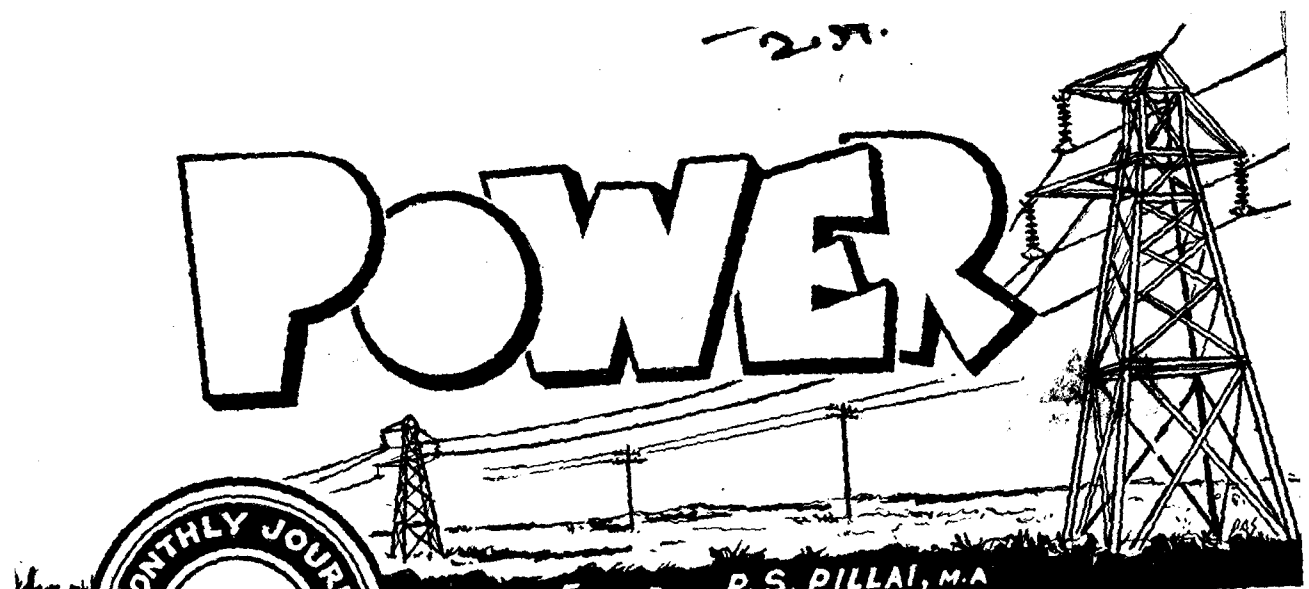
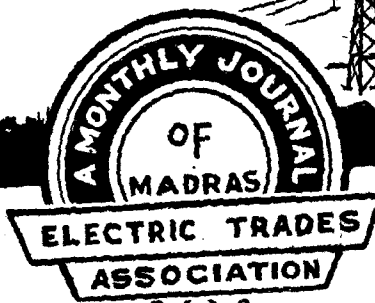


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POWER





EDITOR - P. S. PILLAI, M.A.

Vol. I
No. 9

JUNE 1951

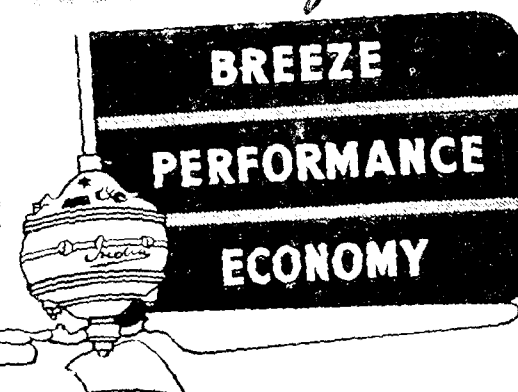
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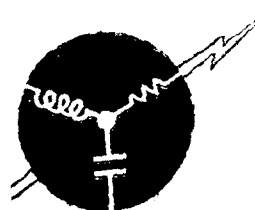
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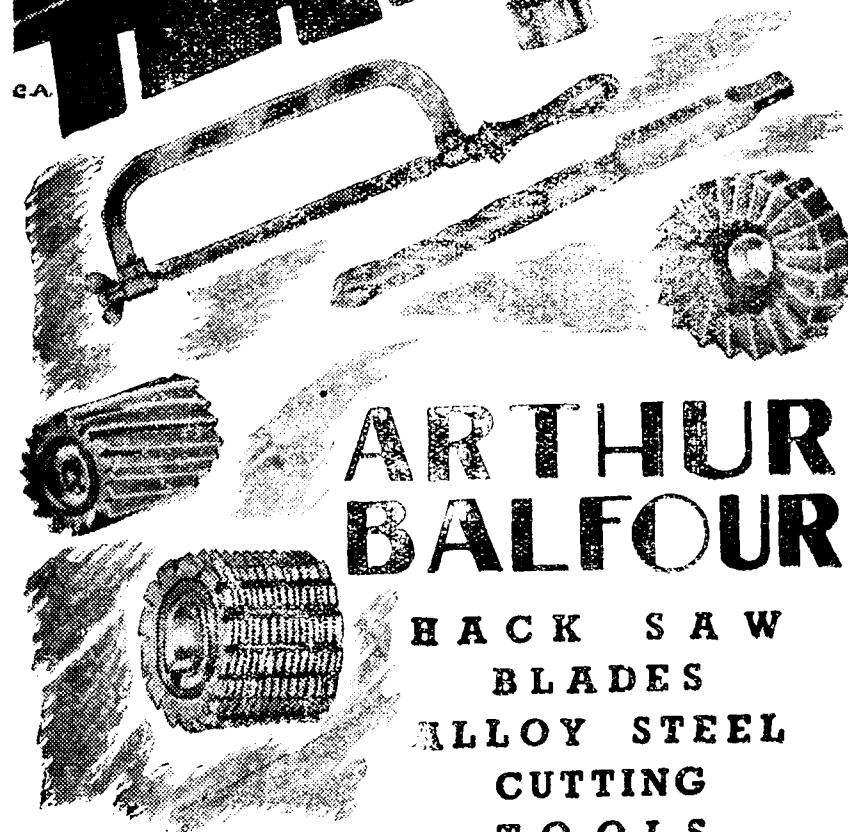
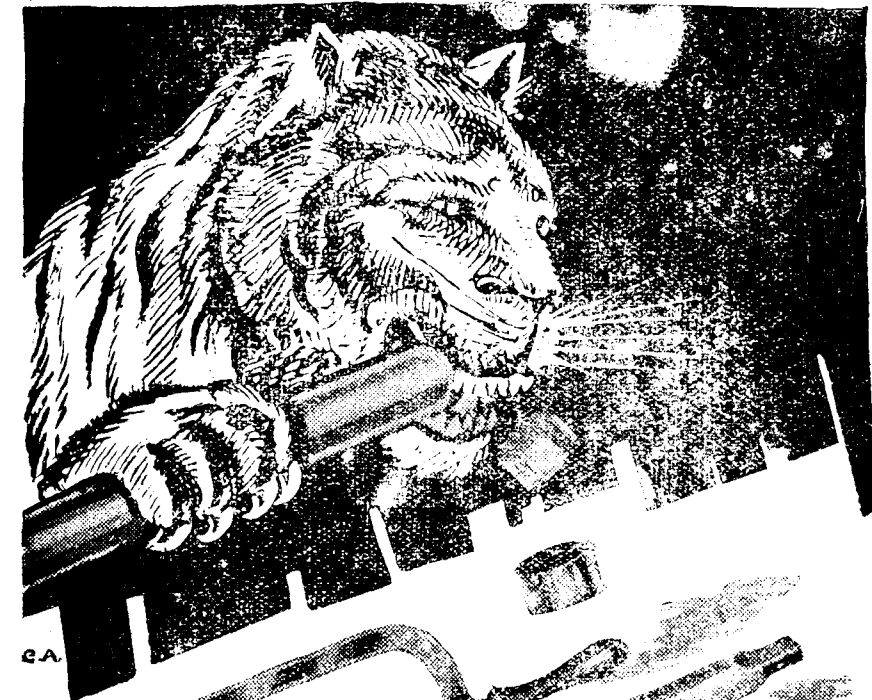
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3. HERE'S HOW...

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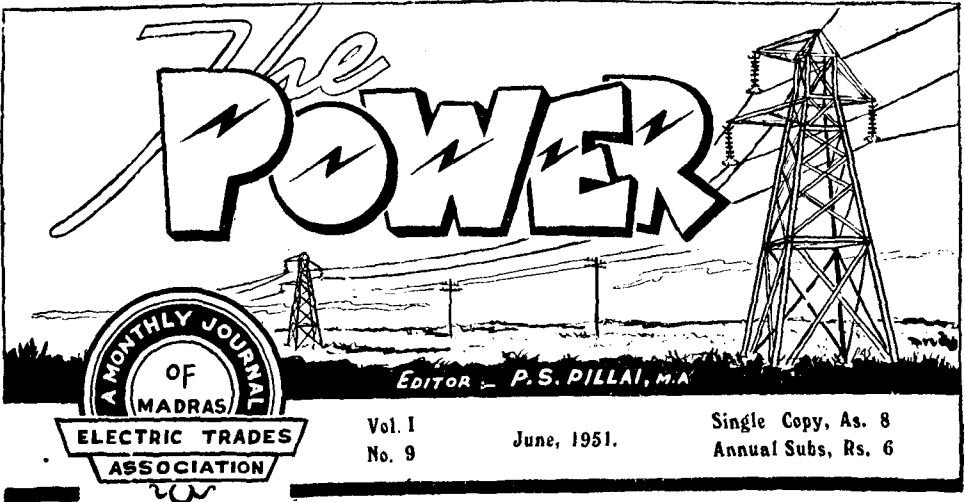
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Follow next issue—



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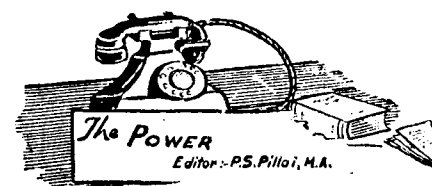
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June, 1951

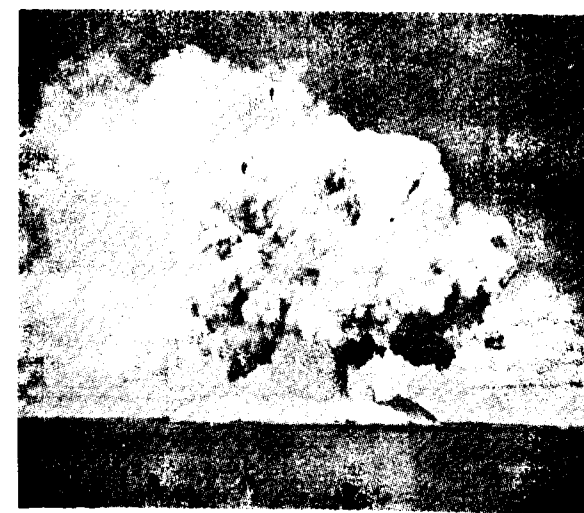
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No. 9



THE STORY OF THE ATOM BOMB

After 9 o'clock on the morning of August 6, 1945, a single American plane flew over the City of Hiroshima, Japan. Little attention was paid to it. But it released a single bomb attached to a parachute. While still about 1500 feet from the ground the bomb exploded in a tremendous ball of fire, visible nearly 2 hundred miles away. Sixty per cent of the City of Hiroshima simply disappeared; all structures in an area of four square miles were flattened; about 30,000 persons were killed instantly, and tens of thousands more later died of their injuries. The American Government announced that the first atomic bomb in history had been unloosed and called upon the Japanese Government to surrender. In the absence of a reply, a second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, on August 9, wreaking even greater destruction within a smaller area. The next day, the Japanese Government commenced negotiations that led to the termination of the last phase of World War II.



A joint United States Navy-Army task force exploded two atomic bombs for experimental purposes at Bikini Lagoon during the summer of 1946. This photo of the under-water blast, July 25, shows a huge column of water hurtling into the air, surmounted by a burst of a lethal radioactive cloud.

The 2 bombs dropped upon Hiroshima and Nagasaki cost a million dollars a piece as two billion dollars was expended during 1941—45 to make the age old dreams of releasing atomic energy a reality. The year 1941 saw the persuasion by a group of scientists on President Roosevelt and other top officials to give them enough men and material for their manufacture of bombs hundreds of times more powerful than the 2000 pound "lock-busters." A joint directing staff of American, British and Canadian officials was set up, and the huge

"Manhattan Project" got under way. Eventually, no less than 125,000 persons were engaged in this project, yet very well was the secret kept up.

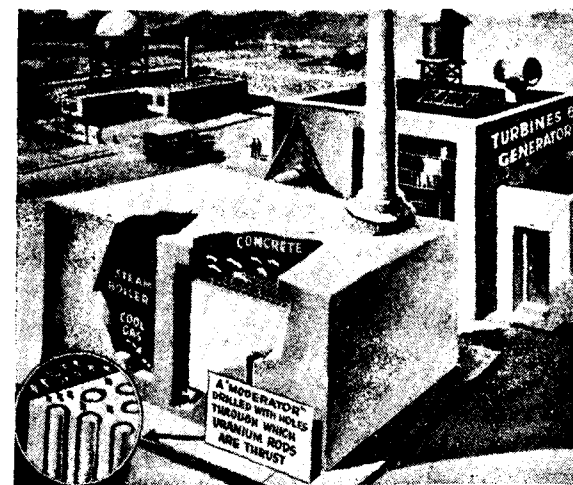
Three hidden cities grew up, devoted solely to the project at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, in New Mexico near Santa Fe, and Richland Village near Pasco, Washington. In addition, hundreds of the nations' scientific and industrial concerns contributed vital assistance to the work. The leading scientists of the project were J. Robert Oppenheimer, A. H. Compton, Harold Urey, Niels Bohr, Ernest Lawrence, Enrico Fermi and Lise Meitner with Britain and Canada represented by Sir James Chadwick and Dean C. J. Mackenzie.

Working at top speed, the scientists and engineers solved many intricate problems—how to start and control a "chain reaction" of atomic fission, how to extract sufficient quantities of the vital element uranium 235, how to build a bomb safe to handle yet sure of its effect. The success was signalled by the exploding of a trial bomb in the New Mexico desert on July 16, 1945. While a small group of top flight scientists and military experts watched from a post ten miles away, a small bomb fastened to the top of a steel tower burst in a blinding glare of light. A column of smoke and dust shot up from the ground, mushroomed at the top, and in a few minutes was lost to sight in the stratosphere. This spectacle marked the culmination of centuries of research and experiments from many generations of scientists.

It will take us a long way to enter exhaustively into further stages of the story. Suffice it to say, the idea of an atom is 2400 years old when the Greek philosopher, Democritus discovered the idea of tiniest particle—atom. But hundreds of years were to pass before his atomic theory could be verified. Another ancient

theory that all matter is composed of elements has undergone many changes and chemists searched for a precise classification of the growing list of known elements. The definition of atomic weights was established. Later the arrangement of the elements in order of atomic weight constituted the periodic table. The first picture of what an atom actually is, was formed. The atom was imagined to be a miniature solar system. There is a nucleus in place of the sun, and electrons revolve around this nucleus in place of planets. The number of electrons is identical with the atomic number of the element. Electrons are units of negative electricity and are held in their orbits by a positive charge in the nucleus. All electrons are alike but the nuclei of elements differ in some way since they have different positive charges and different weights. The existence of electrons has been verified in many ways, their size and distance from the nucleus measured. An electron is too small to be seen by the most powerful microscope but we can see the track a single electron leaves in darting through a cloud chamber. But the picture of the inside of a nucleus has had to be revised again and again based on new discoveries of atomic behaviour. The neat picture of the atom was troubled for long due to discrepancies in the atomic weights of some elements. This mystery has been cleared up or rather merged with that perennial mystery, the nucleus by the discovery of isotopes which are two or more different forms of the same element but with different atomic weights. At the end of the 19th century the discovery of radio activity led scientists to bend their energies to getting inside nucleus and finding out its composition. During this task, the new element, radium, was discovered. The rays emitted by radium were named alpha, beta and gamma rays. At this stage, the philo-

sophers stone was swept into the discard as idle nonsense. And now the dream of the chemists is to release the energy—the gamma rays of radium. Energy, the power that turns the wheels of industry, is the real wealth of the earth; the nuclei of various elements was bombarded with every kind of ray, every kind of energy, in effort to smash the atom. These experiments revealed much new knowledge about the composition of nucleus—protons, neutrons, etc.



The first atomic plant was built at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. It is a massive concrete box, the thick walls being necessary so absorb the gamma rays and neutron rays emitted by hot uranium. Heat generated by the uranium pile is used to make steam, which drives steam turbines, which in turn drive electric generators. This experimental power plant is expected to answer many questions as to the practicability of utilizing atomic fission as a source of industrial power.

The first successful atom-smashing was performed by Ernest Rutherford, a New Zealander in 1919. Dr. Enrico Fermi made further investigations in the course of which he created an isotope, uranium 235, element unknown in nature, the first created by man. Other scientists joined with Fermi in exploring the new field of 'neutron capture'. This led finally to the realisation of the age-old dream—the release of atomic energy on a useful

scale. Then the atomic bomb was made. The Anglo-American pool of top-flight scientists, with almost unlimited resources placed at its disposal, achieved the step in less than 4 years. Uranium, heaviest of all elements, is the only 'fissionable' element. Speedy methods of extracting the small amount of uranium out of huge quantities of ore were adopted. Next the isotope wanted was U-235 not U-238. Nature's supply is too meagre for the making of bombs. Methods were devised to manufacture U-235 out of U-238. In this process two new elements Neptunium and Plutonium were made. Graphite was settled for the retarding medium. The problem of protection of the workers from the danger of premature explosions had to be solved. All these were found possible culminating in the production of atomic bombs, the first of which was released in 1945.

Thus the story is briefly told. The first use of the atomic power was for destruction. Are we not interested in harnessing atomic power for construction? For this we must learn a great deal more to apply atomic power to peacetime uses. We hope we will.

PROJECTS AND PROGRESS—

Model TVA

If ever social momentum as a force in human affairs is to be understood, we have it down here. The TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority) idea is the greatest single American invention of this century, the biggest contribution to the society by the U.S.A. It is an immense and beneficent project and is the largest agency of its kind in American history.

Briefly telling, TVA is a project, cutting across seven States in an area as big as South India and containing about 4,500,000 people for the control of a river

& development of its valley for the service of the people as a whole. The Tennessee river touches Illinois in the north, dives deep in cotton country in the south, it reaches eventually the Ohio which carries its waters on into the Mississippi. Congress set up the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1933. The father of the project was George Norris of Nebraska who worked at it heart and soul for about thirty years. Roosevelt then American President gave an enveloping and energing spurt to the whole idea of the flood control and for the harnessing of water power. Running waters were 'made to walk' and the germinal and creative idea was regional development. The grand cycle of nature is studied and utilised. Water falls upon a mountain slope six thousand feet above the level of the river's mouth. It percolates through the roots and the sub-surface channels, flows in a thousand tiny veins, until it comes together in one stream, then in another and at last reaches in TVA lake where it is stored behind a dam. Down a huge tube it falls, turning a water wheel. Here the water's energy is transformed into electricity and then, moving onward and toward the sea, in continues on its course, through ten such lakes, over ten such water wheels. Each time electric energy is created. This stirs, inter alia, new life in the land, induces the growth of pastures which in turn feed the energies of animals and men. Such a cycle is restorative, not exhausting. It gives life as it sustains life. Man lives in the bounty of harmony.

The main lines of progress and prosperity were; (1) the maximum amount of flood control; (2) the maximum development of the river for navigation purposes; (3) the maximum generation of electric power consistent with flood control and navigation; (4) development of new agricultural technique; (5) reforestation and

(6) the economic and social well-being of the people living in the river basin. What TVA has done in the fourteen years since its foundation at a total cost of about 750 millions dollars? The job is incontestably the biggest in American history. Twenty six immense dams in the TVA system are found today. About 175,000 acres of lands were hewed, blasted and hauled by tractors. Huge modern towboats, powered by great diesel engines, move up and down the channel. Raw materials, goods etc., come from other parts. Thousands of jobs were created in cotton mills, flour mills, etc. The recreation of the people has been widened thousand fold. The TVA has raised the income level of its inhabitants. One of specific element is rural electrification. About 125,000 valley farms are now electrified. Other items of importance and notice are the new 650 miles navigation Channel, the net-work of 'soil clinics' and about 290,000 demonstration farms. Still others are introduction of a cheap new hay drier, tremendous boom in fishing, the development of a tanning industry, laboratory research on waste products from timber mills, the planting of about 150 million trees, malaria control, education in the form of the University of Tennessee, library movement, and above all the most dramatic flood control. Besides, the TVA helped to make the atom bomb and in this atomic age, TVA captures, and utilises all the last and wasted energy and thereby put the forces of Nature back in Harmony. The real meaning is man and nature work together to restore life to land. The credits for all of them goes to Lilienthal who has been for all practical purposes heart, brain, and soul of the institution. The TVA means the quality of personal is very high, has its own Autonomy, Decentralization, the Socialising concept, no politics, and above all people are happy with their homes and houses,

they do something creative, bigger than themselves and move esprit de corps.

Like TVA, Hirakud Dam Project on the Mahanadi River, Tungabhadra project on the Tungabhadra river mark the dawn of a new era in the history of independent India. The day is not far off, we hope, when such projects when completed will represent the efflorescence of the Indian genius and the great design for India's economic future.

FROM BUSINESS DIARY

Sales Management

Sales Management is both a science and profession. Great Britain and America do have organisations to set up standards and requisite training for sales managers. In India, only a few such institutions like Davar's College of Bombay, are found.

The sales manager should not merely count upon his seniority alone. He must be able to put in operation marketing plans and decisions of the executive co-ordinating various activities of the business. He is expected to have knowledge of salesmanship, advertising, sales, correspondence, market investigation, statistics, accounting, collection of dues, budgeting and forecasting of sales etc. He should be a judge of men and their ability. He must be of broad and deep vision, sound judgment and experience in the strategy of marketing. He must be honest and just.

Remember that a sales manager's job is a lone fight.



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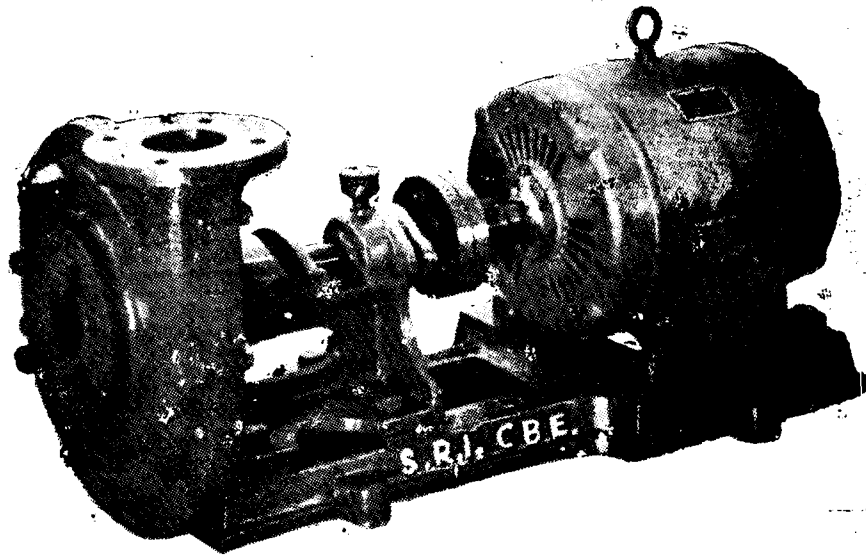
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Special Articles

By P. THULASIDAS,

Consolidation of Diesel Engine Ranges—

The diesel engine manufacture is a very serious business, control of which cannot be discussed in the same breath as control of frivolous thing. In U. K., for example, this industry is worth over £ 30,000,000 annually. Making oil engines is a business calling for planning of works equipment, staff, sales and finance on a long-term basis. A good many industrial engine designs selling well today first appeared 15 or 20 years ago and attain in their latest slightly modified form performance standards which would be hard to beat. There is no profit in the first five years in production; engines are capital goods in relatively small demand, and cannot be treated in the same way as, say, a cosmetic product. No industrial engine builder can afford to aim at a market offering but fleeting prospects, neither can he maintain export good-will if he adopts a butterfly design policy.

Today, we find the majority of the countries in the world, excepting perhaps India, have launched on the manufacture of diversity of models based on a wide design series. In the revelation of that international diversity lies the answer—the demand for prime movers is inevitably varied because the customers in most of the world's hundreds of industries have to face power problems. Even here we find a paradox. To quote an example, particulars are given of over 1800 British made engines. In the catalogue sense it is wholly

accurate, but in the manufacturing sense the number of basic models is probably but one third of that number. Let us take an example: (a) an engine is quoted as developing 300 b.h.p. at 500 r.p.m., (b) another model is rated at 330 b.h.p. at 550 r.p.m., (c) a third is listed as giving 450 b.h.p. at 500 r.p.m. In essence they are the same design, for type (b) has a different governor spring from (a) whilst (c) has added to it a pressure-charger and its camshaft differs from that of (a) and (b). The salesman calls them three engines, the production engineer one in essence and bases his manufacturing programme thereon. Therefore this catalogue argument simply vanishes into thin air.

With all that, the point of importance is one of rationalization or consolidation. We mean (1) proper planning of a maker's series of engines; (2) planning within the industry to the end that effort is not wasted, by too many factories being engaged upon the construction of models of similar performance characteristic, but bearing different make names. The matter of buyers overseas is of extreme importance to concerns in this industry; purchasers will not be coerced into buying different models of similar power in a period of few years. Moreover no wise maker can afford to shirk responsibility for spares for power units in use all over the world.

Consolidation of each maker and consolidation of all makers within the industry, call for serious attention and consideration. These could be arranged mutually by highly skilled and experienced men, who have personal responsibility within and to the industry. It would be a salutary experience indeed to spend but a couple of days in the office of the oil engines sales manager of a large concern and list the problems he faces in the interests of the nation and its employer.

To use an equine simile two hunters cannot always do the work of a single Shire or Clydesdale. The consistent production of anyone good design will certainly increase the demand and popularity. Any artificial pace attempted will lead to financial embarrassment. The fundamental design with modification of a few fittings should not be lost sight of. And the efficiency expert call for the production in large quantities as very few engine types to solve the power problems.

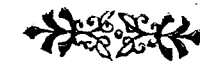
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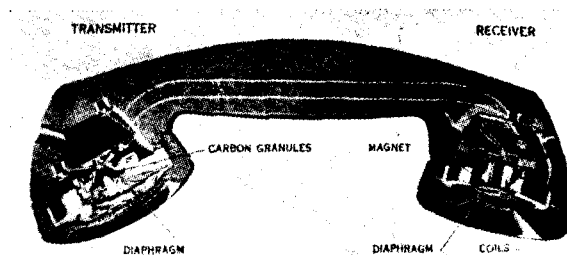
Copies of the 'POWER' are available at Messrs. Higginbothams Swadesamitran and other important Bookstalls everywhere.

Consumer's Companion

(The consumer of Power-Electrical and Mechanical has every reason to keep closely in step with the fundamentals of this power and wide-spread modern applications. All calculations and complicated formulae have been scrupulously avoided but practical hints and notes in the form of elementary treatise are given in the POWER to be of help to the common consumer.)

FOR HOME & HEARTH

The Telephone (Part I)



Spoken sounds came to be words and language began. In time men learned to write and, much later to print. As man could write, his words could be preserved and written messages could be sent from one man to another. This takes time. What man needed was some method of communication that would enable his actual speech to be heard miles away and only by the particular person addressed. For thousands of years this was only a dream. After the discovery of electricity, men learned how to make batteries send currents of electricity through long wires. They learned about electro-magnets that could be operated by a current of electricity. When the current flowed the electro-magnet would attract a little piece of iron, pulling it up sharply until it struck with a click. The electro-magnet and the battery

could be far apart, with only wires to connect them. With this idea the telegraph was born.

Alexander Graham Bell, a teacher of elocution and a student of electricity, had the vision of a new machine that would carry not dots and dashes but the human voice.



This famous photograph shows Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, at the New York end of the first telephone connection to Chicago.

The tiny disk of the eardrum responds to a spoken word. Could he make a disk of iron to catch the sound and send it electrically to another disk that would give it out again? In 1875 Bell built a transmitter which could send the feeble twang of a vibrating reed and a receiver which could reproduce sound. While further experimenting he discovered the way to make the speaking telephone and made his instrument transmit an intelligible sentence. Thirty nine years later, in 1915, at the official opening of the Transcontinental Line, Dr. Bell took part in the exercises at

New York, while Watson, his assistant, was at San Francisco. Over a circuit of 3400 miles, Dr. Bell repeated to Watson the first sentence ever spoken over a wire. At first the invention seemed too wonderful for belief until Don Pedro, the emperor of Brazil, confirmed the same.

The telephone is a marvellous device that catches a spoken word and turns it like magic into something which we cannot see or hear which speeds along the wires to another telephone; there the magic is undone, and the hidden word comes forth. The spoken word is a motion of the tiny particles or molecules which compose the air about us. This kind of motion is one which our ears can receive and our brains can appreciate. In a spoken word or in any musical sound, the molecules dance back and forth. First they advance pushing against the eardrum, and then they retire and the membrane of the ear flies back. Over and over again this happens, hundreds and even thousands of times every second. It is a dainty dance.
(to be continued)

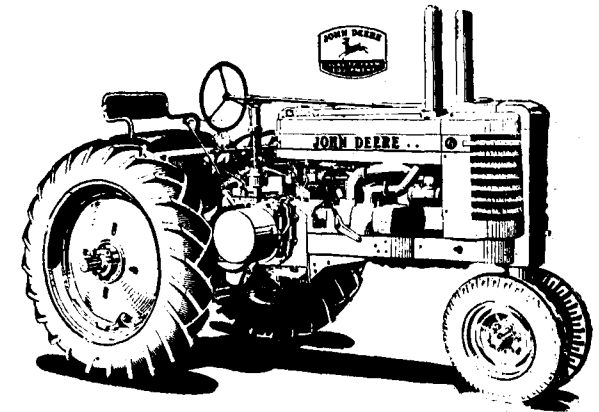
FOR FARM AND FIELD

Tractors (Series 4)

India's Grow More Food Campaign calls for the maximum production of food by intensive cultivation. The world war and its after-math have very pronounced effects upon farm-tractors development and use. The population has increased; there is a shortage of labour; prices become abnormally high. All these factors mean an increased demand for time-saving machinery, especially on small farms. We have already dealt in the past series on tractors the various advantages that are found in their use.

Messrs. Larsen and Toubro Ltd., the reputed firm of engineers whose head

office is at Bombay and whose Madras Branch office is at No. 120, Armenian Street are the authorised dealers of **John Deere Tractors, David Brown Tractors and Caterpillar Tractors** and cater to the needs of all types of farms big and small.



(The above is 'John Deere' Tractor Model G)

Tractors are generally classified into (a) wheel type and (b) Track type. We can classify the wheel type tractors into the groups (1) Row Crop Tractors and (2) Standard type tractors. Row Crop tractors are usually multi-purpose or general purpose tractors, and have adjustable Rear and Front axles. They are repeatedly used with different set of tools to push through the various agricultural operations as plowing, harrowing, seeding, inter-cultivating, harvesting etc. The Standard type tractors do not possess any adjustable axles and hence they are essentially used for plowing and haulage work.

Under the classification of Wheel type tractors, Messrs. Larsen & Toubro Ltd., are the authorised dealers for John Deere Tractors manufactured in U.S.A. The following models are available in John Deere tractors to cater the needs of different sized forms. These tractors run on power kerosene.

Model	Drawbar Horse-power	Price
M	18	Rs. 8,000
B	23	" 11,000
A	26	" 13,000
G	36	" 15,000

Besides the above John Deere model, "R" Diesel tractor is also manufactured by Deere & Co. This has a draw bar horsepower of 43 and the approximate price for this is Rs. 20,000. This is the most economical Diesel tractor manufactured today and consumes the lowest amount of fuel oil per hour, when compared with other makes of tractors having the same horsepower.

The David Brown Cropmaster wheel tractors are manufactured in the U.K. and these are also sold and serviced by Messrs, Larsen Toubro Ltd. This tractor is available either with Kerosene or Diesel engine and has a horsepower of 25-35. A complete range of matched implements like ploughs, harrows, cultivators can be obtained for these tractors at nominal cost. Being manufactured in the U.K., the prices of these tractors are very competitive. The

price of the David Brown Kerosene tractor is Rs. 8,500 and Diesel Rs. 11,300.

The "Caterpillar" tractors come under the tract type or crawler tractors. These are also sold and serviced by Messrs. Larsen & Toubro Ltd. There are five different models available ranging from 33-130 drawbar horsepower. Models D2, D4, D6 are predominantly used in agriculture. The prices of D2, D4, D6, tractors are Rs. 23,000, Rs. 31,000 and Rs. 48,000 respectively. Different types of matched agricultural implements like ploughs, harrows, tillers are also available for these tractors. Models D7 and D8 are usually used in construction works. Several of these units are at the moment working in vital projects like the Lower Bhavani and Tungabhadra. All the above models mentioned could be fitted with bulldozer attachments and with these, these tractors could be very profitably and economically used in land clearance and re-clamation work.

For any other special details contact Messrs. Larsen & Toubro Ltd., Madras who maintain an efficient service station at Madras to take care of the after sales service which is very important for continued working of all machines in the field.



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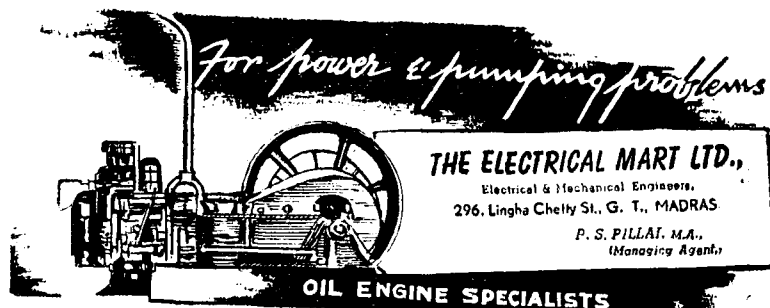
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Best & Co., Ltd., The Prithvi Insurance Coy., Ltd., Indo-Lanka Traders, B. I. C. C.,
General Machine Tools Corporation Etc.,

THE POWER,

19

JUNE, 1951

Trends of Trade

(Today the World of Trade offers more and better opportunities to ambitious men and women, anxious to succeed in life than any other type of career. But competition is keen and in business as in every thing else the biggest rewards go to those who have taken the trouble to perfect themselves and to increase their knowledge and efficiency.)

With the professions so overcrowded, more and more of the best brains in the country are embarking on business careers but the big prizes and the highest rewards go to the properly trained executive, the man who knows his job and can apply his knowledge perfectly and thoroughly. The expert moves on to the top of his profession, while others have been content to drift. The Power will prove that pride lies in performance.)

FREER IMPORT

There is a general satisfaction by the public, who have had to put up with shortages and high prices, at the relaxation by the Government of India of stringent restrictions on imports. Notably in our trade is the liberalising policy regarding oil engines. There is no danger of the country being flooded by cheap imports. As Mr. Mahtab's recent address to the Import Advisory Council pointed out freer imports would have a wholesome effect on internal prices. The Commerce ministry deserves credit for the very definite improvement that has taken place in the working of the import control machinery. There has been a considerable decentralisation of the licensing machinery with the result that applications for licenses are dealt with more expeditiously. At a time when foreign markets are subject to violent fluctuations, the prompt issue of licenses may make all the difference between a large profit and a big loss. The transfer of the bulk of licensing work

to officers at the ports have enabled the Import Control organisation to clear of nearly 16,000 applications pending before January and deal with 72,000 out of 92,000 applications received so far during the current half year. False and forged documents are on evergrowing scale to get licenses. It is the work of the black sheep in the trade.

ON INDUSTRIAL FRONT

Iron & Steel Industry

The Iron and Steel industry has a better claim than almost any other to be called a basic or key industry and its national importance cannot be exaggerated. India was famed in her ages past, for iron ware and steel goods. Such momentoes as the Delhi Iron Pillar are probably 1,500 years old, and the Swords and iron tips made centuries before that date were famed in history even as far back as the days of Herodotus. This industry of India's glory died out in the last one hundred and fifty years ever since British products began to compete with Indian made goods and oust them from India's own market.

There was no industrial revolution in India as in other countries as to lay a solid foundation in the firm establishment of the iron and steel industry and the ancillary mechanical engineering industries. Until recently the dependence of Indian industries on imported machinery and machine tools and hardware in general was great. It was only after World War I that some protection in the form of fiscal duties was afforded after a pitched battle in the Legislative Assembly.

This industry comprises of two sections, the basic industry and the steel re-rolling industry. The basic one is in the hands of

main producers who manufacture steel by using the Bessemer Open Hearth process. They melt the iron ore, make Pig iron out of which steel is manufactured, whereas the re-rollers use only scrap or billets. Electricity—Electric Furnaces—plays a very important part in the process of manufacture.

As early as 1830, pioneer attempts were made in this direction which were all destined to failure. The Barakar iron works were started in 1874 in Bengal on the Jherria Coal Fields and were acquired by The Bengal Iron and Steel Company in 1889. The annual production of iron was about 35,000 tons. An attempt to make steel resulted in heavy loss due to foreign competition. A new era in the history of the Bengal Company dawned in 1910 with the beginning of the exploitation of a new source of iron ore in the Singhbhum and Manbhum districts. The next important and successful stage in the history of this industry was ushered in by the enterprising industrialist, Jamshedji Tata. The Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd., was established in 1907 in Sachi in a jungle between Subarnarekha and Khorkai rivers in the District of Chota Nagpur in Bihar. This company underwent many great disappointments before it could be on its legs. Pig Iron was first produced in 1911 and Steel for the first time in India in 1913 and by 1916 under the stimulus of the war demand the whole plant was in full production. After anxious period and against foreign competition, the Tata works proved of invaluable assistance in prosecuting the World War of 1914 by providing large quantities of rails and sleepers for Military railways in Mesopotamia, Palestine, East Africa, and Salonika. Then a large scheme of extension was completed in 1924. The success of Tata enterprise has called into existence some new companies in our land such as Indian Iron Steel Company in 1918

at Haratur which was later on amalgamated with the Bengal Iron Company in 1936 and the Mysore Iron & Steel Works at Bhadravati in 1923.

Thus we find the basic Indian Iron & Steel industry is located principally in the Province of Bihar, Bengal and Mysore State. This attraction of location is due to the fact that the raw materials, iron ore, coal, water, lime, fluxes and dolomite etc., are found in abundance. The steel corporation of Bengal which came into existence in 1937 has also added to the expansion of this industry through a system of mutual co-operation of other companies.

Before World War II (1939) India was producing about 1,750,000 tons of pig iron of which nearly 60 per cent was used for making steel and the remainder was used in the foundries in the country and exported outside. The chief markets for Indian pig iron were Java, Ceylon, Burma, U.S.A., Japan & U.K. There were also 50 re-rolling factories engaged in rolling steel billets and scraps into rods and bars. In addition to the 750,000 tons of finished steel produced in India the country was importing about 200,000 tons per annum, thus bringing the total consumption of steel to nearly a million tons. Still look at the following picture which reveals the actual production of steel.

Steel ingots and castings in 1939

Country	Production (in 1000 tons)
U.S.A.	52798
Germany	29617
U.S.S.R.	20719
U.K.	15119
France	9407
Japan	7055
India	750
Spain	516

The outbreak of World War II (1939) has given a fresh stimulus to this industry. The recent period has brought good expansion to this industry, accompanied by improvements in the various process in the form of Dephos-ferising of acid steels out of Indian pig iron. The manufacture of Railway wheels, tyres, and axles, has been begun already. Tools and alloys industries began to be formed and were on forward march. The actual production of saleable steel by the 3 main producers for the calendar year 1949 amounts to 8,18,200 tons.

In spite of the difficulties—increasing scarcity of coking coal, higher cost of raw materials and labour—this industry is making rapid expansion and it must expand in order to help industrialisation of the country. The planning and development department of the Government of India has many recommendations on hand. This basic industry can thrive only with the help of Government by way of control, protection, capital etc. Ten years hence the Government target of helping to increase the output from the present one million ton to the future three million tons is both feasible and possible. We hope and trust that this key industry will grow both in strength and magnitude as to make India occupy a leading place in the world of industrial structure.

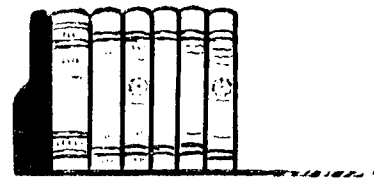
Around the market:

In the beginning of May dull conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange in

Bombay owing to weaker advices from Calcutta and the threatened railway and bank strike. The London Stock Exchange followed Melbourne and Sydney in responding favourably to the Australian election results. On the adverse turn in Persia Anglo-Iranians slumped from about 105sh. to about 92sh. 6d. their lowering level for several years. Exceptionally there was good demand for industrials, heavy and light engineering.

Later the growing conviction that the Steel Companies would shortly be granted a price increase continued to buoy up general sentiment on the Stock Exchange in Bombay. A mild flare-up in Silver was visible. The market in Calcutta continued firm with regard to coal, jute and other miscellaneous industrials due to fair buying. A satisfactory business was put through. Tea shares ruled fairly steady. In Madras the groundnut market was very firm due to one or two bullish factors. The Oil section was bullish. In Bombay the principal attention of operators on the Stock Exchange continued to be focussed on Scindias and Premier Constructions. Generally dividend announcements have helped to build up confidence. Coffee has been achieving quite fantastic price levels. Considerable support was shown by the investors for the Mysore group of industrial shares. The recommendation of the Tariff Board about the appropriate ceiling rubber price at Rs. 128 came as a disappointment in the market. There was acute tightness in the money market.





Books & Brochures

'KNOWLEDGE IS POWER'

(Book-Review is a regular feature of this monthly. Authors and publishers are requested to send in their latest publications to the Editor.)

Electrical Industries

Established 1901 — monthly - printed and published by The Electrical Press Ltd., London and Maidenhead Berks—12s per annum inland and abroad.

This magazine concerns itself mainly with management, distribution and selling of industries. The contractors' forum is informative. The 'Onlookers' note and comments is instructive. It is a useful Journal in the electrical field.

Mechanical World

Printed and published in Great Britain—a monthly. The series on Industrial Efficiency Through Time Study is very useful to engineers. A section is set apart for 'This Mechanical World.' There are technique section, trade literature and other useful engineering news.

GENERAL

The Modern Wonder Book of Knowledge

This is an exhaustive, educational, entertaining volume of 590 pages, with a fine get up. The John C Winston Company has a copy right of this first edition made in U.S.A. This is a veritable Encyclopedia of amazing stories of industry, science invention, etc. with copious illustrations. It is designed to present in salient facts about the physical universe and modern civilisation. It is divided all into 52 sections or stories each of which is complete in itself. A comprehensive index has been included to aid the reader in his quest for knowledge. The book may be read from cover to cover with profit and pleasure. It is priced Rs. 30.



News and Notes

"What'ever the busy bustling world employs,
Our wants and wishes, cares and joys,
These the "POWER" of our times display,
And call them News & Notes,—the hodge-podge
of the day."

PERSONALITIES

Rev. C. F. Andrews

Called by Gandhiji as Deena Bandhu (friend of the poor) Andrews was a universalist by temperament and a man of God by basic emotion. His first contact with India was on 20th March 1904 when he landed at Bombay. He entered a new world of experience and became "one of twice born". He saw the beauty, the spirituality and the squalor of India and his heart went out to her.

He imbibed not only the essence of Christianity but also of Islam and Hinduism and Buddhism. He was deeply attached to Gurudev Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi and learnt from them and others about the spiritual raptures formed in the Upanishads and the Gita and the later hymns of India. Thus this born Englishman and this temperamental son of God tasted the sweets of all the world-religions. In South Africa he learnt to love and respect Gandhiji. He met Tagore in April 1914. He took a prominent part in the Round Table Conference in England prior to the Government of India Act 1935. He worked for a real Indian Government instead of a British Government in India. He wrote various works but the best of them were in the field of politics leavened by ethics such as India and Britain—a Moral challenge. He was a devout but liberal Christian and

took a prominent part in the world Christian Conference at Tambaram (Madras) in December 1938.

Christ, the Jewish peasant, lived instinctively, as part of his own nature, the non-Jewish ideal of Ahimsa which is so akin to Hinduism. He had universal compassion, he had the universal charity, as marked in the agony of crucifixion as on the sunny Galilean hills. The leaching consequence of this central position would be that we might see in the world's higher religions a branching family tree.

Charlie Andrews (12-2-1871 to 5-4-1940) is gone. Shortly before he died, Gandhiji met him and Charlie told him "Swaraj is coming, Mohan" Alas; Both are gone.

"And I can wait the dawning of the day,
The day star on my night already gleaming,
The shadow and the veil shall pass away,
Death shall true my dreaming —C. F. ANDREWS

MATTERS

Inside India

A 5 year plan costing Rs. 1 crore for the development of India's external telecommunication services was approved by the Standing Advisory Committee attached to the Ministry of Communications. The plan envisages the opening of a new wireless station at Calcutta and the expansion and modernising of the existing stations at Delhi, Bombay and Madras. When the plan is completed India will have direct wireless links with important countries of the world thereby reducing her present dependence on London.

The Hindu Mahasabha will enter the first general elections in the country. Its policy and programme include a golden mean between capitalism and socialism, minimum control by the State, fullest freedom to the individual. Its manifesto clari-

fies about Nationalisation of Industries, military training to youth and other important factors.

The amendment of the Benares Hindu University Act 1915 was made in Parliament by which the University was open to all classes, castes and creeds. The Visva-bharati Bill was passed by the Parliament. The University will be administered by the Central Government as a central institution of national importance in accordance with the genius and vision of its founder Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

We face a real famine in paper not only newsprint but every form of paper. The exception is United States of America where newspapers continue to be fat. The advance of literacy is creating an ever-increasing demand for the printed word at reasonable prices. It is really unfortunate we are going with a begging bowl before Canada and other news-print producing centres.

The result of first enquiry under the auspices of the Central Government by the National Income Committee presided over by the distinguished statistician Prof. Mahalanobis, to estimate the national income of India revealed that during 1948-49, the 341.04 million citizens of India earned Rs. 8,710 crores or Rs. 255 per capita. Agriculture and the ancillary activities contribute roughly 48 per cent or nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ the national income. Commerce, transport and communications contribute 20 per cent of the total. Rs. 4600 crores (58 per cent) form the expenditure for food. Therefore the scope for planning and development is restrained and restricted.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, is nominated by the United States and Great Britain as United States Representative in the

Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan. He is expected to obtain their agreement to a plan for the demilitarisation of the States of Jammu and Kashmir to ensure a free and fair plebiscite. Meanwhile the proclamation of Yuwaraj Karan-singh for convening a constituent Assembly for Jammu on Kashmir State had been issued. Pakistan has protested to the United Nations Security Council against this plan.

The All-India Muslim convention was held in Calcutta. Mr. Sultan Ahmed presided. It affirmed faith in Nehru's leadership.

India's Food Minister Mr. K. M. Munshi's mission to Burmah has resulted in a 5 year agreement between India and Burma according to which Burma has agreed to supply 240,000 tons of rice in the next 7 months and thereafter 350,000 tons annually.

The restoration of the Somnath Temple has started. A new idol in a new shrine will be the presiding deity. The Somnath ceremony in which the President, princes and ministers took part has rekindled popular interest in Sanskrit.

The Bill to amend the constitution was introduced by the Prime Minister in the Indian Parliament. Four principal sets of amendments were proposed, namely, (1) Counteracting the effect of judicial pronouncements in regard to Zamindari legislation, past and prospective (2) to restrict the individual right to practise any trade or profession in order to enable schemes of nationalisation (3) to meet the situation created recently by the abolition of the communal G.O. and (4) to curb the freedom of the Press.



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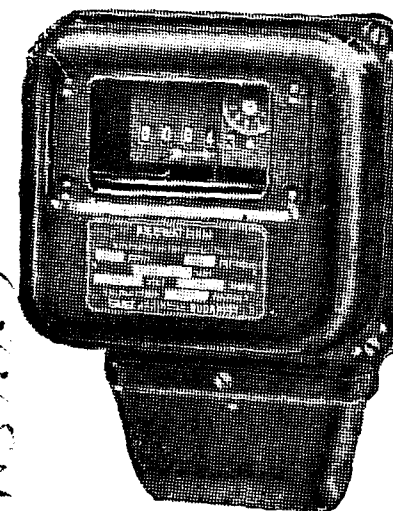
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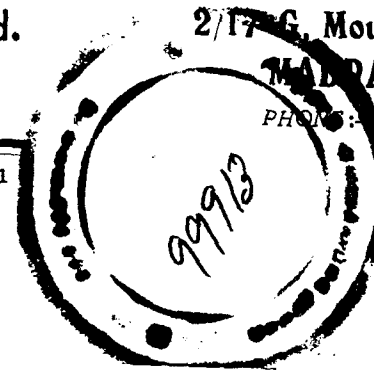
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- Objects.**
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 2. To make their ideas and want felt through the Association.
 3. To solve any difficulties in the trade which are met with by members.
 4. To give assistance to members either in legal or Government or any other matters.
 5. Are you a Member? If not enrol yourself. For particulars apply to Honorary Secretary.



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 2. To furnish information and advice to its members,
 3. To help its members in their difficulties in the business,
 4. Why not you become a member? For particulars apply to the Honorary Secretaries.



THE POWER,

27

JUNE 1951.

(24th Page Continued)

Nearer home, the notable progress achieved by Madras in the development of electricity is reflected in the improved earnings from its electricity undertakings. The Madras Government have decided to remove the 5 per cent cut on power consumption by industrial concerns served by the Mettur Hydro-Electric Project with effect from May 15, due to improvement in the water level at Mettur.

The 4th Tamil Festival organised under the auspices of the Tamil Academy, Madras, was held at Jaffna (Ceylon). Many delegates and Tamil scholars from various parts of Tamil Nad and from Malaya, South Africa attended.

Inside Europe

The report issued by the planning Committee of the Soviet Republic on the completion of the 4th five-year plan for 1946-'50 shows a striking achievement. The production exceeds the pre-war level; the number of workers in the national economy is nearly 40 millions, an increase of more than 7½ millions in 1940. It is clear that the nations of the West are relatively unarmed and weak while Russia and her satellites have large armies. So they feel that unless they rearm they cannot stop communist-controlled attacks of the kind that have occurred in Greece and Korea.

All is not well with Spain. Due to the absence of any economic policy, Franco and his followers are not able to peg down the cost of living. The recent "cost of living" strikes at San Sebastian and at various northern industrial centres, have shown that the Spanish masses demand positive action.

The festival of Britain was opened by King George VI. It was indeed a symbol of the nations' trading courage and vitality. The 30th British Industries Fair opened simultaneously in London and Birmingham as a complimentary to the Festival of Britain.

After about 10 weeks of wrangling by the Deputies of the four Foreign Ministers, new proposals were presented for agenda to solve the international situation.

Inside America

The handling of the U.S. Food Aid to India affects their prestige and the cause they profess.

Greenland is again in the news. In this strategically important place, Denmark ten years ago gave the U.S., of America the right to establish bases. After World War II America continued to take active interest in the island. Now comes the agreement between Denmark and America by which the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation is enabled to secure the island and with it, the chain of defences against aggression.

The American Government, proposed the economic blockade with china by the United Nations. The economic sanctions were recommended.

The U.S. Secretary of State Mr. Acheson announced a secret agreement that had been made with the Nationalist Government of Chiang Kai Shek. What the American Government have in mind was the Moscow—Peking axis? On the question of the future of Formosa, the American view was to take it up in due course to the United Nations. This has led to much criticism by countries like India due to

Chiang's failure to maintain his position in the past, despite American help.

Inside Asia and Africa

The right to nationalize the Oil Industry by Persia was questioned by Britain. Simultaneous with the despatch of her note to Iran, insisting upon negotiated settlement of the Anglo-Iranian Oil dispute, she reinforced her Mediterranean Fleet.

The protracted dispute between Syria and Israel has forced the U.N. to issue directions to both sides. The reclamation of the Huleh marshes has been stopped by U.N.'s order but the threat to peace still remained. Since Egypt and Iraq had promised active help to Syria, there was real anxiety over the next step.

The latest communist offensive in Korea appears to have petered out. Four times the United Nations forces have been sent staggering back by sheer weight of numbers. But the U.N. forces have extracted a grievous toll from the attackers in men and materials on each occasion. The Soviet attitude to Korean War is interesting and inexplicable. Russia does not desire to become involved to a greater extent than at present in Korea. This reduction in material help from Russia together with the effects of the blockade might persuade Peking to come to terms.

SPORTS:

The death occurred of R. E. Nunn, the wellknown Madras Sportsman. After gra-

duating at Manchester University, he came to India in 1913 to join the M. & S. M. Ry., and he rose to be District Transportation Superintendent. After his retirement in 1945, he joined the Madras Electric Tramways as Traffic Manager, the post he held till death. It is as an all-round sportsman that "Dickie" Nunn will be remembered. In tennis and hockey he was excellent. He lived and died a sportsman, an epitaph to which all aspire but to which so few can lay claim.

In the greatest of indoor game - chess - Grandmaster Michail Botvinnik retained his title of World Chess Championship, ending a two-month 24 game tournament against his challenger 27 year-old grandmaster David Bronstein. This sets the seal on Russian supremacy in this game since the end of the war. Each player won an equal number of games and there was little to choose between them. Both are Soviet citizens. It was a glittering example of genius pitted against genius.

For the first time since its inception 1928, the National Hockey Championships were held in Madras with Punjab as the present holder. 18 teams have entered with the Country's topnotchers in hockey weaving patterns and matching their skill and dexterity in a battle for superiority. Players like Nandi Singh the Olympic player, Hardlal Singh from the Services XI, Balwant Singh from the PEPSU XI, Gurba- chan Singh of Delhi XI, Idris Ahmed of Uttar Pradesh team showed their dashing display to the admiration of the spectators

Ki Ming, owned by Ley On, a chinese restaurant owner in West End London, won the 2000 guineas, the first classic of the British flat race season at London.

The Sardar Vallabhai Patel Stadium in Bombay the second in the chain of the National Stadia to be built in India is to be constructed and completed shortly.

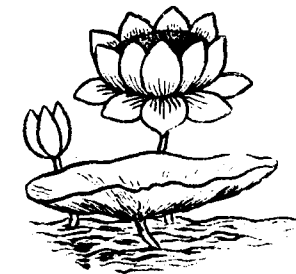
In a few lines :

M
E
N

Mr. Menzies King announced his new cabinet in Australia.

Acharya Kripalani resigned from the Congress.

* * * * *



M
A
T
T
E
R
S

A satisfactory arrangement has been reached in New Delhi between the Ranas and Nepal Congress.

U.K. takes Persian Oil dispute before the International Court of Justice.

Various amendments were proposed in Indian Parliament to further democratise of part C States Bill.

The race relations, between the white settlers and the native and the coloured populations in South Africa are of late subject to varying degrees of tension and strain.

Punjab retains the National Hockey Championship for the third year in succession by defeating the combined services by one goal to nil on the M.C.C. Ground (Madras).

Here & There

(Those who read The Power may be able to find here a fun and there a frolic, here a pinch and there a punch, here a soup and there a saucer.)

Birds and Beasts

In 1950 the number of visitors to the London Zoo passed the 3 million mark for the first time.

Ticketless Travel

The Indian Railway loses about Rs. two crores per year on account of ticketless travellers. It is a costly trick on the latter's part.

Balam to Britain

Balam who won the Indian Derby in 1949 and the Eclipse stakes both in 1950 and 1951 was flown to Britain to take part in the race in connection with the festival of Britain celebrations.

Vitamin B-I

Dr. Robert R. Williams, the well-known Chemist who was the first to synthesise vitamin B-I (thiamine) says that the enrichment of rice with vitamin B-I (thiamine) says that the enrichment of rice with

vitamin B-I at a cost of 35 cents a year per capita, would save annually the lives of tens of thousands in the rice eating countries of Asia.

Net profit of 417 crores

The General Motors Corporation made a net profit of Rs. 417 crores in 1950. Compare this huge sum with the total revenue of the Government of India which is Rs. 360 crores.

Bachelors Association

A bachelors Association has been formed at Lucknow to preach the glory of bachelorhood and to work for the social, moral and cultural uplift of youths.

(Ed. It is learnt that an unmarried lady is going to be appointed as Manager of this Association office.)

Clear Conscience

For long life a clear conscience is needed, so says Madame Irma Sablon who is the eldest French Women alive. She was born in 1842.

Thought for the Month

Yesterday is but a dream and tomorrow is only a vision,
But to-day well lived makes yesterday a dream of happiness,
And every tomorrow a vision of hope,
Look well, therefore, to this Day,
Such is the salutation to the dawn.



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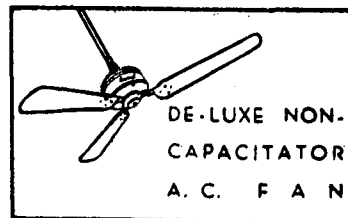
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