of form does not imply destruction of the substance.

It is, however, in that very proviso that the impending crisis lies. If form is to change, we are told, the substance of the connection must be reasserted.

To discard the Crown as the symbol of the overall, integral, family connection, with nothing comparable to replace it, would be to throw away the substance for the shadow, and to create a Commonwealth to which no one would see much purpose in belonging.

The British Government's handling of the Irish issue justifies grave uneasiness as to how they will tackle the larger and more vital problem which 1949 will cast in their lap.

There are some who believe that, if the Atlantic Pact is followed by others, covering the Pacific, Mediterranean, African and Indian Ocean areas, the Commonwealth can be allowed to fade out.

That is a profound error; an error in psychology, for the Commonwealth has an emotional appeal which these more mechanical and self-interested groups just lack; an error in politics, for the Commonwealth connection is different in kind, less binding in pledges, more intimate and continuous in substance; and an error in geography, for the Commonwealth overlaps these regions and helps indispensably to hold them together."

NOISE AND THE HUMANS

How do programmes like "Music While You Work" speed up industrial production? Dr. Jean Fumiere, 40-year-old French sound engineer, announced the other day that he had found a partial explanation, reports *News Review*.

Cows are easier to milk when listening to music. Ancient Greeks and Oriental peoples realised the importance of sound and perfected their own musical modes. African Natives use wailing, discordant tones to help them in their work.

In modern life, improvements in sound-proofing cannot keep up with the nerve-racking noise of traffic and machinery. But man finds silence almost as intolerable. The silence of the countryside can become oppressive, considers Dr. Fumiere, and even the trickle of a brook is welcome. Hermits who live in silence are often "queer."

Following up these findings, he discovered some two years ago that blood pressure changed when different musical records were played on a gramophone. He has since evolved a picturesque theory that "nuclear filaments" in each living cell oscillate at a very high frequency under the influence of cosmic rays given off by the stars.

Dr. Fumiere tried to discover what happens when a wave of exactly the same length as those put out by a human cell is emitted by an apparatus he has invented. He found that cells of different organs give off different waves. "The wave lengths are so small," he explained, "that I have no real method of measuring them. I have ascertained, however, that waves about a millimetre in length give stomach pains to all in the vicinity of the instrument, while others give headaches."

MIXED MARRIAGES

'Don't marry out of your Church, or you'll regret it all your life'. So all Roman Catholic priests and many Protestant ministers warn their flocks. But most young people in love believe that love will conquer everything—including church dogma, ritual and customs, writes David Dallin in *The New Leader*.

To find out what actually happens in marriages between people of different faiths, Sociology Professor Murray H. Leiffer of the Methodist Garrett Biblical Institute in Evanston, Ill. conducted a survey in a 'middle-class, densely occupied community in a large American city'. His findings, published in the *Christian Century*, make a more detailed warning to young lovers.

Silent Husbands. With help from 22 churches, Professor Leiffer & associates interviewed one or both partners in 743 'mixed' marriages. More than one-third (271) were marriages of Lutherans and Roman Catholics; marriages of non-Lutheran Protestants to Catholics (209) were almost equaled in number by inter-denominational marriages between Protestants (206).

The commonest adjustment to a mixed marriage, says Leiffer, is for one or both of the partners to stop taking an interest in church.

Of the 444 men who were involved in a Roman Catholic-Protestant marriage, 110 no longer had even a nominal connection with their old church and 124 had not attended church for a year. Of the 449 wives involved in such marriages...60 claimed no church affiliation and 91 had not attended church for a year.

Usually it is the husband who sacrifices his religion on the altar of marital concord.

INDIAN STATESMANSHIP

Tributes to Indian statesmanship are paid by the leading weekly *Review Economist*. In an article headed "Indian Rampart," the *Review* says that the last three months have seen striking changes in views taken by the outside world of India and the Government of Pandit Nehru.

1. Moscow seemed to have decided quite recently that a sinister "third Power" is arising in Asia, the strength and stability of which might offset what has been achieved by the Communists in China and Burma.

2. London has watched with growing admiration and relief the moderation and skill with which Indian Statesmen have steered through the cross currents of Asian nationalism rising from Indonesia to the Middle East.

3. Other Commonwealth capitals have become increasingly aware of Delhi as a centre of power, around which some regional organization for the countries of the Indian Ocean might grow.

On the question of India's ability to confront the Communist challenge the *Economist* says:

Communism cannot be eliminated by police repression alone, but, at any rate, the boldness with which the Congress leaders have grasped the nettle shows their awareness of the danger.

Pandit Nehru's latest statement leaves no doubt that India cannot go back on the decision to become an independent Republic, the *Economist* continued but he also made clear his wish for the continuation of the Commonwealth tie in one form or another.

If as high an order of statesmanship can be applied to the solution of this problem as has been brought to bear on Indian affairs since 1945, an outcome may be expected which will establish a new framework of peace and stability in the Indian Ocean and Southern Asia.

Patient—"Do you extract teeth painlessly?"
Dentist—"Not always; the other day I nearly dislocated my wrist."

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR IN INDIA

'Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere'—this declaration of Philadelphia on the aims of International Labour Organisation absolutely holds good for India. The problem of raising the standard of living of the Indian world—both industrial and agricultural—is one which Free India has to treat on a level of high priority," writes Mr. J. P. Gupta in the *New Review* for January.

Tremendous efforts he says have been made by the Labour Ministry to improve the lot of the industrial workers. The Five Year programme of labour reforms which the Government have devised is intended to improve the condition of the working classes not only in organised industries but also in others. It includes the provision of fair wage industrial training, improvement of industrial peace and contracts, social security, housing and welfare work. The provinces and States have their own individual code and it will be one of the important objects of the Five Year Programme to co-ordinate them.

Hours of work in factories have been reduced from 54 to 48 per week, the general standard laid down by the I.L.O. Workers in factories have also holidays with pay for ten consecutive days in a year in the case of adults and fourteen consecutive days for children.

Adequate housing has been increasingly engaging the attention of Government. An Industrial Housing Committee set up under the 1942 Tripartite Labour Organisation prepared a scheme providing for every family accommodation of at least a minimum of two rooms. The Ministry of Labour has taken up a scheme involving the construction of 50,000 houses for miners in the coal fields.

Regional and Sub-regional Employment Exchanges were set up in the country to facilitate the procurement of the 'job' and the 'jobbers'.

A number of technical centres, which have been set up during the war to meet the heavy demand for skilled personnel from war industries were pressed into service for the training of ex-servicemen

in furtherance of the New Training Schemes.

In addition to the Technical Training Scheme, there is a scheme of Vocational Training, in trades other than engineering such as commercial, clerical, professional and semiprofessional occupations, cottage and small-scale industries etc. The existing centres have a total capacity of 5,000 seats.

Another remarkable approach to the problem of Social Security is the establishment of Employees' State Insurance Co-operation which was inaugurated on the 6th October, 1948.

THE SANMARGA

This is an English-Tamil fortnightly—organ of the Akhila Bharata Dharma Sangha, Madras Branch, Edited by Mr. V. Narayanan, M.A., M.L., and published at the Ashrama, Mylapore. This little journal presents a sober and detached view of enlightened Vedic religion. The writings, particularly in English, bear marks of culture and deep learning, and are happily free from fanaticism that so often mars the usefulness of periodicals with a conservative bias. The journal is bound to provide constructive impetus to those who seek "Sanmarga"—the auspicious path.

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INDIANS OVERSEAS

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South Africa

CAUSE OF DURBAN RIOTS

Mr. P. R. Pather, General Secretary of the Natal Indian Organisation, told the Durban Riot Enquiry Commission on March 11 that growing political antagonism towards the Indian over a long period, culminating in a tirade of hatred during last year, and a deep sense of frustration suffered by the African, were the principal causes of the riots. It is our honest opinion he said, "that none of the causes adduced by African witnesses can be accepted as contributory causes of the disturbances." Mr. Pather declared, that development of the riots could be set down in four phases.

In the first phase, encouraged by inflammatory propaganda directed towards the Indians, the Africans vented their frustration on the weak and defenceless Indian community. They were also encouraged by the attitude of some Europeans who regarded the affair as a joke. This set the stage for the outbreak of January 13.

In the second phase, hooligans among the Africans and opportunists among Europeans, who disliked the Indians were responsible for a message sent to all African compounds next day for an attack on the Indian community. Indians were attacked and shops damaged but this could have been stopped if the police had taken firm measures.

Thirdly, encouraged by knowledge of police inadequacy, Africans as well as many Europeans had half-castes started to loot the damaged shops.

Fourthly, the damage having been caused and nothing being able to stop its development, Africans resorted to murder and carnage on the night of January 14 and the early morning of January 15.

REPATRIATION OF INDIANS

Mr. Yusuf Cachalia, Joint Secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, described as a "political trick" an offer by the South African Minister of Interior to pay a double bonus to Indians who voluntarily return to India.

Mr. Cachalia said the offer was aimed at getting the votes of the less-informed section of the electorate, particularly in Natal.

He added that only a few elderly people born in India who had already decided to return, would avail themselves of the offer.

"The vast majority of Indians here are citizens of South Africa and no coercion nor an unfavourable social, political and economic position will induce them to leave South Africa", he said in a statement.

Burma

EVACUATION OF INDIANS

Due to the stress of war many Indians have left the interior of Burma and already some have returned to Calcutta and Madras. The Indian Embassy in Burma has been instructed to give all help to those desirous of coming back to Madras. Pandit Nehru, speaking in Parliament said the other day:

Indians had been evacuated from danger zones like Insein, but the Government of India did not want nor was it possible to evacuate the Indians in Burma, who numbered about seven lakhs. He was glad that Indians as a whole had not got into trouble there and had not been treated badly by anybody.

Malaya

DUAL CITIZENSHIP FOR MALAYA INDIANS

Indians in Malaya who take up Malayan federation citizenship may retain their Indian citizenship under a new clause to be introduced at the next session of the Indian Constituent Assembly in New Delhi, declared Mr. Budh Singh, President of the Malayan Indian Congress.

He said that the Government of India was sponsoring the new proposal as the result of representations he made during a recent visit to India.

India was opposed to dual citizenship, but he put forward the view that in the case of Malayan Indians no dual citizenship was involved, because 'federal citizenship is not a complete citizenship, as it does not mean a nationality.'

INDIAN CASUALTIES IN MALAYA

Mr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said in Parliament on March 4, in answer to Seth Govind Das that 24 Indian policemen, constables and civilians were killed and 47 injured in the disturbances in Malaya upto December 31, 1948. Six members of the Indian regular police were killed and 29 injured. Seven Indian special constables were killed and four injured. Eleven Indian civilians were killed and 14 injured.

Seth Govind Das: Is it a fact that batches of Indians are being externed and repatriated from Malaya to India?

Dr. Keskar: According to the latest information, 58 Indians have so far been repatriated.

DO MORE GOOD

Candidate: "How did you like speech on the agricultural problem?"

Farmer: "It wan't bad but a day's rain would do a heap more good."

Ceylon

CITIZENSHIP ACT

Now that the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act has been passed by the Senate, steps will be taken by the Ceylon Government to enforce the legislation.

One of the first steps in this connection will be the appointment of a Commissioner for the Registration of Indian Residents.

The Commissioner will be assisted by a Deputy Commissioner for the whole Island, or two or more Deputy Commissioners for specified areas of the Island. A certain number of Investigating Officers will also be appointed.

This staff is being appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the applications of Indian residents for registrations as citizens of Ceylon, for the registering of those residents as are found to be qualified under the Act, and also for generally administering the provisions of the Act.

The Commissioner will for the purpose of inquiry under the Act, have all the powers of a District Court to summon witnesses, to compel the production of documents, and to administer any oath or affirmation to witnesses.

The Citizenship Act, is likely to be operated under the Minister of Home Affairs and several duties have been cast on the Minister under the Act.

According to the Act the Minister may make all such regulations as may be necessary for prescribing the form of applications for registration, certificates registration, notices and notifications, the register of citizens required under the Act, and the oaths to be taken for the purpose of the Act. The Minister will further have to prescribe any matter of procedure incidental to the Act.

Britain**INDIAN STUDENTS IN BRITAIN**

The *Manchester Guardian* called on people in British University towns to support a movement aimed at making students from India, Pakistan, China, Egypt, West Africa, the West Indies and other countries more comfortable while they are in Britain.

"People who live in university towns can do a valuable service by supporting the East and West Friendship Council" the paper said.

"This council's object is to make pleasanter the stay in this country of students from the Colonies and from the East and Middle East, by putting them in touch with hospitable English families.

There are today more than 10,000 students for whom this council caters: 8,000, from the colonies—West Africa and the West Indies send the largest contingents—2,000 from India, and substantial numbers from Egypt, China, Pakistan and other countries standard

REPATRIATION OF INDIANS

The Government of India have sanctioned about Rs. 2,000,000 to the Indian Ambassador in Burma for the purpose of repatriation of Indian nationals in that country.

Since the beginning of the present disturbances in Burma, 2,140 Indians, including women and children, have been brought to India from that country in six ships. Out of this number 314 disembarked at Calcutta, 154 at Madras and 234 at Vizagapatam. The Government of India have placed Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of Protectors of Immigrants at these ports for paying railfare to the destitute repatriates to go to their home towns and for feeding them during their stay at these ports.

Indo-China**HARDSHIPS OF INDIANS IN INDO-CHINA**

Mr. V. Nadimuthu Pillai, member of the Advisory Committee to the External Affairs Ministry, Government of India, told a representative of the *Hindu Madras*, that the plight of Indian Nationals in Indo-China was still much the same as before and that they were experiencing great difficulties in respect of home remittances. He said that as a result of the agreement reached between the Governments of India and France six months ago an over-all limit of Rs 50,000 for remittances from Indo-China to India in a month was fixed and allowed. Even this small sum the Indians were finding it difficult to remit to their dependents in India.

Apart from this, Mr. Pillai said that no Indian National coming from Indo-China into India was permitted to take any money with him. This meant hardships for Indians as it would not be possible for them to proceed to their homes as soon as they landed in India. He said that the matter was taken up with the Ministry for External Affairs, by him recently and the Government of India had now made it possible for Indian Nationals to bring with them Rs. 150.

British Guiana**INDIAN CITIZENSHIP IN BRITISH GUIANA**

Mr. D. P. Debidin, a leader of the Indian community in British Guiana and a member of the Legislative Council there who is in India on a short visit, met Pundit Nehru early last month and discussed with him problems relating to Indians in British Guiana such as dual citizenship and repatriation:

Mr. Debidin is visiting India for the first time, and will stay in the country for six weeks.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE**INTEGRATION OF STATES**

Five hundred and thirty-eight out of 562 Indian States have been integrated within a year and a half according to a Report of the State Ministry of the Government of India now published. The integrated States cover twenty-nine per cent of the total area of the country and have a population of 48.8 millions.

Referring to the tasks ahead of Government in relation to States, the Report says that it is the intention of the Government of India to integrate Benares, Khasi States (numbering sixteen), Manipur, Cooch-Bihar, Ramour, Tehri-Garhwal and Tripura States approximately with due regard to the geographical and other considerations.

The political future of Bhopal State, which has an area of about seven thousand square miles and a population of about 7,50,000 is under negotiations with the Ruler. There has been a popular demand for its integration in one of the adjoining units and a satisfactory settlement will be made soon, adds the Report.

As regards Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, the Report states that the policy to be adopted is receiving attention.

As regards the political future of Hyderabad, the Government of India stand by their earlier declaration that the future of the State and its relationship with India are matters to be decided by the people of the State. Arrangements are being made for convening a Constituent Assembly to enable the people of the State to decide its political future.

On Kashmir, the Report observes:

While accepting the accession of the State, the Government of India had made it clear that the accession would be regarded provisional until such time as the will of the people of State could be ascertained. The accession of the State to the Dominion of India has now to be confirmed by means of a plebiscite.

In the new Unions of States, the Report says: Immediate attention will have to be paid to schemes of irrigation, development and exploitation of mineral resources. Measures for agrarian and other

reforms have to be thoughtfully planned and carefully executed. Adequate security arrangements have to be made in respect of the areas situated on the border of the Dominion lying in some of the Unions. A strong and competent administration alone will be able to tackle these difficult problems of administrative consolidation democratisation and over-due reforms.

RESPONSIBILITY OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The Report stresses the responsibility of the Central Government in regard to all the integrated States. While the States taken over by the Centre will be directly under the Ministry of States, in respect of the States merged into Provinces the responsibility of the Ministry will not terminate till outstanding matters are settled in the Unions, the transitional period will be one of acute stress.

Apart from their interest in the new Unions playing their legitimate role, the Government of India, observes the Report, have a direct responsibility in respect of the ordered progress of these Unions in that it is mainly through the Central Government's mediation and effort that the new political set-up has been consummated. "It is therefore, essential that the Ministry of States should carefully watch and guide the progress of the Unions beset with many dangers and pitfalls," it declares.

'MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS' ONLY

"The Indian Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations" will henceforth be called the Ministry of External Affairs.

Announcing this, the report of the Ministry submitted to Parliament says, the present designation of the Ministry is a relic of the past dualism, when External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations were dealt with by two separate departments of the Government of India. It is now proposed to call it simply the Ministry of External Affairs,

SARDAR PATEL ON INDIA'S DEFENCE

"I make bold to say that so far as internal peace and tranquillity is concerned, the country is not faced with any serious threat now. We shall not, however, relax either vigilance or preparedness," declared Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel moving budget grants under Home Ministry in Indian Parliament on March 17.

Sardar Patel told the House that immediately after independence we were engulfed in a period of turmoil and insecurity. We were wondering whether we would be able to weather the storm. We lived through those troublesome days. Then came the greatest danger which engulfed this country,—namely the loss of the Father of the Nation. We kept our body and mind together and succeeded in meeting that crisis as well. Then came the challenge of the R.S.S. and the Communists which is also now controlled. We have thus reached a degree of internal stability which no one could dream to predict on August 15, 1947. There is immense task ahead of the Government, especially in the economic field. If the Government is to succeed in tackling them, it is essential that there must be peace and order in the country. It is my desire and my mission to produce those conditions so that the country can settle down to its task of peace with as much enthusiasm as conditions demand.

MR. EDEN ON BRITISH GOODWILL

Mr. Anthony Eden, former British Foreign Secretary addressing the Indian Council of World Affairs in New Delhi, observed:

There is, I can assure you, in Britain an immense fund of goodwill towards this country. Most cordially and sincerely we wish you well. As regards future developments, it is of course entirely for you to take any decisions which may seem wise to you. I will only say this, that the closer and the more intimate the relationship you may feel able to establish with us and with the sister nations of our Commonwealth, the happier we shall be.

I have been much impressed, in the short time that I have been with you, by the friendly and understanding spirit with which you have greeted us. In a world where there is so much suspicion, so much stress and strain between the nations, it is warming to the heart to see trust and confidence grow. If we can achieve this between us we shall have contributed not only a measure of increased confidence to our own times but will I believe, have built wisely and courageously for the generations that are to come. The one desire of the great mass of humanity everywhere after the shock and suffering of two world wars is to enjoy a period of peace. Tranquillity is the universal prayer. If in a constructive spirit we are able together to help build a larger sense of confidence among the nations, we shall not have worked in vain."

LORD LAYTON ON THE ROLE OF THE PRESS IN INDIA

The "stupendous responsibility" that lay on the shoulders of the Press of India and the world Press generally to promote world peace and international goodwill was stressed by Lord Layton, and the other members of the Reuter Delegation in Madras.

The occasion was a reception given in their honour by Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of *Swadesamitran*, Madras, and a Director of the Press Trust of India, on March 14.

We believe that in the internationalising as it were of Reuters we have struck upon something that may play an enormously important role in maintaining the free movement of news throughout the world. We believe that very few countries by themselves could maintain, except subsidised by Government, an independent international news agency, but that, together, a number of countries can do so. It so happens, by accident as it were, historic accident if I may say so, Britain, Australia and India are at the moment called into partnership in this respect. It is quite obvious that that partnership is to a very large extent an experiment. We are trying something very unusual and we believe we can make a success of it, because there is a certain common ground between the Indian Press and the British Press—the concept that the individual is entitled to know what is happening to think for himself and not to have something imposed upon him by any Government. This is the basic concept of democracy. We believe that is the common ground and it is here we have one of the important jobs in the social sphere in which Asia and Asiatic communities and European communities can combine. If we can demonstrate that in the journalistic sphere, we would have showed an example capable of being copied in the political sphere, if there is to be world peace ultimately.

LADY MOUNTBATTEN ON FREE INDIA'S RECORD

"India stands firmer than ever in her determination to allow nothing to come in the way of real democratic progress, moral integrity and the raising of the standard of life and opportunity for the masses of her people. I have absolute faith in the future of India not only as a great and enlightened nation, but as a supreme force for good and for peace in this troubled and shattered world," said Lady Mountbatten, in a speech broadcast from All India Radio on the night of March 20,

UNION OF COCHIN AND TRAVANCORE

Addressing a Press conference at the Cochin Premier's residence at Ernakulam on March 10, Mr. V. P. Menon, Adviser to the States Ministry, Government of India, disclosed that the two District Congress Committees of Cochin and Travancore had resolved to integrate their two States. There was, therefore, no difficulty in forming a Union of the two States. By advocating an integration of Cochin and Travancore, he was only implementing the States Ministry's policy of reducing the number of States to the minimum possible.

When asked whether the integration of Cochin and Travancore would hinder the formation of a Kerala Province, Mr. Menon said that he was only concerned with the integration of States. He added the possibility of an Aikya Kerala could not, however, be ruled out at this stage. He added that no final decision had been taken on the future of Cochin and Travancore at present.

Mr. Menon said in reply to another question that if a union of the two States were effected, the people of such a Union would be full-fledged nationals of India and that the Union would be on a par with the Provinces in its relations with the Centre.

GADGIL'S DISCLOSURE IN PARLIAMENT

The Government of India have advised the Government of Madras that the present moment is not opportune to start work on the ambitious Ramapadasagar project. Reasons for the advice are technical difficulties, heavy requirements of materials and of foreign and domestic funds. The scheme is held ambitious in the sense that it will require for its completion more than Rs. 130 crores and 19 years' labour, and probably it will consume the entire cement, iron and steel and the entire technical and engineering staff available.

This was disclosed by Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, in the Parliament during question-hour on March 4.

SALARIES OF RAJPRAMUKHS AND UPARAJPRAMUKHS

The Minister of States, Sardar Patel furnished a statement in Parliament showing the salary and allowances sanctioned to the Rajpramukhs and Uparajpramukhs of the various Unions of States.

According to the statement the Rajpramukh of Saurashtra Union has been sanctioned a consolidated allowance of Rs. 16 lakhs per annum. In Matsya Union the Rajpramukh has got a consolidated allowance of Rs. 70,000 per annum. The Rajpramukh and Uparajpramukh of Vindhya Pradesh have been sanctioned a consolidated allowances of Rs. 122,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively per annum. The Rajpramukh and the Uparajpramukh of Rajasthan have got a consolidated allowances of Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 25,000 respectively per annum. The Rajpramukh and the Uparajpramukh of Madhya Bharat have been given a consolidated allowances of Rs. two and a half lakhs each per annum. The salary and allowances of the Rajpramukh of Patiala and East Punjab States Union is under consideration.

NON-INDIANS IN GOVT. SERVICE

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said in Parliament in reply to a question that there were about 1,925 non-Indians serving in a civilian capacity under the Government of India. The expenditure incurred on them was about Rs. 12,87,735 per month.

Sardar Patel explained that Britishers were not "foreigners" but non-Indians" so long as India was not out of the Commonwealth.

DR. SYED HUSSAIN

Dr. Syed Hussain, the Indian Ambassador to Egypt, died suddenly at Cairo, in the last week of February after a heart attack. He was 63 years old.

Dr. Hussain, journalist and publicist, was appointed Ambassador in Cairo in November, 1947. Previously he had spent 25 years in the United States, where he was known as an ardent supporter of the Indian nationalist cause.

RS. 5-CRORE PLAN FOR GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

A five-crore plan of Gujarat University was unfolded by Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Indian Dominion Parliament, at a Press conference on December 28. He said that 100 acres of land were acquired for the various colleges of the University and 525 more acres of land would be acquired, it was proposed.

Arts, Commerce, Science, Pharmacy, and Engineering Colleges, with a Physical Research Laboratory, were started, while a Textile Technological Institute was to be started. Some of the buildings were constructed while others were either under construction or about to be constructed. The work of the University, which was expected to cost about five crores of rupees in 10 years had been initiated with a loan from a bank and advances from a few persons, while donations were flowing.

The University was recognised by the Government of India as a charitable institution for computing donations to it as an item of cost for the purpose of income-tax. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is one of the trustees of the University.

RADIO-PHYSICS DEPARTMENT FOR CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

The Senate of the Calcutta University at its annual meeting decided to open a new department called "the department of radio physics and electronics" first of its kind in India, in the University College of Science with effect from February 1, 1949.

EAST PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS

The East Punjab University has decided to continue payment of scholarships awarded by the undivided Punjab University, Lahore, to such students as have migrated to other Universities consequent on the partition of the Punjab. Payments would be made for one year in the first instance after which the matter will be reviewed.

CARNATIC MUSIC COLLEGE

The Government of Madras have passed orders appointing Prof. P. Sambamurthi of the Madras University as part-time special officer for the organisation of the Central College of Carnatic Music.

The College of Carnatic Music will be run under the joint auspices of the Government of India and the Madras Government. Both of them will share the expenses equally. A large amount was originally provided for the acquisition of land and putting up buildings for the college; but in view of the general policy of the Government, that building programmes should be postponed for the present, the college is now being started in rented buildings in the old Mysore Palace grounds. Two buildings, "Rahamat Bagh" and "Sea View" have been rented for this purpose. The College will be situated in one, while the other will be utilised for the hostel. It is the intention of the Governing Body of this College to develop it ultimately into a Music University which, it is expected, when established, will be a unique institution for music in the East.

B. E. DEGREE OF MYSORE UNIVERSITY

The Government of Madras have ordered that the B.E. (Mechanical) Degree of the Mysore University be deemed equivalent to the B.E. (Mechanical) Degree of the Madras University. The Government have also directed that the A.M.I.E. (Ind.), to be awarded after November 1, 1949, in accordance with the revised syllabus prescribed by the Institute of Engineers (India), be recognised as equivalent to the B.E. Degree of a University in the Province of Madras.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

The following colleges of the Bombay University offer courses leading up to B. Com.: H. L. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad, Pratap Singh College of Commerce, Bombay; Podar College of Commerce, Bombay and Prem Chand College of Commerce, Surat.

TRIAL OF EUROPEANS

The Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, introduced in Parliament a Bill for the removal of certain existing discriminations in favour of Europeans and Americans in the criminal law of the country.

The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure contain certain provisions which entitle Europeans and Americans to preferential treatment in matters of trial and punishment. These include the constitution of special jury, special treatment in prison, etc.

These provisions, the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill says, are an anachronism and it is sought to expunge them from the statute book. Repeal of the Penal Servitude Act of 1855, and the amendments to the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, and the Prisoners Act, as proposed in this Bill, are consequential to the proposal to eliminate the discriminatory provisions.

The European Vagrancy Act, 1874, is also being repealed. The Act places vagrants of European extraction on a special footing as compared with the vagrants of other nationalities in India. "There is no reason for such discriminatory treatment and the Act is now sought to be repealed," the statement says.

The Bill also contains amendments to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903, to bring the law in line with the above principle.

GODSE'S APPEAL

Nathuram V. Godse, who was alleged to have murdered Mahatma Gandhi, has filed a petition in the East Punjab High Court at Simla reiterating his right to argue his own appeal. He has also made it clear that his appeal would be on the charge of conspiracy only and not to that of murder:

"I humbly pray that Your Lordships may be pleased to pass orders that I may be taken to the High Court at the time of the hearing of the appeal, so that I may argue in person.

SEVERANCE FROM HINDU FAMILY

The question whether a member of a Mitakshara Hindu Joint Family can become divided in status by issuing notice of his intention to separate to the Manager of his joint family without issuing notice to the other members was decided by His Lordship, Mr. Justice Viswanatha Sastri, at the Madras High Court, while disposing of a reference made to him.

Mr. Justice Satyanarayana Rao held that if a member of a Mitakshara joint family wanted to sever his joint status from the family, he should make that intention known to all the other adult members of the family. In a matter like this, the managing member had no power to represent the other members so as to enable him to accept notice of the severance in status and thus to create the disruption. His Lordship, after discussing the authorities cited, disagreed with the opinion expressed by the author of Maine's Hindu Law on this point.

Mr. Justice Panchapakesa Sastri took the contrary view, agreeing that the opinion expressed by the author of Maine's Hindu Law was reasonable, viz, that the right of a member to sever from the joint family was an individual right and consent or concurrence of the other members or even of the managing member was not necessary for it. It was enough if the member unequivocally expressed his intention to become divided.

In view of the difference of opinion, the matter was referred to a third judge, Mr. Justice Viswanatha Sastri. His Lordship agreed with the view of Mr. Justice Panchapakesa Sastri and held, after tracing the origin and development of the Law on the point from early Hindu tests, that notice need not be given to other members of the family of the intention of the individual member to separate himself from the family in order to bring about a division in status between himself and other members and that the declaration of intention to separate must be clear and unequivocal.

PAKISTAN'S TAX ON EXPORTS

Mr. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister, told Parliament that the Pakistan Government were agreeable to an early conference on the problems of Indo-Pakistan trade that were likely to arise unless Pakistan's budget proposals were "materially modified."

Mr. Neogy, who was opening the debate on demands for grants for the Commerce Ministry, said, "I was somewhat distressed to find in the present Budget of the Pakistan Government certain proposals of taxation which are calculated to affect Pakistan's trade with India and prejudice the interests of our country. I am gratified, however, to learn that the Pakistan authorities are fully convinced of the necessity for intimate and whole-hearted co-operation with us in the matter of promoting internal and external trade and that they are agreeable to an early conference for the purpose of taking a comprehensive view of the problems that are likely to arise unless their proposals are materially modified."

INFLATIONARY TENDENCIES IN INDIA

Inflationary tendencies still remain one of India's major economic problems, according to a world survey of world economic changes prepared by the United Nations Department of Economic Affairs. The report says:

There has been a continuation of inflationary pressure in most countries of the Far East during 1948. In general this pressure has results primarily from dislocations arising out of the war. It has been further aggravated in a number of countries by the continued disruption of normal economic life caused by internal disturbances.

In India, post-war inflationary pressures were primarily attributable to the large budget deficit for financing public investment, the increase in private investment and the decline in per capita supplies of essential goods, particularly food and cloth.

Dealing with the trend of financial and trade transactions, the survey says that the combined external trade of India and Pakistan has in recent years been character-

ised by the substitution of an import balance for the traditional export surplus.

Exports have declined while imports have been at a relatively high level owing to heavy purchases of capital equipment and the necessity of buying considerable quantities of cereals from abroad.

The liquidation of external debts during the war, the resulting decline in interest payments abroad, and the possibility of drawing upon Indian sterling claims on the United Kingdom have rendered possible this change in the trade balance. The pace at which sterling balances were released slowed down in 1948, however, and the balances that are released can no longer be freely converted to dollars.

INDIA'S FOREIGN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

In view of certain unavoidable delays which have taken place in extending the necessary legislation to some of the States and the States Unions in connection with the Reserve Bank's enquiry into foreign investments in India and Indian investments abroad in terms of the Bank's notification of October 2, 1948, the last date for the submission of returns by persons in these areas as well as in the rest of India has been extended upto March 31, 1949. It is also notified that no further extension of time will be granted beyond this date under any circumstances.

FEDERATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Mr. K. D. Jalan was elected President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at the annual session of the Federation at Delhi. Other office-bearers elected for the year 1949-50 were: Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand, Vice-President; Mr. D. S. Sen, Treasurer; and Mr. K. P. Goenka to represent textiles.

The following members were co-opted: Messrs. Lalji Mebrotra, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, A. Shroff, Shanmukham Chetti, Jagmohan Das Japadia and Ramanlal Bhaichand Amin.

RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED WOMEN

Over 300 abducted women and children were recovered in Pakistan and sent to India during the last eight months. The Government of India had so far registered 12,707 cases of abduction and 5,671 persons had been recovered. On the other hand, a third of the women recovered were not on India's list.

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Minister for Transport and Railway, giving this information in reply to Mr. R. K. Sidhwa in the Dominion Parliament said that most of the women recovered in Pakistan had been brought to India. Difficulties were, however experienced in the case of some on account of their personal reluctance to return to their original families.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES IN INDIA & U. S.

Women's activities in the United States, Lady Rama Rau found, are quite different from those in India "for the simple reason that the scope women have in India is very much bigger."

The Ambassador's wife attributes this to the fact that social services are provided by the authorities in the United States while in India they are not. American private organisations therefore just support the services provided by the authorities. In India, however, the type of work done by women "reaches down to the people much more," she feels. Women's activities in India encompass such fields as literacy, child and maternity welfare and introduction of cottage industries.

WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR EXAMINATION

The Public Service Commission, West Bengal, has requested the Calcutta University to record the age of the women candidates appearing for different examinations of the university. The Commission points out that while giving appointments to women, they are experiencing difficulty in ascertaining the actual age of the candidates.

PAY SCALES FOR BRITISH WOMEN

Details of the new rates of pay, pensions and gratuities for members of the Women's Services have been published as a supplement to the general announcement made in the House of Commons.

The principle adopted has been that following the increases announced for men, women's pay should be raised to three quarters of that issued to men of corresponding rank and seniority. Retired pay, service pensions and long service gratuities for women are to be two-thirds those of men. Additional pay for women has, in general, been abolished, as it was for men, but some forms of it (qualification pay for A. T. S. officers) will be issued at about three-quarters of the rate paid to men.

Arrangements have been made to ensure that no woman receives less under the new code than she was receiving before. If her old rate, because of war service increment, for example, is higher than her new rate would be, the allowances will be continued at the same rates as for men.

WOMEN REGULARS IN THE U. S. A.

President Truman has just appointed the first batch of women officers to the regular forces of the United States. Out of the total number of 347, 199 have joined the army, 120 the air force and 28 the navy. These are no temporary assignments but regular appointments to military status, exactly as in the case of men. In rank the ladies range from second lieutenant to major. Rather brutally, however, Congress has decided to allot rank on the basis of age, making 32, for instance, the boundary line between first lieutenant and captain, and 39 between captain and major.

COURTESY TO WOMEN IN BUSES

The Government of Madras have appealed to men passengers travelling by buses to show courtesy to women passengers and relinquish their seats in favour of the latter, whenever occasion arises.

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GENERAL

FEDERAL SERVICE COMMISSION

The Government of India, it is learnt, have decided that, except in exceptional circumstances, the recommendations of the Federal Public Service Commission with regard to the selection of personnel for appointments in Government service will be accepted.

In case any Ministry does not accept the recommendations, the reasons will be communicated to the Commission and the Commission given an opportunity to justify its recommendations if so desires. If, after further consultation, the Ministry still considers that the recommendations should not be accepted, the case will be placed before a Committee of the Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Minister concerned with the appointment. This Committee will be the final arbiter in such cases.

While the Federal Public Service Commission is only an advisory body, the law imposes on the Government the obligation to consult the Commission in regard to certain appointments. The responsibility, after such consultation, however, rests with the Government but a convention has been in existence by which the recommendations of the Commission relating to appointments shall be accepted "save in exceptional circumstances."

RAILWAY AMENITIES FOR PASSENGERS

In accordance with orders to Railways from the Railway Board for special arrangements for supply of drinking water in the ensuing hot weather to passengers in their compartments at important stations, the M. S. M. Railway is arranging for an aggregate of 178 watermen in addition to the already existing number of watermen at principal stations. At selected stations these extra watermen, will go into the compartments and offer to fill the passengers' vessels without waiting for the passengers to go to them and ask for water. These special arrangements are being made as an experiment.

REUTER GOODWILL MISSION

A delegation of newspaper proprietors in England under the leadership of Lord Layton, Chairman of Reuters Board, arrived in India on a goodwill mission. The other members of the delegation are Mr. Malcolm Graham, Chairman of the *Express* and *Star*, Wolverhampton, Mr. R. A. Henderson, Chairman of the Australian Associated Press, and Mr. C. J. Chancellor, General Manager, Reuters, London.

It will be recalled that Reuters entered into an agreement with the Indian newspapers' proprietors on a partnership basis for the supply of foreign news to India. The Press Trust of India has been organised and taken over Reuters machinery in India under the terms of that agreement. There are loose ends yet to be tied and it is necessary that there should be further discussions between the Press Trust of India and Reuter Board. The object of the mission is to complete the discussions in India.

MEMORIAL TO LATE SAROJINI DEVI

An appeal for a fund of ten lakhs of rupees to raise a memorial to the late Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the shape of a children's hospital has been issued over the signatures of the Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and others. The memorial hospital is to be constructed near the Kamala Nehru and Begum Azad Memorial institutions at Allahabad and will be managed in co-operation with them.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

The Sub-Committee of the Tourist Traffic Advisory Committee, meeting at Delhi, unanimously agreed to a suggestion to set up a Tourist Traffic branch in the Central Ministry of Transport. One of the main functions of the branch would be to co-ordinate the work of various bodies engaged in Tourist Traffic and generally help such organisations.

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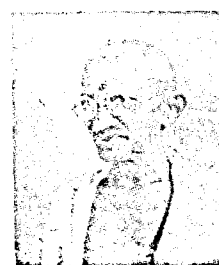
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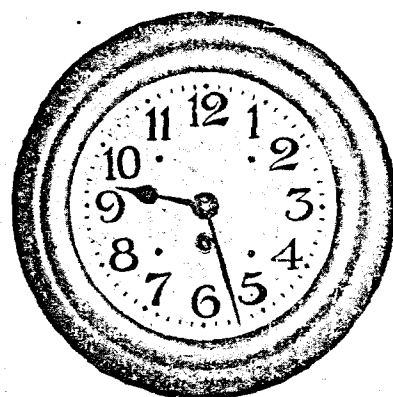
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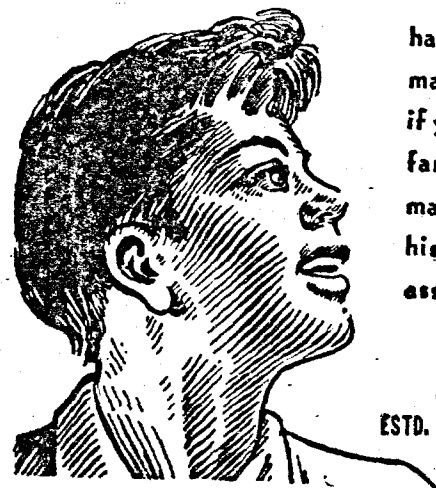
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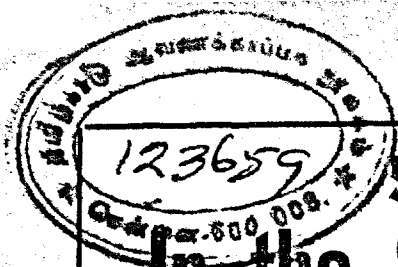
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Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa

PREFACE :—Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa are the Three Great Acharyas whose teachings hold sway over the bulk of the Hindus all over India. They are equally appreciated by the best thinkers of the day even among the Oriental Scholars of Europe and America. An attempt is made in the following pages to bring under one cover critical sketches of their lives and times together with an exposition of their respective systems of philosophy. It is hoped that this comprehensive edition will be welcomed by the public.

DETAILED CONTENTS :—Sri Sankaracharya; Life and Times. By Mr. C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A. Philosophy. I. By Pandit Sitansh Tattvabhushan. II. By Mr. S. Venkata-ramanan B.A.; Sri Ramanujacharya; Life and Times. By Dr. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar, M.A. Philosophy. By Prof. T. Rajagopalacharya, M.A. Ramanuja and Vaishnavism. By Prof. M. Rangacharya, M.A. Sri Madhwacharya; Life and Times. By Mr. C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A. Philosophy. By Prof. S. Subba Rao, M.A.

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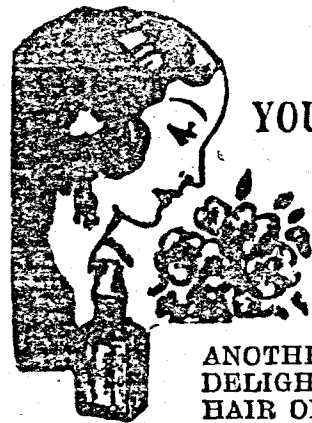
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