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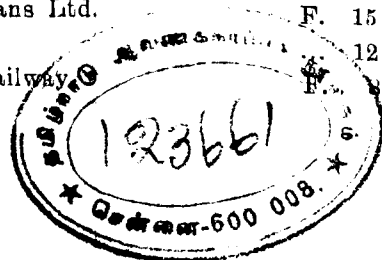
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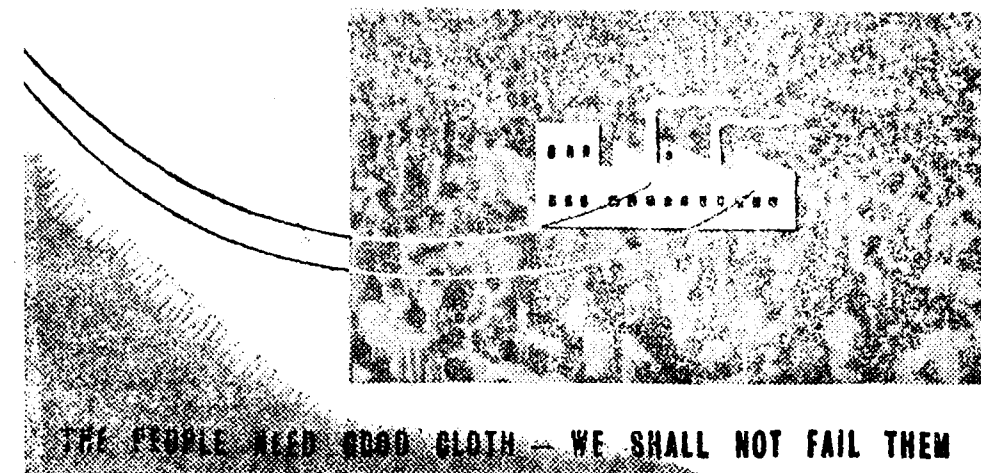
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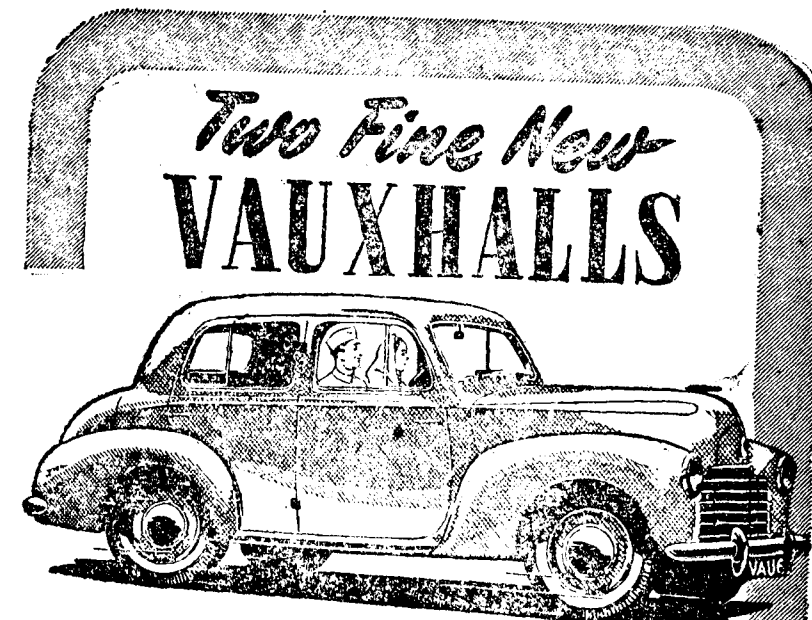
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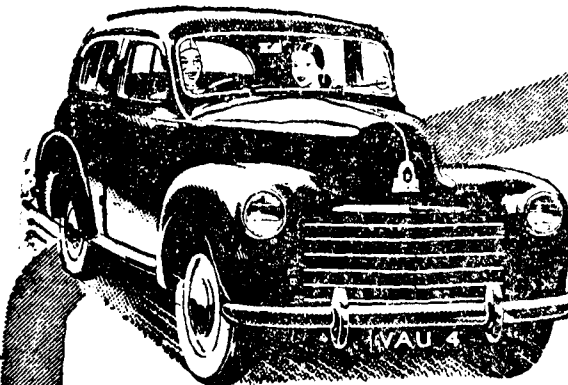
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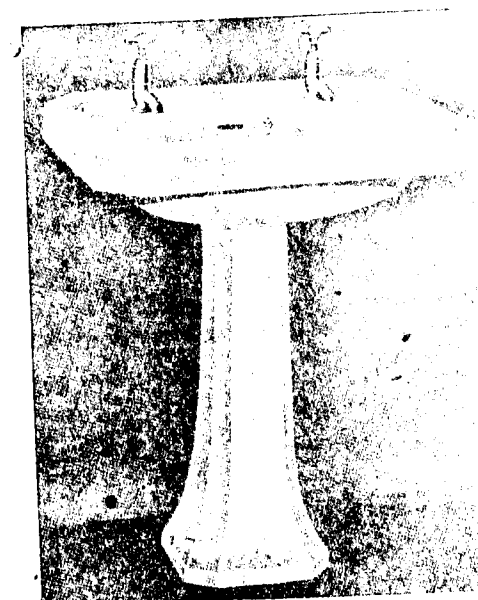
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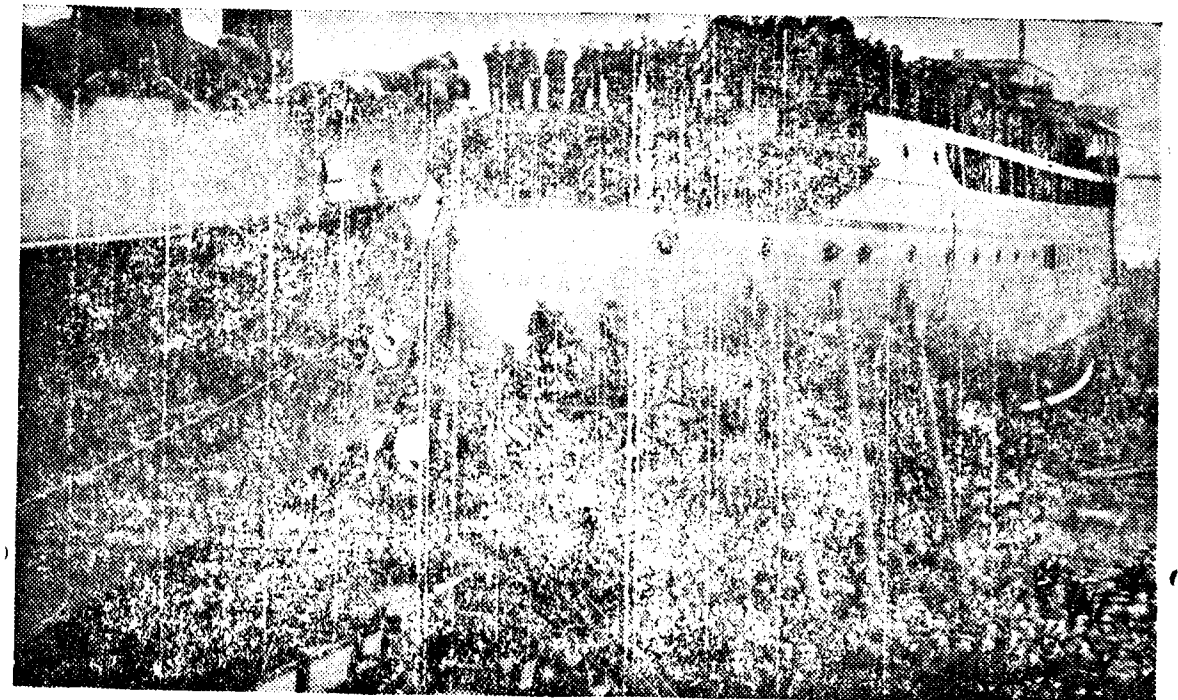
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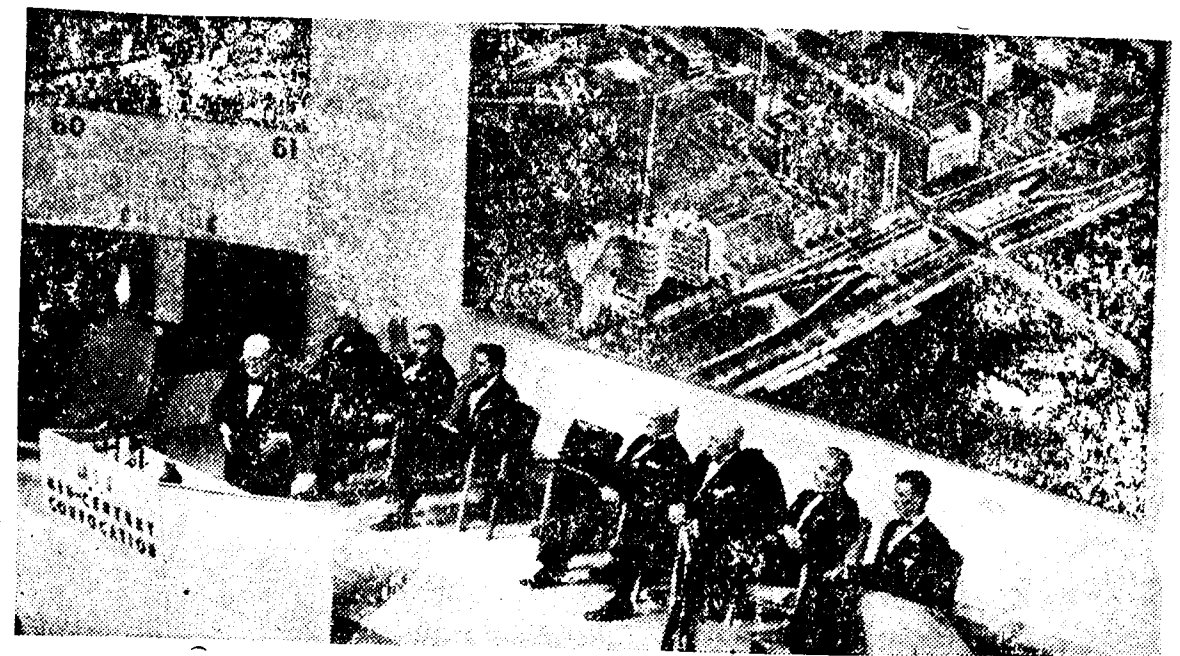
FERGUSON TRACTORS ARRIVE IN DELHI

Thirty Ferguson Tractors which Pandit Nehru ordered while he was in the United Kingdom in October arrived recently at New Delhi Station where they are seen lined up off the platform.



NEW SHIPS FOR INDIAN COAST TRAFFIC

Ancient Indian rites were performed recently at the launching of two new 1,200 ton coastal steamers at the slipway at Belfast. The ceremonies included the marking of the vessels' hulls with an inverted swastika, and the sprinkling of rose petals, rice and water.



CHURCHILL SPEAKS AT BOSTON GARDEN

THE INDIAN REVIEW

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NEED INDIA STARVE?

By MR. F. W. CORBETT

NEEED India starve? Need India beg for food? Need India send emissaries all over the world to ask other people to produce more food to sell to her? Need India, in addition to doing all this, be bled white by being forced to pay over a hundred crores in much needed Foreign currency a year for food which she can just as well produce herself? This India of limitless acres and unlimited resources in all that is necessary to produce more food? Need this India starve?

This question requires very serious consideration, because today the shortage of foodstuffs and the high prices asked for them are the greatest problems facing us, and the greatest single factor responsible for our present economic disequilibrium and its attendant evils of internal discontent and low production.

India is a land of unlimited acres and unlimited resources. It is a sub-continent 1800 miles long from North to South and almost as wide from East to West. It is blessed with a varied soil and climate capable of producing every imaginable kind of food product under the sun. It is blessed with plenty of water, in spite of periodical failures of the monsoons, possessing as it does at least a dozen large rivers, many of them a thousand miles long, which rise in her hills, and flow through her fertile plains, enriching them, and often destroying in devastating floods till they empty themselves in the seas hundreds of miles away. She is blessed with an industrious rural population, seventyfive per cent of them born agriculturalists from time immemorial, and accustomed to long

hours of toil to wrest a bounteous harvest or a precarious existence from the soil. She is blessed with an almost unlimited supply of organic manure to help her to increase the productivity of her soil. Need India, this great country, so bountifully supplied with the four essentials for raising bounteous crops, *i.e.* land, water, manure, and labour, have to beg for food, to be bled white paying for what is available, and, at the same time starve?

This question is posed only to be answered in the negative. India need not starve. India need not beg for food. India need not be bled white. She can produce all she needs and more, if only her vast natural resources are more fully utilised. To prove this, it is only necessary to compare conditions in Canada, The U.S.A. Australia, the Argentine, the U.S. S. R. and other producing countries to whom we go begging for food, and pay fancy prices for what they supply us. These countries also suffer from periodical droughts, floods, crop failures, crop pests, etc, in the same way as India. But still, they are able to produce millions of tons of surplus food of every description, and to sell it to us at highly inflated prices. As long ago as in August 1948 a cable from London forecast bright harvest prospects and a fall in world prices as a result of bumper crops in all the exporting countries. It was stated that the United States wheat crop would exceed the colossal figure of 13,000,000 bushels, and that 350,000,000 bushels would be available for export. The Canadian crops were estimated at 325,000,000 bushels, as



CEYLON'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Rt. Hon. Lord Soulbury (formerly Mr. Hereward Ramsbotham, Conservative M.P.), who has been appointed Governor-General of Ceylon in succession to Sir Henry Monck-Mason Moore.

against 319,000,000 the previous year. It was stated that Russia expected an immense exportable surplus, and that Syria expected three times the previous wheat output. Australia also was reported to have a large exportable surplus, while even war-devastated Burma and Siam were reported to be able to export sizeable quantities of rice. In addition, all these countries produce and export immense quantities of other foodstuffs, such as maize, barley, sugar, milk, meat, fruit, potatoes, etc., etc. Why then is India, with all her natural advantages not able to produce even her own requirements of food?

The answer is because our vast natural resources are not being properly and fully exploited for want of proper direction. Our food troubles started with the outbreak of World war II, and became acute by about 1942, when the loss of the Burma and Malaya deprived us of the immense quantities of rice they were accustomed to send us. No serious steps to supply the deficiency were taken, and even the tragedy of the Bengal famine of 1943 with its three millions of deaths from starvation, and a large but undetermined number of deaths from starvation and malnutrition elsewhere in India failed to rouse the Government from its complacency. All that mattered at the time was to win the war. Later, half-hearted attempts to produce more food through the so-called "Grow more food" campaign were made. But they were farcical, inadequate, and tragic in the meagre results achieved. A few acres of land were planted up in the compounds of Government Houses and the residences of the wealthy, and the produce taken in decorated carts through the streets of the Provincial capitals, as if this were sufficient to feed India's hungry millions. Townspeople were exhorted to grow vegetables in their backyards, where, the lack of expert knowledge, inadequate water-supply, and the depredations of rodents, monkeys, and predatory humans reduced the results of their amateurish labours to nil. Meantime, little or nothing was done to help and to encourage the

expert, the age-long agriculturist, the backbone of India's agricultural economy, to grow more food. Today, nearly two years after the establishment of a National Government, the position is still much the same, if not worse, with prices soaring, and supplies sinking to dangerous limits. Why? Because firstly, there is no proper and co-ordinated direction, and secondly those in power are so enamoured of large-scale, long-term, grandiose projects, that they do not give sufficient consideration to small-scale, short-term, and moderate projects which will give us immediate relief, and feed our hungry stomachs now. They think rather in terms of multi-purpose schemes costing 20 or 30 crores or more apiece, and which will take 15 to 20 years to materialise, and are prepared to wait till steel, cement, and other materials are available. Meantime millions starve, prices soar, unrest increases, production falls, and our life blood in foreign currency is wasted in buying foreign produced food at exorbitant prices. This is a tragedy which is at once a reproach and a challenge to us. More than this, it is a danger and a disgrace which we must immediately set ourselves to efface. While not losing sight of, nor abandoning our long-term schemes, which are as excellent as they are necessary, we must concentrate immediately on the production of the maximum quantity of foodstuffs of every description in the shortest period of time, with the facilities now at our disposal.

This may appear at first sight to be an almost impossible task, but will prove not to be so on closer examination. There is no need to be an economist and to propound complex economic theories, not to be a statistician and to quote baffling and bewildering figures to do this. All that is needed is to make an intelligent survey of our requirements and of our potential resources, and to adopt vigorous steps to utilise and develop our resources, to the fullest extent to satisfy our requirements. Statistics in India are notoriously unreliable and incomplete. The deficit in foodgrains for the current year is variously

estimated at anything from four millions to eight millions of tons. Let us take the higher figure. Eight million tons appears at first sight to be a formidable figure, but is really not so formidable if divided into units. India has eleven major Provinces or administrative units. Recently there have been several mergers of States and unions of States to form administrative units. Let us, for convenience of calculation take the number of such units to be five, thus giving us sixteen administrative units for the purposes of calculating increased food production. Each Province or unit therefore has to produce only half a million tons of extra foodgrains. Each Province in turn is divided into about twenty or thirty districts. Let us take twenty-five districts to each Province for facility of calculation. Each district will therefore be required to produce twenty thousand extra tons of foodstuffs, which is not an impossible figure considering the area and population of an average district, and the immense amount of land lying uncultivated. One has only to travel a few miles by road or rail to realise the vast amount of land lying fallow. As far as the eye can reach, acre after acre of land may be seen overgrown with shrub and weed. And, where shrub and weed planted by nature can grow, foodstuffs, planted and tended by man can grow. All that is required is the application of water, manure and labour, and to decide what crop is best suited to each area, and even to each plot of land, and then to push on with all the vigour at our command. We are now facing a crisis, and half measures will not do. Now that the Government have been really roused to the seriousness of the situation, and have decided that the country should be self-sufficient in foodstuffs by 1951, this push, vigour, guidance, and help should be more readily forthcoming.

First of all, the land has to be prepared for cultivation. Here also, there is no need to sit with folded hands and wait till tractors and bulldozers and other modern appliances are available. The value of tractors and bulldozers for reclaim-

ing land for cultivation is fully appreciated, but to wait till they are available while millions are on the verge of starvation would be criminal folly. The almost unlimited, and as yet unutilised resources of manpower in India should be utilised to the fullest extent to reclaim as much land as possible and to bring them under cultivation by the ordinary use of manual labour until such time mechanical appliances are available.

Next to preparing the land for cultivation comes the question of water-supply. Here also, there is no need to wait till our grandiose, spectacular multi-purpose irrigation and hydro-electric schemes, with record breaking dams and thousands of miles of canals come into operation ten to twenty years hence. Immediate action is necessary, and we can tap water for our immediate needs in less spectacular ways and in smaller quantities for each local area along our rivers and water courses, according to the configuration of the land. Let us take one of our larger rivers, the Godavari for instance. This river rises in the Western Ghats near Nasik close to the Arabian sea, and, after flowing almost half way across the peninsula, empties itself into the Bay of Bengal. Hundreds of little streams and rivulets flow into it, to make it one of the largest and widest rivers in India. Much has been spoken about the Ramapadasagar scheme on this river, much ink has been spilt, much heat generated, and yet, much water flows under its bridges, and uselessly into the sea. This project cannot be completed in less than say 15 or 20 years time. Meantime, need the people starve, the lands it flows through lie fallow, and its immense waters be emptied uselessly into the sea? We need not wait till the little streams and rivulets swell the river into a mighty stream. We can construct small dams and water regulators in these streams and rivulets before they reach the river, and divert the water at suitable intervals to form a series of small tanks. We can continue the process along the river by the provision of a series of small dams

and regulators, and the drawing off of the water at suitable intervals to form a series of tanks and lakes each capable of irrigating a few thousand or a few hundred acres of land. This will give us a series of small tanks and lakes on both sides of the river, and running parallel to it, and will approximate to the ancient system of irrigation prevailing in India, and traces of which are coming to light from time to time. Temperatures will be lowered, the sub-soil water level raised, and trees will grow along the banks of the lakes, thus preventing erosion and inducing more rainfall. But the main advantage is that it will give us our immediate needs of water.

This does not mean that the Ramapadasagar project and other similar large scale projects should be abandoned. They may be carried out in their turn, but what is immediately needed is a further supply of water for immediate production of more food. If this system is followed on all our rivers and carried out with local manual labour, we can take off sufficient water for all our immediate needs without interfering with any one's water rights, and still leave sufficient water in the river for carrying out the large scale projects later on. It has been estimated that only six per cent of the water in our rivers is now usefully employed, the rest flowing uselessly into the sea. If this system of small tanks and lakes and canals along each river and fed by its waters takes up even another twelve per cent of the water, there will still be 82 per cent left for our larger schemes. And, with twelve per cent more water for irrigational purposes more widely distributed, and spread all over the country, we can grow not only eight million extra tons of food, but even twice the present quantity produced.

Next in importance to water comes manure. Here also, there is no need to import artificial manures which are in short world supply, and of which we can get only a limited quantity. Nor need we wait till our own fertiliser factories come into production three or four years hence. Even a score of such factories when ready will not be able to supply

all India's needs in manure. Fortunately, India has enough of organic manure to meet all her immediate needs, and a considerable proportion of her future needs, if fully and properly utilised. This valuable resource of hers is far more extensive than is generally believed. The term "compost manure" has only recently sprung into prominence, but there is nothing new about it. Our agriculturalists in the fields and our gardeners in the urban areas have been accustomed to making and using compost manure from time immemorial by collecting all the refuse, garbage, dead leaves and flowers etc., into pits or by ploughing them into their fields. But only a fraction of the available material has hitherto been used, and the valuable refuse of our towns has hitherto gone to waste or been destroyed at no little cost. Here again, statistics have been notoriously variable and unreliable. Estimates of the country's resources of compost manure have placed them at anything from the million tons to a hundred million tons. We need not worry about statistics now. There is enough of compost manure available for all our immediate requirements, with the added advantage that it is available in small units all over the country and needs very little efforts for transport to take it to the fields in the neighbourhood. This is a great advantage over artificial manure, which has to be produced at great cost at a central factory, and then be hauled long distances in special waggons to the consuming areas. With compost manure, every village heap, every garden and orchard, every urban area is a potential source of supply. It is a nature's way of returning to the earth what has been taken from it. All that is required is to train, accustom, help, and encourage the people in every village, orchard and farm to conserve and preserve this manure for its own use and for the use of the neighbourhood. This will more than satisfy the needs of India to make it self-sufficient in food by 1951. Fertiliser factories may meantime be built to meet our future requirements, but meantime compost manure which is going to waste at our very doors should be much more extensively used for our immediate needs.

The next important consideration is labour. It is idle to suggest that with 320 millions of people, seventyfive percent of whom are agriculturists, we cannot provide the labour to produce our own food. There are millions of men and women unemployed or partially employed in the country. Large numbers from the countryside migrate to the towns and urban areas, where many of them are unemployed or unemployable, and add to the difficulties as regards rationing, housing, and sanitation, etc. The cities should be combed, and all unemployed farm labourers sent back to their villages to help to produce more food. And a different type of labour for levelling, reclaiming, and deweeding new land, for building contour bunds, for building the small dams, water regulators, and canals, and for excavating new tanks and lakes should be created on an organised scale. There is no point in Ministers telling us that every man, woman and child should produce his or her own food. This is all idle, impractical talk which leads us nowhere. It is more to the point to organise all our available labour, to give it good wages and working conditions, and to encourage it to go all out to help in the production of more food. Why not a Labour Corps? In England and other European countries we read of "Land Girls", and "Farm Squads" and other organised forms of labour to produce more food, and with excellent results. During the war we raised over two and a half millions of fighting men alone from among our rural population, and perhaps three or four times that number for the production of munitions and war materials—all for purposes of destruction. Cannot we raise an equal number in organised labour battalions to perform the essential non-agricultural operations as indicated above, in order to bring the land under cultivation and to provide the water etc.? The ordinary agriculturist can then be left to do the actual production under proper supervision and guidance. Eight millions of men and women of an organised "land army", to prepare to fight the invidious enemy of starvation mean

only half a million per Province, or twenty-thousand per district. This may be difficult to achieve, but not impossible. The need of the hour demands heroic measures to achieve it.

Having covered the provision of land, manure, water and labour, it only remains to consider taking advantage of the present crisis to change the dietic habits of the people and to accustom them to a more balanced and wholesome diet, to their eventual benefit. For too long have our rural people known nothing more than a meal or two of rice or other gruel, with a scanty fare of vegetables. Millions of them do not know the luxury of a fruit, except very occasionally. This must be resettled, and can be remedied immediately. We must encourage the production of more vegetables, yams, and gourds of every description, wherever the soil and climatic conditions permit. The tomato is a useful and easily grown article of food. A single fruit will provide hundreds of seedlings, and the plant will grow almost anywhere with little care, and produce an abundance of fruit in three or four months time. This fruit should be immediately and extensively cultivated. Next taking fruit, every village should be planted up with a few of the commoner varieties of fruit trees, such as the guava, papaya, custard apple, plantain, sapota, pear, etc. The papaya is not only an excellent fruit, but is very easily propagated, and will grow almost anywhere. A single fruit will provide hundreds of seedlings, and the trees reach maturity in one year's time, and thereafter continue bearing for about eight to ten years before dying out. The larger fruit trees, like the mango, Jak fruit, jambool, breadfruit, etc., should also be planted up alongside every village well, and along the margins of the fields at regular intervals. In a few years, this will provide a sufficient and varied supply of fruit for the rural population throughout the year. The bread fruit is a very valuable fruit which was first introduced into India by the Portuguese several centuries ago. Unfortunately, it has not been extensively cultivated and occurs only occasionally along the west coast, where it is much appreciated

as an article of diet. If this fruit is more extensively cultivated it will provide an excellent food for the rural people. All the fruit so produced should be reserved for the use of the local people only. To talk of, or to encourage fruit canning before the people have sufficient fresh fruit to eat is like placing the cart before the horse. Fruit canning and preserving are alright in countries where there is a surplus of fruit which would otherwise go to waste. It is also necessary in cold countries, where the fresh fruit grows during the winter. But to talk of fruit canning in India, before the people have fresh fruit to eat is a crime. It denies the fresh fruit to the common man, raises the price to the average consumer, and takes up much sugar, the plate and other packing materials, and labour which could be more usefully utilised.

SALT AND SUGAR: India with its three-thousand miles of seacoast, has had to import vast quantities of foreign salt at enormous cost. This is an anachronism for which the regime that has passed was responsible, and should be immediately remedied. India with its vast supplies of sugar cane and cheap labour pays more for its locally produced sugar than the price at which it can be imported from thousands of miles away. This is an anachronism for which the present regime is responsible. If the sugar magnates of India after 17 years of protection cannot provide the people with sugar at prices within their reach, with the result that thousands of tons of sugar are accumulated at the producing centres, while the country, is starved of sugar, to what purpose is protection?

FISH: This is another article of diet which needs to be properly exploited. Arrangements are now being made to increase the catches, but this is not enough. Rapid cold storage and transport facilities need to be provided to enable the fish reach the hungry consuming centres in the interior in good condition and at cheap price. Very

little of the catches should be salted or canned, till the needs of the population in fresh fish are fully met.

VANASPATI: Nor is there any need for so many vegetable ghee factories, when the pure natural oil is available. Hydrogenation factories only raise the price of the natural oil to the poor, the price of the manufactured article to the middle classes, and take up much tin plate, packing material, and labour. They should be discouraged, and the supply of the pure natural cooking oils to the people at lower rates provided.

And finally whether we attain our target of self-sufficiency in food by 1951 or not, the Government and the people should not relax their efforts till we attain not only self-sufficiency, but also a surplus of foodstuffs. Our aim should be to produce such a plethora of foodstuffs of every description in a few years' time, that we will feed the surplus to our cattle, poultry and sheep like so many other countries do and thus produce more and better eggs, milk and poultry etc. We can, and we must, produce so much food, that there will be no more hoarding, black-marketing, and profiteering. Prices will fall, and with them wages will fall. People will be better fed, they will be in better health as a result of a plentiful and more balanced diet, and therefore capable of producing more. This will, in turn, result in an all round fall in prices. Inflation will be checked and finally defeated. Labour troubles and discontent will be considerably reduced, and the general revenues of the country benefitted. All this is not impracticable. All this is not an unattainable Utopia. India has the resources, and all this is quite possible if we begin aright now, and persist in our all-out efforts till we attain our objective. We can begin now, with the resources at our disposal, instead of waiting for cement, steel, multi-purpose schemes, tractors, bulldozers, and all other modern aids, which we can use later on when available.

PROBLEMS IN ADMINISTRATION

BY DR. PREM NATH M.A., Ph.D.,

WITH the attainment of Independence, a number of problems which vitally affect the nation are being tackled successfully. Among the set of such problems are those in administration which compel our attention and need scientific approach. It will not be too much to say that a great part of the happiness of the mass of people depends upon the efficiency and integrity of administrators. In the short space of this article, the problems are set forth in brief.

SELECTION OF PERSONNEL

Selection of personnel through open competition has come to stay as the most suitable method in all democratic countries; it is favoured for it goes a long way in eliminating corruption and nepotism as much as it helps to draw on the best brains of a country. But the time has come to revise old tests for entrance to the net-work of administrative services. The change is called for by the latest discoveries and findings of the sciences. In particular, psychology, which has already been profitably used in determining the selection of recruits to various jobs holds good promise. Of that a little later.

The most essential change required in this regard is that the whole administrative machinery should be permeated by a scientific spirit. And this leads us to the consideration of our present system of education through which every administrator has to pass.

Though statistics are not at hand, it is reasonable to conclude that the majority of those who man the administrative services have had education in Arts and Literature and comparatively few in the sciences. While it is true that an average administrator does not require a very advanced knowledge of sciences or science, it is admitted to-day on all hands that a general study in sciences and statistics for which compulsory courses should be set up in our Universities, is absolutely essential to give the "administrators the scientific outlook," which is so badly required to-day. For some posts which require highly technical knowledge of a science or a group of them, scientists of repute already trained

in the art of administration or to be trained in that, should be fixed. So much for the background of education.

Different tests will have to be set for various grades of officials in keeping with the demands that have to be made on them. Psychological tests have gained ground since about 1942. Job-analysis of every function to be performed has given encouraging results. "Time reaction" experiments have proved helpful in gauging the physical and mental agility of the candidates as well as the soundness of the nervous system. Experiments on 'personality-traits' have yielded fruitful data in picking personnel for diverse ends. The rise and growth of Industrial Psychology has made a manner of experiments possible in varied industries and the results achieved show that all-round improvement has been brought about by way of efficiency, increased output* and less waste and so on. With the process of nationalisation of industries set going it has become increasingly important that the experimental method in industry that has already proved of great worth, should as well be tried in the field of administration. This technique which can be fully developed and worked out to suit Indians can be applied at all levels. This is bound to add to the certainty of right selection.

There are conflicting opinions on the age limits of 24 to 25 for entrance into the administrative services. It is argued by one school against the other that recruitment to administrative services at a comparatively early age directly from the Universities is not, as a rule, desirable and that comparatively far more brilliant and efficient people with varied experience in other walks of life and with greater adaptability and maturity of outlook are denied the opportunity of making their valuable contributions. There seems to be vital truth in the assumption. However, India is given the fine opportunity of testing the hypothesis after the personnel settled for group of administrative services from the open market after the Bajpai Commission's report have given account of themselves.

It is hoped the Government of India will set up a qualified body to test the results on first-rate scientific standards against the background of the system of direct recruitment and its results. The data so gained will be of immense importance in helping the authorities to apportion the percentage to each category of candidates.

RESEARCH IN ADMINISTRATION

So far, in India at any rate, the administration has been carried on on stereo-typed lines and practically no research worth the name has been made to improve all-round efficiency. Need exists, therefore, of a central organisation within the Dominion secretariate or as part of Public Service Commission to research vigorously in fundamentals of administration as well as in day-to-day problems of varied and complex nature, and to scrutinize and co-ordinate departmental problems of the various ministries. In England, by the way, there exist in each ministry Organisation and Methods Sections that have the task of advising on routine matters like the design and strength of organisational structure, the procedures, the various duties of the staff and the use and application of mechanical aids. Such an organisation should be headed by an experienced and efficient administrator, who must essentially have acquired a keen insight into the principles of Sociology and Psychology. Under his guidance a team of researchers could work on diverse problems.

The business of this organisation should be to collect necessary and relevant data regarding various problems and work on that on scientific level. Such problems should include the requisite conditions of efficient working, the organisational methods in theory and practice, the efficiency and output of work, the economy in time and work in adopting with efficiency, the use of mechanical aids, such as Hollerith machines and calculators, the human aspect of administration, the relation between the officer and his subordinates and their respective responsibilities and duties and the like. It might, in the present lay out of this article appear to be insufficient reason to institute such an organisation but the realisation of the magnitude

of the work and experience would prove that this organisation will have whole-time task once the problems are started being attacked.

THE TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

Not only is the training of administrative personnel very essential at the initial stage of their recruitment but it is equally important at later stages, and in fact, seasonal training could be imparted through a Central School, on the staff of which should be trained teachers while other distinguished persons could be invited to do part-time social service. The Research Organisation referred to above could provide useful data and results to the staff of the school and if it is thought more practicable by experience, the research organisation could even become an integral part of the school.

The school should aim at bringing home to the public servants their responsibilities and functions. Roughly, it should cover two aspects of training, one technical training and the second training in human problems. The former should include courses on scientific methods and approach, logic and statistical technique, the method of discovering of facts and data and their application to administration, the general understanding of industrial and commercial practice etc, the work, fatigue and efficiency, the handling of the sub-ordinate staff etc. The latter should include courses on the general social psychology, the human aspect of administration, the obligations of the administrators to the public, the techniques of opinion, testing and fact-finding, crowd psychology and the like.

A thorough training in the science of administration would make the art of administration more beautiful, effective and efficient. It is a sign of good luck for us that our Prime Minister is satisfied with nothing short of a first-rate scientific approach to the problems and it is to be hoped that various problems in administration would find, before long, successful formulation and solution under his guidance and direction. We wait for that dynamic change.

A LINK WITH DR. JOHNSON

BY MR. DAVID GUNSTON

ONE by one, the old literary associations of London are coming back to life. The latest piece of welcome revival is the repair and re-opening to the public of Dr. Johnson's famous old house in Gough Square, off Fleet Street.

The "great Lexicographer, the stately Moralist, the masterly Critic", as Boswell once called him, lived here from 1748-1759, did a great deal of work in the building and wrote his famed Dictionary in an upper room there. Although Johnson, a true London figure of his day, lived at various

necessary for its renovation and repair, is now as good as new.

I went along to Gough Square the other day, turning off the paper-starved but still feverishly busy Fleet Street, through the narrow alleyway which still echoes to the ceaseless clatter of printing machines. It was reassuring to know that this part is to this day the centre of the printing and publishing world, just as it was in the eighteenth century. Indeed, it was to be close to the premises of William Strahan, the printer of his Dictionary, who had his business in New Street Square, which still stands that Johnson came here. Although a large area surrounding the house is devastated and now lies waste, there are still many different printing works within a stone's throw of the residence.

Mrs. Gathergood, the resident custodian who lives next door in a small lodge cottage, told me many interesting things about the vicissitudes of the old house during the recent war. "We had incendiaries, an oil bomb and later, a flying bomb to deal with. But we managed to safeguard the building all right," she said. With her mother, Mrs. Rowell, she stayed by the house all through the worst period of the blitz, in spite of advice to leave for somewhere safer. Surrounded by large inflammable buildings, cut off from the main highway, there could have been few more hazardous spots in the whole of London during the worst days. But these intrepid ladies, aided at times by helpers from nearby, coped with fire-bombs which struck the roof and nearly burnt through the entire attic, to say nothing of the oil bomb which exploded at the rear of the dwelling.

Then, in 1944, a flying bomb landed close to the facade of the house, wrecking one side and doing much damage to the fittings within. But it says something for the expert building of two centuries ago, with its insistence on deep, cellared foundations, and the use of stout wooden beams, that the house withstood the fiercest heat and blast. All too often, the modern



DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE
in Gough Square, London

places in London, his tall, well-built house in Gough Square has for long been the only relic left to posterity of his remarkable life.

Johnsonians had good cause to be anxious for its safety during the war. Set in the heart of the most thickly-built area of the City, right in the middle of the hardest-blitzed districts, the house suffered a good deal of damage from aerial attack. Fortunately it stood up well to the worst Hitler's bombers could do, and after a long period

concrete-and-steel buildings nearby crumbled and fell under the strain.

Now, as you enter this still desirable residence, an air of quiet overtakes you, and as Mrs. Gathergood shows you the fragments of Nazi bombs which fell on the place, now on view in a glass case along with so many relics of Johnson himself, you feel that these startling events have also taken their place in history. Certainly, there is an air of repose about the place, such as the great Sam would have wished for himself.

Yet for all that, the house is not a dead house, a tomb-like museum piece. When its present owner, Lord Harmsworth, bought it in 1911, spending much money to restore it from its then sorry condition, he decided to keep it a live place. "There is no reason why a memorial house should be dreary," he says.

And so, with its unnoticeable renovations of war damage, its choice furnishings and carpets, and the judicious arrangement of a number of Johnsonian relics, mementoes, letters and the like, the place is a haven for the literary-minded and a place of solace for those whose knowledge of the famous Doctor has hitherto been one derived from books only. In addition, the large room on the third floor is available for social and festive gatherings, for literary discussions and readings, and for the drinking of Johnson's favourite beverage, tea! During one part of the war, in fact, the place was converted into a rest club for London firemen on their off-duty periods, a gesture of Lord Harmsworth's that was greatly appreciated by many men who spent hours there in search of food, sleep and relaxation from their arduous task.

During Johnson's tenancy of the place most of the work of compiling his great Dictionary was done. Boswell tells how an upper room, known to be the lengthy attic, was "fitted up like a counting-house for the purpose, in which he gave to the copyists their several tasks." He employed six copyists there and worked with inter-

leaved copies of earlier dictionaries, searching through vast quantities of literature for the appropriate quotations, which he underlined in black-lead pencil. His assistants then extracted the relevant passages and compiled the work. You can see a copy of the original edition of the Dictionary in the house, still in perfect condition.

Among the other work that Johnson did whilst living here are "The Rambler", "The Vanity of Human Wishes", and "Irene", which Garrick produced at Drury Lane in 1752. Many of his famous letters, his contributions to "The Adventurer" and "The Idler" and other pieces were also composed here. Mrs. Johnson died whilst he lived there, and also in latter years, he was under the cloud of debt and financial difficulty. One letter he wrote from the house in March, 1756, entreating monetary assistance from a friend, "as I am under arrest for five pounds eighteen shillings."

Since Johnson's day the house has been variously used as a cheap lodging-house, a hotel and a publisher's office. Carlyle visited it in 1832 and wrote memorably of the occasion. Among the many interesting relics to be seen in the place are the Doctor's canes, some of his books, his sugar-tongs, Mrs. Thrall's tea-service, and Johnson's well-worn stool from his favourite coffee-house, from which it is said he delivered many of his words of wisdom. To modern eyes, however, this stool is decidedly low and uncomfortable.

It is good to have this house open once again, and as the visitor comes down the winding pinewood staircase which must have often creaked under the famous Sam's tread, it is easy to feel that his spirit lives on in the memories of countless admirers the world over.

She was an actress. He was a journalist. He had mentioned works galore that she had not read.

He: "But surely you have read 'Romeo and Juliet'?"

She: "I have read 'Romeo,' but not 'Juliet.'"

Production Control in Indian Industries

BY Mr. V. L. N. ROW B.Sc., A.M.I.E.

A Sound approach to the system of production prevalent in our workshops, mills, and factories is of utmost importance at the moment. Many of us hoped that with the termination of the World War (2) India would take giant strides in the matter of industrialisation. But alas, although over three years have passed, since the end of the War, far from making any substantial advances, the progress has been retrograde and there is a fall in production. Our production of steel in 1945 was only 1.2 million tons, which roughly is the production of some very tiny countries like Belgium, and Sweden while the United Kingdom produced 12.4 million tons and the United States 65.2 million tons. Taking another yard stick of individual development namely the utilization of electrical energy the contrast is rather more painful. Assuming the consumption in India in 1939 as a unit for comparison, Italy consumed 10 units in the same year, France 13, U. K. 20, Germany 37, and the U. S. A. 77. One should at the same time remember that India is famed to have the finest natural resources something like 27 Million H.P. against 43 million H.P. for Canada, and 35 million H. P. for the U. S. A. India produced 8,92,000 tons of steel in '46 whereas she was producing 12,00,000 Tons in 1945. Similarly she only produced 177 million units of electrical energy in 1946 whereas she produced 194 million units in 1945. Cloth production too went down from 4,850 million yards to 4,020 million yards during the same period. Despatches of coal which were 2.11 million tons per month in 1945 went down to 1.9 million tons in 1946. Food grains too were no exception showing a fall from 56 million tons to 50 million Tons during this period. Indian sugar production fell from 12½ lakhs of tons in 1942 to 9¼ lakhs of tons in 1946-47, our annual requirements now being about 20 lakhs of tons. The picture can be continued *ad nauseam*. And India does produce many more things like paper and boards—114,000 tons, glass—150,000 tons,

refractories—200,000 tons, soap—160,000 tons, paints and varnishes—72,000 tons, non-ferrous metals—65,400 tons, the position being more or less the same in all these. In most of these items production was much below their individual planned quantities and figures. Alongside this grim picture our population goes on increasing at the rate of 5 million per year. The price levels keep on rising and we are faced with the prospect of further inflation. This then is the present state of affairs in our Industrial production in the country.

"Increased production" has for some time been recommended by some economists and the Government as a panacea for these evils. But perhaps there was not much of a ready response because while every body talked of more and more production nobody bothered to think of "equitable distribution", as the present Government has not yet been able to devote much time to the question of the general wage level in the country. The next suggestion was "Nationalisation" of some important basic industries, by the more revolutionary modern economists, the rather conservative section advocating some sort of a "profit sharing system" to meet the situation and step up production. But if only one ponders the pros and cons of these suggestions, it would be obvious that discouraging private enterprise and frightening away the already timid Indian investor on the one hand and by adding to our low efficiency in Governmental organisations with their bureaucratic red tape and the slow dying inertia, these methods are not the right solutions for our present problems, what then is the solution to the very unsatisfactory condition of affairs prevalent in our present industries? Perhaps the answer is proper "Planning", "Production Control" aided by a very "Scientific system of management" of our existing workshops, mills and factories.

"Scientific management" is often defined as management guided by standard costing with the co-operative efforts of engineers, planners, factory supervisors, and inspectors

to maintain the proper quantity in the proper quality of the product being manufactured. It is an organized management effort to establish and maintain the required production levels by means of suitable corrective and preventive action. Standard costing provides an instrument for establishing complete control over all categories of expenditure in any manufacturing organization, comprising material labour, equipment, fuel, electricity water, supervision and all other overheads.

The drastic fall in production just after the cessation of hostilities is due to many reasons the chief of which are :

1. Demand for larger outputs.
2. Extreme shortage of trained technical labour and talent.
3. Perhaps a rightful claim of the labour for better wages.
4. Obsolescence of existing machinery, and the difficulty in the procurement of new capital machinery or old part replacement.
5. Reduction in the sales price due to internal competition and import restrictions etc.

If Indian industries are really desirous of maintaining a very high ratio of earnings to cost they should quickly fall in line with the more progressive nations of the world in adopting suitable up-to-date methods of scientific management and efficient production control.

"Production control is a planned mechanism. The planning personnel have first to analyse the manufacturing processes, stage by stage into units and study all the components that make up a processing unit *i.e.* material, equipment, and labour and then build up the mechanism regularly to collect, compile, and present all relevant data to the immediate supervision, in the form of "Production Control" and to the higher management in the form of "Management Control" The Management should have a Standards Department consisting of trained production engineers and Time Study men, who derive their authority from the highest executive and are independent of the mill or factory management, although there is a close liaison between the two. They should investigate

and set standards or "norms" for each of the various operations in the manufacturing process. They should decide how the jobs are to be done, what raw material is to be used, what designs and processes are to be followed, what type of tools and machines are to be used, and what class of labour is required for each of these operations, and how long the jobs should take, and then they should schedule a production programme, propose to the management the requisite material, labour and machine utilization, and then record the progress of work as it proceeds.

The Standard values are usually obtained by means of Time Study or Time and Motion Study. Time Study can be briefly defined as the basic tool of management which is used to analyse operations for methods of improvement, establish production standards, and set equitable wage rates for labour. The investigations thus obtained provide full details of potential machine and labour capacities for production. The Standards Department then utilizes this information to initiate a drive directed either to increase output, reduce working hours, reduce costs, increase wages or as many combinations of these aims as possible. This bringing into effective action of the exact knowledge of equipment, labour, and material utilization at individual manufacturing processes in a mill or factory constitutes "Production control", which is a very important item in scientific management.

This production control can be done in the form of an hour, weekly or monthly progress check. This control may be by means of "Posting Sheet," or "visual control methods," by which the workers or groups of workers are kept accurately informed of their activity with respect to Standard. The charts should also show which particular section is ahead of standard, on standard, or behind standard. Correction of any section lagging behind schedule can be undertaken on the basis of the information supplied in the form of these controls, and in good time. Ultimately the activities of all departments in a mill, separately and

collectively can be presented in the form of Management control to higher management every week, fortnight or month so that each section of the mill eventually is under an effective control of the management, who now would have every possible information at hand through their Standards department. All possible improvements can thus be carried out and all repetition or wasteful or excess movements could be drastically cut down. As the large modern industrial

organisations of tomorrow are intricately functionalized mechanisms with a tremendous division of responsibility each function making a special contribution to the ultimate goal of building enough of high quality products at low and economical costs which will provide real service to customer requirements, it is imperative that managements should carefully consider the various problems of "Production control" with respect to their individual organisations.

PLANNING EDUCATION IN MODERN INDIA

BY SHARAD KUMARI DUBEY, M.A.

THE purpose of education in modern India should be to give general education to the citizen and to make him a useful member of the community. The educational system of the country is to serve all sections of the population without any discrimination with regard to sex, community, race or religion. Thus in the India's draft constitution a provision has been made to the effect that India being a secular state no religious instruction will be given by the State in any educational institutions wholly maintained out of the State funds. According to the policy of the present Government religion is a matter of conscience for every individual. The State is to remain neutral in religious matters, that is, not to back up any particular religion morally or materially.

2. Education should be so reorientated that it should be regarded not only as a means to an easy livelihood, but should bring about a cultural revolution among the masses. The history of education in India has been one of tragic neglect, and it is the duty of the National Government to chalk out a programme to fight against the ignorance and illiteracy of the masses. The Ministry of Education is certainly aware of these facts, but for the benefit of my readers I give below some data which may serve as an eye opener to them.

3. Between 1931-41 total literacy in India has risen only from 8 to 12 per cent.

and male literacy from 14 to 22 per cent. Female literacy has practically remained constant. The percentage of male and female literacy according to the census report of 1931, is as below:—

COMMUNITY	MALE	FEMALE
Parsis	84.5	73.4
Jews	48.8	33.8
Christians	35.2	20.3
Jains	58.2	10.6
Sikhs	13.8	2.9
Hindus	14.4	2.1
Muslims	10.7	1.5
Average total	23.8	2.3

4. The above figures tell their own tale. The disparity between the male and female education is due to the unequal treatment meted out to the girls' education, as most of the people are orthodox, and have a very narrow and conservative outlook. To them it is sheer waste of time and money to give even primary education to the girls. The sphere of women, according to them, is limited to cooking, knitting, and care of the children. Now the time has come that they should be made fully conscious of their folly, and they should realise their duty and the role they have to play in the progressive development of their country. Unless each one of us contribute our own share to the building up a New India, there is but little hope about the success of our educational schemes. Therefore the Government should begin from the lowest rung

of the ladder in order to bring about a new social order, and should base their plan on a systematic and scientific basis.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

5. The first thing for the Government is to introduce compulsory elementary education, as the primary education is the foundation on which the National Education structure is built. In India this foundation is not only weak, but also defective. The following figures are noteworthy:—

There are 86 lacs of boys receiving instruction in primary schools, corresponding figures for girls is only 28 lacs. The report of the Hartog Committee on the question of wastage is very illuminating. It is estimated that while 26 per cent. of the boys who begin in Class I reach Class IV the number of girls is only 13 per cent. With regard to the condition of the number of institutions and the number, and the quality of the teachers the disparity is beyond discussion. In all these matters conditions in the States, except a few progressive ones are much worse than the provinces.

6. In undivided India upto the year 1944 there were only 161,000 primary schools for boys and 26,000 for girls, while the number of secondary schools for boys was 12,000 and for girls 1,300 only. These figures are with regard to the Provinces only, and there are no statistics available for the States. These can be profitably compared with those of the U.S.S.R. and Turkey, because conditions in these countries were very much similar to those prevailing in India so far as Education of the masses was concerned. Before 1926 the total school going population in Soviet Russia was equal to that of the last prewar years in Imperial Russia. The fall of 1938 saw 33,000,000 children in elementary and secondary schools, and more than a million persons in the higher institutions. The number of pupils and students of all grades in 1933-34 was 23,814,000, and this figure rose to a gigantic height of 339,654,000 in 1939, thus presenting an increase of 142%. According

to official figures 82.2 per cent. of the population was literate in 1939. A decree of 1933 made a minimum of seven years of school attendance compulsory for every child in the Union, the ultimate goal being to introduce universal obligatory technical education for all children upto the age of 17 years.

7. In Turkey by 1932 the national illiteracy was said to have fallen from 85 to 42 per cent. Roman alphabet was introduced compulsorily in 1929, and by the end of 1932 all the official correspondence and educational material were in Latin script. All Turks under 40 years of age were made to take lessons in reading and writing and after May 1931, certificates of literacy were required in general for the enjoyment of rights of citizenship. School attendance was made compulsory for children from ages 7 to 16 years.

8. In order to wipe off the illiteracy from this land the Government is to adopt the policy of free and compulsory education for girls and boys. There should be two types of schools primary and secondary. Before entering the primary schools the children should be sent to the preparatory class such as Kindergartens or any other type of junior schools in which children are taught how to read and count. Montessori system should be adopted for preparing children for the schools. In Russia children begin their schooling at the age of 8, while in India this limit may be fixed at 7.

9. The schools should be in a healthy and congenial surrounding, and should be equipped with every type of apparatus that is considered essential for teaching each subject. Each school is to have a Cinema apparatus and a magic lantern with a generous collection of slides. Special film libraries are to be organised in every district by the Board of Education, and films are to be made in accordance with the syllabus in each subject. A teacher may obtain a film in history or geography or any other branch of the sciences whenever he needs it to illustrate a lesson.

10. The teachers should be selected from the countries from all over the World as in the Soviet Union. In India the only example for this universal selection of the teaching staff is to be found in Shantiniketan which symbolises the ideal of Gurudev for the fusion of the East and the West. The teachers should be trained in teaching schools and colleges.

11. To meet the scarcity of space schools should be run on shift system. Besides classes can be taken in the open air under the trees, or on river banks. If the weather is unfavourable temporary huts may be built with minimum material, or tents may be used. Schools are to be opened in every rural area and evening classes should be started to give instruction to the working people.

VARIETY IN SCHOOLS

12. There should be special schools for the children to meet their special aptitudes such as:—

(I) Schools for children with delicate health where they are to get medical treatment sometimes for several years, and simultaneously to continue their studies under supervision of a medico following as far as possible the normal syllabus, (II) Schools for the deaf and the dumb, weak sighted and the blind, with a special syllabus and special text books, experimental apparatus. (III) Schools for the mentally defectives to enable them to get an elementary education in order to acquire some suitable manual profession. (IV) Especial out schools for the exceptionally gifted children such as the schools of music, ballet, painting, and drawing etc. (V) Residential educational institutions especially for the orphans to teach them some skilled labour which may enable them to earn their livelihood. (VI) Vocational schools to train skilled personnel for transport and industry. The training is to be carried out under conditions, which as far as possible correspond to those existing industry itself. This will enable the state to make use of these schools to carry out the special state assignments. (VII) The technical schools of different specialities such as the teacher's schools, medical, and nursing institutions etc. But for the

selections to these special psychological tests should be undertaken at different stages to find out the suitability of the conditions.

13. Out of schools, children's institutions are to include libraries, technical centres for young naturalists, excursions and tourists' centres, sport centres, swimming pools, and other allied institutions to help the academic work of the schools, and to provide healthy and creative forms and leisure, and to enable youth of school age to carry on their studies after the school hours, on subjects in which they are particularly interested. This will enable them to enlarge their knowledge and improve their physique.

CO-EDUCATION

14. The development of individuality during adolescence has a close bearing on the question of co-education. It is now accepted on all hands that boys and girls should be educated together, as it would make the schools better representative of social life. Apart from its economic value, the system tends to introduce a better understanding and mutual respect between the sexes, and lay the foundation of a better life in future. A very powerful argument is that co-education accords better with the trends of modern industrial civilisation. It has been tried in numerous schools of various countries and has now become the rule in Russia. In India we should have primary and secondary co-educational institutions to reap the full advantage of education.

HIGHER EDUCATION

15. Higher educational establishments, faculties and technical institutions are to be opened by the Government in which plenty of craftsmen, scientists, and skilled workers, engineers, dramatists and doctors are trained. They are the future leaders of a New India, and will bring about a new social order by their initiative and co-operation.

16. The curriculum and syllabus of the higher education should be such as to enable the students to acquire not only the knowledge necessary concerning the speciality as a whole, and to cultivate respect for the humanities. To achieve this the first three years are to be devoted to lectures giving a

general picture of the speciality, and the fourth and the fifth years to a serious specialisation in a particular branch of the subject as also recommended by the Sargent Commission. The university timetables are also to include social and economic courses as well as physical and military training. The syllabus is to provide compulsory practical training in factories, agriculture, hospitals, schools, and in the communication services according to the student's inclination. Students should be encouraged in the organisation of sports, clubs and stadiums. The Universities should also have special post-graduate courses to train professors, lecturers, and scientific personnel. These courses should be undertaken by the most talented and gifted students who desire to devote themselves to research work after graduation.

17. Along with the regular system of graduation an extensive system of correspondence courses should be started by standard institutions under government supervision, which will enable students to study without abandoning this work. This method will help a large number of students who cannot afford to attend regular classes.

ADULT EDUCATION

18. The problem of adult education has drawn but little attention of the government, and almost everything has been left to private effort. The largest literacy campaign in India began in the Punjab in 1920. The enrolment in 1922 was 17776 and it grew to 42000 in 1938. In 1937 the National Adult Educational Union of Great Britain sent Mr. T. F. Williams as their representative to study the ways of assisting adult education in India. His visit resulted in formation of "Adult Education Society" in Delhi in that year under the presidency of Sir Shah Suleiman. The first all India Adult Education Conference met in March 1938 and a genuine service has been rendered to the country in setting up a machinery for a great campaign. The most extraordinary literacy drive recorded in India before 1939 was that conducted by the government of Bihar. The Government of

Bombay had also started a similar move. In January 1939 the government of The United Provinces launched their campaign, and the Honourable Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit said "I appeal to every educated man and woman to take a vow to make at least one person literate." Recently the government of The Central Provinces have started a programme for adult literacy, but it has not so far met with great success as it suffers from several drawbacks. In all such measures great care should be taken to preserve even the little knowledge that has been imparted by making provision for a large number of circulating libraries and reading clubs to ensure against lapses into illiteracy.

19. But all this attempt is insignificant considering the millions who are to be set free from the prison of darkness. India must make her 300 millions literate within the next ten years. The task is a gigantic one, but there is no reason to despair, as ours is a country of vast resources, and if they can be mobilised in the right direction we can achieve our goal. The examples of China, Japan, Denmark, Turkey, and Russia are powerful illustrations of what adult education can do for the social and economic reconstruction of the people.

20. However literacy by itself does not constitute adult education as it means post-school education for workers who are denied the chance of higher education. In the more advanced countries of the West, for example, England, America, Russia, and Turkey adult education is imparted by means of popular lectures, public meetings, theatrical performances on the stage, street dramas, cinemas, gramophones, radio, broadcasting community sets, magic lantern shows etc, etc. Dr. Laubach in his book "India shall be literate" has made some valuable suggestions with regard to the methods adopted in adult education.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

21. Instruction should be given in the child's mother tongue so that it may imbibe thoroughly whatever is taught. It will save time and energy and the student

will grasp the subject matter systematically. The Government should finance the educational institutions, but should not interfere in their internal administration, (the daily routine) so that strict discipline may be maintained by the head of the institution. The maxim that one who pays for the pipe has a right to call the tune is at times a pernicious one, as recently several incidents have been reported from various parts of India of the much unwanted interference by the Government of the provinces even in small details and day to day working of the educational institutions. The appointment of the University Commission by the government is a good step in this direction. The relationship between the government and the Universities should be defined in such a manner so as to leave sufficient scope to the latter to enlarge their educational activities. Every effort should be made to discard the growth of narrow provincialism by making the Universities the best representatives of universal learning and to make them the arsenal of World citizenship. Instruction should be given to all without any discrimination of sex, caste, creed, religion, and race etc. The method must be based on a conscious and intelligent assimilation by the pupil of the given subject, and should be as thorough, and as much linked with the practice as possible. What we want is to develop and improve the mind of the student, and to impart him the knowledge of the basic facts. He must not simply mug up things, but acquire knowledge in the real sense of the term, and develop a critical approach to the subject. His mind must not be burdened with confused material and unnecessary stuff. The Educational authorities should see that a subject is prescribed logically and methodically, that the teacher develops in the student a capacity for independent work with books, and in laboratories, and in workshops, and that he makes use of available usual apparatus, experiments and exercises.

22. Besides the academic task every teacher is to be responsible for character training and the general development of the

pupils. They must be infused with the best qualities of men and women. These are love for the humanity, honesty, courage solidarity, and love for work. Societies and clubs are to be formed amongst the students to train them in the art of good citizenship, to develop a sense of responsibility towards the community, and to accustom them from their childhood to carry out social duties.

CONCLUSION

23. The popular demand for a war against illiteracy has greatly increased with the dawn of our independence. As Dr. Laubach has remarked: "Success of democracy lies in an educated and well informed constituency", and an uneducated and ignorant community has little opportunity of informing itself and maintaining its moral and spiritual health. Economic welfare, co-operation in the national and community life, and intelligent practice of religion and culture are severely handicapped where the mind and spirit cannot be replenished by knowledge. Subservience, ignorance, and mistrust are enshrined where the masses are illiterate. Therefore the first and foremost task of the National Government is to start an all India educational scheme for the masses. It cannot afford to be negligent on the pretext of financial difficulties which can be surmounted by economising in the less vital items of expenditure. Moreover the government should obtain the assistance of other private and social organisations to achieve success in their literacy campaign. The colleges, and the universities, the teachers, training schools, the primary and secondary schools can contribute their bit by helping the government in their battle against illiteracy. Adult education societies can be formed, and literacy conferences can be called to inspire, lecture and instruct the community. The timely declaration of the Hon. Minister for Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, fixing five year limit to make 50 per cent. of the Indian population literate is a happy and welcome feature of our Nation-building scheme.

GOOD-BYE DEFEATISM

BY MR. KANWAR LAL SHARMA

THE last hammer on the shackles of slavery fell on the 15th of August, 1947. The sun of liberty shone on the horizon of India. Cheerful and eager crowds mobbed the Red Fort where flew the "Tri-coloured" proclaiming to the world the happy tidings of India's Independence. With the advent of independence an era of much greater responsibilities set in. We certainly bade good-bye to political slavery but much remained to be done. Somehow or other ages old slavery has moulded our characters in a very different shape. Many evils and vices went on creeping gradually in our politics. This predominant feature was born of frustration. National character touched the lowest ebb. Treachery, jealousy, and mutual factions dried the fountains of honesty, truth and self-confidence. A weak and cowardly nation emerged that was exploited by foreigners for centuries. A long countrywide campaign launched under the spirited guidance of the Father of the Nation, reinvigorated the smarting nation. Glory be to those illustrious martyrs who laid their lives at the altar of Motherland and brought about this emancipation.

Situated as we are, the country is faced with a deep crisis wherein every man and woman's mettle is to be tested. We are at the world bar for trial. It is easier to fight against foreign exploiters and rulers and attain independence than preserving the hard won fruit. The question arises as to what essential traits in our character have to be developed in order to gain strength enough both to protect our liberty and march on the road of progress to win our rightful place in the comity of nations. First and foremost is the development of self-confidence and confidence in our leaders. Incurable and ill-informed criticism saps the strength of the nation. Now we are to see whether nearly two years of freedom have resulted in engendering that stern and solid type of self-confidence. A cursory glance would ensure us that it is not so. Generally every one appears to be frustrated, down-hearted. An incessant criticism in

and out of season of our government and leaders continues unabated. Every where doubts are expressed of the success of the present administrators. Instead of pooling all our resources together and closing our ranks, we find new gaps and new "isms" emerging from the present confusion. "We have no discipline, no character, no unity, no strength and hence we cannot rise to those heights to which other countries have risen", is the sum total of what we generally hear in the streets, on the platform, in the press and in private conversations. I am sure unless such pessimistic attitude of mind is declared as a social offence we cannot go ahead. Complete transformation of character in this aspect is the imperative need of the hour. No doubt we are industrially lacking behind, militarily our strength is nowhere near about the great powers of the world, socially here and there we are cramped by inhibitions and taboos, economically we are not out of the wood and educationally we are far behind. Thus we find ourselves sitting on the mouth of a volcano which might burst any moment. If we keep on there as frightened children, we won't overcome this crisis. We have to gird up our loins and keep our chins up, if we wish to be crowned with success.

Every man and woman of India has to contribute his and her share ungrudgingly in order to win back our greatness. "Difficult we do at once and impossible takes a little longer," which is the motto of blue-bees of American navy boys, must be our motto now. Conditions in Turkey before Kemal Pasha took the reins and in Russia before Lenin appeared on the scene and even America before Washington came in the saddle did not vary much differ from those prevalent in India to-day. Let us read the history of those troublesome times in those countries and learn a lesson.

Leaders can only inspire and lead but it is for those who are led to translate the ideals into actions. They can take only vital and bold decisions, the implementation

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of which entirely rests on the shoulders of the people. Fortunately we have leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel who are at the helm of affairs.

Let us then give up this destructively critical bent of mind and yoke our necks to drag the chariot out of this mud. The time for words is gone, it is an age of deeds. If we fall short, we fall flat. Here is the most critical hour when either we can make our nation or mar it. We have undertaken vast and huge works like the Damodar Valley, Yumna and Bhakra Projects etc. of about 300 crores in different parts of the country. We have started huge factories for manufacturing aeroplanes and ships in Bangalore and Vizagapatam respectively. We are setting up quite a few research institutions in various lines. We are laying down new railway lines, building new roads and new air lines. Let us develop in our character both patience and perseverance to push through this elaborate programme. "Rome was not built in a day." Another fifteen years, and on the map of the world will rise a great nation of Indians also. But to ensure our

success the most lamentable lack of self-confidence has to be replaced by laudable self-confidence.

Blackmarketing, nepotism, jobbery and corruption both in public life and administration are a few of those monsters which we have to fight with. Are we to understand that a few Ministers and leaders can single-handedly fight these evils? Is it ever possible that such vices could be crushed only by issuing ordinances, framing harsh rules and arming the executive with drastic powers? The obvious answer is 'No'. However harsh may be the rules and regulations and however strong may be our leaders we cannot reap the harvest unless the nation as a whole follows in the foot-steps of its leaders and renders every possible assistance and co-operation.

Let us now rise to the occasion and discard our habits of defeatism at every step. Free India needs different qualities in our character on the pattern of others in different countries like England, America and Russia. The teachings of the Father of the Nation should serve as a "Beacon Light" in this stormy sea.

A GANDHI ANECDOTE

THAT PENCIL BIT THE TOT GAVE

KAKA Kalilker, the friend and colleague of Gandhiji, has this interesting anecdote which we reproduce here in English, with due acknowledgement to *Khaddar Malar* in which it appeared in Tamil. Writing in a reminiscent mood, Kaka Kalilker says:

During the 1915 Congress in Bombay I had the privilege of spending some time with Bapuji. One day I noticed him searching furiously for something in a agitated mood.

I asked him: "Bapuji, what are you searching?"

"A small pencil," he answered.

I took one out of my attache case to give him.

"No, no. I want the small pencil I am searching for," Bapuji said.

"Use this for the moment, Bapuji, and I shall search for yours later," I replied.

"You do not understand," Kaka, he said. "I should not lose that pencil. It was given to me in Madras by the young son of G. A. Natesan.* And with what affection he ran and gave it to me; and how can I afford to lose it?"

We both searched the rogue of a pencil, and Bapuji felt at ease only after it was found.

The pencil was hardly one inch long.

It reveals how great Gandhiji was even in small things.

* The son referred to is Mr. Manian Natesan the present Managing Editor of the *Indian Review*.

FROM MY NOTEBOOK

By "BEE"

LIFE AND DEATH

Landon's picture of Cicero, the grand old Roman, discoursing with his brother Quintus on the problems of life and death is by all accounts one of the most perfect in the English language. In this Dialogue, Landon presents the more stoic side of his philosophy. He infuses into his heroes something of his own large nature. His style has the muscular harmony of "deep chested music" fully reflecting the strength and tenderness of his heroic dreams.

Death has two aspects: dreary and sorrowful to those of prosperous, mild and almost genial to those of adverse fortune. Her countenance is old to the young, and youthful to the aged: to the former her voice is importunate, her gait terrific: the latter she approaches like a bedside friend, and calls in a whisper that invites to rest. To us, my Quintus, advanced as we are on our way, weary from its perplexities and dizzy from its precipices, she gives a calm welcome: let her receive a cordial one. . . .

Were it certain that the longer we live the wiser we become and the happier then indeed a long life would be desirable; but since on the contrary our mental strength decays, and our enjoyments of every kind not only sink and cease, but diseases and sorrows come in place of them, if any wish is rational, it is surely the wish that we should go away unshaken by years, undepressed by griefs, and undespoiled of our better faculties. Life and death appear more certainly ours than whatsoever else; and yet hardly can that be called ours which comes without our knowledge, and goes without it; or that which we cannot put aside if we would and indeed can anticipate but little. . . .

Everything has its uses, life to teach us the contempt of death, and death the contempt of life.

—Landon: "Marcus Tullius and Quintus Cicero."

CYNIC (or SATYAGRAHI)

[Great minds think alike. Is it astonishing that a Greek philosopher, preaching 2000 years ago, should have used the identical words that Gandhiji used only the other day. There is a singular uniformity in the methods of approach among the great men of all ages, to the vital problems of life. "Cynic" in those days conveyed a different meaning from what it does today. What Epictetus said of the Cynic was exactly what Gandhiji preached to his band of Satyagrahis]

To be a cynic is not merely to wear coarse clothing, to endure hard fare, to beg his bread, to rebuke luxury in others; it is to stand forward as a pattern of virtue to all men, to be to them the ambassador of Zeus, showing how far they have strayed from what is right and true, how they have mistaken good for evil, and evil for good. It is the duty of the cynic to shame men out of their peevish murmurings by himself maintaining a cheerful and contented disposition under whatever pressure of outward circumstances. If reviled and persecuted, it is his duty to love his persecutors, and far from appealing to the courts against ill-usage, to render thanks to God for giving him an opportunity of exercising his virtue and setting a brighter example to others. While fearless in reproving vice, he should avoid giving unnecessary offence, and endeavour, as far as possible, to recommend his teaching, not only by persuasiveness of speech, but also by manner and personal appearance, never allowing hardness to degenerate into rudeness or courseness. If the Cynic were living in a society of wise men, it might be his duty to marry and bring up children like himself; but as things are, he must look upon himself as a soldier in active service, and keep himself free from all ties which might interfere with his great work of delivering the Divine message to the blind and erring world.

—Epictetus (or Gandhi).

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FROM MY NOTEBOOK

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"DAFFODILS"—WORDSWORTH & DOROTHY

[Many of Wordsworth's finest poems are verse translations from his sister's prose. As he himself said; "She gave me eyes, she gave me ears". Here is the passage in Dorothy's Journal from which "Daffodils"—one of the best known lyrics of the poet was translated]

We saw a few daffodils close to the water-side. But as we went along there were more and yet more: and at last, under the boughs of the trees, we saw that there was a long belt of them along the shore. They grew among the mossy stones, about and about them; Some rested their heads upon those stones, as on a pillow, for weariness: and the rest tossed and reeled and danced, and seemed as if they verily laughed with the wind that blew upon them over the lake; they looked so grey, ever glancing, ever changing.

[Now observe how close the poet's version is to Dorothy's "Journal". He repeats the very words and phrases]

I wandered lovely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars they shine
And twinkle in the milky way,
They stretched in neverending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such jocund company:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with the daffodils.

I WOULD CHOOSE TO BE A BEGGAR

Poor man reproaches poor man in the street with impolitic mention of his condition, his own being a shade better, while the rich pass by and jeer at both. No rascally comparative insults a Beggar or thinks of weighing purses with him. He is not in the scale of comparison. He is not under the measure of property. He confessedly hath none, any more than a dog or a sheep. No one twitteth him with ostentation above his means. No one accuses him of pride, or upbraideth him for mock humility. None jostle with him for mock humility, quarrels for precedency. No wealthy neighbour seeketh to eject him from his tenement. No man sues him. No man goes to law with him. If I were not the independent gentleman that I am, rather I would be a retainer to the great, a led captain, or a poor relation, I would choose, out of the delicacy and true greatness of my mind, to be a Beggar.

—Lamb.

PHILLIS

Phillis, since we both have been kind
And of each other had our fill;
Tell me what pleasure you can find
In forcing nature against her will.

'Tis true you may with art and pain
Keep in some glowings of desire;
But still those glowings which remain
Are only ashes of the fire.

Then let us free each other's soul
And laugh at the dull constant fool
Who would love's liberty control,
And teach us how to whine by rule.

Let us no impositions set
Or clogs upon each other's heart;
But, as for pleasure first we met,
So now for pleasure let us part.

We both have spent our stock of love,
So consequently should be free;
Thyrsis expects you in yon grove;
And pretty Chloris stays for me.

—Mathew Prior (1664-1721).

Tolstoy confirmed Gandhi in his love of Christ and supplied him with an armful of arguments against those Christian clergymen in South Africa and India who thought a saint needed enrolment in a church.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH TOLSTOY

Gandhi's first personal contact with Tolstoy was in the form of a letter, written in English, and dated Westminster Palace Hotel, 4, Victoria Street, S. W., London, October 1, 1909, and mailed from there to Yasana Polyana in central Russia. The purpose of the letter was to acquaint the Russian novelist with the civil disobedience in the Transvaal, which had been going on for almost three years. Gandhi reported that of the British Indian population of nearly 13,000 in Transvaal 'nearly one-half . . . have withdrawn from the Transvaal rather than submit to a law which they considered degrading. Of the other half, nearly 2,500 have, for conscience's sake, allowed themselves to be imprisoned—some as many as five times.'

This long letter of Gandhi's also asked Tolstoy's permission to translate and print 20,000 copies of Tolstoy's "Letter to a Hindu" on the unrest in India.

In this 'Letter', Tolstoy had made certain remarks about the doctrine of reincarnation, and Gandhi inquired whether, in translation, he would allow this section to be deleted.

In Tolstoy's diary entry for September 24th, 1909 (the Russian calendar was then 13 days behind the Western calendar), he wrote, 'Received a pleasant letter from a Hindu of the Transvaal'. Four days later, Tolstoy wrote a letter to Vladimir G. Chertkov, his intimate friend, and, later, the editor of his collected works, saying, 'The letter of the Transvaal Hindu has touched me'.

Under date of Yasana Polyana, October 7, (20) 1909, Tolstoy wrote a reply to Gandhi in Russian.

The Russian text was translated into English by Tolstoy's daughter, Tatiana, who mailed it to Gandhi. Tolstoy wrote,

I have just received your most interesting letter, which has given me great pleasure. God help our dear brothers and co-workers in the Transvaal. The same struggle of the soft against the

harsh, of meekness and love against pride and violence, is making itself felt every year more and more among us here. As to the word 'reincarnation'. I should not myself like to omit it, for in my opinion, belief in reincarnation can never be as belief in the immortality of the soul and in God's justice and love. However, do as you please. . . I greet you fraternally and am happy to have contact with you. (signed) Tolstoy.

SECOND LETTER

Gandhi's second letter to Tolstoy was written in Johannesburg on April 4, 1910, and was accompanied by a copy of Gandhi's little book, 'Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule.' In the letter Gandhi said,

As a humble follower of yours, I send you herewith a booklet which I have written. It is my own translation of a Gujarati writing. Curiously enough, the original writing has been confiscated by the Government of India. I therefore hastened the publication. I am most anxious not to worry you, but if your health permits it, and if you could find the time to go through the booklet needlessly, to say I shall value very highly your criticism of the writing. I am sending also a few copies of your 'Letter to a Hindu', which you authorized me to publish. It has been translated in one of the Indian languages. I am your obedient servant (signed) M. K. Gandhi.

On April 19, 1910 Tolstoy wrote as follows in his diary:

This morning two Japanese arrived. Wild men in ecstasy over European civilisation. On the other hand, the book and the letter of the Hindu reveal an understanding of all the shortcomings of European civilization and even of its total inadequacy.

Next day there was another entry in Tolstoy's diary:

'Yesterday I read Gandhi on civilisation. Very good',

and again the next day:

'Read a book about Gandhi. Very important. I must write to him.'

The reference to the book about Gandhi is the 'Biography of Gandhi' by J. J. Doke, which Gandhi had sent to Tolstoy.

TOLSTOY'S REPLY

A day later, Tolstoy wrote a letter to his friend Cherkov, in which he mentioned Gandhi's letter and Gandhi's passive resistance struggle in South Africa. Referring to Gandhi, he said, 'He is a person very close to us, to me'.

Tolstoy replied to Gandhi on April 25, (May 8), 1910 from Yasana Polyana. He wrote,

'Dear Friend: I just received your letter and your book, 'Indian Home Rule'. I read your book

with great interest because of the things and questions you treat in it: the passive resistance is a question of the greatest importance, not only for India, but for the whole of humanity.

I cannot find your former letters, but came across your biography by J. Doss (this is a mistake made by Tolstoy. L. F.) which too interested me much and have me the possibility to know and understand your letter. I am not quite well at present and therefore abstain from writing to you all that I have to say about your book and all your work, which I appreciate very much, but I will do it as soon as I will feel better. Your friend and brother, L. Tolstoy.

The above is the English translation which Gandhi received of Tolstoy's much more literary Russian.

THIRD LETTER

Gandhi's third letter to Tolstoy is dated 21-24 Court Chambers, corner Rissik and Anderson Streets, Johannesburg. August 15, 1910. In this communication Gandhi acknowledged Tolstoy's letter of May 8, thanked him for it and added: "I shall look forward to your detailed criticism of the work which you have been so good as to promise in your letter." Gandhi also informed Tolstoy of the establishment of Tolstoy Farm by Mr. Kallenbach and himself. He said that Kallenbach was writing to Tolstoy about the farm. The letters of Gandhi and Kallenbach, accompanied by several issues of Gandhi's weekly, *Indian Opinion*, heightened Tolstoy's interest in Gandhi. In his diary of September 6, (19), 1910. Tolstoy wrote, 'Pleasant news from Transvaal about the passive resistance colony'. Tolstoy was at this time in a state of serious spiritual depression and was physically ill. Nevertheless, he replied to Gandhi's letter on the day he received it. Tolstoy dictated the letter on the evenings of the 5th and 6th of September (18 and 19). On the 7th (20), Tolstoy corrected the letter and sent it in Russian to Chertkov for English translation.

It was Chertkov who mailed Tolstoy's letter to Gandhi. Chertkov included in the letter of his own in which he said 'My friend, Leo Tolstoy, has requested me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him of August 15th and to translate into English his letter to you of September 7

(new style 20 Sept.) written originally in Russian.

All you communicate about Mr. Kallenbach has greatly interested Tolstoy, who has asked me to answer for him Mr. Kallenbach's letter. Tolstoy sends you and your co-workers his heartiest greetings and warmest wishes for the success of your work, his appreciation of which you will gather from the enclosed translation of his letter to you. I must apologize for my mistakes in English in the translation, but living in the country in Russia, I am unable to profit by the assistance of any Englishman for correcting my mistakes.

'With Tolstoy's permission his letter to you will be published in a small periodical printed by some friends of ours in London. A copy of the magazine with the letter shall be forwarded to you, as also some English publications of Tolstoy's writings issued by "The Free Press."

As it seems to me most desirable that more should be known in English about your movement, I am writing to a great friend of mine and Tolstoy, Mrs. Mayo, of Glasgow, proposing that she should enter into communication with you.

Chertkov sent a separate letter to Mr. Kallenbach.

TOLSTOY'S LAST LETTER TO GANDHI

Tolstoy's own letter to Gandhi was the longest in the whole correspondence, dated September 7 (20) 1910 and translated into English by Chertkov it was mailed to an intermediary in English for posting to Gandhi. The intermediary was ill at the time and only mailed the letter on November 1, so that Gandhi received the letter in the Transvaal several days after the death of Count Leo Tolstoy. Gandhi was not satisfied with Chertkov's English rendering and had it retranslated by Pauline Paklashuk on November 15, 1910. It was published at the time in *Indian Opinion* and also in the Golden Number of *Indian Opinion* in 1914 on the occasion of Gandhi's great victory for civil disobedience in South Africa.

Tolstoy said:

The longer I live, and especially now when I vividly feel the nearness of death I want to tell others what I feel so particularly clearly and what to my mind is of great importance—namely, that which is called passive resistance, but which in reality is nothing else than the teaching of love uncorrupted by false interpretations.

That love . . . is the highest and only law of human life and in the depths of his soul every human being (as we see most clearly in children) feels and knows this; he knows this until he is entangled by the false teachings of the world. This law was proclaimed by all, by the Indian as well as

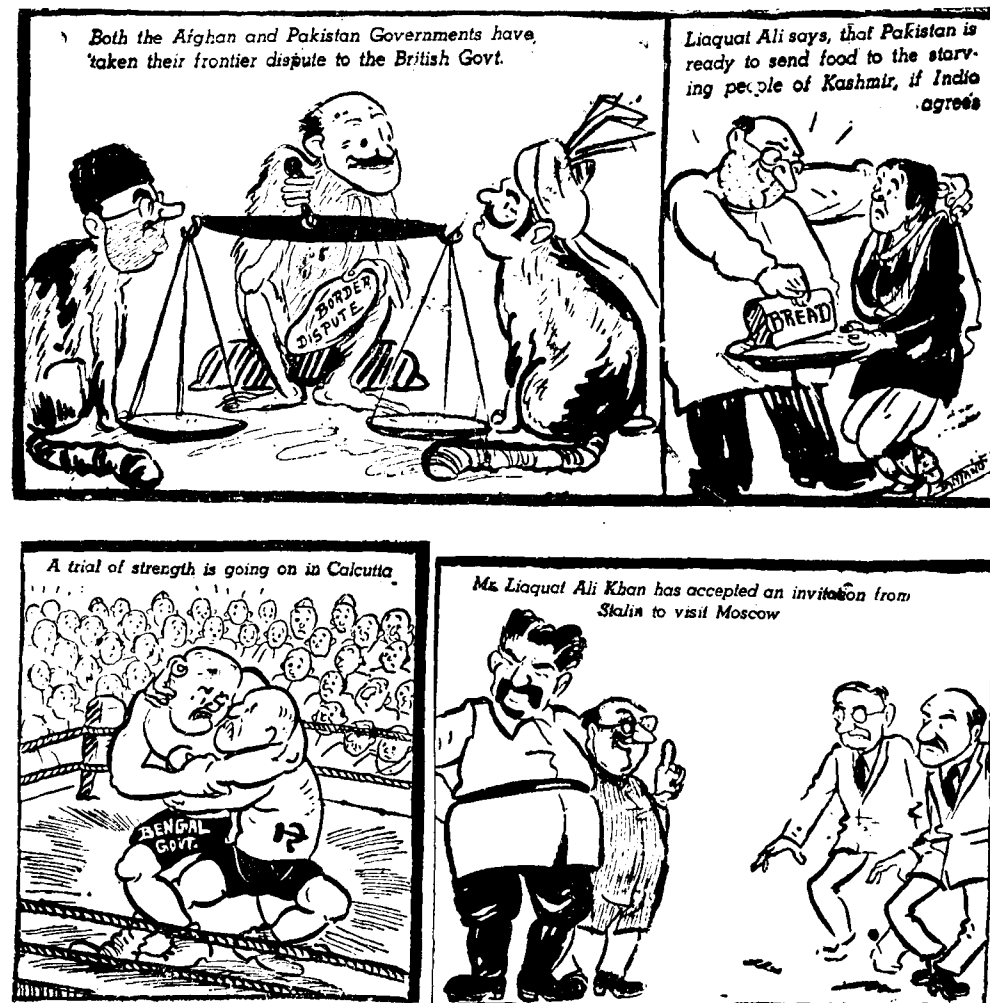
by the Chinese, Hebrew, Greek and Roman sages of the World....

'In reality, as soon as force was admitted into love, there was no more and there could be no more love as the law of life, and as there was no law of love, there was no law at all, except violence, i.e., the power of the strongest. Thus Christian mankind has lived for 19 centuries....'

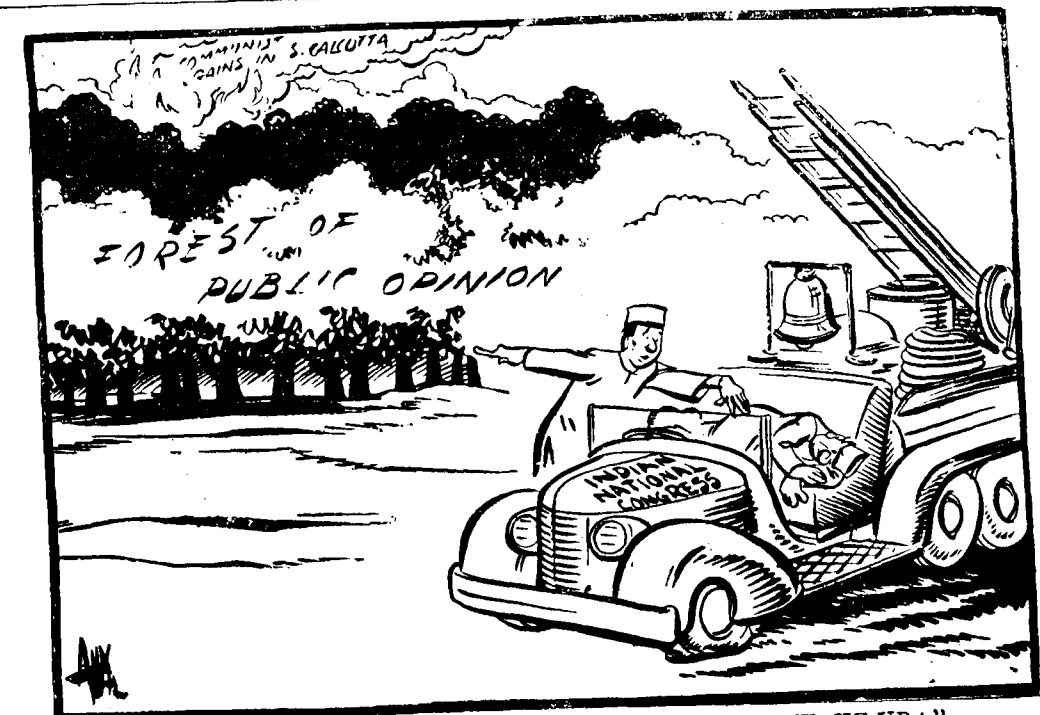
Gandhi's three letters to Count Leo Tolstoy are in the archive of Vladimir G. Chertkov in Moscow.

The texts of Gandhi's three letters in the original English and in the Russian translation, as well as the Russian originals of Tolstoy's three letters and the English translation, of the first two, plus the several diary entries quoted above, appeared in a Soviet collection entitled 'Literaturnoye Nasledstvo' (Literary Heritage), published in Moscow in 1939.

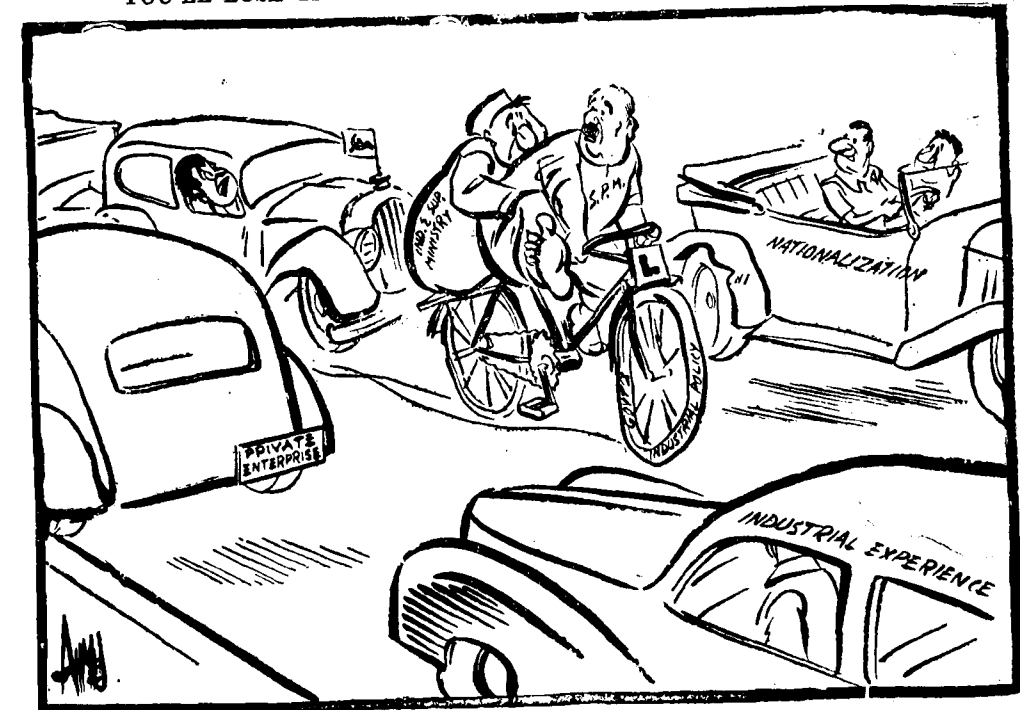
TOPICAL CARTOONS



Courtesy: Free India,



"YOU'LL LOSE THE WHOLE FOREST IF YOU DON'T WAKE-UP!"



THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, outlining Government's industrial policy said that they had to adopt a middle course between "private enterprise" and "nationalization."

Courtesy: The Hindustan Times.

CHILDREN IN ISRAEL

BY

DR. ANITA KASHYAP

EVERY visitor to Palestine is struck by the healthy, robust, active children he meets in any "Kwutza" he is visiting. A "Kwutza" is a communal settlement based on the following principles: nationally owned land, collective production and consumption, self-labour, mutual aid and collective upbringing of children. It is the last idea considered by sociologists as one of the most interesting and successful social experiments of our time—with which the following article is concerned.

All children in a "Kwutza" live and sleep separately from their parents in the Children's House and are cared for by nurses and teachers who are either qualified members of the community or specially engaged for their job by the settlement. The responsibility for the children of the settlement rests on all settlers jointly and begins before the children are born. Expecting mothers receive medical supervision and adequate diet and are relieved of their duties at the proper time. They are sent by the settlement to a hospital for confinement and stay there till they are fully recovered.

As soon as mother and child return to the village the child is placed in the nursery which forms part of the children's House and looked after by a trained nurse. In almost all settlements the Children's House has the most modern equipment in accordance with the requirements of modern hygiene and infant care. Jewish proverbial love for their children remains the same also under new and difficult conditions. The settlers themselves may live in the most modest or even poor style but they will think nothing too extravagant for their children.

When the young mother feels strong enough she joins her husband in his daily work and if she is feeding the child herself she goes to the Children's House at the appropriate intervals to nurse the baby. Later she visits him only in her free time usually in the evening and on Saturdays.

Contrary to usual belief this separation of children and parents has not diminished but on the contrary increased the affection of parents and children for each other. As one settler expressed it: "We have seen that the collective education of our children has not weakened the mutual love of parents and children, but has, in reality, strengthened it. Nor can this be wondered at. True, because of work, parents are with the children for a limited period of the day. But just because of that, the meeting is more intense, bears a more profound influence upon the child. The quiet, pleasant occasion after work, when parents have thrown off their worries, means more to the child than long hours spent with a nervous mother. For, this mother, burdened with duties, lacks the necessary patience for attending and satisfying the child. For the children too, the meeting with their parents becomes the happiest hour of the day".

Many observations of competent outsiders testify the same. The location of the Children's House within the settlement's boundaries offers more frequent occasions for contacts between parents and children during the day than city families in which both parents work, have got.

The separate living of parents and children has not loosened the ties between them. Here like everywhere the children are particularly proud of their own parents and boast about their achievements, here like everywhere the parents are particularly proud of their own child and quote his bright sayings and like to hear him praised, but besides their more intense affection for their own, they take a deep interest in the welfare and development of other children. They all share the group's responsibility for all the children in the settlement.

As soon as the baby has grown into a little toddler he joins the nursery-school which is of special significance in Palestine. Here children meet whose parents mostly were not born in the country but have

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immigrated from all parts of the world, bringing with them a variety of languages, habits and customs. In the nursery schools and Kindergartens these children are introduced at the earliest possible age into a homogenous society using a common language—Hebrew—which is the language of instruction in all Jewish schools and in the University.

At the age of six the child starts school and now their life becomes an almost perfect replica on a smaller scale of the life of their parents in the communal settlement. For, in addition to attending classes the children work in the agricultural estate which is attached and perform all domestic duties of their school community.

As in the Communal settlement of their parents, so in the school every one shares in the general work. From the very first day at school the child learns that he is expected to do some work. The classrooms and the living rooms have to be dusted and kept clean and tidy, the floors have to be scrubbed, tables must be laid, dishes must be washed, the garden and the orchard watered and tended. All this work is done by the children themselves, the amount varying according to age. The 6 years' old do only a quarter of an hour work of a very light nature, like laying the spoons on the table or picking flowers for the dining room. The 7 years' old do the same work for half an hour. The 8, 9 and 10 years' old have to work a full hour per day and do more responsible work, like washing the dishes after meals or cleaning floors or weeding the garden. From 11 to 14 they do two hours' work per day. After 14 they attend school half day and work half day in the settlement. At 17 years they leave the children's House and become full fledged members of the village sharing fully the work and the responsibilities of their parents.

In this way the children are taught from an early age that it is the obligation of every member of the community to work for the sake of the group. And besides

this they learn that there are no social differences between the different types of work. Just as the adult members of the community are accustomed to get their work assigned for the next day by a notice at the board in the dining-room, so the children read every evening the chart at the school notice board which tells them, what work every one has to do the next day. It is customary for the various branches of work to be done in turns, a child being put on to agricultural work for three months and to domestic work for the next three months. The children glance at the chart and without fuss set about doing the job. In this way the child who has been allotted some pleasant work in the garden does not feel superior to the other child who has to clean the bathroom floor because he knows that ultimately all will have a turn of doing every job. They learn to take their share, in doing willingly also the unpleasant work.

The principle of equal sharing becomes the most natural thing to those children. Dr. Infield, the well-known sociologist in his illuminating book: "Co-operative living in Palestine" describes, how he took a five year old Jewish lad from his village to a trip to Jerusalem. He brought him a box of candies. Like any other child the boy eagerly opened the box and took one piece. He could not be induced to take another, because his comrades had not had their share. When he returned home he delivered the box to the nurse, who called the other children of the group and passed the box round. The little boy looked on and when the box reached him, he passed it on saying, "I had my piece, when I got the candy." Everybody thought it normal. These children who never see any money—there is none used in the communal settlement in Palestine—do not develop a desire for private property.

The educational system in the Kwutza develops—on the contrary—those very elements in the children's mental make up, which will render them fit and responsible members of a communal settlement with the pioneer attitude towards work and towards

their fellow members. Like their parents their ideal and their highest distinction is to be called "a good worker", like their parents they learn to live a life of complete equality and sharing becomes a natural impulse in them.

Like their parents they learn to organise their life on a perfect democratic basis. Automatically children over six years become members of the "Society of Children" which includes all children of a village between six and fourteen. Teachers are leaders and advisers but administration and juridical powers vest in the Society. All problems are discussed in "General Assemblies" where the teacher usually presides. Decisions are enforced by committees of which the Work-Assignment-Committee is the most important. Transgression of discipline, violation of comradeship, negligent work and other misdemeanours are not punishable by the teachers but are submitted to the Assembly. Any penalty is composed by common consent among the children.

The communal upbringing of children is not the attempt to realize some preconceived idea, but has arisen out of urgent necessity. The first pioneers could not spare the women's full share of work in the fields. It was more economical to have one trained person for the group of children than to allow all women to be tied down by domestic work and child's care. Like many other problems arising in this new form of settlement which had no established traditions and no fixed ideology the common care and education of children is the outcome of many years of experimentation and constant physical and mental efforts.

The result certainly has justified the experiment. The Jewish children born in Palestine are called "Sabres," which is the Hebrew name for the thorny thistles one finds everywhere in the country. They share with these plants the same wiry and tenacious character. They have none of the characteristics which distinguished their parents and which was the result of centuries of wandering and insecurity and persecution.

These children do not know what fear is, they are not nervous and worried as their parents have had to be all their life. They feel that they belong to the country and that the country belongs to them. They are rough and tough and have lost the sensitiveness and vulnerability of their parents. They are no more intellectuals and dreamers, but hardworking realistic farmers, imbued with the "Kwutza spirit" of sharing and pioneering.

In many settlements the children are given one year to live in the outside world—after finishing school—in order to enable them to compare it with their own system. Though many could get easily well paid jobs in the towns, they are all loyal and deeply attached to their Kwutza and the ideas this kind of settlement stands for. They invariably return to the village either to work with their parents or to form a new group among themselves and to start a new settlement in the desert and the wilderness of their homeland which they have pledged to redeem.



The Training of Teachers in England

BY MR. S. H. WOOD

Formerly a Principal Assistant Secretary of Britain's Ministry of Education

THE training of teachers is entering upon an extremely interesting phase in England. A new situation has arisen as a result of two events: the Education Act of 1944, and the acceptance by all concerned of one of the major recommendations of the McNair Committee which reported in 1944 on the supply and training of teachers. While present developments are not without their dangers, they are full of promise for the teaching profession, and, therefore, for the schools and the children attending them.

Up to 1944 there were two separate systems of public education for children and young people of school age. There were the elementary schools (infant, junior and senior) designed to meet the educational needs of the great mass of children whose school attendance was limited to the period prescribed by the law of compulsory school attendance, that is, the period covering the years 5 to 14; and there were the secondary schools which recruited the majority of their pupils at 11 years of age from among the intellectually bright children in the junior elementary schools, and kept them until 16, 17 or 18 years of age. There were, thus, parallel systems of elementary and secondary schools from 11 years of age onwards. The scales of teachers' salaries were lower, the classes were larger and building and amenities less generous in the elementary schools than in the secondary schools. Moreover, elementary education was free, but secondary schools charged fees.

The Education Act of 1944, with developments arising out of it, have changed all this. The "elementary" school disappears: education is "primary" for children up to 11 years of age and secondary thereafter; and neither primary nor secondary schools may charge fees. Further, a basic salary scale, with additions for special qualifications, runs through the whole system. Teachers are now paid according to their qualifications, and not according to the nature of the school

in which they are teaching; and the age of compulsory school attendance has been raised to 15 with 16 in prospect. Every child of 11 years of age will have at least a four-year course in front of him, and in order to pursue it he will attend a secondary school whether he ceases attendance at 15, 16, 17 or 18.

UNIFIED SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

This unified system of education, with a common basic salary scale for teachers, has gone a long way towards unifying the profession. But the system for the training of teachers was deeply embedded in the old structure. Broadly, there were two ways of becoming a trained teacher. Young people of about 18 years of age could go either to a training college for a two-year course of combined academic and professional study, or to a university for a four-year course, the first three years being spent in studying for a university degree and the last on a course of professional training provided in a university training department.

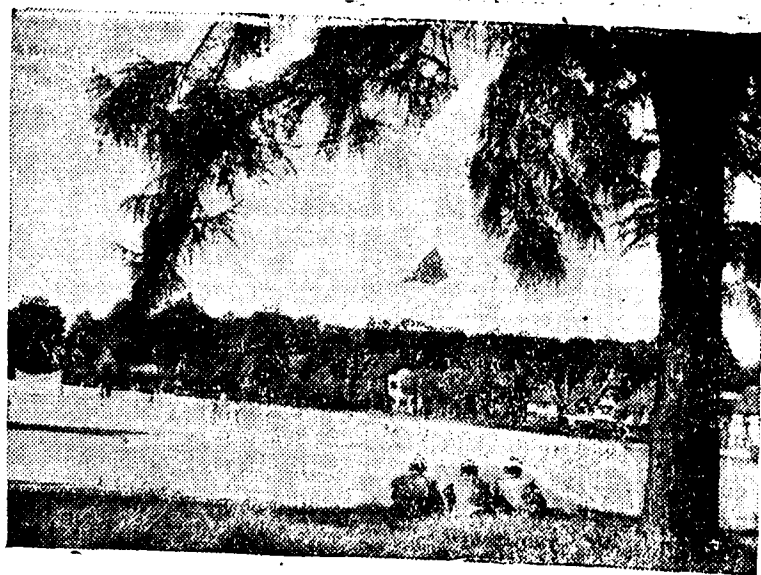
Teachers from the training colleges almost invariably taught in the elementary schools; but teachers from the university and its training department were prepared chiefly for the secondary schools, though in fact about half of them, generally those who failed to obtain a first class in their university degrees, taught in elementary schools, chiefly in senior elementary schools. There was, however, no connexion between the two systems of training and no constitutional relationship between the 12 universities and the 80 training colleges, except that about 20 years ago the universities, encouraged by the Board of Education, agreed to form joint examination Boards with the training colleges for the examination of training college students, but not for students in the university training departments.

This was a step forward: but an examination nexus is not an organic relationship; moreover, all training courses and arrangements were subject to approval by the Board of Education, now the Ministry of

Education. The McNair Committee was unanimous in recommending a closer relationship between three significant partners in the field of training; the universities, the training colleges and the local education authorities who are the chief "consumers" of teachers. The Committee, however, was divided on the part to be played by the universities in this closer relationship. Half of the members of the Committee recommended that each university should establish a School of Education embracing its own training department and neighbouring training colleges, and that this school should be managed, under the ultimate control of the university, by a body representative of the university, the training colleges and the geographically appropriate local education authorities. The other half of the Committee also urged the closer relationship, but demurred to the idea of the university having over-all responsibility for the new arrangements.

INSTITUTES OF EDUCATION

The whole Committee, however, was unanimous in the view that the partnership should in each area express itself visibly in an Institute of Education which should be not only the centre from which flowed the control of training arrangements but also the focus of educational activity for practising teachers, officers and members of local education authorities and the public at large. A single body, in each area, should be responsible for planning the courses and examining the students in both training colleges and university training departments, and the arrangements so made should no longer be subject to the approval of the Ministry. All three partners have responded to the proposal, and so there are arising a number of Institutes of Education which will be managed jointly by the universities, the training colleges and the local education authorities.



CRICKET ON THE VILLAGE GREEN

Throughout history the village greens of England have been the centre of village activity. Here on the short cropped grass, cricket matches that have remained the talk of the year have been played, and blacksmiths have hit innumerable sixes to the delight of the watchers. Cricket still flourishes on many of these picturesque greens.

Home and Foreign Affairs

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

Civil Liberties Conference

PRESIDING over the Indian Civil Liberties Conference at Madras the other day, Mr. P. R. Das, retired Judge of the Patna High Court said that those who valued freedom should come together without delay and organise a "truly democratic party" in India. "I have no doubt," he added "that this party will constitute an effective opposition in the different legislatures."

We quite agree that in a truly democratic State there should be vigilant opposition to keep the Government straight. But civil liberty is not an objective on which there could be different views. Respect for civil liberties should in a democracy become a national habit. If Congress in India is as much wedded to civil liberties as any other party and it would be monstrous to think that it could go back on its tradition and that party alignment could be based on acceptance or rejection of such liberties. Parties in India must be based on well defined political or economic objectives and Congress is not solely to be blamed if there are no such parties emerging at present in India.

The President's thesis was a mixed baggage; much of it will pass for sound sense and powerful advocacy; but his downright indictment of the government is certainly over done. What is one to think of such passages in his address?

"We have to remember in this connection" said Mr. Das, "that we have in India to-day a one-party State just as Hitler's Germany was a one-party State, just as Mussolini's Italy was a one-party State. Such is the prestige of the Indian National Congress that when it decided to fight the election as a party, it was impossible for any other party to make any impression on the electorate."

In the first place it is not a one party government in the centre. It is a composite cabinet of outstanding persons whose views and politics are well known. And if parties with well defined programmes do not grow up how is the Congress to be blamed?

Mr. Das would have done well to have referred to the extraordinary difficulties that

confronted the Congress leaders on the eve of the partition and the very brave and courageous manner in which they came forward to shoulder the burdens and responsibilities that the old regime had bequeathed. A word of appreciation for their very arduous task, not all of their own choosing, would not be out of place. And yet Mr. Das is emphatic that

history would record how Congress leaders, once champions of democracy and liberty, abandoned these principles as soon as they came to power, and will not hesitate to say that they did so, to establish Congress dictatorship in the country.

They have suppressed political parties, taken away the freedom of the press and deprived over three thousand persons of their liberty without bringing them to trial.

This is the unkindest cut of all. There is an old Tamil saying that you must first build the wall before thinking of painting it. The leaders of the nation should first make the State secure against aggression from within as from without. And who does not know the dangers that have threatened the integrity of India after the ill-fated partition and how manfully the new Government has carried on amidst difficulties which might well have overborne a weaker set? And yet the need for vigilant attention to civil liberties even within the frame work of political freedom can hardly be overstressed.

Seeing the vehemence of Mr. Das's denunciation of government one would think that we are living under the shadow of a blatant Nazi rule. There is indeed vast scope for improvement in the direction of greater civil liberties. But Mr. Das seems to be fighting imaginary enemies in a fictitious world. He seems to have realised this and relented towards the close of the Conference and he made amends by commending the Nehru Government for the extra-ordinary skill and courage with which they have carried on so far and expressing despair at a possible alternative. "It is my firm conviction", he said, "that Pandit Nehru is needed for this country for the next 10 years."

R. S. S. and the Government

We welcome the action of the Government of India in lifting the ban on R.S.S. and releasing Mr. Golwalkar the leader of the Sangh and the other workers from detention. Orders have been issued to the Provinces to do likewise. This decision, we are told, is a sequel to the acceptance by the leader of the Sangh of the Government's suggestion to draft the Constitution in the light of their advice. According to the *communiqué* issued by the Home Ministry, the Sangh leader has undertaken to make loyalty to the Union constitution and respect for the National Flag more explicit in the Sangh's constitution and to provide clearly that persons believing in or resorting to violent or secret methods will have no place in the organization. The constitution will be worked on a democratic basis. The leader has also given the assurance that it would be open to anyone to leave the Sangh without breaking his pledge and admission of minors would be subject to the consent of their parents or guardians. This is as it should be.

Now it was not a happy thing to have these men—however misguided—clapped in prison without trial for any length of time. It will be remembered that the ban was first imposed in February 1948, during the tense situation in the country following the assassination of Mahatmaji. Passions were inflamed and the R.S.S. "with its rank communalism, its aggressive tactics and its militant and secret manoeuvres" loomed as a positive menace to the peace and security of our new-won freedom. After a series of warnings, the organisation was declared unlawful and its leader interned.

The situation having returned to normal Government would have done well to take early steps to remove the ban and release the men. Somehow even the good offices of men like Mr. T. R. V. Sastri were not taken advantage of with that sense of relief with which they should have jumped at the opportunity. Now the R.S.S. is a public institution and the public has a right to know the nature of the negotiations which have taken so long to fructify. And then there are rumours of different interpretations of Mr. Golwalkar's letter and the Government's conditions. A White

Paper on the subject, such as used to be published even during the bad old British regime giving the gist of such negotiations ought to be made available to the public.

Public interest is to see that personal liberty and freedom of association should not be tampered with except in extreme cases where the safety of the State itself is in peril. We are not a totalitarian State and we must see to it that the security of the State is broadbased on the goodwill of its citizens. A proper adjustment of the limits of State authority and individual liberty could only be made by mutual understanding. "In the lifting of the ban" says Mr. Sastri truly

I see the beginning of a full and satisfactory mutual understanding which is yet to be achieved. The Government of India have still their misgivings about the R. S. S. and its activities. It is up to Mr. Golwalkar to persuade the Government that they were not right in entertaining that suspicion. I will now say nothing more than that it requires sustained efforts on both sides to reach that understanding.

Refugees in Bengal

Bengal, which for some time past has become the problem province of India, is smarting under many grievances—some real and a few imaginary too. But more than anything else it is the problem of the refugees that is causing the gravest concern.

In the course of a lucid analysis of the troubles facing Bengal, *Indian Finance* complains that the Central Government have not paid as much attention to the welfare of refugees from Eastern Pakistan as they ought to have done. "There is an impression," the paper says,

both among the public of West Bengal and the Government of the Province that the Central Government are taking a light view of the refugee problem in the Province.....There is no escaping the fact that the bulk of the financial burden of resettling the refugees from East Bengal has to be borne by the Centre. Even a very prosperous province would be incapable of shouldering the major part of the burden. A financially stricken province like West Bengal can contribute only very little towards it.

There is no doubt the Prime Minister's recent visit to Calcutta would have opened his eyes to the dire needs of Bengal and the Centre will take steps to give succour. For what ails Bengal ails all India.

Food Drive

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, appealed to the nation, through its seventeen-station radio network, for co-operation "in a mighty drive for food production, which is ultimately a war against poverty and ignorance, against malnutrition and high prices." There was nothing new in this appeal, but considering the situation in the country it cannot be repeated too often, what is required is action and quick action. For two years we have gone on making appeals of this kind. It is time that the food problem is put on a war footing and efforts made to solve it as an emergency measure.

"It is a war", the Prime Minister declared, "in which every citizen can be a soldier and can serve his or her country. All of us will have to work hard and all of us will have to tighten our belts".

Reiterating Government's decision not to import food after 1951, Pandit Nehru said :

We have not fixed that date without full thought and calculation. We intend to stick by that date and we intend by that date to be producing enough food for all the millions who inhabit this country. We have taken into account the possible increases in population and we even dare hope that the individual quota for food then will be somewhat higher than it is today, for today's quota is poor enough.

I am convinced that we can do it and that we will do it. But we shall do it only with a great effort in which vast numbers of our people join and co-operate.

The Prime Minister's warning and adjuration have since been re-inforced by the homely words of our Governor-General. But the public is waiting for the next move in the food front which will convert words into deeds and herald the new era of self-sufficiency in food.

Mischievous

Addressing the Id congregation at Karachi Mr. Liaquat Ali said :

On this happy day of 'Id' let us not forget the three and half crores Indian Muslims—our blood brothers—who are not free to-day and who are not celebrating this 'Id' as free and independent people.

So this is the Pak Prime Minister's contribution to our peace effort! Comment would be superfluous.

India and the U.N.O.

Sir B. N. Rao, India's permanent representative with the United Nations Organisation, told pressmen in Madras that India had all along been following a policy of "independence of judgment on each issue" at the various meetings of the United Nations Organisation.

Explaining India's attitude while participating in the discussions at the U.N.O. Assembly Sir B. N. Rao said : "We have never asked ourselves, whom we should support, but what we should support on the merits of each question and then arrived at a judgment."

India, he said, had all along been following this policy, which he believed to be the correct one. "If this policy is consistently followed, it is bound to raise India in the estimation of all other countries."

Congress Working Committee

The Congress Working Committee which held its sittings at the residence of Sardar Patel in New Delhi last month grappled with the two issues which have baffled solution for some months past—the situation in West Bengal (why West Bengal and East Punjab still? Just as we have retained the good old name of India for the country so shall we continue to call the Provinces by their original names, leaving it to Pakistanists to call their part of the Provinces by any name they like) Bengal which has deteriorated considerably and the complaint against the Madras Ministry which was the subject of dispute before the General Secretary who was sent down to make first hand enquiries. The Committee decided at first on holding a general election in Bengal but in view of the strong opposition reported to have been made by Dr. B. C. Roy in far away Geneva, it was decided to postpone the elections till after his return to India and further consultations with him. As regards the Madras issue, the Working Committee has asked Sardar Patel to discuss the matter with the Madras Premier. Public opinion in Madras has demanded a judicial inquiry into the charges made against some Madras Ministers including the Ex-Premier and the present Assistant General Secretary of the Congress.

South African Nationality Bill

Now that the Malan Government have dealt with the Indian domiciles with a cynical disregard to their rights and feelings (by inducing them to return to India with increased subsidies or accept discriminatory treatment in South Africa) they have turned to the White settlers. Even British subjects are not to be left in peace. The Nationality Bill over which has raged a bitter controversy in the South African Parliament abolishes at one stroke the Status of British subjects.

British immigrants must wait five years for full Union citizenship and the right to vote. Common British nationality is replaced by special Union nationality. The granting of Union nationality after five years' domicile depends on the Minister of Interior, who will decide whether the applicant has a knowledge of "the duties and responsibilities of South African citizenship." The Bill establishes four classes of South African citizens, those by birth—those by descent, and those by registration and naturalisation. At present British immigrants become Union citizens unconditionally after two years' residence.

The idea is to make South Africa the preserve of the Union Whites. That South Africa should discriminate against even the Whites of Britain is a thought too deep for Gen. Smuts' tears. The General and the United Party have passionately opposed the Bill in vain. The General's indictment is that common citizenship in the Commonwealth, the declared objective of the recent London Conference has been rendered impossible by the passing of the Bill. Malan's policy has only provoked racial divisions and encouraged communism among the protected natives. The assurance given by the Minister of the Interior that he would welcome immigrants who could contribute to the building up of South Africa has not carried conviction. According to the *Manchester Guardian*, one of the consequences of the passing of the bill into law would be that about 40,000 British immigrants of the last two years would not be able to vote until 1952. No wonder the controversy has exasperated feelings between the British and Afrikan sections of South Africa's white population.

The Prime Minister in Calcutta

Prime Minister Nehru rounded up his three-day fact-finding visit to Calcutta with an address at a mass meeting in which he called upon the people to fight back Communism and take up its challenge. He asked people to face the Communist trouble squarely and not to run away when a few misguided youngsters threw bombs and missiles.

Undeterred by a bomb incident at a corner of the ground, Pandit Nehru said:

I have not come to Calcutta to clear up, but to study and understand the situation. During the three days' stay, I have met over 500 persons individually and collectively—Congressmen, opponents of Congressmen, trade unionists, students and refugees. I have now a complete picture of the Calcutta situation and would discuss the matter with my colleagues in the Congress Working Committee and the Central Cabinet before deciding on any steps.

Referring to conditions in Calcutta he said, there were some who thought in terms of bombs and acid bulbs. Government had evidence that this was being done at the instance of the Communist Party of India and was not confined to a few misguided young men and women. It was an organised attempt to create chaos and they should not be tolerated.

Pak Spies in India

Fresh evidence of large-scale espionage activities for Pakistan in India has come to light. The Government of India are intrigued at the publication in a Pakistan journal with date, number, code etc., of a "secret" directive sent to the provincial Governments on the employment of Pakistani Muslims in certain key industries.

The Government of India are impelled to conclude from it that there are many Pakistan spies in India. This is not surprising. It is but natural to expect that in view of the strained relations between India and Pakistan over the Kashmir issue, some agents of Pakistan must be busy ferreting out our secrets. The Central and Provincial Governments are expected to see that no Pakistan Muslim is employed in any of our vital industries and public utility services. Pakistan spies must also be hunted out by our police.

South Africa and the U. N.

South Africa is becoming bolder and bolder. Its open defiance of the United Nations is exactly on a par with Italy's defiance of the old League. The U. N. General Assembly by its latest resolution called upon the Union Government to settle the Indian issue by Round Table discussions with India and Pakistan, South Africa being a signatory to the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. But the Malan Cabinet has gone on adding insult to injury by its attempts, no longer veiled but open and unashamed, to eliminate the Indian altogether from the Union. The atmosphere is charged with racial bias in South Africa. Yet India has not hesitated to approach the Union with the request for an R.T.C.

If India's latest approach, made on the strength of the General Assembly's resolution of May last, fails in its purpose, India will be entitled, as the *Hindu* rightly observes, to ask for some form of collective action against South Africa. Failure on the part of the United Nations to take such action against a member who is definitely guilty of violating one of the fundamental obligations assumed under the Charter will mean open confession of its impotence and ineffectiveness.

South Africa has not hesitated to flout the decisions of the United Nations when she thought they were against her interests. And now she has informed Lake Success that "it shall submit to the organisation no further reports on the Union's administration of South West Africa."

Submission of reports upto now, voluntary and in the spirit of the mandate, had provided opportunity for using the Trusteeship Council and the Trusteeship Committee as a forum for criticism and censure of South Africa.

South Africa has good reason to shun the light of publicity on her racial record in South-West Africa. But the General Assembly, says our contemporary, will have to consider "whether the voteless natives of South-West Africa, like the voteless Indians of the Union, are to be left to the tender mercies of a Government which proclaims its herrenvolkism in no dubious terms."

Marshall Plan for India

Nowhere is the menace of Communism so keenly felt as in America. And now that China has fallen and the Reds are spreading all over Asia, Americans who are jealous of their way of life are anxious to arrest the spread of Communism in the Far East.

Mr. Hubert . Humphrey, Democratic Senator of Minnesota suggests that the United States should "immediately" formulate a "Marshall Plan" for India, which he described as a "bulwark of democracy in the Far East".

In a statement published in the Congressional record, Mr. Humphrey said the Communist successes in China have added to my conviction that it is imperative that our country take action to assure friendship with India to encourage the democratic growth that has rooted itself in India and to help India realize her potentialities.

Mr. Humphrey outlined a three-point plan of assistance to India which should be put into effect at once:

Firstly "A programme in which educational opportunities are advanced for Indian students in our country on the basis of scholarships permitted by our Government;"

Secondly "A programme in which direct financial assistance is given to India under the same terms as our ECA or Marshall Plan programme;"

Thirdly "A programme in which technical, scientific and financial assistance is given to under developed areas including India, such as was stated by President Truman in his inaugural address."

Needless to say that India welcomes this proffered aid and looks forward to its fulfilment, in order that she may be able to play her part effectively in the future set up of the world.

Tories preparing for next Election

Mr. Winston Churchill's Conservative Opposition Party issued a policy statement last month in readiness for the next general election in Britain which must take place not later than July next year.

The policy statement contained in a handbook entitled "The Right Road for Britain" welcomed the new status of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, (the Tories are realists and have reconciled themselves to the inevitable) called for new steps to strengthen the Commonwealth group of nations, including a Commonwealth Tribunal and new steps to repel the forces of Communism.



The WORLD of BOOKS



(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)

A LAYMAN LOOKS AT THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA. Published by the Committee for A Democratic Far Eastern Policy, New York, (N. M. Tripathi, Ltd., Distributors, Princess Street, Bombay, 2.) Rs. 2.

"Layman" looks at the constitution of India not with the eye of a politician, nor that of a constitutionalist but with the eye of one who belongs to the uninformed ordinary masses of India. His views and conclusions are drawn against the background of former pledges of the Congress and its declarations like the Nehru Report. The Congress which pledges itself to Purna Swaraj and a state of secession from all ties with the British, has come to accept "Dominion Status" and still pursues a policy of close co-operation with the erstwhile ruler. The context and conditions that have brought about a change in the attitude of the top-ranking Congressmen who now guide the destinies of the nation, are critically reviewed by the author and the reader is sure to find much food for thought and a lot of information with which to form his own impressions of the new constitution of India. Though a bit outmoded, the book will be of immense benefit to anyone who is interested in the constitutional set up of the land.

THE THREE PILLARS OF STATE. Issued by The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Pp. 36, price Rs 2/-

This beautiful little book with excellent photographs seeks to interest the reader in the three-armed defence of India, army, navy and air force. Two further sections are added, about Officers' recruitment and training and the Cadet Prayer. It is more than over necessary that young men in India are defence-minded and enter the defence services in increasing numbers. This book should reach a very wide circle of readers.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF CULTURE. Report up to December, 31, 1948. Basavangudi, Bangalore.

This Institute, founded in 1945, aims at, among other things, removing the cultural undernourishment of the great middle class men and women of India and encouraging independent thought, in terms of fundamental principles, on politics, religion, sociology and business life. It also aims at encouraging a truly cosmopolitan spirit, and the acquiring of "the Spirit-view that humanity is one." Sir J. C. Ghosh stressed in his speech before the Institute the idea that progress of science has demonstrated the fundamental unity of modern intellectual life. The ideas as to the Gandhian concepts of truth and non-violence which were described in the several speeches in honour of the Mahatma delivered at that Institute are worthy of close attention and grasp. Thus we read that the greatest lesson learnt from the Mahatma is the lesson of individual responsibility, the doctrine of standing up for one's self and of doing what one believes to be right. Mr. B. P. Wadia takes us back to the real communism preached and practised by Jesus, by the Buddha and by Shri Krishna. Sir A. R. Mudaliar stressed the concept of tolerance, which, according to Swami Vivekananda was what made India great and blessed, and which is most essential for co-operative effort in all tasks of national regeneration. Mr. Dasappa drew attention to service to the lowly and the outcaste, because the dynamic side of non-violence, viz. love, should replace hate, greed and selfishness if this task is really to be effectively done by the higher classes. The lectures delivered under the auspices of the Institute and its other miscellaneous activities and publications indicate a healthy and fruitful infancy which we hope will pass by more fruitful stages into healthy and vigorous adolescence.

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INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION: PROCEEDINGS OF 24th MEETING AT JAIPUR.

As usual this Report contains all the papers bearing on research which were read at the public meeting, numbering 32. Among them are a note on the part played by a Scottish Professor of History in helping in the English conquest of Ceylon, an account of the ancestors of the Rani of Jhansi, a study of the early phase of the struggle between Raghunath Rao Peshwa and the Barbhais, a note on Tantiya Topi, and two others dealing with the strength and resources of Indian Princes about 1780. Sir S. S. Bhatnagar who presided over the meeting stressed on the more than parochial value of the Jaipur records and on the All-India part played by the Rulers of Jaipur in Mughal days. In the exhibition accompanying the meeting were shown documents, manuscripts and paintings affording evidence that in their contact with the Mughal court the Jaipur princes took a deep interest in the cultural life of the age.

The proceedings of the meetings of the Commission and of its Research and Publication Committee urged the compilation of a comprehensive National Register of Archives, and of Historical Manuscripts in the various official and private repositories in the country and recommend a form for being filled up, describing the details of the documents that may be discovered and listed in the Register. The other resolutions passed refer to the salvaging, acquisition and interpretation of records, the orderly and efficient conduct of record offices so that the machinery and material necessary may be easily available for an understanding interpretation of our Nation's History.

MY LOVE AND LIGHT. By "Minoopriya." Minoo Publications, Eluru, South India. Re. 1.

Minoopriya's "My Love and Light" a prose poem in ten stanzas is sure to find an echo in many a young man's heart. As C. R. Reddy says in his letter to the author, it is a literature on love in its higher aspects. The sentiments expressed are highly lyrical and are sure to touch deep through readers' hearts.

CONCENTRATION. (A practical course with a supplement on meditation) by Ernest Wood. T. P. H., Adyar. Rs. 2.

To the distracted and bewildered man of our century nothing is more impossible than concentration and meditation. We have come to realise through a good deal of suffering that nothing secular or spiritual can be allowed without concentration. It is necessary not only for the great scientific discoveries but for successful daily life. Many a student is not able to fix his mind on to his book or job.

Mr. Wood's practical manual is a significant contribution towards the psychology of concentration. He is an expert not only in the theory of Yoga but also in the practice. The book gives a detailed six months' course at the end of which the trainee can be reasonably hope to have overcome all distractions. There is nothing extravagant about the assumptions of Wood's doctrines. The best part of the book is the exercises it prescribes. They are graded and highly helpful. The book has passed through several editions and is translated into many languages. The present edition is thoroughly revised and made up to date.

BOOKS RECEIVED

SECRETARIAL PRACTICE. By Prof. S. A. Sherlekar, M.A., M.Com. B.Sc., Padma Publications Ltd., Bombay.

THREE-MINUTE STORIES. By A. P. Pereira, Padma Publications Ltd., Lakshmi Building, Sir P. M. Mehta Road, Bombay.

THE ATOMIC AGE (Sir Halley Stewart's Lectures 1948). George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London.

FOOD SHORTAGE AND AGRICULTURE, By M. K. Gandhi, Navjivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.

THE FAITH OF ISLAM. A Synopsis. By Mirza Abul Fazl. (S. A. Uranus, Aziz Bagh, Sultanpur Hyderabad, Dn.)

SOCIAL BIOLOGY AND WELFARE. By Sybil Neville-Rolfe. George Allen & Unwin, Limited, London.

AUTHORITY AND THE INDIVIDUAL. By Bertrand Russell, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London.

EQUALITY. By David Thompson, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., St., Martin Street, London.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

- July 1. United States of Travancore and Cochin inaugurated at Trivandrum.
—Mao Tse-Tung says China will line up with Russia.
- July 2. Dr. John Matthai in London to attend the Finance Ministers' Conference.
- July 3. Dr. Lohia and 42 others released.
—Pandit Nehru in Ladakh.
- July 4. British destroyer *Redoubt* joins Indian Navy at a colourful ceremony at Chatham (Kent).
—Afghanistan repudiates Pakistan.
- July 5. U. N. Kashmir Commission invites India and Pakistan for joint Military talks.
- July 6. Lord Soulbury sworn in as Governor of Ceylon.
—Cripps' statement on Dollar crisis.
- July 7. Steep fall in price of white metal following Reserve Bank's announcement of sale of Silver on Hyderabad account.
- July 8. Sir S. Cripps, speaking in London, gives assurance of Britain's help to India which is assuming leadership of Asia.
- July 9. Sir A. L. Mudaliar elected Chairman of the Executive Board of W. H. O.
- July 10. Inter-Provincial Board for Malnad development appointed at Delhi Conference.
- July 11. London Dock strike.
—Dr. S. Radhakrishnan appointed ambassador to Russia.
- July 12. Ban on R. S. S. lifted: Mr. Gol-walker released.
—K.L.M. Plane with U. S. newsmen crashes at Bombay killing 45.
- July 13. Pandit Nehru has consultations with officials and Congressmen and Journalists at Calcutta regarding Bengal problems.
—Gen. Smuts denounces S. A. Citizens' Bill.
- July 14. Bomb outrage at public meeting in Calcutta addressed by Pandit Nehru.
- July 15. Top defence talks in Washington.
—U. K. calls for immediate import cuts by Commonwealth.
- July 16. Indian Civil Liberties Conference meets at Madras, Mr. P. R. Das presiding.
- July 17. Mr. Trygve Lie U. N. Secretary-General proposes World Court for protection of trade union rights.
- July 18. Military Conference on Kashmir meets at Karachi.
—London Conference of Commonwealth Financiers concludes.
- July 19. Congress Working Committee defers decision on Bengal and Madras problems.
- July 20. President Truman's call to U. S. to assume leadership of world for peace.
—Republicans and Federal Indonesian representatives meet at Jogjakarta in conference.
- July 21. Textile control relaxed in Bombay.
—Trusteeship Council reports to U.N. Assembly on Malan Govt.'s defiance.
- July 22. Kashmir talks adjourned following hitch.
—Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Minister, Central Cabinet, assures Evacuee Property Conference in Delhi that refugees are bound to get compensation for land left in Pakistan.
- July 23. Britain's Dock strike ends.
- July 24. Nehru's directive to Premiers.
—Agreement reached between Republicans and Federalists at Jogjakarta Conference.
- July 25. President Truman appeals to Congress to approve 1450 million programme of military aid to N. Atlantic and other powers.
- July 26. Agreement reached on cease-fire line in Kashmir.
—Bernard Shaw greeted by admirers on his 93rd birthday.
- July 27. Tribes in the Pak-Afghan border declare independence.
—Trial of Kazim Razvi by special Tribunal at Hyderabad.
- July 28. Congress executive decides on enquiry into Madras Affairs.
- July 29. Pak Govt. agrees to pay damage to Afghanistan for incident of June 12.
- June 30. Kashmir cease-fire line agreement ratified by India and Pakistan.
- July 31. Sir Mirza Ismail and Sir Sultan Ahmed repudiate Liaquat Ali's remarks and re-affirm loyalty to Nehru Government.
—Cricket Board withdraws all charges against Amarnath.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



INDIA AND HER SAINTS

The highest ideas and ideals, which are exercising the most elevating and ennobling influence upon the minds and hearts of the people all the world over, have been imbibed from the lives and teachings of saints, says Mr. Akshayakumar Banerjee in the *Prabuddha Bharata* for June. It is from them that the people have learnt to think of one God, one universe, one humanity, one Life pervading all the varieties of creation.

They have taught the people to think that Spirit is more real than matter, that unity is more real than differences, that love is more powerful than hatred, that the spiritual interest of human life is more valuable than the material interest. They have infused into our minds the idea that the spiritual good of life is infinite and eternal, while the material goods are all finite and transitory, and that the spiritual good can be attained through the voluntary sacrifice of the material goods in the loving service of the fellow-beings and the realization of the spiritual unity of all phenomenal existences. It is from the saints that people have obtained the message of universal love, universal fellow-feeling and universal sympathy, the message of selfless service, self offering sacrifices, the return of good for evil, the return of sweetness for harshness. Love and non-violence, peace and harmony, equality and fraternity, service and sacrifice, respect for the freedom of the self and others, regard for the comforts and feelings of others, which the saints practise in their own lives and preach in their fellowmen and which they want to be the guiding principles of all social conduct, admit of no restriction on the ground of caste, or creed, or nationality, or racial difference. They proclaim that the unrestricted practice of these virtues is necessary for every man for the realization of his true self, for the fulfilment of the essential demand of his own spiritual nature.

Saints liberate morality from social custom and religion from sectarianism and communalism, and raise them to the plane of universal morality and universal religion.

Under their inspiration people become necessarily peace-loving, inasmuch as they learn to look upon all men as their brothers, as the children of the same Divine Father, as the finite embodiments of the One Spirit. All selfish propensities, all hostile tendencies, all hatred and fear, all conflicts of interests, all competitions and rivalries (whether individual or collective) they regard as born of ignorance, ignorance about the true character of the self, the true interest of the self, the true good of human life. They seek for emancipating themselves and their fellow-beings from this ignorance and for the realization in this world of the

universal spiritual character of the self, through contemplation, all-embracing love, and worshipful service. Their knowledge, their works, their emotions, and sentiments are all cultivated with this spiritual end in view.

All the aspects of Indian culture are saturated with such spiritual idealism. Indian literature and arts, Indian politics and economics, Indian social system and educational policy, the common life of the unsophisticated Indian masses, all reveal the spiritual influence of saints.

However secular in her political self reconstruction Modern India may try to be, she can never get rid of the spiritual influence of the long line of saints, who have been inwardly ruling Indian life for thousands of years. It has been quite in the fitness of things that in the present age India has regained her long-lost political freedom, not under the leadership of a war-lord, or an unscrupulous tactician, but under the holy leadership of a saint, who represented in his inner and outer life; the true spirit of Indian culture, the culture of saints. It was the saintliness of his character and outlook that made him a lifelong warrior, a ceaseless fighter against untruth and injustice, against organized violence and oppression and exploitation, against all forms of hatred and fear in the human society, against all kinds of evils in man's dealing with man. The establishment of peace and order, love and feeling of unity, equality and fraternity, in the whole world, was the object of all his activities. All the methods of his warfare were the applications of the spiritual law.

Free India, observes the writer, must devote her energy to regain herself, to realize India of the saints.

NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA

The number of newspapers and periodicals in India in the several languages are given in *Indian Affairs*:

English	...	868
Urdu	...	571
Tamil	...	305
Marathi	...	243
Oriya	...	49
Malayalam	...	23
Kannada	...	54
Hindi	...	853
Bengali	...	969
Gujerati	...	137
Telugu	...	151
Sindhi	...	8
Assamese	...	7
Punjabi	...	81

GLIMPSES OF THE HAPPY VALLEY

Kashmir, the Happy Valley is very much in the news today. In 1940, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Kashmir after a lapse of 23 years, he wandered about the Happy Valley like one intoxicated with "the sheer loveliness" of river, and valley and the lake, and the snow-capped peaks. Of Kashmir he said: "It was like the face of the beloved that one sees in a dream and that fades away on awakening." The following are glimpses of Kashmir from what Pandit Nehru wrote nine years ago.

"The loveliness of the land enthralled me and cast an enchantment all about me. I wandered about like one possessed and drunk with beauty, and the intoxication of it filled my mind.

Like some supremely beautiful woman, whose beauty is almost impersonal and above human desire, such was Kashmir in all its feminine beauty of river and valley and lake and graceful trees. And then another aspect of this magic beauty would come to view, a masculine one of hard mountains and precipices, and snow-capped peaks and glaciers, and cruel and fierce torrents rushing down to the valleys below. It had a hundred faces and innumerable aspects, ever-changing sometimes smiling, sometimes sad and full of sorrow. The mist would creep up from the Dal Lake and like a transparent veil, give glimpses of what was behind. The clouds would throw out their arms to embrace a mountain-top, or creep down stealthily like children at play. I watched this ever-changing spectacle, and sometimes the sheer loveliness of it was overpowering and I felt almost faint. As I gazed at it, it seemed to me dreamlike and unreal, like the hopes and desires that fill us and so seldom find fulfilment. It was like the face of the beloved that one sees in a dream and that fades away on awakening.

When I went to China I marvelled at the artistry of exquisite craftsmanship of the Chinese people. India has long been famous for her artisans and craftsmen, but China seemed to me to be definitely superior in this respect. In Kashmir I had the feeling that there was some-

thing which could equal China. How beautiful are the articles made by the deft fingers of Kashmir's workers! To look at them was a pleasure, to handle them a delight.

Kashmir has been famous for its shawls for hundreds of years. Yet in spite of this fame the making of these fine shawls, languished and shoddy articles from Western factories took their place. That was the fate also of other fine hand-made articles of Kashmir. A limited tourist trade survived, but, generally speaking, the rich people of India preferred foreign goods to these things of beauty and artistic worth that Kashmir produced.

The National Movement in India, which took a new turn twenty years ago, had far-reaching results in many fields. Our insistence on hand-made products gave a new life to these products, and many a dying industry was revived. Kashmir was affected by this renaissance also, and gradually a new market for Kashmir goods sprung up in India. The All-India Spinners' Association played a leading part in this, and their Kashmir branch became the supplier of hundreds of sale-depots all over India. Yet the pace has been slow and might well have been quicker. This growth of handicrafts has brought work to many of the skilled unemployed, and points the way to prosperity.

Again and again, as I was wrapped in pleasureable contemplation of Kashmir's beauty, I came back to hard earth with a shock when I saw this appalling poverty. Why should these people remain so miserably poor, I wondered, when nature had so abundantly endowed them? I do not know what the mineral or other natural resources of Kashmir are. I should imagine that the country is rich in them, and in any event a very full survey is one of the first steps that should be taken.

But even if no additional wealth was disclosed, the existing resources are enough to raise the standard of living considerably, provided, of course, that they are properly co-ordinated and utilized on a planned and ordered basis. Cheap power is available and many small and big industries can be started. The field for the development of cottage industries and handicrafts is enormous."

END OF THE PARTY SYSTEM

A two-party system in India would certainly be preferable to a one-party system. Nevertheless, says, Mr. Philip Spratt in *Triveni*, the conditions most congenial to the two-party system do not exist here, so that even if that system is established it will be in some measure artificial. The country cannot expect therefore to enjoy the full benefits of the system.

There is no deep conviction about such tolerance as is extended to the opposition: it hovers on the verge of suppression, and may well be completely suppressed if it becomes powerful. This situation is not favourable to freedom of thought, and it can be said that public life generally, journalism, literature, the cinema, even the academic world, are still half slave and half-free. The country has not yet felt the full benefit, in other spheres, of its national freedom. Many have been puzzled by the indifference of the public, their failure to celebrate their freedom with the expected outburst of creative energy. Here is part, at least, of the explanation: people do not feel free.

This lack of freedom is not a matter merely of a transition period until the new state is stabilised. It is inherent in the situation.

Power is not in the hands of the capitalists: that might conduce to freedom. Power is mainly in the hands of officials and politicians, that is the state machine. The potential ruling class is not broad enough to challenge this power monopoly. The opposition parties are manned by members of this class, the educated class, but they have to address their appeals to an uneducated electorate, suffering from more or less acute poverty and other disabilities. This can only result—if the opposition have any serious hope of winning majorities in the legislatures—in a competition in demagoguery. Such competition may perhaps be better than no discussion at all, but it can hardly be an elevating influence. Moreover it would inevitably provoke disorder, and lead to the suppression of the opposition. There is no room for parliamentary politics in our public life, and the freedom which would flow from it cannot be expected.

The parliamentary era is at an end, then, and this is true of India too. It is necessary therefore to think out new forms and methods whereby the things we value, culture, liberty, and the spirit of democracy, can be preserved.

For the present, while our institutions remain parliamentary in form, they can be used only if not pressed too far. The monopoly of the ruling party cannot be threatened, and it would be wise of the opposition parties to refrain from any attempt to threaten it. But small opposition parties can play a useful part as critics.

MEDICINAL VALUE OF COW-DUNG

There is sufficient evidence in support of the belief held in India that cow-dung is a potent remedy against many diseases to make it a worthwhile subject for fuller investigation.

This is the view expressed by Dr. T. Stephanides writing to the British medical magazine, *The Lancet*. Antibiotics, he says, have been extracted from the soil and from various moulds; it is not impossible that they could be isolated also from cow-dung, with the vast and little-known micro-organic fauna and flora.

Dr. Stephanides' article deals mainly with Greek peasant remedies. He records how in Macedonia in 1917, before he had started his medical studies, he was called to a peasant wounded in the abdomen by a shell-splinter. Several intestinal loops were protruding from the wound, and as the man had been wounded near a cow-shed, bystanders had tried to prevent the protrusion of the intestines by placing a sack of fresh cow manure across the patient's abdomen. He had the man removed to a French field ambulance, where the surgeon in charge declared that there was no hope because liquid cow-dung had soaked into the abdomen. But to the complete amazement of the medical staff, the man survived; and when Dr. Stephanides passed that way about three months later, he found the man going about his ordinary work.

When 20 years later, Dr. Stephanides mentioned this episode to Dr. T. Sordina, Director and Chief Surgeon of the Corfu Municipal Hospital, he found that it was not unique. Dr. Sordina described how he was called to a man in a Corfu village, who had been gored by a bull and who had been subjected to first aid with a sack of fresh cow-dung with the result that the pierced abdomen was swimming in liquid manure. To the doctor's surprise, the man made an uneventful recovery.

Dr. Stephanides comments that he might have put these cases down to chance had he not heard about the same time that it is a common practice among the peasantry of some parts of Spain to treat puerperal fever by applications of cow-dung. His informant, who knew Spain well, assured him that this treatment seemed effective.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN ANCIENT INDIA

A very informative article on the scientific progress in ancient India is contributed by Prof. P. S. Sastri, M.A., M. Litt. to the *Astrological Magazine* of Bangalore. He says that Ancient India shows a tremendous advance in the sciences of Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry and the Natural Sciences. Mathematics was divided into the science of Numbers, Geometry and Algebra. The computation of the lowest and the highest numbers was well-known.

In *Yajurveda*, we come across one, ten, hundred, thousand, lakh, million, ten million, billion and so on. In these Samhitas, it is clearly evident that addition, subtraction, multiplication and division were well-known.

In *Satapatha*, we are informed that the whole of *Rigveda* contains 4,32,000 syllables. It is a little surprising that this number denotes also the total number of years in Kali Yuga. Besides, the decimal system too was in vogue. It is a well-known fact that the Arabs have taken the decimal system from India. As Macdonell points out, "what is quite certain is that our present decimal system, in its complete form with the zero, which enables us to do without the ruled columns of the Abacus, is of Indian origin. From the Indians, it passed to the Arabians, probably along with the astronomical tables brought to Baghdad by an Indian ambassador in 773 A.D."

Algebraical or syllabic representation of the numerals too was very popular in India. Even Aryabhatta has given the principles of arriving at the square root and cube root of any given number. The value of zero too is discussed.

The science of geometry is as old as the Vedas. The construction of the altar is geometrical; and here we have the purely geometrical words: Prama; Pratima, Nidana, Paridhi, Chanda and so on.

In the Sulba sutras, geometry has reached its perfection. We have a perfect knowledge of the angle, triangle and the rest. The best Sulba sutras are those of Baudhayana, Katyayana and Apastamba. These belong to 800 B.C. at least.

Here we have rules for Varga, Trikona, Vritta, various types of angles, and various types of angles, and various figures. We have also a thorough knowledge of the various equations and their utility.

Coming to astronomy and its application proper, we find its ancestry in the vedic

literature. The rituals demanded a knowledge of the seasons, and of the movements of the sun, moon, stars and planets.

The Vedic literature has many observations on the Sun, the Moon, Jupiter, Mars, Saturn and Venus. The difference between the lunar and the solar years and the actual assessment of the lunar month are clearly dealt with in the Samhitas and Brahmanas. They were able to arrive at these facts accurately. The sixteen phases of the moon were known well. The *Satapatha Brahmana* tells us that Amavasya or the New Moon Day represents the co-dwelling of the sun and the moon. The six seasons, the inter-calary month, the ecliptic, the movement of the equinoxes were all familiar things here. We hear of the eclipses and the scientific explanation of these. The *Rig Veda* speaks of a quadrant (Turiya) with which a solar eclipse was observed. It is significant that some constellations have been mentioned in *Rig Veda* in connection with the marriage of Surya. The *Atitareya Brahmana* knows that the Sun never sets.

All these facts are startling enough and they reveal the tremendous progress of the ancients in these sciences.

Astronomy being very important, it was included under the Vedangas. The Vedanga jyotisha, as we have it to-day, is a much tampered work and it is too elementary.

Later on, we have Surya, Sukla, Gritsamada, Brihaspati, Vasishtha, Saptarishi, Pitamaha, Parasara, Garga, Vridha Garga, Kasyapa, Asita, Devala, Badarayana, Savitragrantha, Shashabhda Grantha, Vatsa, Kapila, Bhadatta, Manitha, Devaswami, Siddhasena, Yavana, Jivasarman, Latacharya, Simhacharya, Aryabhatta and other great astronomers and astrologers of great repute. Of all these, the Siddhantas of Surya, Vasishtha, Pitamaha, Paulisa and Romaka have become very prominent and are known as Pancha Siddhantas.

Another field which astrology has brought under further investigation is medicine which is as old as *Atharva Veda*. *Yajurveda* has much to say about metals and the chemical action on these.

Charaka and Susruta have given an exhaustive exposition of the metals and of their use in medicine. Patanjali's work on Metallurgy deals with the metallurgical and chemical processes, metallic salts, alloys and amalgams and mixtures. Nagarjuna advances further in his study of compounds.

This brief study enables us to have a glimpse into the progress, achieved by India in ancient times in the astronomical, astrological and other allied fields. These developments were very well utilised in practical life by the ancients.

TAGORE AND GANDHI

Under the caption "This is my prayer," a recent issue of the *Harijan* published a very precious letter written by poet Rabindranath Tagore to Mahatma Gandhi on April 12, 1919.

This letter, which refers to events in the Punjab culminating in the Jalianwala Bagh tragedy of Apr. 13, was noticed among the preserved papers of Gandhiji. The letter is dated Shantiniketan, April 1, 1919.

"Power in all its forms is irrational, it is like the horse that drags the carriage blindfolded. The moral element in it is only represented in the man who drives the horse. Passive resistance is a force which is not necessarily moral in itself; it can be used against Truth as well as for it. The danger inherent in all force grows stronger when it is likely to gain success, for then it becomes temptation.

I know your teaching is to fight against evil by the help of the good. But such a fight is for heroes and not for men fed by impulses of the moment. Evil on one side naturally begets evil on the other, injustice leading to violence, and insult to vengefulness, unfortunately. Such a force has already been started, and either through panic or through wrath, our authorities have shown us their claws whose sure effect is to drive some of us to the secret path of resentment and others into utter demoralisation.

In this crisis, you, as a great leader of men, have stood among us to proclaim your faith in the ideal, which you know to be that of India, the ideal which is both against the cowardliness of hidden revenge and the cowed submissiveness of the terror-stricken. You have said, as Lord Buddha has done in his time and for all time to come, "Conquer anger by the power of non-anger and evil by the power of good."

This power of good must prove its truth and strength not by its fearfulness but by its refusal to accept any imposition which depends for its success upon its power to produce frightfulness and is not ashamed to use its machine of destruction to terrorise a population completely disarmed. We must know that moral conquest does

not consist in success that failure does not deprive it of its dignity and worth. Those who believe in spiritual life know that to stand against wrong, which has overwhelming material power behind it, is victory itself. It is the victory of active faith in the ideal in the teeth of evident defeat.

I have always felt and said accordingly that the great gift of freedom can never come to a people through charity. We must win it before we can own it. And India's opportunity for winning it will come to her when she can prove that she is morally superior to the people who rule her by their right of conquest. She must willingly accept her penance of suffering—the suffering which is the crown of the great. And you have come to your Motherland in the time of her need to remind her of her mission, to lead her in the true path of conquest, to purge her present-day politics of its feebleness which imagines that it has gained its purpose when it struts in the borrowed feathers of diplomatic dishonesty.

This is why I pray most fervently that nothing that tends to weaken our spiritual freedom may intrude into your marching line, that martyrdom for the cause of Truth may never degenerate into fanaticism for mere verbal forms descending into the self-deception that hides itself behind sacred names."

When Charles Darwin was visiting the country house of a friend, the two boys of the family thought they would play a joke on the scientist. So they caught a butterfly, a grasshopper, a beetle, and a centipede, and out of these creatures they made a strange composite insect.

They took the centipede's body, the butterfly's wings, the grasshopper's legs, and the beetle's head, and they glued them together carefully. Then, with their new bug in a box, they knocked at Darwin's door.

"We caught this bug in a field," they said: "Can you tell us what kind of a bug it is, Mr. Darwin?"

Darwin looked at the bug and then looked at the boys. He smiled slightly.

"Did you notice whether it hummed when you caught it, boys?" he asked.

"Yes," they answered, nudging one another.

"Then," said Darwin, "it is a humbug."

THE KEY TO PROGRESS

F. L. Brayne, the author of "Socrates in an Indian village" is a well-known authority on rural problems in India, having been long conversant with Rural Reconstruction work in the Punjab. In an article in the May number of the *Aryan Path*, Mr. Brayne points out that all recent efforts at reform have been confined to one section of the Society. All plans have been for the men and to them alone has the appeal been made. The standard of living, however, is the standard of the home and that means the standard of the women—who keep the home.

And yet there are no plans for the home! Half the population is female and there is nothing for them! Can this be the cause of the general failure to arouse the enthusiasm of the village for a programme of uplift and betterment?

Mr. Brayne offers a suggestion: Instead of planning from the top downwards—and never reaching the home—suppose we start from the home and from the woman that keeps the home and plan upwards. How can the home be improved?

The home and the village can be cleaned and tidied and brightened till they are as good as any other home and village on earth, and at very little expense indeed. Ventilators, windows, drains, manure-pits, latrines, flowers, chimneys, better cooking grates, hay-boxes, chaff-cutters, flour-mills, properly constructed wells, cost little or nothing but knowledge and effort. The house-wife can be taught sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, food values, cooking, child-welfare, and many other things that will turn her home into a paradise.

Will the housewife accept these new things or will she be as resistant as her menfolk? No one can say for certain, as no large-scale attempt has ever been made to enlist the village women for the uplift campaign.

Indeed, many of the first essentials of a comfortable village-home have not been designed, much less brought to the house-wives in every village.

The women work hard, are house-proud, clean and tidy. The protection and welfare of her home and children is the strongest instinct of the mother. At present, however, the village women are even more bound by custom and superstition than their menfolk. And their ignorance is greater. They have far fewer sources of knowledge than the men have. Very few go to school and none join the Army or go away from home to work; hardly one in a hundred is literate. "But no one who have ever attempted to teach the women how to make their homes brighter has any doubt of the answer to the question."

U. S. POPULATION

The population of the United States rose to 146,571,000 persons in 1948, the U. S. Census Bureau reports. This represents a population increase of 14,900,000, or 11 per cent, since 1940. Most of this gain—about 18,600,000—is attributed to natural increase, the excess of births over deaths.

The remaining 1,300,000 gain is the result of immigration.

The Bureau notes a very rapid growth of the child population, with the number of children under 10 years of age increased by about 6,800,000. The greater part of this growth was in the population under five years of age. A high birth rate and a declining mortality rate among children increased this group by about 4,600,000 to 15,106,000—a gain of 43 per cent.

The population of 65 years old and over increased by about 2,000,000, or 22 per cent, to 10,542,000.

During the period covered by the report, there was a shift in the relative numbers of males and females in the U. S. population. The sex ratio (the number of males per 100 females) declined from 100.7 in 1940 to 99.1 in 1948. The decline was greatest in groups over 45 years old. Among persons under 20 years of age, there were 104 males for every 100 females.

MARSHALL PLAN

Professor Robertson, of Cambridge, writing in *Lloyds Bank Review*, considers that an essential condition for the success of the Marshall Plan is systematic revaluation of West European currencies in terms of one another, and of the United States and Canadian dollars, or the European Recovery Programme will be in perpetual difficulties and the Western Hemisphere "will rightly be deaf to European appeals." If European Governments dare not face devaluation, because they fear inflation, they and even Britain still face a long and hard task.

The Latin countries, it is suggested, cannot meanwhile be reproached by the British, who have discarded control by interest rates and have chosen to establish unprecedented public health services. Europe's obscure problems are made ten times more obscure by meaningless prices and fanciful exchange rates.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

South Africa

INDIA'S PROTEST

The Government of India has lodged an emphatic protest with the South African Government against the Asiatic Land Tenure (Amendment) Act passed by the Union Parliament on June 30.

They have stressed that the restrictions imposed by the new Act make the position of Indians in South Africa much worse than in 1946. Such treatment in their view violates the Charter of the United Nations.

A Press note issued in this connection on July 11, by the Secretary of the External Affairs Ministry says: "The Asiatic Land Tenure (Amendment) Act which was enacted by the South African Union Parliament on June 30, is the latest anti-Asian legislation in the Union of South Africa. Until the recent enactment, persons of Asian origin could occupy property in prohibited areas for purposes of trade and business so long as they had the necessary trading licences. The New Act amends some earlier Acts with a view to preventing Asians from occupying any new property in the prohibited areas even for purposes of trade. In effect, therefore, the latest Act imposes territorial segregation on Asians in respect of their practice of trade or profession. The Act also provides that a particular person or company will be presumed to be Asiatic unless the contrary is proved by the person or company concerned. It also gives powers to local officers to visit Asian premises at any hour of the day or night in order to satisfy themselves that the premises are not being occupied in contravention of law.

"Since the passage of the Gold Law of 1908 in Transvaal, the Government of India have been consistently opposed to the segregation in any form of persons of Indian origin in South Africa. Such treatment, in their view, violates their principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. The restrictions imposed by the new Act make the position of Indians in South Africa much worse than it was in 1946."

PLAN TO REPATRIATE INDIANS

A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry expressed "surprise and disappointment" at the reported suggestion of Dr. T. E. Douglas, Minister of the Interior, South Africa, that the Indian population in South Africa could be repatriated to India without substantial addition to the population of India.

Over 90 per cent. of persons of Indian origin in South Africa, the spokesman said, were born in South Africa. "Not only are they citizens of South Africa, but they know no other country. It would be as logical or ethical to ask for their expatriation, repatriation describes the process inaccurately, as to urge that persons of British or Dutch origin, whose forefathers settled in the Union, should be sent back to their original homes."

The spokesman added: "The fact that the number of South African citizens of Indian origin is small compared to the total population of India is no argument for expatriating them."

The correct approach to this problem is along the lines of helping the Indian in South Africa to become a contented member of society by the removal of discriminatory laws and other disabilities."

APPROACH BY INDIA AND PAKISTAN

India and Pakistan have made a "tentative approach" to the South African Government for a round-table Conference on the basis of the U. N. resolution on the position of Indians in the Union.

NEW INDIAN PARTY IN S. AFRICA

A new political Party, the Natal Indian Union Nationalists, has been formed in Durban. It has been founded by Indians on the principle that South African Indians owe allegiance to the Union and to no outside country.

The Party's constitution states that its aims are to give allegiance to South Africa, "land of our birth and adoption, and to co-operate with the responsible authorities for the welfare of the country."

East Africa

INDIANS IN TRINIDAD AND MAURITIUS

Indian leaders in Trinidad, Mauritius and British Guiana met in London recently to exchange views on common problems with some of London's Indian colony and Indians from East Africa.

There was general agreement that the treatment of Indians in South Africa concerned Indians throughout the world.

The question of dual citizenship—whether Indians overseas could be citizens of a British colony and at the same time citizens of India—was discussed.

Dr. K. D. Kumria, Medical practitioner in London, who with Dr. Ganesh Sawh was host to visitors, said Indians in all colonies would actually have to retain the nationality of the country where they had spent their lives.

But with the coming of independence to India, hopes had been raised in the minds of Indians overseas that perhaps they could now look to her for more support in their colonial problems.

Mr. Ananthbeejadhur, Editor of *The Advance*, Port Louis, Mauritius, on which island live 260,000 Indians out of a total population of 440,000 thought dual nationality was not feasible as one could not have a State within a State.

East Asia

INDIAN CLUB HOUSE IN SINGAPORE

Singapore's 70,000 Indians are to have a club house soon. The Singapore Indian Association, founded in 1923 and revived in 1946, after the Japanese Occupation, has taken the matter in hand.

Plans for the Club House building estimated to cost about Rs. 2,00,000 have been approved by the Government and the Singapore Municipality and work is expected to commence early next month.

The Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, will lay the foundation-stone in September. The Singapore Government have allotted free of cost an area of about 4½ acres on the Balestier Plain in North Singapore, for the Club House.

British Guiana

INDIANS IN BRITISH GUIANA

Indians in British Guiana, numbering nearly 176,000—the largest racial majority there—out of the total population of about 330,000 enjoyed as much of civil liberties and political rights as the Englishmen in the country, says Mr. D. P. Debidin, member of the Legislative Council of British Guiana, and Indian Advisory Committee to the Government.

Mr. Debidin is now on a visit to India to discuss with the Government of India its future policy towards Indians in British Guiana with particular reference to their repatriation and resettlement.

Most of the Indians in British Guiana were from the United Provinces and Madras, he said. Nearly 30,000 Indians there, he pointed out, were entitled to be repatriated at the cost of the Government of British Guiana.

"If the Government of British Guiana implemented their statutory offer of giving land or money equivalent to the return passage to these emigrants, then the majority would prefer to remain in British Guiana and accept this offer", he said. The few who still wanted to return to India would do so for sentimental considerations.

Great Britain

INDIAN STUDENTS IN BRITAIN

Some 3,000 men and women from India and Pakistan, according to *The Times* Educational Supplement, are now at educational institutions in Britain. Of these the number in the schools and colleges of the University of London is larger than that of all the University centres in Britain combined.

Plans for the extension of educational facilities in London (including the establishment of 84 county colleges) at a capital cost of £29,000,000 (Rs. 38.67 crores) have been drawn by the Education Committee of the London County Council.

The cost of the county colleges would be £14,000,000 (Rs. 18.67 crores) and the plan also includes new technical, commercial and art colleges with modifications to existing colleges—costing £14,000,000 (Rs. 18.67 crores) and improvements in the provision of evening institutes to cost £1,000,000 (Rs. 1.33 crores.)

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE

AGRARIAN REFORMS COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee has submitted a comprehensive report dealing with the various agricultural problems facing the country. It has recommended:

1. Planned organisation of industries allied to agriculture calculated to absorb surplus population in agriculture.

2. A scheme of rural welfare service catering to the needs of rural population on the lines of social security principles.

3. A new scheme of land assessment varying with the price-level operated through a Government-cum-popular machinery on progressive basis.

4. Formation of land tribunals and wage boards for establishing harmonious relations between the landed and landless agricultural population.

5. Fixation of minimum wages for agricultural labour.

6. Greater contiguity of employment through employment exchanges.

7. Organization of agricultural labour unions.

8. Fixation of remunerative prices for agricultural products.

The Committee has also suggested the scaling down of old debts of agriculturists and wiping out of such debts in cases of agricultural labourers and organisation of a unified system of agricultural credit agencies for cheap and prompt rural credit.

A new machinery of land management for the development and cleaning of agriculture is also recommended.

The Committee has suggested prohibition of sub-letting and grant of occupancy rights to sub-tenants.

NO SEPARATE CONSTITUTION FOR STATES

The constitution of the States and States Union will be incorporated in the Constitution of India to enable them to form as units approximating to those of the provinces. As States they will have no separate constitution.

This decision was reached at a conference of the Premiers of the States and States Unions and officials of the States Ministry and of the Constituent Assembly, held at the State Ministry on July 18.

The provisions of the Draft Constitution are to be amended in the light of the decision.

In actual practice, the only sphere in which the Dominion Parliament has not so far exercised its authority is in respect of federated taxes in Indian States. In this connection, it is pointed out, the Indian States Finance Committee has already submitted its report calculated to bring about fiscal integration and place the financial structure of the States on the same footing as that of the provinces. Amendments to the relevant articles of the constitution will have to be made.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DIRECTION TO P. C. C.

The Congress Working Committee which met at Delhi on July 18 under the chairmanship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel passed a resolution directing all Provincial Congress Committees not to pass any no-confidence resolutions against Congress Ministries.

If the Provincial Congress Committees had any grievances against the Congress Ministries, the Working Committee suggested, these should be brought to the notice of the Central Parliamentary Board or the Working Committee itself.

PT. NEHRU'S ADDRESS TO CALCUTTA CONGRESSMEN

Addressing about 100 Congressmen at Government House, Calcutta on July 14, Pandit Nehru exhorted them to close up their ranks and boldly face the manifold problems confronting the province and the country as a whole.

He deplored the state of Congress affairs in the province and said that the Congress there seemed to have become purdanashin. The Congressmen did not hold public meeting as they were afraid of small incidents of violence here and there. There was enough of constructive work for Congressmen to-day but there seemed to be a tendency in them to evade the real work and involve themselves in power politics.

Pandit Nehru said that Congress workers in Bengal to-day needed more courage and it was high time that they pursued the principles of Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhiji taught them to be bold and courageous. That was the fundamental basis of his teachings. But what was happening in Calcutta? A handful of men would threaten and make people come down from the tram cars. They would silently watch acts of arson and damage of public property. This was the worst type of cowardice which Congressmen always abhorred.

Pandit Nehru referred to the policy of the Communist Party of India. Indian Communists, he said, were out to create chaos and disorder as they did not have the well-being of the people in their hearts. They sabotaged production and made every attempt to create conditions unfavourable to the nation's growth. For their own party ends, they indulged in acts of violence and tried to create an explosive situation. By such means, he added, the Communist Party would not be able to dislodge the Government or conquer India. If the Communist Party of India continued its present policy of terrorism and disorder, a military rule would naturally follow. Such circumstances gave rise to Nazism and Fascism, he said.

DEMOCRACY AND LIBERTY

Mr. P. R. Das, retired Judge of Patna High Court, delivering the Presidential address of the Indian Civil Liberties' Conference at St. Mary's Hall, Madras, on July 16, observed:

History will record how the Congress leaders, champions of democracy and liberty, abandoned these principles as soon as they came to power, and did not hesitate to say that they did so, to establish Congress dictatorship in the country. They have suppressed political parties, taken away the freedom of the Press, and deprived over 3,000 persons of their liberty without bringing them to trial.

Mr. Das pointed out that they had in India to-day an one-Party State just as was Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy. Such was the prestige of the Indian National Congress that when it decided to fight the elections as a party, it was impossible for any other party to make an impression on the electorate. He deplored the decision of the Congress to fight the election as a Party, and said the object of the Congress as a national organisation was over with the attainment of independence.

One-party system, Mr. Das explained was irreconcilable with a democratic State. Actually, the draft Constitution so far accepted by the Constituent Assembly, left it open to the Executive Government to suppress political parties, to interfere with the freedom of the Press, speech and association, to put people in jail without bringing them before courts of law, and thus to pave the way for dictatorship. . . .

Mr. Das quoted the statement of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, who refused to follow the example of India. Mr. Attlee in reply to a question by Sir Waldron Smithers had said:

I do not know whether Sir Waldron has studied the somewhat drastic measures that are being taken by Provincial Governments in India, and whether he and his party generally support the power to detain without trial on suspicion of subversive activities and a number of other things which are generally regarded as rather dangerous here.

Mr. Das pointed out that every Indian ought to hang his head in shame and humiliation. "I cannot conceive of a greater condemnation of what is happening in India to-day."

TRIBUTE TO NEHRU GOVERNMENT

High tribute to Nehru Government for the way in which they are tackling the various problems facing the country since the attainment of independence have been paid by the British diplomat, Lord Killearn, formerly Supreme Commissioner for South-East Asian countries, in an interview to the U. P. I. at the Madras aerodrome. He said: "The way in which the Nehru Government and your leaders are tackling the various problems facing the country after the attainment of independence is remarkable. I am happy to say this."

"KASHMIR CANNOT JOIN PAKISTAN"

Addressing the workers of the National Conference at the residence of Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah at Srinagar on July 6, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared that he felt quite certain that Kashmir would not and could not join Pakistan at all.

Pandit Nehru said: "We have told the United Nations that India would not play the part of an aggressor in the Kashmir dispute. We shall never launch an attack, but if Pakistan launches the attack we shall give a fitting reply as behoves a big country. There is no doubt that there is a "cease fire" agreement in Kashmir at present, but in view of how feelings of the peoples in Pakistan are being whipped up against Kashmir and India, we have to remain alert and be prepared for any eventuality. There should be no slackening of vigilance on our part."

CHANDERNAGORE

The Government of India and the Government of the French Republic, in a joint communique on July 11, urged the people of Chandernagore to see that no activity disturbed the tranquillity of the city during the period of transition, in which the two Governments would together examine and put into effect the results of the referendum of June, 1949.

During the delay, which must elapse between the time the new regime shall replace the present one, the communique says, it is necessary that the actual administration should continue to function without hindrance and that order should be maintained.

EVACUEE PROPERTY

"The Custodian of Evacuee Property did not function properly in Pakistan. All non-Muslim property in Pakistan however, has been declared as evacuee property," observed Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Leader of the Indian delegation, explaining the failure of the Karachi Inter-Dominion Conference on Evacuee Property.

Mr. Ayyangar who was addressing a Press Conference at Delhi added: "India's latest attempt to check the migration of Muslim capital to Pakistan, is described as an infringement of the January Agreement."

Mr. Ayyangar said that Pakistan's leaders refused to discuss the main issue of urban and rural property of evacuees on the plea that Pakistan had no adequate data as yet on the subject. "I would describe the ending of the Conference, as an indication that, for time being, we have not been able to reach an agreement."

DR. RADHAKRISHNAN FOR MOSCOW

Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Chairman of the Universities Commission, has been appointed India's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the U.S.S.R. the Ministry of External Affairs announced on July 11.

Dr. Radhakrishnan told the P.T.I. that he would leave for Moscow after completion of the report of the Universities Commission.

"We expect to complete our report by the end of August and soon after I will leave for Moscow," he said.

U. N. ECONOMIC COMMISSION

Mr. P. R. Srinivas, Editor of *Indian Finance*, has been appointed a consultant to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Mr. Srinivas left for Bangkok by air on July 18. The ECAFE is now conducting an enquiry into the dollar requirements and balance of payments position of the ECAFE countries. In this enquiry experts from various countries will assist the Commission.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ARTISTS

To stimulate folk art, the Government of India have decided to award eight scholarships of Rs. 2,500 each during 1949-50 to promising artists, it is learnt. The award is aimed at developing art in the context of rural life in India.

The awards are to be made on the advice of a committee of experts who will scrutinise the applications and inspect exhibits submitted by the applicants. The candidates will be expected to stay in villages and participate in the general life of the villages and encourage villagers in decorating their houses. Candidates will also be required to decorate one village school each and three other village schools in the adjoining areas.

The scheme is an experimental one. Some of the recipients of a similar scholarship last year exhibited their works in London recently and have since attained international fame.

BRITISH INTEREST IN ASIAN HISTORY

The annual prize offered by the Royal Asiatic Society for the best essay by a student at a British University on a subject connected with Asia has been presented to Mr. N. S. Adams of St. John's College, Cambridge. The subject this year was "The Rise and Fall of the Mahratta Power in India."

Professor Turner, Director of the London School of Oriental and African Studies, said that the contribution by Mr. Adams was of exceptional interest. He had demonstrated that there was more behind the rise of the Mahratta Power in India than a mere lust for plunder.

Professor Turner reminded the Society that the annual award was intended to rouse and maintain interest in studies of Asian history. One of the early winners of the award was Lord Scarbrough and it was not without significance that Lord Scarbrough had retained his interest in Asian affairs. It was as a result of a Committee headed by him that the Scarbrough Report had been presented to the Government. Its recommendations were now being carried out.

EDUCATION BY RADIO

Radio programmes already form a regular part of education in the Madras Province. There are already over 140 schools equipped with wireless and the number is being increased. All-India Radio, Madras has issued its schedule of radio lectures for the first three months of 1949. These are in three languages—English, Tamil and Telugu—and cover a wide field. There are lectures on literature and history no less than on scientific subjects. This kind of lecture makes education more interesting as well as more widely instructive.

PROF. P. N. BANERJI

"In saluting the University of Calcutta, we simultaneously and proudly salute the most distinguished of her sons", said Dean David Thomson of the Faculty of Graduate Studies of the McGill University, introducing Prof. P. N. Banerji, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and one of the three Commonwealth Vice-Chancellors who were honoured with Doctorates of Law at a special Convocation held at Ottawa.

Mr. Thomson described Prof. Banerji as a scholar of international repute and referred to the Calcutta University's activities in guiding hundreds of students in advanced studies and in having 40,000 students affiliated to its colleges.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHEMES

15,000 young men and women have been so far trained under the Government of India's Technical and Vocational Training Scheme, it is learnt.

The present need of the country for trained technicians is about 80,000 skilled workers per year. There are to-day 450 Government training centres scattered all over the country where about 19,000 trainees are undergoing trainings for technical and vocational trades.

FRENCH HONOUR FOR
SIR C. V. RAMAN

Sir C. V. Raman, Director of the Raman Research Institute in Bangalore, and Nobel Laureate in Physics, is elected an Associate Member of the French Academy of Science at Paris.

ALL INDIA LAWYERS' CONFERENCE

Explaining the need for a conference of lawyers from all parts of India, Dr. T. J. Kedar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, of the All India Lawyers' Conference at Nagpur said, the foremost purpose was the establishment of an All-India Bar. The integration of 600 States had made it absolutely necessary for them to have an All-India Bar, and in its establishment, he added, there would be no need to maintain different grades of lawyers such as Vakils, Pleaders and Advocates.

Over 600 delegates from Provinces and States attended.

Delivering the Presidential address at the All-India Lawyers' Conference, Dr. Pal, who was one of the Judges on the International War Crimes Tribunal for the Far East, endorsed the recent suggestion made by the Chief Justice of India about the formation of one Bar for the whole of India.

He said that apart from the dual system still prevailing in the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay, there was the invidious distinction between lawyers enrolled in High Courts and those enrolled in mofussil courts. "We have enough of the caste system elsewhere, and I believe that free India would not tolerate unnecessary stratification anywhere in our national life," he declared.

Dr. Pal said that the past 50 years had witnessed a steady expansion of activities of the State and the local self-government institutions all the world over. This expansion had necessitated the rise and growth of a system of administrative tribunals as a necessary part of the legal machinery. The functioning of administrative tribunals in this and such other fields need not be regarded as an unwarranted encroachment upon the established doctrine of the supremacy of law courts over official action.

He urged lawyers to realise that it was possible to view in these administrative tribunals a supplementary system of social justice more expeditious than ordinary courts of the land.

RESOLUTIONS

The urgent need of separation of Executive from the Judiciary at the earliest possible time and the necessity of its being given effect to forthwith, is voiced in one of the resolutions adopted by the Conference.

The resolution opines that Government should maintain the independence of the Judiciary and as a step in attainment of the same should recruit members of the Bar exclusively for judicial posts.

The Conference also adopted a resolution viewing with alarm the recent legislations giving powers to Provincial Governments to imprison without trial and ousting or restricting the jurisdiction of the High Court in such matters. The resolution stated that these enactments were retrograde and reactionary and an encroachment of the fundamental rights of the subjects and totally contrary to natural justice.

The Conference disapproved of the policy of the Provincial Government of vesting judicial powers in civil and criminal matters in persons or bodies having no legal training, and the policy of the Government precluding lawyers from appearing before the said persons or bodies.

By another resolution the Conference demanded that the Bar Council be made autonomous and invested with full and exclusive powers for admission of members to the Bar and for control of professional conduct of lawyers and that High Courts and Chief Courts should cease to have any power in these matters.

A resolution demanding the immediate abolition of capital punishment was also adopted by the Conference.

FEDERAL COURT ADVOCATES' ASSOCIATION

A Federal Court Advocates' Association has been formed in Delhi with Sir N. P. Engineer, Advocate-General of India, as President, Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand as Vice-President and Mr. K. M. Munshi, as General Secretary.

Several eminent lawyers, including Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar and Mr. M. C. Setalvad, are members of the Committee.

The aims of the Association are to promote and protect the privileges, interests, and prestige of the Federal Bar, to promote and maintain a high standard of professional conduct among the members of the Bar in India, and to establish an All-India Lawyers' Association.

SALE OF MILITARY STORES TO PAKISTAN

Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister speaking at a Fauji Mela at Palampur, (Kangra District) said that the Government of India had sold to Pakistan Rs. 15 crores worth of surplus military stores and had not received anything in payment.

He said when India was divided she had Rs. 250 crores worth of military stores which were to be divided between the two Dominions. According to an agreement between them Pakistan was to have the cost of her share of the stores to India within 30 days of the receipt of the stores. India sent to Pakistan rupees one crore worth of stores and waited for payment but no payment was made. India then sent another Rs. two crores worth of stores, to which also no payment was received. More stores were sent until India had supplied rupees 15 crores worth of stores but even then Pakistan did not pay a single pie. Thereupon the sending of stores were suspended.

FINANCE MINISTERS' AGREEMENT IN LONDON

Finance Ministers representing ten countries agreed at their secret six-day dollar talks in London to recommend their governments to follow Britain's example in making dollar cuts, a communique announced at the conclusion of the talks on July 18.

Without specifically mentioning the hundred million sterling cut this year in British dollar purchases announced by Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, the communique said:

"Immediate steps necessary to check the continuing heavy drain on the central reserves of the sterling area were discussed and the ministers concerned agreed to recommend to their Governments' action comparable in its results to that already decided upon by the United Kingdom."

The communique endorsed the statement issued after talks in London between the economic "big three" of Britain, America and Canada calling for a "pattern of world trade in which dollar and non-dollar

countries can operate together in one single multilateral system."

It added: "It was agreed that a lasting solution of the sterling area's difficulties could not be found without a very substantial expansion of the areas' earnings of dollars and the most effective use and development of the resources of each component part. "Practical and positive measures designed to this end were discussed and accepted for recommendation to Governments.

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

The Government of India and Pakistan have ratified the trade agreement signed between them on June 24, at Karachi for the mutual supply of certain essential commodities for the year 1949-50. The Agreement will remain in force for a year from July 1st.

Under the Agreement, the Government of Pakistan has agreed to export to India five items, namely, four and a half lakhs bales of cotton, twenty-seven lakh pieces of hides and skins, four million bales of raw jute, 15,000 tons of rape and mustard seed and two million maunds of rock salt.

Half of raw cotton will have to be purchased by India by the end of February and the balance by the end of August next year.

India will, under the Agreement, supply 83 items, namely: 150,000 bales of mill-made cloth, 100,000 bales of cotton yarn, 150,000 yards of canvas, 250 millions tons of coal, 50,000 tons of jute manufactures, 5,670 tons of chemicals, 71,000 tons of edible vegetable oil including vanaspati, 2,500 tons of paints and varnishes, 6,000 tons of linseed oil, 10,000 tons of hardwood, 2,500 tons of bauxite, 2 million maunds of sea salt, 64,000 tons of steel, 16,000 tons of pig iron, 500 tons of electrical steel sheets, 7½ million cubic feet of pitching stone and ballast, 5,000 tons of washing soap, 2,500 tons of asbestos cement, 2 million lbs. of tobacco, 2,000 tons of myrobolams, 100 tons of ferrosilicon, 100 ferromanganese, and Rs. 2550,000 worth of railway stores.

The two Governments have agreed to grant export and import, licences at least upto the quantitative or monetary limits for the commodities to be supplied under the agreement.

ARE WOMEN POLICE OF ANY USE?

Are women an "ornamental auxiliary" to India's police force?

"No," say the police chiefs of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Nagpur and Lucknow, where women are enrolled in the police force.

"Yes", says a Minister in Madras where there are no women in the police force.

Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, the Madras Finance Minister told a woman member of the provincial legislature that in the Government's view women constables could only be "an ornamental auxiliary to the men force and they will not be able to do their work."

Views, to the contrary, however, were expressed by police chiefs in other provincial capitals.

LEGAL GAINS OF MARRIED WOMEN IN U.S.A.

Studies of the civil rights of women in the United States, made by the United States Women's Bureau, indicate that some of the greatest legal gains made by American women in the last century have related to the ownership and control by married women of their earnings and property.

"Progress has come generally through the enlightenment of society and its desire to make laws conforms with everyday custom," the Bureau says.

One hundred years ago marriage deprived a woman of her rights to property and personal earnings, the Bureau points out. To-day the 48 States of the United States, "have in varying but effective ways eliminated the bulk of these deprivations."

WOMAN ARCTIC EXPERT

As an ardent amateur student of Arctic lore, Miss Louise Arner Boyd set out in 1926 to hunt polar bears. To-day, after seven polar expeditions, this American geographer, photographer and author is one of the few internationally recognized women Arctic explorers.

WIVES' EARNINGS ARE SEPARATE PROPERTY

Current laws in the U.S. affect nearly 8,000,000 married women. In 21 States and the District of Columbia a woman's personal earnings are made her separate property by specific laws, while in 15 others general statutes are interpreted to have the same effect. The remaining 12 states operate under community-property laws which provide joint ownership, by husband and wife, of earnings and property accumulated through co-operative efforts during their marriage. In six of these, the laws specifically give the wife control over her earnings, even as a part of the community estate. Four of them give her similar control over any community property listed in her name. Married women may dispose of their separate property by will. In case of death without a will, most states provide that the widow or surviving husband inherits similar portions of the deceased spouse's estate.

GIRLS IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES

In ever larger numbers educated Indian women and girls all over the country are to-day crowding the service professions, and are proving their mettle against men, reports the *Hindustan Times* and adds:

Military telephone exchanges, which until a year ago were operated almost exclusively by men, are to-day being worked by girls who now form the majority of the staff in most of the military exchanges throughout India.

Thousands of calls are being handled every day by these girls, who have been found to be as efficient, if not more, as men operators in their exacting duties.

Likewise, there are to-day many more Indian girl typists and workers in Government and business institutions in the country than ever before—a sign of their growing self-confidence and of the urge for economic independence.

WHICH ONE?

Somebody hissed when the professor was lecturing. A deep silence followed while the man thought fast, and came up with, "There are only three things that hiss: A goose, a snake, and a fool. Come forth and be identified."

GENERAL

COMPENSATION TO REFUGEES

The two-day conference on evanee property convened by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, concluded at Delhi on July 22 after a dozen more speakers had criticised the Government of India's "mild policy" towards Pakistan.

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Minister of the Central Cabinet, told the Conference that the Government of India were out to get as adequate a compensation as possible for the lands that had been left behind by refugees in Pakistan. "We are bound to get compensation", he said. "It is a question of time".

Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar stated: "Compensation will be paid. It may not be in the shape of cash or in the form which refugees might desire to have. It may be partly in land, partly in house property, partly in cash perhaps, but very probably partly in the shape of some kind of bonds if we have to make advances before a final settlement is made. But we have got to think out all these various forms and see how best we could alleviate distress, how best also we could equip the refugees, who have been hard hit, to settle down in life, and feel that they have made a permanent home in this country with the prospect of making the best of their own lives".

Mr. Ayyangar said amidst loud cheers: "On none of the fundamental issues raised in this conference is there any difference between those who represent the Government and those who represent refugees."

UNDERGROUND CABLE SERVICE

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Communication in the Government of India, disclosed at Patna that the Centre had a Rs. seven-crore scheme to lay underground cables for operating telegraph and telephone services between Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

The first underground cable link would be laid between Calcutta and Bombay. An order for cables for this link had already been placed with Japan.

With underground cables, the prevalence of line trouble during stormy or rainy weather would be averted.

GANDHI MEMORIAL IN WASHINGTON

The United States House of Representatives has passed a bill to erect a memorial in Washington to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Bill gives authority to the India League or any other body organised for the purpose, to erect within five years a memorial "testifying to the wisdom and leadership of Mahatma Gandhi as a philosopher and statesman" on a ground selected by the United States Fine Arts Commission.

The Bill must receive Senate approval before it becomes effective.

It was sponsored by Representative Celler (Democrat, New York) and had the support of the State Department and the Fine Arts Commission.

The memorial would be presented to the people of the United States without cost to the Government.

The cost of maintenance would be borne by the organisation undertaking its creation in the terms of the original bill.

REVITALISING CONGRESS

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, it is learnt has addressed an important communication to all Provincial Governments emphasising the need to take immediate steps to "overhaul" and "revitalise" the Congress organisation.

In this "supreme task", Pandit Nehru is understood to have advised the Provincial Governments to hold periodical meetings with the heads of Provincial Congress Committees "to take stock of the situation."

In his communication, Pandit Nehru is stated to have drawn particular attention of the heads of Provincial Governments to the results of the recent by-election in Calcutta, and warned them against a repetition of such defeats which seriously threatened the reputation of the "premier national organisation."

SIR A. L. MUDALIAR

Sir Arcot Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, was elected Chairman of the Executive Board of the World Health Organisation at the opening of the Board's fourth session meeting at Geneva, last month.

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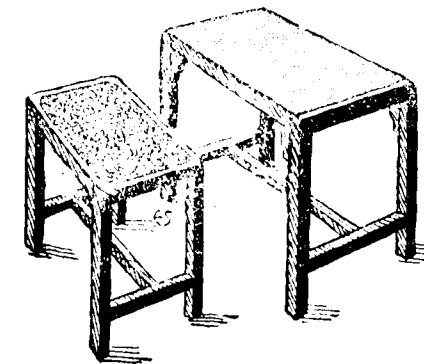


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This powerfully gifted great man can tell at a glance all about one's past, present and future, and with the help of Yogic and Tantric powers can heal diseases which are the despair of Doctors and Kairajas, can help people to win difficult law-suits, and ensure safety from dangers, prevent childlessness and free people of family unhappiness. His three important predictions (prediction about the British victory on the very day—2nd September, 1939—of the declaration of last World War, prediction of the achievement of independence by the Interim Govt. with Pandit Jawaharlal as the Premier made on the 3rd September, 1946 and prediction regarding the future of India and Pakistan which had been sent to the Prime Minister of India on the 11th August, 1947 and subsequently published in various Newspapers) have proved correct to the detail, amazed people the world over and have won for him unstinted praise and gratitude from all quarters including His Majesty George the Sixth, the Governor of Bengal and eminent leaders of India. He is the only astrologer in India who was honoured with the title of "Jyotish-Siromani" in 1938 and "Jyotishsamrat"—Emperor among astrologers and astronomers—in 1947 by the Bharatiya Pandit Mahamandal of Calcutta and Baranashi Pandit Maha Sabha of Benares—a signal honour that has not been endowed on any astrologer in India so far. Panditji is now the Consulting Astrologer to the Eighteen Ruling Princes in India.

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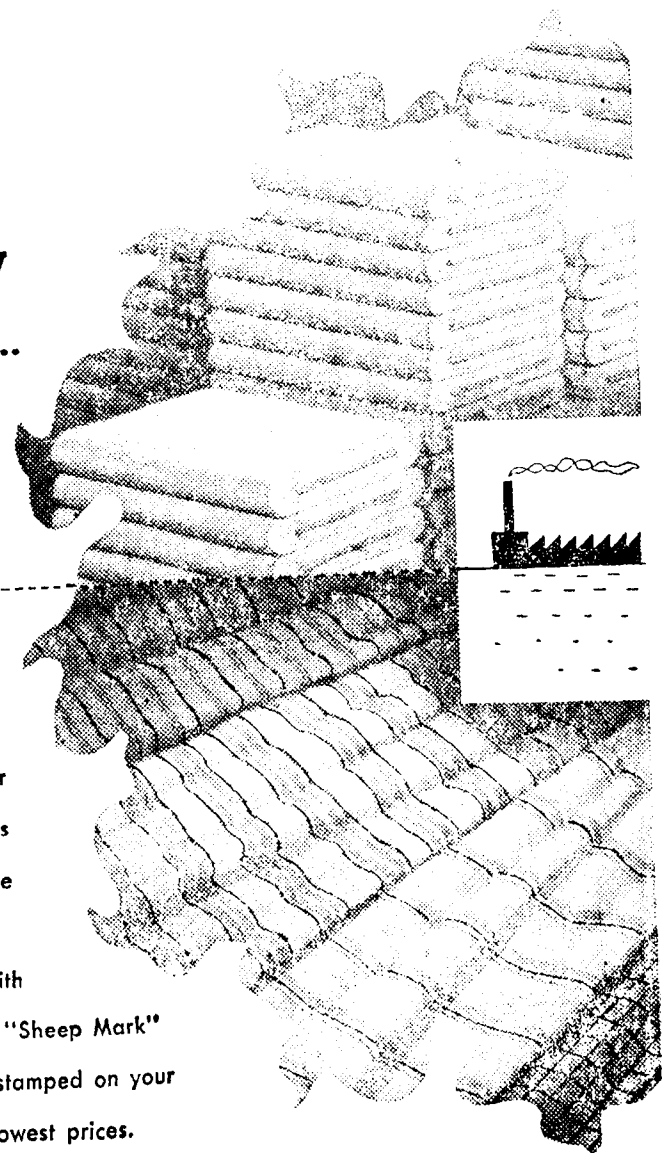
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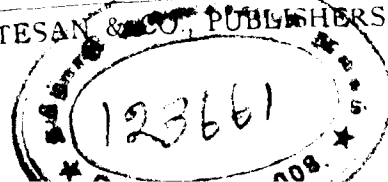
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