

Behar Herald

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Political Pot-pourri

By Sudhindra Lal Roy

Soldiers And Prostitutes

The *Calcutta Diocesan Magazine* has raised its voice against the provision of brothels for soldiers, for which purpose the government is alleged to have asked people to vacate houses. The writer who has developed this moral frenzy was either a kid during the last war or his knowledge has been too cloistered to know a thing or two on the subject. Instead of raising his voice against what the Government feels to be a stern necessity he should raise his voice against War as an institution. During the last war all the belligerent governments provided brothels in war fronts and appointed agents to recruit women for these brothels from various towns and villages. Recruits came easily because war conditions had left many women destitute and during the absence of their men-folk on active service, the women went into the brothels to earn something. Nymphomania develops in all belligerent countries and investigators have been forced to the conclusion that the effect of war is to intensify sexual libido to a point where convention, modesty and the sense of sexual morality cease to exercise the slightest restraining influence. Laxity of sexual morals accompanies all wars. War favours the overflow of sexual instinct. Sexual relations during the last war became so free that the *Edinburgh Review*, in 1916, observed that "the sexual act would soon have no more significance than a game of tennis. It is only the problem of pregnancy that complicates matters." And the author added that so long as a man was careful not to get them into trouble, girls and women would accord them favours as easily as give them a dance. And this was in what formerly used to be regarded as the most moral country in the world!

As regards France, "the republic a procuress" became a common expression during the last war. While no protest against war was made then,

as now, there was much protest against officially organised prostitution. Mme. Morthe Bigot, a noted social worker wrote: "An official department of the French Republic! The home of the rights of man and citizenship is encouraging the most shameful social cancer and the most ignoble survival of slavery. How many men who have left their homes will return to their wives in a "damaged" state!"

Amiens, Lille, Jourcoing and Roubaix were the principal centres of officially sponsored prostitution, while on the Eastern Front in Galicia and in German occupied Warsaw and Lodz there were whole suburbs of Government tained brothels.

One can gather much information on the sordid and painful subject from Dr. Lacassagen's "*Guerre et Prostitution*", "*The History of Sexual Life during the war*" by Magnus Herischfeld & Gasper or "*Sexual Life during the War*" by Fischer and Dr. Dubois. War kills the conscience of men or rather, it may be the other way round—men who have no conscience create wars. As long as war-mongering remains—so long will prostitution be a government institution during war periods. But governments are mistaken. They think that the supply of brothels for the satisfaction of the brute in the soldiers will protect the average woman of decent society. Last War's statistics showed how most women in the belligerent countries went amok so far as libido was concerned. The women, specially, of the well-to-do upper classes gave a total goodbye to sex-morality. The brothels are likely to help in the spread of venereal diseases—unless the prostitutes there are kept under constant official surveillance. Soldiers will carry venereals from these brothels to the homes of those whose women—either through the absence of, or the want of, a husband, will shower patriotic favours on men in Khaki. Even surveillance is ineffective in spreading venereals

on account of clandestine prostitution which the Police can not check. The ultimate effect of such conditions is race-degeneration. Instead of protesting against only one phase of war, people should raise a "no war" campaign.

The Four Freedoms Of President Roosevelt

Newspapers in India frequently publish advertisements which evidently emanate from American sources and which describe how America made a war of Independence in 1776 and how the purpose of the present war, so far as America is concerned, is the establishment of the four freedoms. This is an unkind cut to all Indians. India does not possess even one of the "Freedoms" enumerated. In view of the fact that when America joined the war, she did not obtain from the Allies a promise for implementing the "Four Freedoms" theory in every part of the world, no reasonable man is going to believe these advertisements as anything but a propaganda stunt of the Goebbels variety. If American authorities are wise, they would desist from constantly reminding us of a want which Indians are feeling every day. The Government of India may also consider if these advertisements do not come under any of the Defence of India Rules. The constant propaganda about America's War of Independence, which

(Continued on page 15)

DOSSENTA
A HOUSE FOR
PRINTERS'
EVERYTHING

MACHINERIES
TYPES
INKS
ROLLER COMP.
ST. WIRE
ETC. ETC.

DOSSENTA
BANKIPUR
PATNA

Behar Herald

Patna

Tuesday, February 2, 1943

REAL NEWS

With the beginning of February, we hope there will be an abatement of surveys of the past year, forecasts for the coming year, and the general exchange and broadcast of greetings by Kings, Presidents, Premiers, Ministers, Generals, Admirals, Marshals, Dukes, Fuehrers, Qaide Azam's, Veers *et hoc genus omne*, and the News Agencies will have some time to cable real news for which there is a genuine demand.

Russia is still the biggest news of the day. With the occupation of Georgievsk, Pyatigorsk, Voroshilovsk, Maikop, Kropotkin and Armavir by the Red Army, the Germans have been largely routed from the Caucasus region. Sufficient importance has not been attached by our newspapers to the fall of Salsk announced on the 23rd January. It was one of the fortified towns which the Germans had converted to a *Luftwaffe* base and hoped to hold for the winter. They did not expect to be turned out of Salsk into the frozen steppes. The fall of Voronezh is also of great importance.

In September, 1941, the Germans encircled Leningrad after a grim trial of strength between the German forces led by General von Leeb and the Red army under Marshal Voroshilov. After a siege lasting for 16 months, the Soviet forces have been able to break through the 9-mile deep German defences, 25 miles east of the city and have captured Schlus-selburg. This breach driven through the German lines have not only brought relief to the heroic garrison of Leningrad but has severed the only direct land link between Germany and Finland.

No praise can be too great for the heroic defenders of Leningrad. In the winter of 1942 their food rations came down to 2 chhataks of bread and a plate of thin watery soup per person daily. There was no fuel available and the citizens were forced to burn the wood-

work of their houses. When even that was gone people sat in icy homes, never undressing and wrapped their half-starved bodies with every available bit of cloth.

Badly under-nourished munition workers turned out shells for guns and repaired tanks in arctic temperatures. The electric power stations closed down for lack of fuel and the municipal transport ceased. Finally the water-supply system failed. Householders dragged themselves to water holes in the frozen river Neva daily, bringing back buckets of ice cold water. Thousands of people perished, suffering increased daily with aerial attack and shelling from the enemy's long-range guns, but no one thought of surrender. On January 18 last, the German encirclement was broken and supplies began to arrive.

The fall of Tripoli is good news in as much as it means the end of the Italian Empire. Caesar Mussolini, the lineal descendant of the Roman Emperors, hoped to establish a third Roman Empire in the 20th century. The foundations of the empire were laid by bombing and poison-gassing inoffensive Ethiopians and declaring war against France in her darkest hour. Apparently, the foundations were not well and truly laid as they have crashed completely in ruins.

Notes & Comments**Flesh Is Weak**

The recent decline of the Italian Air Force is said to be due to rampant corruption among high officials who accepted bribes from manufacturing firms in search of orders. The placing of totally unnecessary orders solely to line the pockets of the officials who place them was far too common. In Libya, there was shortage of aviation petrol, because millions of gallons of useless Albanian petrol were bought from the Albanian Oil Trust for the Italian Air Force in Libya.

Fire extinguishers, sent to Libya, not only failed to put out fire but themselves caused formidable explosions.

We can only hope that official corruption is a speciality of the Italians.

An Unsolved Mystery

Writers of detective fiction describe the crime in great detail but leave the readers to guess who the real criminal is till the last page. The Associated Press, in its Burdwan message of January 17 has taken a line which is just reverse of the above. We are told that "Mr. Varma, Subdivisional officer of the Military Engineering Service, Ondal, Mr. Gurudutt Singh, a Military Contractor, and Mr. Nanda Gopal Mitra, Railway Inspector, Dhanbad, were arrested last night at Burdwan station under the Defence of India Rules".

We are left guessing about the offence committed. It is difficult to fit in a Military Engineer, a Military Contractor and a Railway Inspector in a crime plot. Does an officer of the Supply Department provide the missing link? We will never know.

The only historic parallel to the A. P. news is the case of the Man in the Iron Mask, the State prisoner in the reign of Louis XIV, whose crime was never known. In the Burdwan case, various conjectures are rife but none of them seem to be likely.

It is hardly possible that an engineer, a contractor and an inspector, none of them in their teens, were found writing a word of four letters beginning with a Q on the station platform with a piece of charcoal. They are not likely to cut the branch they sit on. Were their pockets full of "subversive literature" or "prejudicial leaflets"? Quite improbable. Were they carrying a few lakhs of rupees worth of small coins? Very unlikely. Were they carriers of "crude bombs" or they were wheat hoarders?

Tender-Hearted

According to a Benares message of January 24, a person convicted for hoarding small coins was sentenced by a special magistrate to a fine of Rs.75. We do not know who the magistrate was but such a soft-hearted person is eminently fitted to be placed in charge of a Home for the Aged and Infirm or a Nursery for Motherless Infants.

A Possible Explanation

According to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Government, in order to satisfy their own

needs, have empowered their agents to buy things at much higher than controlled rates, thus playing the parts of Dr. Jekyll, the rule-maker, and Mr. Hyde, the rule-breaker.

If that be so, there can be only one result,—an intensification of those troubles with which the present shortages are afflicting the country. No one can afford to outbid the Government of India in competitive buying.

Force Majeure

In the official FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE of Jany. we read the following:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 76 of the Madras Public Health Act, 1939 (Madras Act. III of 1939), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to declare that the City of Madras is visited by an outbreak of cholera."

We are sure that left to himself His Excellency would derive no "pleasure" in declaring that Madras is visited by an outbreak of a serious disease. But when faced by the terrible "clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 76 of..." he has to feel pleasure willy-nilly.

Futile And Senseless

The Inter-University Board recently met in Mysore and passed a resolution recommending that each university should organise an employment bureau which shall make "constructive" efforts to find suitable posts for their graduates in the Departments of Government and other agencies.

We fail to see how setting up of employment bureaux by the various universities is going to help in solving the problem of educated unemployment. Such bureaux have already been started by some universities and the only relief that these may give is by having large staffs of their own. We can see that at present when there are three vacancies, these are filled by A, B and C. When the employment bureau of the University comes into action, these posts may go to D, E and F, but how this solves the problem of unemployment is beyond our non-academic intelligence.

A Great Relief

Our baker has stopped supplying bread for lack of flour,

but we are not down-hearted as we know that man does not live by bread alone. The news that we are going to have small change again in circulation is of greater moment to us at the present time than the occupation of Armavir, the capture of Tripoli or the sinking of Japanese ships in Rabaul harbour.

The Government have assured us that the black market value of the metallic content of all white coins (containing nickel) is far below the face value of these coins. That even in the case of the bronze pice (what we call copper) the black market value of the metallic content is not "in the majority of the larger centres in India equal to the face value of the coin".

However, Government have taken no chances, and in view of the not unlikely probability of the price of copper soaring to still greater heights, they have decided to reduce the weight of the new pice to two-fifths of its former weight. To prevent the new coin being inconveniently small in size, it will have a circular hole in the middle, about $\frac{1}{3}$ inch in diameter. The present pice is exactly one inch in diameter, the new pice will be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch smaller, so that we will not be able any more to measure short lengths with pice when a scale or tape is not available.

We would like to request the members of the fair sex not to take it into their heads to consider that the hole in the middle of the new coins is meant to make a necklace of these by passing a string through the central hole.

A Mysterious Statement

We are at a loss to understand what the A. P. means by the following sentence in its message from New Delhi (22 Jan.): "In the making of the two-anna, one-anna, half-anna and quarter-anna coins a remedy not exceeding one-fortieth of the standard weight shall be allowed". Any "remedy" is better than none; "one-fortieth" is a small fraction, but in these days we are prepared to be grateful for small mercies even. Let us hope that in the not very remote future the authorities will be able to increase the "remedy" (whatever that might mean) beyond

its present microscopic dimension. At any rate the "remedy" should not be worse than the disease.

The Hoard Of Haradhan

We have been able to discover the name of the richest man (in small coins) in the history of the world. He is Haradhan Bhattacharyya, a merchant of Khulna. His accumulated fortune amounts to a fabulous number of small coins totalling Rs 4000 in value. Neither Carnegie nor Rockefeller, neither

Astor nor Vanderbilt, neither Rothschild nor Ford ever possessed such wealth in small coins.

A man who can get together small coins worth Rs. 4000 when we are worrying how to get our last four-anna bit changed, is a super-man. Such a man is too good for the dust and toil of the work-a-day world. He should be welcomed by the State as a honoured guest and a grateful country be delighted to relieve him of all worries

about food and clothing for the rest of his life.

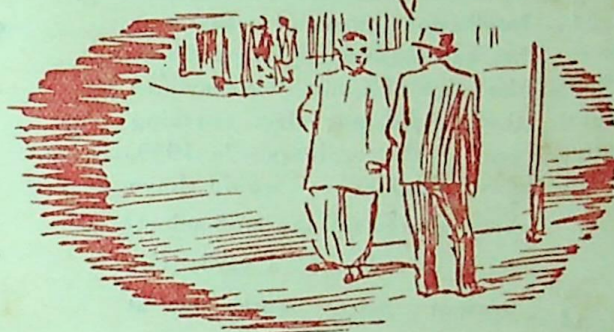
We hope the enterprising journalists of Bengal will be able to secure and publish a photograph of this giant among hoarders. In the meantime, hats off to Haradhan.

The Logic Of Arithmetic

Someone has decided to pull down Hitler in 1943 by arithmetic alone.

The argument runs as follows: In 1789 the French Revolution broke out and 129

I SAY, BABU, WHERE IS HARRISON ROAD?



Please do not address an Indian: Babu

A minor point perhaps, but it has a major significance. It is unnecessary to probe into the origin of the word. Of course there are various theories — some quite ingenious but none which flatter the creator. It suffices to know that with the advent of the East India Company to India, some of the well-meaning immigrants found this term to be a convenient label for a class of people whom the less polished would just call niggers. The Indians were not slow to realise this and even now Babu is considered to be a term of contempt especially when it comes from an European. We know that most Europeans use this word without knowing that it is a synonym of contempt and this very minor word can stand in the way of the racial harmony which everybody today desires so much.

ISSUED ON BEHALF OF 352,380,275 INDIANS
By C. K. SEN & CO. LTD. JABAKUSUM HOUSE, CALCUTTA

years later, in 1918 the German Revolution took place. 1804 saw the advent of Napoleon and 129 years later, 1933 saw the advent of Hitler. 1812 was the year of Napoleon's Russian Campaign and 129 years later, in 1941, Hitler attacked Russia. 1814 saw the downfall of Napoleon and, ergo, 129 years later, i. e., 1943 will see the downfall of Hitler.

We were almost on the point of being convinced, as figures cannot lie. But we find that the actual dates have been tampered with to bring in the magic number 129. Napoleon came to power in 1802, *not* 1804. On August 1802, Napoleon was created the First Consul for life. Napoleons's fall occurred in 1815 (Battle of Waterloo), *not* 1814. Hitler came to power *not* in 1933, but on Aug 2, 1934 when he became the President and Chancellor of Germany. Hindenburg was living in 1933.

Comparisons

GERMANY after World War I:

A lunch cost 400 Marks, a bed sheet 500 Marks, a pair of shoes 700 Marks. It cost 1000 Marks to spend a night in a hotel.

x x x

CHUNGKING in 1942:

A bottle of Brylcream cost 150 Dollars, a leather shoe—225 Dollars, a second-hand overcoat 500 Dollars, a blanket 350 Dollars, a tooth brush 25 Dollars, a pair of bed sheets 100 dollars.

x x x

BOMBAY in Dec. 1942:

Wheat at Rs. 45 a maund, cakes and pastries not available at all, kerosene oil ditto.

x x x

CALCUTTA in JAN. 1943:

Coke at 5 Rupees a maund.

x x x

ASSAM:

The Deputy Commissioner of Shillong has ordered that bread may not be served with luncheon, dinner and supper in six local English hotels and in Shillong Club and Dak Bunglow. Cakes containing flour may not

be sold anywhere within the Khasi and Jaintea Hills.

x x x

Patna, Yesterday.

We have collected the above from various sources, but here is something that we can personally vouch for on oath.

We have been hearing various stories about the high price of woollen cloth in Patna and as news-reporters we thought it worth while to get first hand information.

Dropping in one of our posh tailor's shops, we wanted to know the price of a suiting at random. Pat came the reply—200 Rs. We said that we did not want the wholepiece of 40 yards. The salesman said that he had intelligence enough for that and he had mentioned Rs. 200/- as the price of a suit. We may add that we did not select anything out of the ordinary. In 1939, any shopkeeper would have been glad to sell the stuff selected by us at Rs. 6/- a yard. The present price works out at Rs. 46 a yard. We are proud that we are citizens of no mean city.

The Gordian Knot

Some people are under the impression that the deadlock in India could be solved by a casual remark dropped by someone who has little first hand knowledge of the country and its peoples. The Turkish diplomats (who are also journalists) touring India are much too cautious to make any remarks for the benefit of our interviewers. But Dame Beatrice Webb was recently tackled in London for her opinion on this baffling question. Her reply was: "India is a dreadful problem. There are so many divisions. I am a firm believer in racial equality, Russia solved this question without much difficulty and I think we should take our lesson from her."

We quite agree with Mrs. Webb that only Russian methods can solve our tangle. Left to the kid-glove methods of democracy there will be interminable talk and the position

will be just the same on the morning of doomsday as it is to-day.

The Grand Old Man Of Surgery

Sir Willian Arbuthnot Lane, Bart, has recently died, at the age of 86. He was senior surgeon to Guy's Hospital for many years, retiring in 1913.

In his latter years he became a food-reformer. He believed that most human diseases were caused by auto-intoxication from the intestines and for good health and a long life he recommended light meals with very

little or no meat, plenty of fruits and less of starchy cereals. By his outspoken criticism of medical colleagues he came in conflict with the British Medical Association and resigned from that body. He believed cancer to be due to intestinal toxæmia. Arbuthnot Lane was not hostile to alcohol as he regarded it as "an infinitely better food than meat" and, if not abused, of great value to the human race.

Sir William's first wife died in 1935, when he was 79. Five months later he married Miss Mutch.

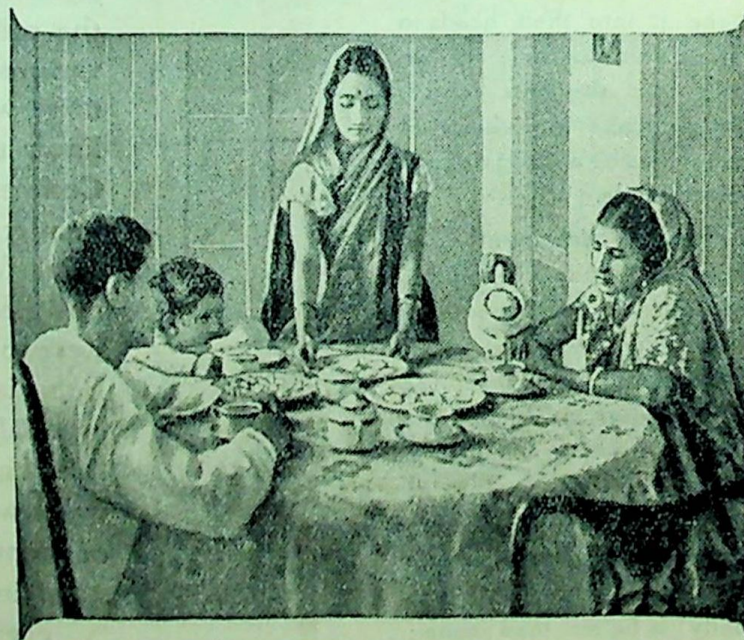
With
any meal



Whether it is a light or heavy meal, no matter when you take it, or what it consists of, drink a pot of tea with every meal. You will see how it adds to the enjoyment of food. Tea is a most palatable and delicious beverage—it goes with any meal. Try it and see how very much more you relish your food.



"Occasions for Drinking Tea" is the title of our new illustrated manual which tells of a few pleasant occasions for drinking tea. Cut out this advertisement and send it, together with your name and address, to the Commissioner for India, Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, P.O. Box No. 2172, Calcutta, who will send you, free of charge, a copy of this manual.



DRINK
INDIAN TEA
the great refresher



INSERTED BY THE INDIAN TEA MARKET EXPANSION BOARD

1K 160

The Cinema And National Reconstruction

By Anadi Nath Roy

In recent times there has been a strong reaction in the thinking corners of the world against science and mechanism. Thinkers have described the present phase as the frustration and prostitution of Science. It is a common complaint with many of us that in spite of the tremendous progress made by science today, our world is as far from the millennium as, perhaps, thousand years ago. Science and scientists have failed to go hand in hand with morality and have plunged us into a destructive war of a scale which we can scarcely imagine.

The cinema, the radio, the ballot box have failed in establishing a league of humanity in this world. That these scientific inventions were fraught with immense possibilities is only idle to state at this late hour of the day. But they have been miserably misused and the baffled wellwisher of humanity cries a halt to such inventions if politicians and militarists continue to exploit them in so horrible a fashion. We feel that unless the sense of international morality is more developed, the cinema, the radio and the ballot box will do more harm than good to the cause of international peace and welfare. Having in mind the larger questions and problems that the cinema and the radio naturally give rise to, we shall in this article devote ourselves more to the problem of national reconstruction.

In a world Federation, broadcasting and the cinema will surely become federal subjects. The working of these subjects will in general be guided by international principles but the national administrative heads will be responsible for nurturing the national institutions. In India the provincial heads, having a large cultural background, should be able to revive the dying provincial institutions and develop them according to plan and foresight.

The Cinema reflects the national character in its totality and also helps in its full and normal development. A close scrutiny of some recent Bengali films will bear important results.

Two outstanding facts emerge from this examination: (1) the predominant tragic note, (2) the predominance of songs. The life of modern Bengali is not a bed of roses. There are many conflicts and contradictions, currents and cross currents that make smooth sailing an absurdity. The purpose of the cinema is to magnify these contradictions and incongruities so that they may disappear from our national life. The cinema has great power to shape and mould the public opinion and the producer and the director should combine to achieve the best results in this direction. The emotional effect that the cinema produces on young impressionable minds is immense. And the producers should be able to exploit this power to the best national advantage. Apart from the control exercised by the Boards of Censors, public opinion crystallised in the box office is the ultimate and final guiding voice to which the producers must submit. In other words, it is you and I and ourselves who have the final voice in the shaping and moulding of the ideology of the producers and directors. Hence if we are educated, cultured and cinema conscious, the producers would be compelled to give us the very things that we want. Thus we can use the cinema as a means of propaganda in favour of the reorganisation and overhauling of the decaying institutions and ideals. We have referred earlier to the predominance of songs in modern Bengali films. Songs feature largely in other provincial films as well. And we know that the Indian national character is predominantly lyrical. This trait in the national character is reflected naturally in the films and thus finds a release and satisfaction in imagined situations rather than in actual life. This is also true in the case of written literature. But cinema has a more universal appeal and thus is more effective in finding a new equilibrium in the emotional life of the nation.

New Theatres' 'Jiban Maran'

and National Studio's 'Woman' and 'Sister' had high propaganda value, though it is rather early now to measure the effect they produced in the pattern of our social life.

It is a fact that the motion picture industry is still confined mainly to urban life and thus leaves the majority who live in the villages unaffected. But with the gradual rise in the standard of living in the country as a whole the industry is slowly but steadily percolating into the rural areas and thus bringing more and more people under its beneficent sway. In recent times the government have come to the help of the motion picture industry and have succeeded in carrying it into the inmost corners of the country specially in the service of their nationbuilding departments. We are confident that when the scheme of rural electrification comes to be universally adopted in India the motion picture industry will have a surer and swifter approach to the rural heart.

Newspapers and magazines have a very restricted field in India because of the universal state of illiteracy prevalent in the country to-day. The talkie is thus in an advantageous position in comparison to them. And we can look forward to a day when (with the development of communication and the national film industry) every Indian village would have a cinema house of its own.

In a vast country like India the cinema has and is helping in the process of fusion of the different provincial cultures.

The English language has so far been the cementing factor and Hindi is gradually taking its place. This standardised form of mass entertainment has brought about a condition of uniformity in the different regional cultures.

Thus we see that the motion picture has become an indispensable factor in the scheme of national reorganization and has immense possibilities in that direction.

Imagination, tact and understanding on the part of the directors can go a long way in solving the much discussed communal problem and Shantaram's 'Padosi' is a welcome pioneer in the field.

The motion picture can be expected to develop in us a sense of proportion and decency by unfolding before our eyes bright and beautiful episodes in the lives of the different nations of the world. The knowledge acquired from a visual study of the social conditions prevalent in the different corners of the world cannot be measured in terms of money and its effect on our national character is immense.

The art and science of photography have received a great stimulus from the immense progress that the motion picture industry has made and the aesthetic value of motion pictures has increased accordingly.

Thus we see that the cinema has become a social and national factor of vast significance and its services must be yoked to the cause of national reconstruction.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

If to-day one thing is certain it is that if the Allies win the war, India will have freedom. Britain has promised that. Even otherwise, India will still have her freedom after the war

P. J. GRIFFITHS
at Madras
7-1-43

Pearls

We are all familiar with the lines:—

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene:

The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear:"

In Sanscrit poetry also, the sea is regarded as a depository of ratnas (precious stones). But poets are no sure guides; we know that no precious stones lie on the bottom of the sea. The only gem, in the sense of an object of great beauty and worth, found in the sea is the pearl. The coral can hardly be called a gem. The poet is also wrong in thinking that the gem in the sea is found in "dark unfathomed caves". The pearl oyster lives in shallow seas, where some light penetrates, never in "dark caves".

Poets have also imagined pearls to be dew-drops swallowed by the oyster. As a matter of fact, in spite of its beautiful appearance, the pearl is an abnormal growth, an evidence of a disordered physiological change in the body of the oyster. The formation of the pearl is due to the attempt on the part of the pearl oyster to kill and rid itself of a minute parasitic worm—generally the larva of a tape-worm. As a matter of fact, the pearl is the sarcophagus in which a very lowly worm has been buried alive. The parasite acts as an irritant and the oyster tries to get rid of the irritation by surrounding it with a secretion which solidifies into a pearl. It is perhaps possible that sand or other solid particles may also act as irritants and form the nucleus of a pearl.

The structure of a natural pearl is similar to that of an onion as the oyster deposits the secretion, layer after layer, round the parasitic worm.

The Japanese manufactured "culture pearls" by artificially introducing a small bit of a foreign substance (generally a piece of the oyster shell) in the body of the oyster and dropping it again in the sea to be dragged up after 2-4 years by which time, the pearl will be fully grown. These culture pearls bear the same relation to real pearls that rolled gold articles bear to solid gold or silver electroplate to sterling silver. Culture pearls are sold at a

fifth of the price of genuine pearls.

To-day, pearls of all kinds have risen very greatly in value as all the pearl fishing grounds of the world's seas are war zones. The finest pearls come from the island of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf. The other pearl-fishing grounds are round the warm shores of Australia (Western Australia, Queensland), the Pacific Islands, New Guinea; Gulf of Manar, between India and Ceylon.

Pearl divers do not use mechanical apparatus of any kind, and diving methods have changed very little since the 14th century. Dredging was tried but the results were poor.

The pearl diver undertakes one serious risk; all the warm seas where pearls are found are also infested with sharks. The diver scrapes the bottom of the sea and brings baskets full of oysters to the surface. These are then piled in a heap and allowed to rot under the hot tropical sun. When it becomes a putrid mass, the pearls are sought out from the evil smelling heap.

Jewel experts claim to be able to distinguish between a natural and a cultured pearl, but they rely really on the X-ray image.

Unlike precious stones like diamonds and emeralds, pearls deteriorate with age—become cloudy or coloured. So, pearls are more stylish than the precious stones just for the same reason that white shoes are more modish than black or brown ones.

Chemically there is little difference between pearl and chalk.

READER

TIN

The South American republic of Bolivia is now the most important source of tin to the Allies after the loss of Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. Malaya is the largest producer of tin in the world; upto 1936 Bolivia was the second largest producer, but in that year it lost place to Dutch East Indies.

Bolivia is the only country in the world whose economy is entire based on tin. In normal years, 80% of Bolivian exports consisted of tin, and this has

certainly risen in the war years. The Allies' tin supply is now derived from Cornwall, Australia, South Africa, Nigeria, Belgian Congo and Bolivia,—the last supplying as much as all the others put together.

The rich tin resources of south-eastern Asia were found in the form of alluvial tin in low lying soft ground. Bolivia's tin occurs in the form of narrow veins in hard igneous rock, found in a region as high as Tibet. The Bolivian tin belt extends from the Peruvian border in the north to the Argentinian frontier in the south. Most of these mines are situated at heights ranging from 12,000 to 17,500 ft. above sea level. There are considerable transportation difficulties in getting the tin down from these Tibetan heights to the ports of shipment.—Antofagasta and

Arica in Chile or Mollendo in Peru,—Bolivia not having any sea-ports of her own. The larger mines have road connections with the Bolivian railway system, but the smaller mines employ llamas for transport to the railheads.

The real difficulties in increasing the output of tin from Bolivia are not those of transport alone. In some areas there is water shortage and in all the mining districts, there is labour shortage. In the ethereal heights of the Bolivian plateau only people who are accustomed to live and work in such rarefied atmosphere can be employed. Labour cannot be brought from lower levels and the supply of local labour was greatly reduced by the heavy casualties in the border dispute with Paraguay (the Gran Chaco War) which lasted from 1932 to 1935. J.N.G.

The BIG Size offers a BIG save

.... In Money

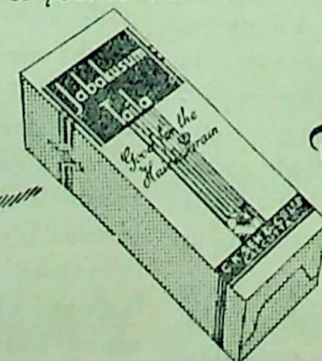
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Living Research In Washington

Research sounds like a very dull word to the average man. It connotes the essence of drabness and aridity, a futile poking-about in dusty records for impractical results of detached and theoretical value.

Research in Washington, however, is quite a different affair. Here are institutions that investigate, analyze and establish thousands of articles and processes of vital importance in the lives of every American citizen. No department of the Government is of more practical value to the Nation and few are so imaginative and energetic in pursuit of their objectives.

The National Bureau of Standards, for example, behind a name that in itself means little, carries on activities that are of service to the business man, the housewife, the student, the agriculturist, the aviator, the architect, the engineer, and ordinary John Doe. More than any other one Government Department it probably influences and serves the private lives of American citizens, says the *National Geographic Magazine*.

This great research Bureau measures everything and sets the national standards of measurements. This is a procedure of inestimable value, for successful commercial and industrial enterprises are all based on accurate and complete measurements of substances, qualities, or conditions. The ability of inspectors in every part of the country to test grocers' and butchers' scales, for example, the machines for weighing trucks, the accuracy of ordinary milk bottles and gasoline pumps depend on correct measurements. The manufacture of any commodity turned out in quantity depends upon the exact measurements of its specifications, such as electric lights, automobiles, typewriters, tools and articles of all sorts. In the Bureau of Standards machines of true accuracy are equipped to measure anything to an infinitesimal fraction of its weight, size, or volume.

The machines of the Bureau also test the wearing qualities, action and strength of articles varying from building materials

to silk stockings. All of the articles in everyday use are put through strict processes of examination and testing. "Passed by the Bureau of Standards" has become a mark indicating proven quality in such articles as rugs, alarm-clocks, toothbrushes, paints, shoes, dress materials, cement, and airplane instruments.

The behaviour of wind, wave, weather and fire on bridges, buildings and other man-made structures is also studied and tabulated and the results made available to those who are engaged in construction enterprises. The wear and tear of use on such articles as money are measured and the quality of such articles is raised proportionately as the most efficient substances suited to their use are discovered.

The standards of radio frequency also come from the Bureau. Orchestras also get their standard of musical pitch in the same way. Radiosondes were developed by the Bureau and are now used by thousands by the Weather Bureau. These are automatic miniature radio transmitting devices that are attached to small balloons and sent up from 50,000 to 75,000 feet into the stratosphere. Here they record temperature, humidity and wind velocity and are subsequently picked up on the ground by automatic receiving sets. Radiosondes have proven the best means yet known for determining weather information, of use to the airlines of the country.

Other research institutions in Washington also provide information and services which enrich the lives of American citizens. The National Institute of Health carries on studies of the prevention and cure of disease that have included increased protection from infantile paralysis, spotted fever, yellow fever, typhus and other scourges of man and beast. Vaccines are produced here in great quantities and shipped all over the world for the relief of mankind. The Navy Medical Center, the Army Medical Center, and the research department of the great Walter Reed Hospital are other

institutions engaged in this work of the improvement of the national health.

The Department of Agriculture's experiment station at Beltsville, a few miles from Washington, is constantly developing new forms and improved species of vegetables and fruits, and new ways of selecting and breeding animals. The fact that one can drink milk anywhere in America with virtually no danger of tuberculosis infection is a triumph largely due to the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle due to the Department's testing and cleansing of the herds of the country. The general wholesomeness of the popular hamburger is also another of its accomplishments in the realm of national health.

The development of the improved tomato is only one of Beltsville's contributions illustrating the range of its activities in providing better species of fruits and vegetables. An improved variety of tomato, arrived at after much experimentation, seemed to answer every requirement except in resistance to wilt in some sections of the country. Beltsville imported from Peru a hardy, marble-sized, wild currant and crossed it with this tomato. The resulting plant was found to be immune to all local diseases, was then bred up to proper size again, and the seed released for general use to the nursery trade and seed dealers.

Other Government research Departments adding in direct or indirect ways to the safety and enrichment of American life are the Coast and Geodetic Survey which makes nautical and aeronautical charts for use in navigation, predicts the rise and fall of tides and studies, earthquakes and magnetism, and the Geological Survey

which measures and locates water resources, thus influencing the choice of sites for cities and industrial projects where vast amounts of water are necessary. It is also the chief map-making agency of the Government.

In addition to the Government research agencies in Washington are scores of private research institutions. The Carnegie Institution studies far-reaching problems of nature and has been described as the "largest scientific empire on earth." The Brookings Institution, scientifically studies government and economic problems, the Pan American Union examines and purveys information about any South American country, and the geneological research department of the Daughters of the American Revolution can provide expert information on anyone's family tree.

Research is also carried on in Washington by many trade associations for the benefit of the industries they represent. The National Canners Association, for example, conducts investigations for the benefit of the whole American canning industry. Scientists of this organization examine different types of cans, or tins, tabulate their reactions to different heat treatments and the effect of the degree of heat on bacteria in canning processes. This information is given to canners throughout the country and furnishes a handbook of prevention against food poisoning for the protection of the public.

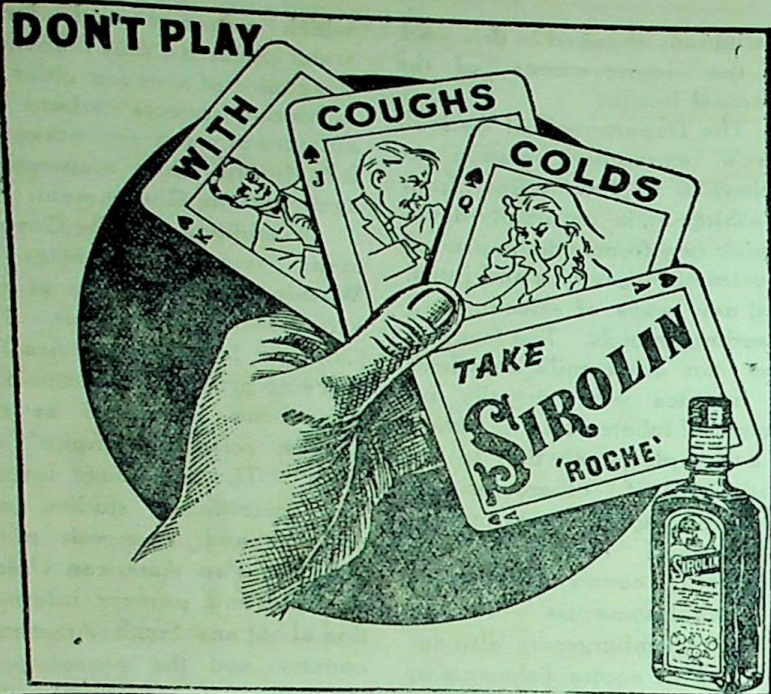
These great research institutions, both Government and private, are making enormous contributions to the health, safety and welfare of American citizens. They reveal in their breadth of vision, progressiveness, and concern with the enrichment of the lives of every man, living American democracy in action.

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Pitt—the Governor of Madras—who could never sleep in peace as long as he had had the diamond, sold it to the Regent of France. Thus it came to be known as the "Regent".

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Jacob Shmushkevich

Jacob Shmushkevich was born in Lithuania, the son of a poor Jewish tailor. He is now the supreme commander of the Soviet Air Force.

Young Jacob never saw an aeroplane until he was 14. He started life as a baker's boy. It was a long and arduous job, but the tall, broad-shouldered boy did not mind it. After a year of this, he set out to make his way in the world. He went to Vologda, east of Leningrad, and became a stevedore. By his cheerful disposition, he made many friends among the long-shore-men of the busy river port. At the end of World War I, he returned to his native home in Lithuania, but found it impossible to settle down in the quiet life of a small town and went back to Vologda. There he joined the Bolsheviki and when Civil War broke out, he enlisted in the Red Army. At the end of the Civil War, he was clearing the Russian forests of marauding bandits who were constantly descending upon unprotected little towns to rob and kill.

A year later, Shmushkevich was transferred to the Air Force. The young man soon realized that in order to be effective in his work, he would have to be "one of the men" in every respect. He would have to know everything they knew about servicing, repairing, piloting a plane,—all about the relation of aviation to warfare. So far, all the education he had was in a Jewish primary school (*Heder*) where children learnt to read and translate Hebrew. Shmushkevich started the study of aviation in his own way: He watched the mechanics at work in the workshops and in the aerodromes, observed the duties of the pilots at the controls and read every book on aviation he could lay his hands on. What he could not understand by himself, he would ask his colleagues to explain. His knowledge of aircraft grew rapidly; he was "noticed" by the authorities, received one promotion after another, until in 1931, he was made commander of an air brigade.

Shortly after this, he met Defence Commissar Voroshilov, who advised him to go to school (he was then 30) to

study Russian grammar and take a course in aviation. Shmushkevich took up these and more—history, literature, mathematics and military strategy. After graduation, his rise in the Red Air Force has been meteoric. He was sent to reorganize the Far Eastern Branch of the Red Air Force; during the Spanish Civil War he led the Soviet aviators sent to aid the loyalists. When Japan stirred up "border trouble" he was sent to the Far East again and at the successful termination of that undeclared little war, he was decorated with the Order of Lenin. During the war with Finland, he was again at the scene of action but had to give most of his orders from a hospital bed to which he had been confined with a serious leg injury.

Shmushkevich had not seen his parents for twenty long years. As a member of the Soviet armed forces, he could have no contact with persons living in a foreign country, Lithuania. But when Germany invaded Poland and the Russians moved into the Baltic countries, the supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Air Forces went back home and met his aged parents.

The key to Jacob Shmushkevich's success lies in his sound and thorough knowledge of every phase of his craft, in his magnetic personality. He is a born leader of men, possessing those warm human qualities that endear a General to his men. He fraternizes with the Russian flyers, plays billiards with them, joins them in singing and dancing and shows the deepest concern for their general welfare.

When Russia's day of reckoning comes, it will be a Jew who will smash Berlin into smithereens from the air. Hitler dreads Shmushkevich more than anyone else except perhaps his sworn enemy—Otto Strasser.

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Evolution And Darwinism

There is hardly any scientific topic that has been so often discussed and criticised by lay men as the theory of Evolution. A great deal of confusion has been caused by regarding the theory of evolution to be the same as Darwinism. As a matter of fact the theory of evolution is far more comprehensive than Darwinism and Charles Darwin did not originate the theory of evolution. Evolution, contrary to popular belief, does not mean "improvement" or the "descent of man from monkeys". Etymologically, it means unrolling or unfolding of what is wrapped up. Biologically, it is applied to the unfolding of successive phases of development in the growth of animals and plants. Evolution simply means that animals and plants have come to be what they are through a long process of natural development. It does not say anything about how this happened. The theory of evolution had been foreshadowed by Aristotle, by some Hindu Philosophers, by Linnaeus, by Buffon, by Lamarck, and by Darwin's own grandfather, Erasmus Darwin. What Darwin actually did was to suggest an explanation of how this wonderful process of development from the amoeba to man has come about. So, Darwinism really means the particular explanation given by Darwin of how evolution has taken place.

According to Darwin, "natural selection", or "survival of the fittest" explains how evolution has come about. There are biologists who believe in evolution, but not in the *modus operandi* of it as given by Darwin; they believe in "evolution somehow".

Darwin assumed that all the different species of animals and plants that we find to-day were not separately created—that more complex forms grew out of simpler forms by purely natural processes. Thus, according to Darwin, the giraffe was not created with a long neck. Some of the remote ancestors of the giraffe happened to be born with a longer neck than usual, by a chance variation. These long-necked giraffes were able to survive by eating leaves of trees that were quite out of reach of the ordinary

giraffes. Hence, the chance-born long-neck giraffes had a greater chance of survival than the others in the struggle for existence, which according to Darwin is always fierce in nature. So the giraffes with ordinary necks died out, and only the giraffes with long necks survived and their long-necked progeny are only found to-day.

Darwinism denies that man was originally created as an intelligent being. Some of man's ape-like ancestors accidentally happened to be born with more brains than their fellows and so were able to live by their wits instead of by their muscles alone. So these survived and had progeny while the others were eliminated in the struggle for existence.

Struggle for existence and survival at the cost of others is the essence of Darwinism. It has nothing to say on the origin or "arrival" of the fittest, in other words it has no explanation for mutations or sudden large variations. J. N. G.

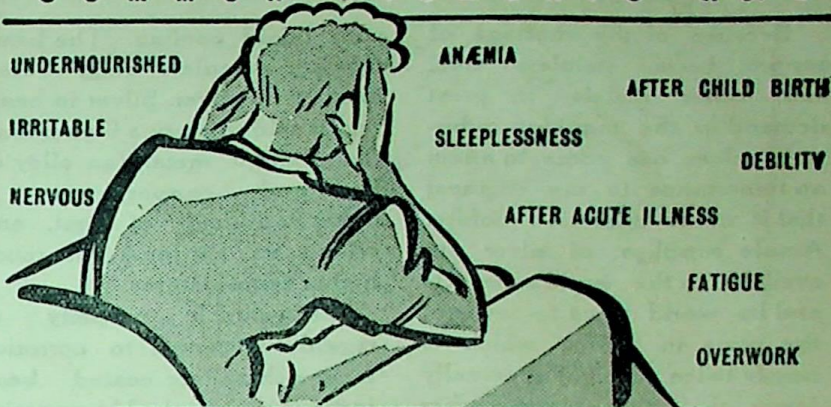
Russian Place Names

A Moscow message of Jany. 22 said that Stavropol had been recaptured after a severe fighting. Those would try to locate Stavropol on their maps would be disappointed as this is the old name of the city that appears in modern maps as Voroshilovsk. It is hardly likely that any one would recognise the famous Stalingrad under its old name, Tsaritsyn or Kujbyshev as Samara, Krasnodar as Yekaterinodar, Zinovievsk as Yelisavetgrad, Dniepropetrovsk as Ekaterinoslav, Leninakan as Alexandropol, Kirovabad as Yelisavetpol, Ordzhonikidze as Vladikavkaz.

Voroshilovsk should not be confused with the other city named after Marshal Voroshilov, —Voroshilovograd. The former lies between Georgievsk and Armavir (which fell to the Russians on Jan. 24), the latter is where the railway line from Millerovo to Kharkov crosses the Donets.

In the rapid encirclement of Rostov that is progressing apace, we hope to see the name of Voroshilovograd in front page news within the week.

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Silver

Because of the shortage of copper, brass, stainless steel and other metals in great demand in the munition industries, silver has come to attain an importance to the engineer that it never possessed before. Ample supplies of silver are available in the world's markets and its world price to-day (not the price in India, which is nearly twice as high) is actually lower than that of some other metals in great demand now. It is easily worked and can be had in sheets, strips, rod, tube, wire, or electrically deposited on surfaces. A great variety of silver alloys are available for engineering and technical applications. Silver also possesses some extremely valuable properties,—high resistance to corrosion, good conductivity of heat and electricity.

One of the most useful applications of silver to-day is as a lead-silver alloy to replace the common lead-tin alloy used for soldering. Soft silver-lead solder contains 97.5% lead and 2.5% silver and melts at 580 degrees F. At the other end of the scale are hard silver solders which melt at over 1100 degrees F. A soft lead-silver solder is actually cheaper than the old lead-tin solder. The former contains only 2.5% of silver, while the latter contains over 30% of the rare tin.

With the difficulty in getting copper, the electrical world is insistent in its demand for silver to replace copper as a conductor. If power stations replaced copper by silver, many lakhs of maunds of copper of a very high degree of purity would be released for war purposes. There is a vast stock of silver in Government vaults and banks and some of this could be released to take the place of copper in the electric industry. As silver is one of the best electric conductors known, it would do excellently. The Government of United States have agreed to release 8 lakhs, 10 thousand maunds of silver from its treasury reserve of 10 lakhs 80 thousand maunds.

Another important application of silver in engineering is in the manufacture of silver alloy bearings for aircraft engines of the radial air-cooled type, and also in similar engines operated

with liquid cooling. The bearings are complete rings coated inside with silver. Silver in bearings is said to carry a higher load than babbitt metal (an alloy of tin, and copper), is a better conductor of heat, and retains its hardness at much higher temperatures.

Its valuable property as regards resistances to corrosion means that silver coated bearings are not attacked by corrosive agents which are sometimes found in lubricating oils. The silver coating is extremely thin, less than one-thousandth of an inch thick, so that the cost is not high and electrolytic deposition is easy.

One of the most important applications of silver is in the food industries for the construction of pans and other vessels used in heating and boiling food, particularly jam and other fruit products, as well as vinegar, which are acid. A silver pan used for such purposes is not only resistant to corrosion but also does not affect the food in any way. Any slight trace of silver that may be dissolved is non-poisonous. Its property of good conductivity of heat is also helpful when used for this purpose.

A serious rival of silver in this sphere is stainless steel (chromium steel). But even in normal times, quite apart from war, stainless steel is almost as costly as silver. During the last twenty-five years, stainless steel has been gradually replacing silver from cutlery, watch-cases, spectacle frames and other ornamental purposes. Silver soon tarnishes in the air and requires frequent cleaning, while stainless steel is "ever bright".

In England, silver watch chains are no longer manufactured. As paper replaced gold for coinage, silver has also been largely ousted from this sphere by nickel. So, in future, we may hope to see silver disappearing completely from its former spheres of usefulness and being used more and more in other spheres.

J. N. G.

COPPER IN CHILE

Even before the discovery of the American continent, the Inca rulers mined copper in Chile. A century ago, Chile sent all its copper ore to Swansea in South Wales for extraction of the metal. Chile continued to be the largest copper producer of the world till 1882, when it lost its position to the U. S. At the outbreak of the last war, Chile was 4th among the copper producing countries. In 1915, new copper mines were opened in Chile, near Antofagasta and since then it has been second among the world's producers of this metal. In 1914, Chile produced 12 lakhs of maunds of copper, in 1942, the production is estimated to be 140 lakh maunds, Chile's copper ore is easily mined and refined. The ores contain hardly any admixture which requires special refining methods. The great bulk of Chilean copper ore is smelted in the country and substantial quantities of gold and silver are obtained as by-products in the process. The drawbacks of Chile's copper mines are their situation high up in the Andes requiring expensive railway construction.

The copper production of Chile is dominated by U. S. capital. The Chilean Exploration Company (working the mines near Antofagasta) and the Andes Copper Mining Company are subsidiaries of the U. S. Anaconda group of copper mines. The Braden Copper Company is a subsidiary of the American Smelting and Refining Company. These three organisations produce, between them, 97% of Chile's copper.

In 1941, 90% of Chile's copper supplies were absorbed by the United States. This year, the whole of the country's copper surplus is at the disposal of the U. S. Government under an agreement. Since the decline of Chile's nitrate industry, copper has become the backbone of her national economy. In 1941, copper accounted for 60% of Chile's total exports by value and the proportion has increased in 1942.

J. N. G.

STUDENTS & POLITICS

"The Central Advisory Board of Education, which was in session at Lucknow recently, passed a resolution of great importance. This resolution rectifies an unwise measure taken some time ago by the Bihar Government which, if imitated by other Provincial Governments, was bound to do incalculable harm to the public life of the country. The Bihar Government prohibited students and teachers from participating in any political movement. Having discussed the question of maintenance of discipline in educational institutions, and of students participating in politics, the Central Advisory Board of Education resolved that free discussion of political subjects should be allowed and students should be prohibited from participating in political activity only of the "subversive type".

It is reported that on behalf of the Radical Democratic Party, the attention of the Central Government was drawn to the crippling effect which was bound to be produced by the Bihar Government's order, and it was suggested that only certain types of political activity should be prohibited. It seems that the Central Government saw the point and the first available opportunity has been taken to lay down a reasonable policy regarding students and teachers participating in political activities.—Independent India, Daily, New Delhi.

Sinister Implication

"Mr. A. D. Gorwala, Supply Commissioner, said that present stocks in Bombay and fresh supplies expected in the near future would be sufficient to meet the remnants of the city and suburban population for about 3 months."—Patna Daily News, Jan. 21.

The word "remnant" is ominous. Does he mean remnants after death by starvation?

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Reviews

On Czechoslovakia

Towards a Lasting Peace by Dr. Edward Benes, President of the Czechoslovak Republic. Published by Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of Information, London, 1942.

The book contains three lectures delivered by the President of the Czechoslovak Republic at Aberdeen University on Nov. 10th '41, at the Foreign Press Association luncheon on April 28th, '42 and on May 12, '42 at a luncheon organised by the Liberal Social Council in the London National Liberal Club. Those who are familiar with the world wide international crisis for the last few years may well expect a fresh outlook and new angle of vision from Dr. Benes. The subjects chosen by him for these lectures admit of much deep insight into the under-currents of responsiveness and reactions of various activities since the fateful 4th of August, 1914 when Great Britain cast her lot with France and Belgium in their titanic conflict with Germany.

In his first lecture—The Present War and the Future Peace—Dr. Benes has raised a number of critical questions which strike our imagination at the first sight. To him the first thing to be secured by the new post-war organisation of Europe must be a permanent and general European equilibrium,—equilibrium of the future Europe politically and economically based upon the balance of forces between a number of large political units. Moreover he stressed on the fact that the nations of central Europe must decide their fate after the war themselves, to him this is a self-evident democratic postulate. No decision must be imposed upon them or upon their neighbours from without against their will, as a manifestation of some higher political wisdom to which they submit when they are unable to make their own decision. He moreover expects, we know not how far it will come true, that in the course of time a natural bridge will be established between central European, northern and southern confederations—that is, the Polish-Czechoslovak on the

one hand and the Balkan on the other—and that in this way a further logical step towards the consolidation of the whole of Central Europe and Europe in general will be taken and by an application of Point 8 of the Atlantic Charter Germany must not be given an opportunity after this war to arm herself again and to destroy her small neighbours according to Hitler's methods "one after the other" as has been done in the last six years.

In his second lecture on the Future Of The Small Nations and the idea of federation. Dr. Benes true to his subject, tried to emphasise that in a free Europe there can be no such thing as a client state or a hierarchy of states as the Nazi New Order would propose, because true nationhood and democracy go together, and the Europe of to-morrow cannot tolerate any Herren Volk rule over non-German peoples. Moreover he believes that during post-war reorganisation every separate nation shall be trusted to provide regional autonomy or decentralised administration whenever it is justified.

In his last lecture Dr. Benes comes forward with his packet of justification in support of the Allies. Here again we find the Czechoslovak President in a prophetic tone when he exclaims that if after this war the Allies fail to succeed in causing Germany to pass through an internal change and revolution of the profoundest nature which will purify the German people from all the filth and evil into which Germany has been dragged not only by Nazism but also by its whole national political education of last 60/70 years since 1870 and even since Fredrick the Great, then the world will have a third world war in another twenty years or so.

Mr. Wells' solution is "an early establishment by the victors in the war of a group of commissions to rehabilitate the disorderd world". This is a suggestion of an "extreme revolutionary", as Mr. Wells describes himself. Dr. Benes has no such idea—his are practical suggestions and if followed with vigour may bring about an all-

round change in the world—both economic and political.

Prague Braves the Hangman by E. V. Erdely: Published by the Czechoslovak, London 1942.

The Czechoslovak Republic was created by the Treaty of Versailles, Jan. 1919, and its frontiers were recognised by the Conference of Ambassadors, July 1920 and the Treaty of Sevres, Oct. 1920. It is now made up of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, formerly parts of the Kingdom of Bohemia and of Slovakia and Carpathian Ruthenia, formerly parts of Hungary; these are the so-called "historical provinces". The Germans, who as an organised empire became the masters of Bohemia and Moravia in 1939 assumed, that Czech nation disappointed and abandoned by its allies and by the Western democracies in Sept. '38, had accepted the situation and had surrendered its political independence and seen its future assured with Greater Germany.

The book under review is more than a propaganda pamphlet. It is a brief history of brutish tyranny by the nazi hordes over the Czech people and the inhuman largescale slaughtering by order of the Deputy Reich Protector, S. S. Obergruppenfuhrer General Heydrich. In the words of Mr. Erdely "Heydrich undertook a systematic persecution and a destructive campaign against the whole Czech nation. His Gestapo men sought for and invented charges against indivi-

duals in order to pounce afterwards upon one class of society after another". They attacked legionaries in order to expose them to mass persecution, they condemned the Sokols so as to be able to disband the association and steal its property, they arrested the leaders of workmen's associations so that they could seize the control of regional sections of those organisations; they accused butchers in order to sweep upon middle-classes and farmers; they attacked the intellectuals in order to deprive the nation of all sources of culture—at the same time Heydrich ordered the press to persuade Czech readers that different categories of the nation who had been proved guilty must be punished so that the nation as a whole could be saved. All the same, hundreds were executed, thousands tortured and the final object is the whole nation. This is the picture drawn by Mr. Erdely to show the sad outcome of the nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia.

But we know it for certain that the voice of the Czech nation may be silenced for the time being—neither Hacha's, krejc's nor Moravec's voices must be regarded as expressing Czech thought and Czech sentiment—but history teaches us that Czech nation has never yielded to force. They braved the German onslaught for centuries and we believe that they will brave all the possible successors of the hangman Heydrich during the short period of slavery still ahead.

Sisir Kumar Mukherji.

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AMERICAN RANGERS

Detachments of American "Rangers", trained in surprise assault warfare took part in the Allied raid on Dieppe in August last. They blew up Nazi gun emplacements, machine gun nests and other defences on the coast; destroyed enemy installations, communication centres, military stores and brought back vital information and prisoners. The American Ranger is the counterpart of the British Commandos.

The Rangers take their name from Robert Rogers' Rangers, an intrepid 18th-century band of militiamen who helped lay the colonial foundations of the United States and were noted for their courage and endurance.

The men of the Ranger Battalion have been hand-picked for their hazardous assignments from a large number of volunteers. They are also trained to function as shock troops in a full scale land invasion. They are all-round fighters and deadly marksmen, as quick with a knife as with gun or grenade and able to overcome their opponents in a hand-to-hand fight. They are trained to leap from boats with heavy equipment and to wade through water under heavy fire. They are hardy, fearless and resolute. Surprise attack and endurance are stressed in speed marches of 36 miles in half-a-day with full equipment. On these the Rangers climb 4000 ft. mountains without rest, and jump 20-ft. cliffs almost as casually as stepping down stairs.

The Rangers who landed in Dieppe proved their toughness and ability to bit the enemy hard and then escape. They returned to England blackened by smoke and powder, wounded, some in rags and tatters from hand-to-hand combat, but they carried out their plan of havoc and destruction according to schedule.

A group of 12 Rangers had been assigned to destroy a coastal battery. The Germans met them with everything,—mortar fire, machine-guns, rifles, anti-aircraft fire and finally bayonets. Only 5 of the Rangers returned, but the batch had done the job,—the battery was blown up.

Sports Topics

By Olympian

Patna University, winner of the inter-university tennis tournament in 1941, lost to the Aligarh University. The Patna University was represented by Khasu Sen, P. K. Roy and S. Ghosal. Nashu Sen, who is a shade better than the last two players and who represented last year, could not find time to uphold the prestige of his alma mater being too preoccupied with his recently acquired taste for histrionic arts. Khasu Sen and P. K. Roy played two singles each and they were partnered in the doubles. The latter match they won. But P. K. Roy lost both the singles and one of them from an advantageous position. Khasu Sen lost his match against Irshad Hussain another rising player in Indian tennis. It is reported that Sen was none too fit on that day. This reminds me of several instances when, in the past, he lost due to physical unfitness and shortage of stamina. Much as we all want to see him rise higher up, we hope, he would pay more attention to this aspect of his tennis career which would play no mean part in a strenuous match. Secondly, not any appreciable improvement in his game is noticeable for the last two years.

Inter-college athletic sports of the Patna University took place without having drawn much attention. For betterment of standard such events are to be encouraged and the basis should be made wider. As it was this event had an out and out local character. The most important item in this meeting was the breaking of the provincial record in long jump by Asoke Bannerji of Science College. This college turned out to be the team champion.

This reminds me of a suggestion made in these columns several months back how the University Athletic Board can be instrumental in the raising standard of different branches of sports. It is universally realised that sports, particularly tennis, cricket and athletic sports, require individual attention, correct technique and proper coaching. All three conditions mentioned above are found sadly missing and what ever proficiency our boys acquire is due to their own untutored efforts. To be sure, there is not as much dearth of material as there is of scope. If

the Patna University Athletic Board exercises a little imagination and is prepared to adopt a bold line of action they can easily build up a fund to meet cost of engaging suitable coaches. If proper effort is made students, colleges, university and the public could be induced to help in building up such a fund. The expenses should not be so frightfully high as to damp the ardour of the Board. Looked at from the long period of view it is positive that this university would then do much better than at present. For such schemes money is not the only consideration and an organisation like P. U. A. B. is competent to work out such a scheme.

Indore beat U. P. comfortably though the latter had established a first innings lead. Wiles of Nayudu's bowling and dash and vigour of Mushtaq's batting was too great for the U. P. team. Once again it has been established that despite his age C. K. Nayudu is still a great force in Indian cricket as his score of 83 not out would indicate. Indeed, he is the best all-rounder that Indian cricket has produced. By the 8th of February next the match between Indore and Bengal would be decided and it would indeed be an achievement if Bengal can clinch the issue in her favour.

Here at Patna the different clubs are active with their respective programmes. The Patna championship in tennis has begun. Badminton and Volley ball tournaments are being conducted by the clubs. Friendly cricket matches are being played. For that matter one would find on going through the different localities of the town good deal of activity in sports conducted by the colleges and the clubs. That is indeed encouraging.

ing. Games like cricket, badminton and volley ball in this year has become more popular than previous years.

While making such an observation one is surprised to find that the organisation which controls games in this district i. e. the Patna Athletic Association, is completely inactive for a long time. Neither the hockey league has yet been started nor the Sifton Cup cricket tournament has begun. In a few weeks season for cricket would be over and students would be busy with their examinations. In that case the programme of the P. A. A. can, at best, be carried out only with great difficulty. I hope no more delay would be made in making a good beginning at an early date.

National War Front

Muzaffarpur, January 28
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Shri Narain Mahtha, District Leader, National War Front, Muzaffarpur, paid a visit to village Mehta in Belsand Thana. He was received by a large number of villagers, who listened to his speech patiently and responded to the programme of the National War Front by forming a Raksha Dal for their village.

The villagers reported to him that there was no arrangement for drinking water for cattle in that village. To remove this want, the District Leader donated one bigha of land and seven hundred rupees from his own pocket for a tank. This donation roused the enthusiasm of the villagers to such an extent that they collected among themselves five hundred rupees for the projected tank.

The District Leader spent five days in that locality and came in touch with villagers, among whom he found not only willingness but enthusiasm for taking up the constructive programme of the National War Front and a determination to maintain peace and order.

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(As at close of November, 1942)

Mg. Director: Dr. S. B. DUTT, M.A., B.L. (Cal), Ph. D. (Econ) (Lond),
Barrister-at-Law

Insurance Salesmanship -As A Career

By Nirmal Kumar Lahiri, M. A.

Secretary, National Economic Provident Ins. Ltd., Patna

In the Golden lighting—Shelley

Insurance Salesmanship is great business. The opportunities are unlimited, and there is none to stop us going "higher still and higher", except our ownself. The insurance companies are anxious and willing that we should do well, it shares the profits as we do, and it is the most well paid hard work in the world.

Now we may try to see briefly the preparation of a salesman in a good office.

To start with, he is given picture of the marvellous work that he can do for the public, in providing for those who would be otherwise uncared for. He would be told that insurance is a social service; that it is the life blood that courses through the human race, its arms reach around the world, enfolding millions into its care. That it protects the home and educates the children, it facilitates the marriage problem of a grown-up daughter or the food problem of an old decrepit widow, or the neophyte. It may be said, "Those who are fighting on the War front are brave men. They will be remembered long after others are forgotten. But no less valiant are those building round every home a gigantic defence against the various ills of life. Through day and night, through shine and rain, these unknown warriors are slowly proceeding on their mission with infinite patience and tact, silently and quietly, away from public gaze and against public indifference, knowing that at the end of their toil, they will have created a world better than what their forefathers had left for them".

"Life insurance is of course organised on business lines. But it is not the business of the market place where demand and supply rule. It is the poetry of the literature of business, making life sweet and fragrant." After he has been admitted into the sanctuary of poetry, in the literature of business, he is given some technical knowledge of the vocation so that he can well advise, there comes the period of his "production developments".

*Hurry up please its time—
Eliot*

It will be the aim of the business manager (or the Secre-

tary) to bring this youngman up, from his first year's production whatever it may be, to as high as he can go, in as short a time as possible. He is brought in to produce, and produce he shall. All the methods, that have ever been employed with success, shall be experimented and used on him. All the sound and appropriate arguments for the sell of insurance policies are placed before him.

The office insurance library would be ransacked for captivating and inspiring books. He will soon know that through life insurance homes are kept intact, the destitute are looked after and in general the flinty and uneven path of life is smoothed. All these are true. The high ideals of this *organised philanthropy* will sink deep into his consciousness and he will be a zealous disciple of its creed. Then as soon as he starts producing, he will be constantly goaded upon by every possible means to *produce more*; the companies' monthly or quarterly bulletin showing his standing, and making mention of him; certificates would be awarded for his having secured, say Rs. X thousands for the month, prizes would be dangling everywhere for him from the honour of a feast to a cash prize or bonus. Slowly, will these work their way, as the sands of time would flow, on his "production mind."

Soon he would become the guest of his boss along with other salesmen at innumerable dinners and suppers, on which occasions his production record stand comparison with records of other successful workers of his office or of a different branch office. As time would progress he would be invited to address salesmen or give them table talks; telling them how he scooped on such and such prey as A. X or V. But the pith of his talk would be Rupees-annas-pies—because that is what life insurance is—a contract for future payment of the Rupees-annas-pies, and it will be the substance of the talks all

the time.

All this means a perpetual talk about money and production. This, in conjunction with the financial needs of the public, makes a monetary circle from where no escape is possible.

To Be—Shakespeare

At this stage of affairs, there is no desire on his part to escape. He is eager, almost hungry to learn and to achieve his goal. It will be pointed out to him that while his record of Rs. X thousands production for the first year was really praiseworthy, yet if he desires to earn "real money" he must try and get up in the (say) quartermillion—production class. It will be told to him that of his proposals, the ones that pay him least are (say) the Rs. 1000/- policies. It would also be impressed upon him, that there are many persons to whom a thousand rupees policy, would be such a blessing but that unfortunately he can ill afford to canvass such cases. A point that would be banged into his ears repeatedly is that it takes as much time to sale a Rupees five hundred policy as a hundred rupees policy. Hence, he should direct his energies to securing the five hundred provident proposals, or the ten thousand rupees proposals. If he wants to care for his own interest, both financial and official.

Now, let us think for a little while about the consequence of this constant and ever increasing production-demand.

Whereas at the start he was spurred to the profession by high ideals of removing causes of social distress or at the least remedying them, along with earning a subsistence income or a little honest money for himself, now he becomes the victim of his environments. Man is essentially a creature of his environments and it is only a saint or a genius who can aspire to rise above the enveloping atmosphere of his life or be insured against the clammy contaminating influence of his surrounding. It is true as much of a banker or a stock-broker as an insurance underwriter, but here we would prefer

to discuss the last person only.

Be Adored Among Men—Hopkins

The insurance agent is now within the monetary circle, a circle getting smaller and smaller as in Dante's Inferno and ultimately choking the throat of the inferno-visitor. Now, his process of thought is more or less limited to bigger sales, better records, more profits, in short greater production and more money. Unnoticeably his system of life is changing, he, like the chameleon is changing his colour and merging with his surroundings. He is urged onwards by the idea of becoming a "big producer", a "top notcher", a "club leader" so that he can earn more and parade his pride and pomp in greater degrees. He wants to be recognized as a "club leader" and have dinner with the luminaries of society and go out with them boasting all the time.

He goes over the names of his friends at this club and that club not excluding insurance clubs, his debating and dramatic societies, and "later he will make up his church list": If he is not a member of 'A' or 'B' or 'C' club, he considers joining, if only for this purpose. It is very probable that he will later enrol himself as a member of the Rotary Club, or Social Welfare Club or less-noise club. He will be dejected because he will find that they are chock full of young insurance fellows just like himself, agents of other companies, trying to establish contacts. If he gets in the "Rotary" or "A" or "B" or "C" club he will try his best to be on the executive committee or some other important committees, where he can be seen, and his work observed. Quite naturally, he may like the work of the organization or the club, to which he belongs at the time but the pressure from his company will force him to make calls on his fellow-members that he does not actually like doing. Furthermore, they do not like to have him do it.

He goes over the organization or the club roster many a times every year, in his eternal quest of prospects. Even the quests at his residence are now combed out with regard to their ability of filling up proposal forms. Next his wife is made a drumbeater to help him in his

hunt. The friends that they would enjoy meeting in earlier days are put to one side, now because of the need for "new and better contacts". His demands are ravenous and those who do not serve to fulfil his immediate necessity are overlooked or neglected: "He makes friends, and sells them, or sells them and makes friends, but has no time to continue to see them—because after the sale, they won't unfortunately, be in the market for a long time and there are only seven days a week. He must have sales *now*, next week, next month, and not in three or four years. He attends all sorts of gatherings, many of which bore and tire him. These take him out night after night, when he would so much rather stay in his home perhaps to read a little, to rest and think."

*What you get married for
if you*

Don't want Children—Eliot

By this time he is probably producing a very good volume of business, may be his company is boasting about him, but his wife, children, relations are being neglected. Proposals and more proposals are his obsession and all is sacrificed to that end. With the need of outdoor work his family relationship is waning daily. What time he has at home finds him nervous and unable to be easy in mind. His sons and daughters see less of him, and then he is seen under unfavourable conditions. They wonder at his brusqueness, and his unprovoked fretting. His home becomes a sort of office, and used more and more for all kinds of commercial purposes. In short he is becoming a slave to a most vicious system, and one that has for its effect the squeezing out of his life, nearly every nice thing, all understanding, sympathy, kindness and restfulness. He becomes a veritable machine for the production of more sales.

*Did not I weep for
Him that was in trouble?*

—Book of Job

Yet it is to be admitted that his life has not been spent in vain, through his work, "the tears of many widows have been assuaged and children would rise to thank him". But

not his own children nor the woman the he has made virtually a widow, through his perpetual quest of business for his Company. As he looks back on his so-called successful life, as he reviews his sales through the months and years, and takes stock of the great wealth he has garnered up, he will realize that he has but little, if anything, to be proud of. He has grown in *one* sense only. He has sacrificed all of the good things of life, to achieve only one end, that men and women might insure and leave money for this and that end.

One may pause here and reflect whether insurance is a good thing and to be an insurance underwriter is a worthy career!

There is need of insurance on the part of the public and this solitary fact is sufficient to justify the vocation as a whole. We do not find any deficiency or shortcoming in the management of good companies, they are being uniformly well managed. The hesitancy, in answering, arises from a realization of the fact what it has done to many of us "through the present system of selling insurance". So if a young person comes we have got to say to him: if you are the type of man who aspires to climb up to the top, what we have been discussing just now, would happen to you, under our present selling system. The "constant pressure" system, the "go and get it" and "keep on shooting higher" and "bettering your record", may do all this to you. If you are not a man of this type and are a "plodder" the business does not hold much for you. You have thousands of weary and dreary days before you, each exactly resembling the other, each one of which finds you the aggressor. "Never anything comes to your desk, the work never comes to you, but you must always be like the "wandering Jew, wandering and seeking."

I Speak in grief,

Not Exaltation, for I hate

no more,

As then ere misery made me

wise—Shelley.

One must ponder deeply and seriously before choosing insur-

ance as his profession. If one has ambition, it is a *killer* and will take *all* from him, and give him pitifully little for his sacrifices. If he is content to be a "plodder", finding satisfaction in the ordinary, then he has greater chance for happiness in this profession, provided that the "constant pressure" system does not upset his mental equilibrium. The small or medium producer is more likely to retain his poise and values. He can taste the joy of selling insurance to the little fellow who needs it badly. He gets a bit of "soul food". Not trying to be a leader, may give not only more time to an agent to know his family, but to get a few other things of life, besides the pleasure of getting proposal forms signed and dully filled up.

The system about which we are discussing, has the characteristics of a machine. It has both the merits and demerits of a machine. The agent is only a part and parcel of the huge machinery and once he is fitted

up he has to move like a cog in a wheel.

We can only say what we feel. We cannot with cent per cent surety hold a brief for any party. Ultimately it is the wearer who has to discover where the shoe pinches.

The new entrant may have to suffer but he must maintain his mental equilibrium. He must graduate at the hard school of insurance and try to reach loftier artistic heights. There is no teaching or instruction that can be of much service. The soundest ethical advise that we may advance is to work sincerely and conscientiously and avoid the disease of our modern life, "its sick hurry".

Yet, when we have said all we feel,

*Who is as the wiseman? And
Who knoweth the Inter-*

pretation

Of a thing?—Ecclesiastes.



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(Continued from page 1)

was fought against England, may serve as an incitement to Indians to become more active and persistent in the suppressed "Quit India" movement. Friendship towards the British precludes any propaganda about Independence in any British possession.

England Supports Germany

Every member of the Ruling caste of England is trying to make the world believe that the only reason why India's independence can not be recognised is the existence of differences among the Indians themselves. England's love for the Hindus, the Muslims, the Ambedkars and the Princes separately is so intense that they have not the heart to leave them to themselves lest they tear themselves to pieces. If England gave independence to India, these four classes will exterminate themselves. It would be a sin to leave them to themselves and the thought of it is a heavy load on the conscience of such philanthropists as Sir Stafford Cripps, Bertrand Russell, Harold Laski and Sir Norman Angel. I do not mention Churchill because I respect him as a frank and honest Imperialist. He indulges in no hypocritical pose. But the friends of India forget that Germany occupied Czechoslovakia and Poland for similar reasons. It is authentic history that the Czechs were treating the non-Czech populations very harshly. The Polish aristocracy once carried out mass massacre of Jews and Ukrainians. The same spirit which inspires England in her treatment of India, led the Germans to occupy those countries. The Germans had the same human sympathy towards the warring elements of Poland as England has towards those of India. The problem therefore remains why England went to war with Germany. The problem beats us. Perhaps Sir Stafford Cripps may explain. Perhaps even President Roosevelt with his Four Freedoms may be able to do so. No one, however, has done it yet.

The Commerce and Food Member Beats His Drum

On January 25th, in New Delhi, the honorable Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar made a statement on the food situation at a Press

Conference. According to this statement India would have been short of food and all of us would have walked streets slapping our mid-ships disconsolately if the honorable Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar had not initiated the "Grow More Food" as Member-in-charge of E. H. and L. Departments. May I ask Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar what had the E. H. and L. Departments to do with "Grow More Food" campaign?

The second paragraph of the statement gives an answer to the question—"Is there a real grain shortage in this country". The answer of the Commerce & Food Member—given in very involved language—is that there is no appreciable Food shortage. This supports the reply given by Mr. Amery in the House of Commons. I also wrote in these columns that there was no shortage in the normal yield of food crop in this country. The whole trouble is profiteering by traders which the Govt. have failed to control and which, it appears, they are not making any determined attempt to control.

It is strange therefore that the Commerce and Food Member who assures us that according to statistics there is no fear of food-shortage, tries to take credit for himself by saying that this position is due to the campaign he initiated when he was in charge of E. H. & L. Department—a department which had nothing to do with this particular question. He tries to take credit for having done what was not necessary to do. The Government of India can not be congratulated for the manner in which they have replied to the propaganda of certain newspapers to make the "Food" question appear more important than it really is. Press propaganda may create a halo of importance round a minister with an unimportant portfolio. But this does not solve the immediate problem of high prices due to profiteering. Hunger has always been the best breeder of revolutions and this is the fear of the "New Statesman and Nation", when that newspaper, misled by the false propaganda of certain newspapers in India, asks the Govt. of India to solve the famine problem. People in England do not know that the whole affair is a got-up show

Costly Islands

World War II will be remembered in history as a war for islands. Ever since Japan sprang the surprise in the Pacific on the memorable 7th of December, islands have been very much in the news. The war in general and the Air Forces in particular have put many small islands, mere dots in the ocean, on the map.

Take the case of Midway Island, so named because it lies midway between Japan and Honolulu. As a refuelling base for aircraft operating between America and Asia, it is one of the most valuable spots of land on the globe. The year before the War, the Americans spent a fortune in equipping this obscure island and installing a colony of engineers there. Japan suffered a severe defeat in trying to land on Midway.

In 1900, an American, named Edwards, with a morbid passion for loneliness bought an island in a remote part of the Pacific Ocean, a mere 150 acres of

and is the result of an invisible hand moving the figures on the political Chessboard of this country. The Ministry in the Transport department and the ministry in the Commerce department have failed to control the profiteering greed of Banias and have allowed the creation of an artificial famine condition. In spite of Mr. Sarkar's self-advertisement that his "Grow More Food" campaign has saved us from famine, the people of the country are suffering from the want of food, fuel and clothing and the Government of India have failed to tackle the problem. The Government of India seem to be concerned with Army Supply only. The food and cloth supply of the people of the country do not seem to be the serious concern of the administration. The Commerce and Food Member's statement give us no assurance of an improvement in the position in the near future because it gives us no indication of any proposed practical course of action.

sand and rock, between the Phoenix Islands (British, just south of the Equator and east of the International Date Line) and the Kingman coral reef (American, north the Equator, due south of Hawaii). He paid the American Government the equivalent of Rs. 70/- for it. He spent the remainder of his life there and on his death, left it to his son. If aeroplanes had not been invented, Edwards Junior would have found it difficult to dispose of his inheritance for a rupee even. But it so happened, this island,—Tomis Island in Admiralty Charts, (we would ask our readers not to try to locate it in their maps) lay on the direct route between U. S. and Australia. We guess that if a line were to be drawn between San Francisco and Brisbane (Queensland), Tomis Island would be found very close to the line.

American aviators suddenly remembered the existence of Tomis Island and it was also recalled that the island had a lagoon in the middle of it which could be made a perfect haven for seaplanes. Mr. Edwards coolly demanded ten lakhs and fifty thousands rupees for his lonely bit of earth and the American Government considered it cheap at that price.

Much the same sort of thing happened over Jarvis Island, another tiny speck of earth near the Howland Islands (American, north of the Equator, east of the International Date Line). It was rather more complicated as it was owned by three families, numbering 12 people.

There are still a number of small islands, scattered all over the seven seas, that are privately owned. Some of their owners may wake up one day to find that their possessions were more valuable than gold mines.

One thing however is certain. Speculators will not be allowed to help themselves to islands any longer. Small islands in the middle of oceans are so valuable to aerial transport that no Government will sell them any more to private individuals.

J. N. G.

Children's Corner

The Story Of Kerosene

By A. K. Gupta

Some two centuries back, a young surveyor while engaged in his work in a certain region of Pennysalvania suddenly came across a film of irredescent oil floating over a creek. He was told by the Red Indians that they used it for medicine, but this film which did burn with everlasting flame on trial left him guessing even when he returned to civilisation. He purchased the plot of land to carry out further experiments. But he never returned to this solitary spot as he was called up in war where he died. The name of this gentleman, called George Washihgton, is to be ever cherished by those who sell petroleum and those who use it.

It remained an obscure story till a few years before the American Civil War when G. H. Bissel, a young graduate of Dartmouth, came one day to see his professor named Mr. Crossby. Bissel found on the table a bottle filled with a dark liquid.

"What's that", queried he.

"It is petroleum" replied the old professor.

"What on earth is that", said the inquisitive student.

"It is a kind of mineral oil" answered the old man, "They say it is available in the salt-wells and creeks of Pennysalvania. If it is refined, may be, we might use it for illumination."

The young fellow came back but not with an empty mind. He started the first commercial oil concern which was called—The Pennysalvania Rock Oil Company. But one drawback of this concern was that sufficient petroleum was not available in the salt-wells and creeks. This question crossed and re-crossed Bissel's mind till one day when he took shelter under the portico of a drug store in New York scared by the rains he found on the window of the store an advertisement of a salt-well derrick. A great idea struck him.

Close to the spot where George Washington had found oil about hundred years back,

Bissel started the first great commercial oil well and put one Drake in charge of drilling operations. For sometime Drake's efforts met with no success in the region of Titusville and people laughed and ridiculed and said, "It's Drake's folly". Drake's funds became exhausted and his men lost heart. But Drake did not budge an inch from his sacred project and saw one day uncle Billy who had drilled many of the salt wells of the locality. He impressed Billy with his intentions and got him make several crude implements for drilling purposes. Then they worked jointly like Trojans till they got down to 70 ft. underground. But still then there was no oil and Uncle Billy with his sons left the construction. Next day, a sunday, one of Billy's sons while strolling along the deserted place looked casually into one of the holes and found just one foot below a dark rising tide of water. "Oil, Oil" he cried out frantically and that sound echoed across the world for it was the first commercial oil ever drilled. This discovery made a sensation and people from all parts of the country flocked and started boring wells.

The development of Petroleum industry since then has passed through many romantic phases and many illustrious people like D. John Rockefeller and others have been associated with it.

Uncle Billy passed his remainder days in obscurity in his blacksmith shop. Several years after this discovery, a man in New York who had become wealthy through oil business met a vagabond on the street. It was Drake. He got a state pension through the remaining part of his life.

Each year, even now, thousands of Americans visit the statue of Drake made to his memory at Titusville for it was he who opened up a rich store of happiness and prosperity to mankind.

Bihar Bengalees

The Hindusthan Standard has published the following in its issue dated the 31st January 1942 :—

"DOMICILE RULE" NOT TO DECIDE BIHAR APPOINTMENTS

Important Circular Issued To Appointment Authorities

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Patna, Jan 29.

It is understood from an unimpeachable source that a sensational circular of the Government of Bihar has been issued to all the appointing heads of the Government, clarifying the attitude of the Government 'vis-a-vis' the much vexed "domicile" question of the province. The circular when it reaches the heads of departments will once for all bury deep the problem which baffled all solutions.

The Government have clearly defined its attitude with regard to the "Domicile Rule" in this circular. It lays down that the "Domicile Rule" is definitely 'ultra vires' of India Act of 1935 so far as it relates to appointments in the Government services.

It says that a person's application for a Government job cannot be refused on the ground that he or she is not a domiciled subject of the province. Other things being equal, only a preference can be given to a candidate who is a native or a domiciled in the province. But the present practice of not entertaining applications of those who are neither native nor domiciled in the province has to be discontinued with the promulgation of this new circular.

It is also learnt that recently the Public Service Commission of Bihar drew attention of the Government regarding the Domicile Rule, stating that in the opinion of the Public Service Commission the "Domicile Rule" was "ultra vires" of the India Act of 1935 so far as it relates to the question of appointment in the Government services. Thereafter Advisers to the Governor and the Chief

Secretary had prolonged conference at the Government House over the issue and after mature deliberations, it is learnt they have come to the above conclusion.

It may be recalled that Mr. P. R. Das, ex-Judge of the Patna High Court and the President of the Bengali Association in Bihar had been 'crying hoarse' since 1938 pointing out that the Domicile Rule was repugnant of the India Act and it cuts at the root of Indian nationalism.

Though late, with this new circular Mr. Das's stand is vindicated and it is expected the relationship of the two communities will now be further cemented up as they will be looked upon as one community for all practical purposes by the Government. This bitter controversy, originated with the assumption of powers by the Congress Government in Bihar in 1937 and necessitated the Congress Working Committee to discuss the problem thread-bare for a number of times ultimately instructing Dr. Rajendra Prasad to submit a report to the Working Committee which he did in 1938 recommending that ten years' stay in Bihar will entitle anybody to have a "domicile certificate" (these recommendations were never given effect to and the report lies now in the safe archives of the Secretariat), will now end happily.

A Simple Solution

"Malayan Dollar Loans London, Jan. 19.—The payment of interest on Malayan dollar loans will start very shortly, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Stanley, informed the House of Commons to-day. The extermination of a large number of applications had involved a great deal of work but this has now been completed."—Patna Daily News, Jan. 21.

If all the applications are exterminated, payment of interest will not be necessary.