

"THE BHARAT JYOTI", Sunday, September 19, 1948

They Shall

BY

Rabindranath Deb

LECTURER, ALLAHABAD
UNIVERSITY

Landscapes

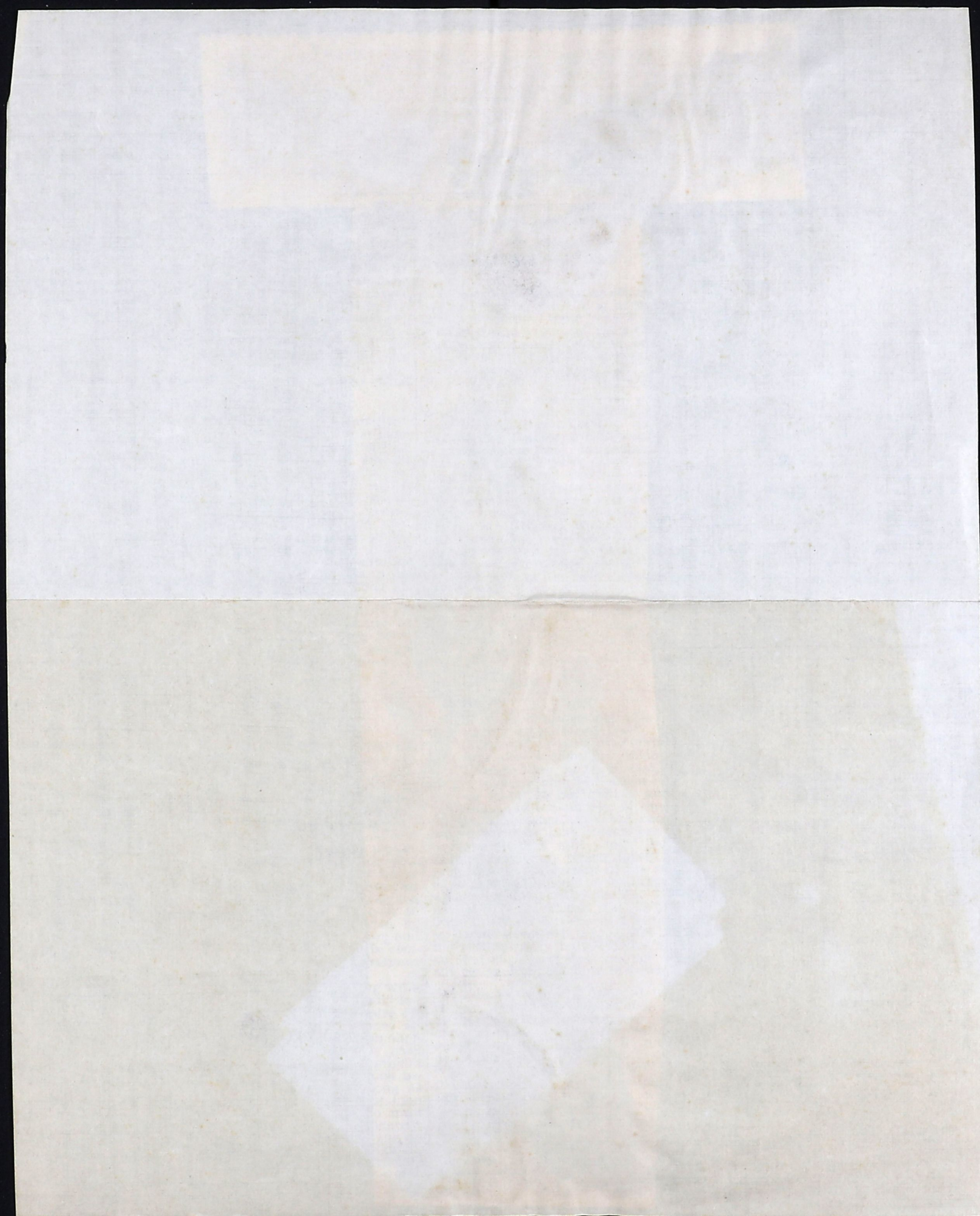
Landscape painting was never popular in ancient India. From the Moghul times landscape, however, started appearing as back grounds to hunting scenes, etc. It found its way in Pahari art—but there too the landscape was conventionalised. Gangendranath Tagore was the first and in many ways the greatest landscape painter. One has to see his great landscapes of Ranchi and Bengal villages to realise that here was a really great master of landscapes. Indeed. The influence of Nicholas Roerich on Indian landscape artists has been profound—and today there are a number of Indian artists who have tried to paint in his manner.

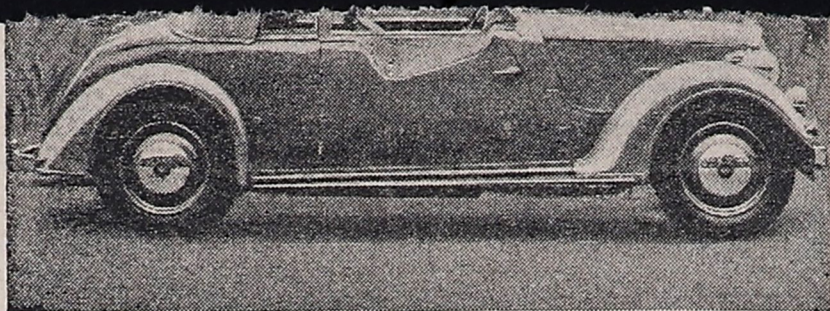
The works of Ravi Shankar Reval, of Kanu Desai are important contributions to the new art movement in India. It has largely drawn its inspiration from Gujrati tradition. Some of the Gujrati artists have had their training in Shantiniketan.

The work of Sri Lalkaka, Dueskar and others of Bombay cannot be ignored. They, especially the latter, has specialised in portraits—and his work is full of strength.

In Madras the new art movement has made considerable progress, since Roy Choudhary took charge of the Madras School of Art, and soon I am sure, we shall again see the work of the descendants of those who carved the Nataraja and built the great temples.

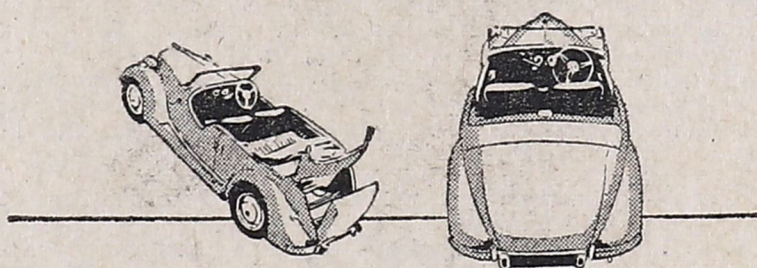
The future of Indian art should be bright—but unhappily the artists in the field lack encouragement. There is little or no market for their work. Most exhibitions are a failure from the point of view of sales. Unless people become more genuinely devoted to art, and are willing to spend money on it, one feels that the artist may not find those conditions for which he has been longing all these years.





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MYSTIC PAINTER OF THE HIMALAYAS

By Our Art Critic

(Statesman - N. Delhi
25.1.48.)

NICHOLAS Roerich, painter, archæologist and mystic, died in the Kulu Valley last year. Born in Russia in 1874, as a scene designer for Diaghilev in the great days of the Russian ballet he was a collaborator with Picasso, Bakst and Stravinsky. He was a lover of the East from childhood, and led a five-year archæological expedition to Central Asia; in 1923 he settled in India.

His style, once seen, is unmistakable. He painted in deep but vivid colours, laid on emphatically and flat, usually Himalayan scenes. There is something of the stage designer and the back-cloth about his mountains, peopled with mystics and Mongol pageantry.

An exhibition of his works was held recently in Delhi, and examples are to be seen in the Bose Institute, Calcutta, at Santiniketan, and in museums and galleries in South India.



The pictures illustrating this article were taken by "Cocinero" at the recent Delhi exhibition of Roerich's work.

MOUNTBATTEN'S SECRET PLAN

Alleged 'Commonwealth Of Free Nations'

NEW YORK, JAN. 3.—The newspaper P.M. in a special dispatch from London reported today that Indian High Commissioner Krishna Menon's visit to India "is connected with a still secret plan fathered by Earl Louis Mountbatten to enable the Union of India to be associated with the British Commonwealth without remaining as a Dominion." It said that basically Mountbatten's proposals "amount to a dissolution of the British Empire in its present form and its resurrection as a new federation of nations organized in such a way that India—and later perhaps other countries—could join it without even a semblance of loss of sovereignty."

The newspaper said that the term "British" would be dropped and a new Commonwealth would be called with some such name as

DISTRICT NEWS

INTELLIGENCE TEST

Chinsurah Teachers' Boycott

From Our Own Correspondent

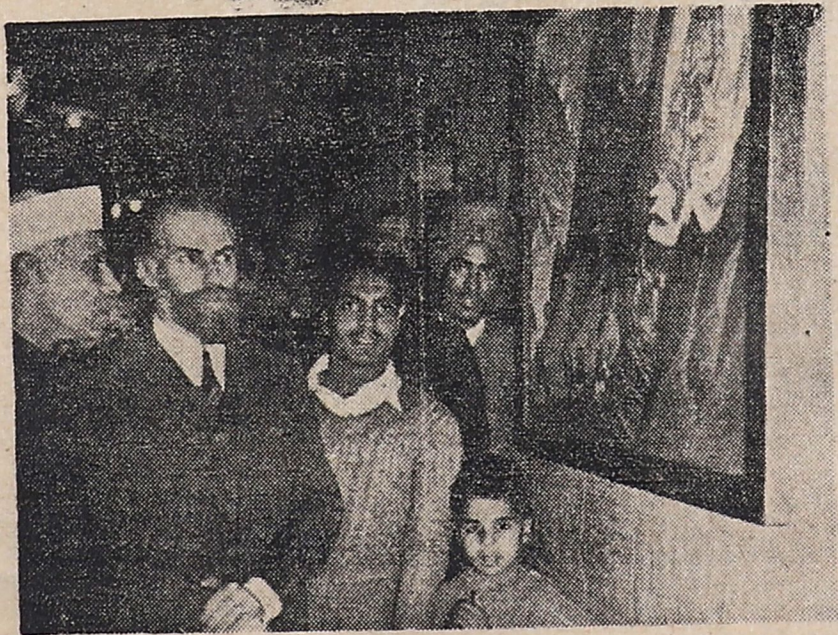
CHINSURAH, DEC. 31.—The Intelligence and Scholastic Test of the primary school teachers, which was a compulsory one as directed by the Government of West Bengal, was held here in the Hooghly Branch School premises on December 30. The decision of the Test caused dissatisfaction among the teachers, who were said to have been irritated by the Government threat of discharge of the teachers who would be unsuccessful at it.

Over 200 such teachers were to appear at this Test in this centre, but only about 20 were present. Over 100, presumably primary teachers, assembled at the gate of the Branch School, shouting occasionally. Some absentee-teachers filed medical certificates. The Examination Superintendent more than once negotiated under some alleged intrusion from the school compound. The teachers outside loitered around the school compound, or squatted outside, until the end of the Test.

TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

Sri Anil Kumar Bhattacharyya, a joint secretary, of the West Bengal Teachers'

32
Jan. 6, 1948- **HINDUSTHAN STANDARD**
Calcutta.



PANDIT NEHRU OPENS LATE PROF. ROERICH'S PAINTINGS :
An exhibition of paintings by late Prof. Nicholas Roerich was opened by Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, at the exhibition hall, Parliament Street on the 29th Dec. '47. Photo shows :—Pandit Nehru looking to a painting. On his left is Mr. Roerich (son of late Prof. Nicholas Roerich).

BOOK REVIEWS

ANDHRAS' CLAIMS

THE BOUNDARIES OF ANDHRA PROVINCE: By "Kowsika" Anbu Nilayam, Ramachandrapuram, Pudukkotai State. pp 46. Price

sible, the next best thing is to see Denmark as presented in pictures in this publication. The comments on the pictures are full of interesting information about the

New "House Of Commons"



Economic Jottings:

WILL THE BURMESE REPUBLIC SAFEGUARD INDIAN INTERESTS?

(By Our Economic Correspondent)

This week the whole of India rejoiced at the birth of the Burmese Republic. The economic and cultural ties of the two countries have always been, and still continue to be, close. In recent decades British rule over

the countries unfortunately created conditions which prejudiced harmonious relations between

Now that foreign influence is eliminated from Burma and India they should come together in forging a new relationship, which will be of mutual benefit economically and socially. The way in which recent Indo-Burmese talks were conducted promises a good future but

the business community are still in the dark as regards the Burmese Government's attitude to Indian interests in that country. In a communication to Pandit Jawaharlal

of the Indian Merchants Chamber, they urge that the proposed Burmese treaty should accord

and safeguard Indian interests in the same way as British interests in Burma have been safeguarded.

The country expects that, in the matter of domicile, franchise, trading property rights, Burma would treat Indians at least on a par with British. It is demanded that

rights should be extended for all persons who were in Burma before November 1941 to re-enter that country. Indian merchants and business undertakings should be allowed to

cease and increase their personnel freely. The claims of Indian nationals for damages consequent on have not yet been taken up for consideration. The recent foreign exchange regulations imposed by the

Government have made it difficult for Indians to recover their capital and assets in Burma is clear from the fact that about 25 per cent of the cultivated land in that country

owned by them and Indian capital invested in non-agricultural real estates and businesses is estimated in the neighbourhood of Rs. 40 crores. It is reported that the Hon. Thakin

Burma's Minister for Agriculture and Rural Economy, has prepared a plan for fixing the rent of agricultural land at an unduly low rate. If this

From The Qutab Minar

(Continued from page 9, col. 4)

parts of India as petty loans. It represents all they have in terms of cash. Many of them have brought with them merchandise for which there are no buyers in Pakistan, and in which most of their savings are invested. Thousands of them have come in search of work. Pakistan has more than a million refugees who have yet to be provided for. "Kashmir Chalo" does not appeal to them as a diversion, since they are not the killing and the plundering type but have for generations earned their livelihood as traders, money-lenders and labourers.

MUSLIM VICTIMS OF MUSLIMS

Mr. Jinnah and his followers often used to boast that a Muslim would never kill a Muslim, least of all indulge in mutual loot and plunder. They were reckoning without the Pathan, especially the Pawindas. Sheikh Abdullah has already declared that in Kashmir and Jammu, the tribal raiders have killed enormous Muslims, looted and burnt their property, and even abducted their women. Reports are now coming through from Rawalpindi, Jhelum and even Montgomery and Lyallpur of looting and plundering of Muslim property by the 'Pawindas,' who feel that in the absence of other trade and employment, they have also got to live. In Rawalpindi, a whole bazaar is reported to have been ransacked, and several shops burnt. The terror of the Pathan is spreading all over West Punjab, and Muslim League leaders are fearing that the Frankenstein of their creation may soon turn against themselves. Mr. Jinnah is believed to have asked the Governors of West Punjab and the Frontier, to immediately adopt ways and means to send back all Pathans, except those aiding the

Named As Grain Speculators



Governor H. B. Maw (left) of Utah and Brig.-Gen. Wallace H. Graham, (right) President Truman's personal physician, were among 99 public officials listed by U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton Anderson, on December 29, as speculating in grain last September.

labeled with the Indian reference, but in the case of Greece, the big Nations had a vital interest. England was virtually in occupation of Greece, and Russia was definitely in support of the infiltrating raiders there.

"CAROLINA" CASE

The only other parallel one can think of is the famous "Carolina" incident which occurred soon after the American War of Independence. A raiding party of insurgents collected on the American border and planned an attack against Canada. They got into the steam boat "Carolina" to cross the Niagara river. By the time, the raiding party was ready to leave, British soldiers landed on the American side, entered the "Carolina," disarmed the insurgents and took them to Canada under arrest. The United States Government protested against this encroachment on their territory, but the British justifiably pleaded that since the United

Indian
News
Chronicle

Magazine Section



"THE GUARDIANS OF THE ENTRANCE"—a painting by the famous Russian artist, Nicholas Roerich, an exhibition of whose works was held in New Delhi. A group of other remarkable pictures by the same artist appears on page 12.

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Indian News Chronicle

Sunday, January 11, 1948.



PAINTINGS BY ROERICH

The paintings of Nicholas Roerich have been on view for the last several days at the Exhibition Hall of the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, New Delhi. Here are photographs of six paintings (1) "Labours of St. Sergius" (2) "She Who Leads" (3) "Strings of the Water Fall" (4) "The Blind" (5) "Guerillas" (6) "Over The Pass".



SLEDGING IN NEW YORK'S PARK AVENUE



Members of an Eskimo family, two brothers and their sister, from Wales, Alaska, feel right at home on Park Avenue and 48th street, New York on Dec. 27 as they go out for exercise with their dog team in the snow left by the record breaking snowfall of the day before.

IS EUROPE DONE FOR ?

By
Harold Laski

EUROPE is not merely a geographical expression; it is also a great tradition and a quality of mind. It has seen stormy weather before, but unlike the tempests which now sweep across its frontiers. It saw them again in the epoch of the French Revolution. There is no reason, then, for surprise that after two world wars and the immense upheaval in Russia, both the sense of crisis and the fact of crisis should seem to non-Europeans the most oppressive aspects of its life. It is Europe in which there has been massive destruction for six years. It is a Europe upon which the impact of war has left a deep sense of fatigue, and which also, because of the nature of the Nazi aggression, has lost a good deal of the habitual discipline that makes the daily routine of life seem a natural obligation. Above all, it is a Europe whose historic ruling class has lost not merely its own self-confidence but the power to impose its traditional values upon the masses except, as in Franco's Spain, by ugly methods of coercion.

HATTERING CRISIS

Europe today presents the characteristics of a civilization of which the ultimate foundations have been

Mr. Harold J. Laski, reviewing the situation in Europe in this article published in the "Nation", maintains that economic unification alone can save Europe from a complete disaster and that for economic unification, the present day capitalist economy will have to give way to the socialist economy.

lled into question. The establishment of Socialist and Communist governments over so wide an area registers a general dissatisfaction with capitalist society, even with capitalism successful enough to be geared to the luxury of political-democratic institutions; and this as real a turning-point in history as the slow transformation of feudalism into capitalism. The European crisis is more dramatic and hattering, first, because modern technology has made the pace of change ever more rapid, and, second, because the breakdown of European imperialism not only the Far East but, at least as significantly, in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe

YEAR-OLD HAS FULL SET OF TEETH



Kathy Lu Freeman, one-year-old, clearly displays eight lower teeth as she cries at her home in Chicago. Actually Kathy has a full set of lower teeth except for the molars which she probably will not cut until she is two and one-half or three years old.

LAHORE: A LAMENT

Lahore! how your memory, dust-consigned
And covered with blood lifts up its
Turbulent ghost and haunts the mind

Like last years' might-have-beens.

Lahore! how you have joined the rank
Of lost causes that once stir enormous
Passions but departing, leave the mind blank
And derelict in a lost, forsaken field.

Lahore! how your memory lifts up a pall
Of tortured visions, flaming houses
And frightened voices, rending the neutral
Air, with a deadly political flare?

Lahore! how we once walked, without fright,
Your familiar streets and side-walks

as well, has deprived capitalism of the chance to carry on as a going concern, with the masses paying the price of maintaining their old rulers in their historic privileges.

The crisis in Europe will be a long-term crisis only if that ruling class which the European masses no longer accept is so amply supported by America that it is able either to stage a counter-revolution or to postpone the achievement of stability until, as in Nazi Germany, the masses turn to some demagogue like Hitler in the hope that he will provide the basis of a new equilibrium. For nearly all the vital elements which make for recovery are present in Europe. There is the necessary manpower; there is an abundance of technological skill; there is the productive capacity which, granted the necessary stability could swiftly replace the losses due to war. What is lacking is the breathing space required to get Europe working again on the basis of the new leadership seeking to establish itself. In the present condition of the world, winning of that breathing space means help from the United States for perhaps three or four years or the deliberate acceptance of a reduction in the standard of life. The second alternative, if American help should be withheld, might, as the prelude to Socialist reorganization, mean hard sacrifice followed by a new level of well-being. It might equally, if the rising leadership proved lacking in courage and efficiency and imagination, plunge Europe into a new dark age.

AMERICAN HELP

It is clear that America is willing to help Europe, but that there are terms upon which the help will be given. In part those terms were revealed by the American loan to Britain; they may be broadly and I think not unfairly described as terms which give the American exporter equal access to markets in which British exporters have previously established supremacy. In part they were revealed by the loans to Greece and Turkey. Stripped of the rhetoric of diplomacy, the Greek and Turkish loans were a defence of American capitalism against the danger of what is called in Washington "Russian expansionism" but may also be described as a fear that the masses in Greece and Turkey, like those in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, will abandon the capitalist way of life. The terms were revealed finally in Mr. Marshall's Harvard speech, and in the series of official pronouncements which have followed, including the Secretary of State's Press conference on November 3. The American Government will seek large-scale aid for Europe, over a term of years, if Europe can offer real assurance to the United States that American help

Sanskrit's Influence On Assamese Literature

SANSKRIT literature provides the unity which runs throughout the literatures of different Indian provincial languages, whether Aryan or Dravidian. The languages of the North-Eastern frontier of India—namely, Assam,—bear this out remarkably well.

The most ancient name of Assam is 'Pragjyotisha'. Originally the language is derived from Magadhi or Gauda apabhramsa. The Assamese script was a derivative of the North-Indian script prevalent a thousand years ago. There were, however, several styles of writing. Four among these can be clearly distinguished i.e. Gargaya, Bamunia, Lakhari and Kaithali. At present, however, the Bengali script has been adapted for Assamese. It was due to the Christian missionaries, who established, in the beginning of the 19th Century, a

By
DR. RAGHU VIRA

printing Press at Serampore near Calcutta, and started printing Assamese books in Bengali script.

BEGINNINGS

The recorded literature in Assamese begins with the translation of the Pralhad Charitra from the Vamana Purana, by Hemasaraswati who wrote in a most dignified style, copiously borrowing from Sanskrit. In the next century, Mahamanikya, the Kachari King of Assam, patronised learning and Madhavakandali undertook the stupendous task of translating the whole of the Ramayana into Assamese verse. He was a great Sanskrit scholar. His Ramayana is remarkable for its constant fidelity to the original.

There were a number of popular poets who sang songs of the stirring Akhyanas of Ramayana, Mahabharata and Puranas. Among these may be mentioned Giti Ramayana and Ushaparinaya. The

The influence of Sanskrit Language and Literature on Assamese Literature is outlined in this article by Dr. Raghu Vira, Director of the International Academy of Indian Culture. Right from the time when Hemasaraswati translated Pralhad Charitra from the Vamana Purana to the modern period, Sanskrit is the source and fount of inspiration for Assamese poets, playwrights and writers.

rigorous Sanskrit education. The Bhagavata Purana was the source of his inspiration. He is the author of about thirty books. He translated extensively from the Bhagavata Purana, Ramayana, Padma-purana, Brahmopurana, etc. His work has rare charm. His Kirtanaghosha has been likened to the English Bible. Shankar Deva was a pioneer in Dramas and in hymns. "Rama Vijaya" and "Patni Prasada" are two of his best-known hymns. The Assamese Bargits have a Vaishnava origin, representing scenes from the life of Shri Krishna and the heroes of Ramayana and the Mahabharata. These plays have exercised abiding influence on the common folk of Assam up to the present day. Shankar Deva lived long at Brindabana and he has composed hymns in a language which is mixed with Braja Bhasha. His great disciple was Madhava Deva who achieved greatness from his Namghosha and Bhaktirana-vali which are translations from Sanskrit. His hymns have been written with a strong admixture of Braja Bhasha and they are loved for that reason.

RAMASARASWATI.

Ramasaraswati was another great man of this period. Shankar Deva had introduced him to the King of Kuch Bihar, who ordered him to translate the Sanskrit Mahabharata, which was supplied by the



Armed clashes have been going on in Palestine ever since the U.N.O. voted partition of the country. Under the Irgun Zvei Leumi, well armed Jewish youths and girls are fighting the Arabs. Photo shows a Jewish girl terrorist unloading hand grenades as she stands sentry at the Jaffa-Tel Aviv border.

erotic sentiment prevails. Even now they are recited in Assam on festive occasions. Considerable care has been taken by the poets to embellish their works with rhetorical figures, alliterations, similes and metaphors.

The second part of the Assamese literature begins towards the end of the 15th Century. It may be called the Vaishnava period. During this time, the Mohammedan made frequent inroads on the Ahom territory. The Ahomas were mostly successful in repelling Mohammedan attacks.

SHANKAR DEVA

The golden age of Assamese literature was the reign of Nar Naryana. Shankar Deva, who was born in 1449, and lived a long span of 120 years may be said to

King in manuscript. A number of poets were engaged and it took three generations to finish the work. It is not a literal translation. Ramasaraswati took freedom with anecdotes and descriptions. This version of the Mahabharata gave a tremendous impetus to the growth and popularity of Assamese literature. It opened wide the growth and popularity of Assamese literature. It opened wide the vast treasure house of tales, romances and mythological stories.

Most of the literary works in Assamese are in verse. Bhatta Deva who was born in 1558 and who died at the ripe age of eighty, is the founder of Assamese prose. He translated the entire Bhagavata Purana and the Gita into Assamese prose. His vocabulary is highly Sanskritic. His prose is known

Nature Calls Back An International Artist

The world was shocked to know the death of Nicholas Roerich, the great Russian Artist, on the unlucky December 13, 1947. Roerich in his body is no more amongst us, but the stamp of his mighty soul on this world will not be effaced for generations to come. World peace through Art, global harmony

through the spiritual force—these were Roerich's elevating aims. His works of art will continue to soothe the diseased world. "The Supreme Saviour" expresses deep sympathy with the bereaved numbers. And here is an humble tag to the memory of the sublime artist: 'To Roerich'!

'TO NICHOLAS ROERICH'
BY RAM PAUL

The singing cascades, humming
 springs

Delight thy soul.

On swelling, stiffer breasts of Earth—
The Himalayas—

You rest, and suck the honeyed milk
 of solitude

You every hear the mystic words

That nature speaks.

And like a bird you fly from Earth
And build your nest
In regions high. With eyes on
 world you higher soar,
And sing your healing thoughts to
 cure

The human race.

A votary mad of Beauty High,
A creative see ;
Thou art. You ever catch the
 glimpse of Infinity.
Your eyes have got the stubble
 tongues:

Your paintings speak.
The spirit of joy in your fingers
 lives,

In hoary Orient
It promenades, couched in vehicle
 light

Of your brush.
Your brush sublime in joy
 imprints

The kisses soft
On nature's visual music fine
And beautifully
You bind in subtle nuptial ties
The Tune and Colour.
The angels, fairies dance in mirth
And God smiles
In heartening mood to see this
 ceremony

Artistic Priest !
The highest pitch where Humanity speaks
Its golden words
Is yours. Beauty's dream thou art :
You nobly catch
Elusive shadows of rays of Moon;
From lowly Earth
You raise enchanting, lofty song
Of visions far.
"The only highway great that leads
To eternal Unity
Is the Beautiful"—this verdict of Art,
This voice of Truth,
Your vision—besmeared soul has passed
On this world lost.
The guards of God's mountaneous abodes
The tall Deodars,
They greet you everyday, since
In their ears
The breeze: "O give your humble salute,
Ye sentinels,
For nearer, dearer "Child" of God
Amidst Ye walks !"
(The above poem was written on
November 13, 1947, exactly a month
prior to the artist's passing away.
The greivous loss does not enable
my pen to write an 'epitath' of more
than three lines :—
"Roerich, thou art no more midst us
Yet thy soul through thy ennobling
Will enchant us ever and ever
more !"
R. P.

Aesthetic Emotion

BY A. B. SARAN



A. B. SARAN

(Anand Bhushan Saran, a young, talented Indian Artist hails from U. P. The art of dancing captivated his soul when he was only a child. Like a true devotee he pursued the medium his soul chose for its expression. Eminent persons like S. Radha Krishnan, Sri Prakasha, Pearl Buck, Lord Wevell, Col. George P. Bick Ford (U. S. A.) and others have already said encouraging words about Mr. Saran's achievement. After having toured the continent, he is planning to take up a tour of U. S. A. We have every hope that the young artist's rythms will enhance India's stathus in the eyes of the West. We wish him success:—

‘The Supreme Saviour’

The philosophy of the beautiful or the investigation of the principles underlying beauty i.e. in the domain of aesthetics. Aesthetic imagination is distinct from scientific in as much as its end is not knowledge but beauty. We are all aware of a distinct feeling of approval, of stirred emotions and a sense of value resulting from our perception of objects that are beautiful and artistic. It is interesting to discover how strongly beauty in works of art or nature appeals to the mind perceiving it. What is there so potent in dance, music, drama, poetry, painting, sculptures, architecture, sunsets, snow-capped peaks etc; that overwhelms all reasonings and stirs our emotion and imagination? What are the factors that contribute to the realisation and relish of the truly beautiful, and the qualities distinguishing the universally and eternally beautiful from the worthless and the short-lived?

Emotion is a complex state of consciousness in which one or more forms of excited sensibilities are thrown in, made sensuous, and strengthened by an admixture of various peripheral or organic sensations that are aroused by some primary feelings. Emotional states of consciousness are generally pleasurable or painful, or otherwise a mixture or alternation of pleasure and pain.

Aesthetic Reaction is more intellectual than the cause of emotions. In the enlivened feelings occasioned by objects of beauty the cause is not entirely sensuous, Art has a meaning besides beauty, and the aesthetic reaction does not depend on one or the other but both. Otherwise how can one explain away the banality in taste prevalent today except by ascribing it to the ignorance and hence a lack of intelligent response to the lines, curves, ideas, history, tradition and beauty of dancing, music or painting achieved and arrived at through generations of work and experience.

The Aesthetic Emotion, therefore, is the outcome of the intellectual factor working on the sensuous element. The ears and eyes are trained to catch and judge the outward form which have to be interpreted, beautified, rendered important and made significant through materials from experience that the audience has, and the audience then begins to respond emotionally to the objects created by the artist. A work of art today by its stress on the sensuous attributes succeeds on account of its power to excite the sensuous elements through the memory factors. The sensuous may be the starting point but by no means the final step in aesthetic realisation. Art should not only depend on the sensuous element but be bound with thought contents and emotional factors as indissolubly as life is with the body.

Art in India has always appealed to the intellect and through it to the emotions, and its appreciation has brought in great spiritual calm, stilling the blatant calls of the senses and lifting the mind for the instant above the grovelling lust of the flesh and gold to emotional ecstasy and aesthetic consciousness of the Divine. From the outer we turn to the inner, and the great peace and calmness implied by aesthetic response is indeed the calmness arising out of understanding and reflection, of mental interpretation as well as of aesthetic emotion itself.

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WHAT YOU DO FOR THEM

CHILDREN OF TO-DAY

WHAT YOU DO FOR THEM?

Children of today are the builders of the world of to-morrow. Mankind has evolved to the critical period of Atomic Age which, unless Man cares to overhaul his outlook, potentially seems to decrease the chances of establishment of a global peace. The child of today educated on right and healthy lines will do much in costing away the fears that face us now. Associations like Balkanji Bari will undoubtedly help a great deal towards this end. Below we give the programme and aims of the Delhi Province Balkanji Bari. A net-work of such associations all the world over, we are sure, will help produce worthy citizens.

DELHI PROVINCE BALKANJI BARI

AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

INTRODUCTION.

"Balkanji Bari mens 'Children's Garden'. The chief aim of the Balkanji Bari is to keep children as happy, as possible and let them develop by themselves. The Association was started in 1926 in Bombay Presidency (Sind) and has since been progressing slowly and steadily. It has now grown into All India Association with Provincial Organisations and local branches. At present its branches are spread in almost all parts of the Country

totalling more than 150 and its membership is nearly 40,000. At Delhi and New Delhi, besides a Provincial Organisation, we have local branches at Kashmere Gate, Press Road, Gole Market, Keeling Road and Narendra Place and Karol Bagh. Children meet in these centres at least once a week and often at certain places and arrange different programme every time."

OUR AMBITIONS AND ASPIRATIONS.

"First of all we want to educate the children, in such a manner that they may become patriotic and self-reliant Indian citizens having power of endurance and self sacrifice.

At present we only try to supplement the home and school activities of the children with a view to direct them in a proper manner. Our branches are able to do some work only for about 12-15 hours spread over one whole month as they are active mostly on Sundays. Within such a short time the work that the branches are able to do can just be symbolic and a directive type of work. Our ultimate aim, however, is at becoming an Organisation whose branches will be ready, able, and willing to solve any difficulty or problem facing parents, society or the Government in relation to children.

ARTICLES on every aspect of child problem are cordially invited. Ed. "The S.S. weekly"

Duties of Children to their Parents.

"Next to God thy Parents"—Penn.

"Honour thy parents, those that gave thee birth, and watched in tenderness thine earliest days and trained thee even in your youth, and loved in all. Honour' obey and love them; it shall fill their souls with holy joy, and shall bring down God's riches and blessings on thee; and in days to come, thy children when they are grown up shall honour thee and fill thy life with Peace"—Tryon Edwards.

According to Sigalovada Sutta, the child should pledge:

- (1) I will support them who supported me.
- (2) I will perform family duties, incumbent upon them.
- (3) I will guard their property
- (4) I will make myself worthy to be their heir.
- (5) When they are gone, I will honour their memory.

Happy in this world is he who honours his father, so likewise, he who honours his mother is happy.

According to Human Religions—(Udanavaiga)

A virtuous child owes to his parents:

- (1) Obedience
- (2) Affection and Love.
- (3) Selfless Service.
- (4) Sweet-tongue.
- (5) Support
- (6) Regards and Respects.
- (7) Pilgrimage

- (8) Help them give alms.
- (9) Performance of the last rights.
- (10) Shards (Honouring their memorials after their death.

Obedience—That first law that even God gave to man, was the law of obedience. It was a mandate, pure and simple, wherein many had nothing to inquire about or to dispute upon for as much as to obey is the proper office of a rational soul. For obedience and submission spring up all other virtues, as all since done from self-opinion and self-will!—Montaigne.

"Let thy child's first lesson be obedience and the second may be what thou wilt"—Fuller.

Obedience is the first lesson a father should give to his children. Obedience is the first gift the virtuous children should give to their beloved parents. Obedience is a heavenly blessing which the luckiest only are blessed with. An enlightened father and an obedient son are like a Blessed Soul and a Pure Mind, a combination which results in heaven on earth. Prayers by the parents and obedience by the children can do what few things can on this earth. Obedience, which comes from heart and not only from body, is the true obedience. Sheikh Saadi says: obedience is not truly performed by the body, if the heart is dissatisfied.

Sincere, serene, pure and true obedience is a road to eternal salvation. But with lessons of true

(Continued on page 10)

U.N.O. May God Give You Guidance!

If fence starts eating crops then where is the safety? If United Nations Organisation, whose main object is One World and Unity, is disuniting people and allowing divisions of the countries and vivisections of the lands then where lies the peace? Partition of Palestine and that too by the U.N.O. would destroy the already disturbed peace of the earth. Dear U.N.O. you have made the same mistake which our worthy friend Lord Mountbatten has made in finding immediate solution of India's problems. Surgical treatments would never eradicate the disease. Cutting off one part from the other would not save the body until and unless the diseased matter is not removed by constitutional treatment. Lord Mountbatten has been United India to death simply to get rid of the problem and find its immediate solution. He has seen the result of his solution, and time is not far off when thee would see the result of thy unkind action of partitioning Palestine. If there is anything left in thy power to check the partition of the Divine Earth into Communal sectors then do all thee can and save the world peace. The solution of the Jewish problem does not lie in separating the Arabs and the Jews, but in removing all the barriers placed against the Jews in some countries now. Accord Jews the same human rights which the people of all free nations enjoy. Do not place the diseased material at one place

lest it bursts one day and destroys the structure of the whole society. Jews would also do well if they disassociate themselves from this unblest move of the U.N.O. and press their claim of equal rights in all countries and all over the earth. If U.N.O. is unable to amend action, then it should remember: political and geographical divisions would bring destruction and its aim of world would remain a dream only.

HEAVENLY HINT FOR U. N. O.

According to the Divine Message received on..... we learn: "Division of India into Pakistan and Hindustan has produced two sharp scissors which would cut the roots of the world peace". U. N. O. and its members should take lesson from this Heavenly Hint and do all they can to prevent Partition of Palestine lest it destroys the integrity of all the countries. U. N. O. would do well if it opens its doors to all the nations and the countries. It should not remain a council of the conquerors alone. Victors and Vanquished, the rich and the poor, in fact, all should be represented on this assembly to make One World for One Humanity. May The New Year give true wisdom to all the countries and Peoples so that wars are stopped forever. May a permanent Peace reign over the earth!—is the prayer of the Divine Servant. (Amin)—Servant of God.

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Dr. Schussler the founder of Biochemistry and a staunch follower of the Saint Samuel Hahnemann has done a great service to the humanity by solving the most intricate problem of diagnosis of disease, its cause and its cure. He based his logic on the deficiency of cell salt during ailments and supplementing the same salt for its cure. His system deals with twelve remedies which in composition correspond with inorganic constituents found in the human body. Biochemistry working in harmony with nature's own law of similar and also laws of physiological chemistry and restore health by supplying the tissues with inorganic salts deficiency which is considered to play a prominent part in defeating the health which terms disease. "The structure and vitality of the organs depend upon the presence of necessary quantities of the inorganic constituents." Professor Virchow, the great German Pathologist, says: "that disease is an alter state of cells and hence the normal state of the cell constitutes the health". This prompted him to make researches and establish new "Cellulartherapy". Doctor Curry, an Astro-Medico Scholar places these twelve salt in complete harmony and relation with the twelve zodiac signs, which effect the human body.

1. ARIES, the Ram, is his Head

Time, March 23rd to April 23d, Persons born during this period are under Zodiac sign of Aries, the Ram. It affects directly the head and its chief constituent is Kai phos. Persons born under this sign which is the most exalted position of the Sun are, as a rule, very intelligent, enterprising, brilliant and men of positions and possess excellent executive ability. April born people are generally active, quick in decision and faster than air due to the air predominance in this particular month. They are expert engineers, electricians and surgeons. In politics they lead over every one. As they exhaust their energies by excessive thinking, so their remedy is kali-phos, which is also a chief constituent of the head.

Kaliphos is excellent remedy for curing all nervous ailments Nervousness, anxiety, depression, hysteria, weak-memory lack of memory, puerperal mania, night-terror, cerebral anemia sleeplessness, low blood-pressure, vertigo, headache of students etc., Kali-phos is the most powerful remedy which heals of diseases of nervous system. It is an excellent remedy for students weak children, lawyers and Politicians and those who use their brain faculties in excess. For 'Kaya-Kalpa' it is the remedy

Taurus: The Bull

Time: May 23rd to June 23rd. Venns is the Lord and Moon is exalted in this place. It effects neck, throat and cerebellum. Its chief

constituent is Natrum Sulf, A person born during this period generally possesses good health, commanding appearance, thick neck and full face. He has, as a rule, excellent will power and endurance and is always cheerful. Natrum-sulf is a remedy for him whenever he feels need. Natrumsulf is of great use in spinal and occipital pains, photophobia, liver complaint biliousness, gallstones, jaundice, dropsy, bilious vomiting, Humid Asthma, in children pain in the left chest. Eczema, Syctic Warts, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Gonorrhoea, Nose-bleed during menses, Leucorrhoea, Violent pain of back of neck and at base of brain.

3. Gemini, The Twins: Time May 23rd to June 23rd:

Mercury is the lord of this zodiacal sign. Gemini, The Twinn is lymphatic and respiratory system the chief constituent of which is Kali mur.

If mercury happens to be the sign of zodiac at the birth of any person, he will be brilliant, very fortunate and will hold high position. He is humorous, witty, and cheerful. He is good companion, Kalimur is his remedy and may prove useful in his ailments. Kalimur, a very valuable remedy for catarrhal affections, in subacute inflammatory states, Pneumonia, second stage of all inflammatory conditions such as Meningitis, Ophthalmia, Orchitis, Vaginitis, follicular Tonsillitis, Chronic Catarrhal complaints of the middle ear, Rheumatic fever, small pox and chicken pox etc. etc.

An unparalleled remedy for Pneumonia is given alternately with ferrumphos.

4. Sign Cancer. The Crab: Time June 21 to July 22.

The moon is the Lord of this sign. A person born in this period is, as a rule, attractive, has good personal appearance, is fair complexioned and weak-bodied. Is likely to suffer from hardened glands. Calcarea fluorica cures decay of teeth, Hardened glands, ulcers, whitlows Tumours, Bony tumours and ulcers, Varicose and Enlarged veins, and Malnutrition of bones. Hard Knots in female breast, Goiter Congenital hereditary syphilis, Gatract, Arterio Sclerosis, Threatened Apoplexy, Bony Tuberculosis, Croup, Spasmodic Cough and Lung-bago etc.; etc.

5. Leo, The Lion, is his heart and motor nerves. Its cell salt is magnesia phos:—Time July 23rd to August 23rd.

A person born during this period is bold, strong, majestic and attractive. He is cruel at times. He possesses wellshaped head, commanding personality and strong heart. He is warm hearted, generous, courageous, fearless and capable of organising military affairs. He does not like to be anyone's subordinate. Mag-

THE VALLEY OF WISDOM

1. Every man's life is a Plan of God—Horace Bushnell.
2. There is no cure for birth and death save to enjoy the interval. The dark background which death supplies brings out the tender colours of life in all their purity.—George Santayana.

3. Fortune is a prize to be won. Adventure is the road to it. Chance is what may lurk in the shadows at the road side—O'Henry.

4. A useless life is only an early death—Goethe.

5. Thy duty is to work only not to the fruit thereof.—(Gita).

6. There is not a moment without some duty.—(Cicero)

7. Duties are ours, events are God's. This removes an infinite burden from the shoulders of a miserably tempted, dying creature. In this consideration only can he securely lay down his head and close his eyes.—(Cecil).

8. Duty performed gives clearness and firmness to faith, and faith thus strengthened through duty becomes the more assured and satisfying to the soul. Tryon Edwards.

9. God always has an angel of help for those who are willing to do their duty.—T.L. Cuyler.

10. Duty is a prayer which purifies one's inner self—Davar.

11. Do the duty that lies nearest to thee—Goethe.

12. He who on earth doth not follow the wheel thus revolving, sinful of life and rejoicing in the senses, O son of pritha, liveth in vain—(Gita).

13. Thy business is with the action only, never with its fruit, so let not the fruit of action be thy motive—(Gita).

14. Therefore, without attachment, constantly perform action which is thy duty, for performing action without attachment man verily reacheth the supreme. (Gita 3/19).

15. Do thy duty that is best; leave unto the Lord the rest—Longfellow.

nesia Phos will be of great use in his ailments. Magphos is great Antispasmodic remedy. Neuralgic pains relieved by warmth is its chief symptom. Toothache, Enter-

algia, flatulent-colic. Membranous dysmenorrhoea, Whooping Cough Spasmodic Cough with difficulty in lying down, Paralysis agitans, twitching of muscles, Chorea, Lockjaw Tetanus, Loco motor ataxia, Rheu-

matic pains, constriction of throat hic cough, Angina Pectoris, Writers of Piano players' cramps, spasmodic retention urine, Headache etc. Magphos in Rheumatic pains and neuralgia would act excellently if given with hot water.

6. Virgo, the virgin, Time: August 23rd. Virgo is abdominal region and its chief constituent is Kalisulph. Mercury is the Lord of this sign. Mercury is in exalted position and Venus is in degraded position.

A person born under this sign is, as a rule, wise, quiet, disinterested in others' affairs, Shrewd, possesses pleasing voice and good manners. He is respected everywhere. Kali-sulph is of a great use to him. Kalisulph cures Bronchial Asthma, Yellow, expectoration shifting wandering pains, carbuncles, tubercular ulcers, Eczema, dandruff, Lupus, Epithelioma, Small Pox, Measles fevers worse in the evening until midnight and Leucorrhoea with yellowish discharge.

(To be continued.)

BOOK REVIEWS

'Indians Going to America' By: J.M. Kumarappa, Director, Tata Institute of Sciences and G.S. Krishnaya, Educational Inspector Bombay; Bureau of Research and Publications Tata Institute of Social Sciences Byculla, Bombay 8, P.P. 124; Rs 5-8-0.

This guide-book fulfils one of the most pressing needs of Indian Students proceeding to the United States of America for their higher studies.

The authors, both of whom have spent many years in America, have showed a sound grasp of the principles underlying American education and an intimate knowledge of the needs and requirements of Indian Students in the United States.

The authors have given nice pieces of advice to the out-going students. They say: "that students should bear in mind that they are not going to America merely for study but as cultural ambassadors. Indian Students must receive the best in American Culture and in return give of their best to America. They should not study merely with the idea of getting a degree or a job on return home, rather they should acquire such knowledge as would enable them to create new enterprises for the economic and social progress of their Nations."

The book imparts valuable information regarding securing admission to educational institutions passport, visa, securing a passage, preparation for voyage, dollar-exchange, supplementing income, selection of new careers and professional education. Other topics of special interest are the appendices, presenting details of well-known universities, technological institutes agricultural colleges and engineering institutes. Lastly, pages of some terms used in India and America, American Information Centres in India, Reception Centres in the U.S.A. and some pictures of students at their work are given in this book. The book should undoubtedly prove a very useful one not only for students but also for others who would like to have a trip to U.S.A.—B.D.S.

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What Nationalisation Of Land Has Given To The Russian Peasants

By : B. BARZKIN

The Russian tsar Nikolai Romanov, who liked to call himself "ruler of Russian lands," was the richest landowner in the country.

The tsar's ministers also possessed huge estates. Prince Golitsin, for example, owned over a million hectares of land, Rukavishnikov—850 thousand hectares.

Statistics show that the "rulers of the Russian lands,—the tsarist family, the landlords, and the kulaks of Russia, together owned 232.5 million hectares of land, and the peasants, that is the people who actually tilled it—134.7 million hectares. Moreover they had to pay heavy taxes and carry other burdensome obligations.

The poor peasants had to rent land from the landlords and kulaks and pay them nearly 500 million rubles in gold annually. The peasant always owed money to the landlord, the banker, or the kulak.

On that historic night of October 26th (November 8th) 1917, after the Second Congress of Soviets proclaimed the transfer of power into the hands of the people, Vladimir Lenin, organizer of the Soviet state, signed the decree on Land, which stated that "Landlord ownership of land is abolished forthwith without compensation."

Entire land was turned over to all the toilers free of charge. Altogether, the peasants received from the October Socialist Revolution over 150 million hectares of land that had formerly belonged to the landlords, the bourgeoisie, the tsar's family; etc. Moreover, the peasants were released from paying rent to the landlords. In short the peasants who tilled the land and who depended on it for existence became its masters. All the mineral resources, forests, and waters became the property of the people—the builders of the new free socialist life.

Though the peasants received this additional 150 million hectares of new land, it was difficult, under the existing system of small peasant farming and the backward farming methods, to expect crops to be large and stable and fully to satisfy the rising demands of the country.

Joseph Stalin showed the way out of this situation:

"In order to put an end to the backwardness of our agriculture, and give the country more marketable grain, more cotton, etc," said the leader of the people, "it was necessary to pass from small peasant farming to large scale farming, because only a large farm is able to use new machinery, to take advantage of all the achievements of agronomic science and to yield more marketable produce."

In place of the 25 million small peasant households, the Soviet Union had 240 thousand successfully developing collective farms, which had by then become strong and consolidated, and the socialist system had become the only farming system in the USSR.

Collectivization of agriculture changed the face of the Soviet village and the very nature of the peasant. Agricultural production was beginning even more to resemble industrial labour and the discrepancy between the factory worker and the peasant was dwindling. Collectivization saved millions of peasant households from need and hunger; it led them on to the road of prosperity and culture.

The sowing area in 1940 increased by 30 million hectares with the pre-revolutionary times. The crop yields of grain and other plants grew simultaneously. Agriculture became more profitable.

For hundreds of years in the past peasant labour was considered the most undignified. Working on the fields day and night, the peasant could never expect to be honoured or decorated. In the Soviet Union, where exploitation of man by man has been abolished, the situation is radically different.

Every collective farmer and agricultural worker who grows rich crops of wheat, rye, maize, sugar beets, etc., is entitled to the receipt of medals, decorations and the most coveted labour title in the Soviet Union—that of Hero of Socialist Labour.

In October, 1917 the Soviet Government nationalized the land and turned it over to the peasants. Soviet peasants have covered much ground in the past thirty years. Collectivization brought about a revolution in Russian agriculture, it was a leap from the old order to a new one, which in effect was as significant as the October Revolution of 1917. Collectivization made the Russian peasant, who at one time was so cruelly oppressed and exploited, a patriot of his country, ready to devote every effort to increasing its prosperity and power. courtesy : M. Effremov "The Tass" Delhi.

10 CONTRIBUTORS AND READERS

Articles are invited on Political issues, Science, Commerce, Finance Industry, Economic issues, Labour Agriculture, Art, Film, Literature, History and philosophy Archaeology, Health and Hygiene, Theosophy, Religion and Spiritualism and on subjects of special interest to women and children—in short, on subjects which are conducive to the progress of humanity at large. Stories and poems are also invited.

All matter sent for publication will be subjected to the exercise of the usual editorial discretions and privileges.

Rejected Mss. will not be returned until the contributor desires so and encloses a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

The Editor cannot hold responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by the contributors.

All matter for publication should preferably be typed and double spaced on one side of the paper only and must bear the name and address of the sender.

(See Column 4)

"Round About the World"

(Continued from page 11)

anxious about him since he possessed half-a-dozen Bibles and never travelled without one. Shaw is believed to be an agnostic. It is good to know that he carries Bible, while he travels, in order to ward off any evil or risk that has got the pluck to meet this gigantic soul!

A MIGHTY PEN REBUKES A MILITARY GENERAL

In a message at a meeting of the Indian workers Association at Coventry, Shaw characterised the white Africans as very imperfectly civilised persons. The Ghetto legislation against the Indians in South Africa, he remarked, was flat persecution.

He further told that the White Africans were mentally lazy and snobbish, in trade they could not match the mentally alert Indian, and that General Smuts could not impose his standards on a shallow and irresponsible democracy.

Shaw's charges on Gen. Smuts and his colleagues are true to the last word. The veteran Military General of the British empire resisted the U.N.O. resolution passed in favour of India last year.

The British Government may feel "helpless" to set one of the empire-builders right.

But U.N.O. Charter should not let any body, whoever he is, bypass the decisions taken at the General Assembly's meeting.

If it does so, then it appears beyond doubt that U.N.O. does not live up to the purpose it was established for.

DUTIES OF CHILDREN TO THEIR PARENTS

(Continued from page 8)

obedience in view of the thing to learn is true interpretation of true obedience. After thoroughly understanding its virtues he should instill the same into the heart of his children. A real father who is a well-wisher of his child should never expect such things from his son with regard to obedience, which are beyond human capacity. If he does, and if a child like Prahalada refuses to obey, it cannot be termed disobedience. Harnaakashyap, the the Athenist, asks his son Prahalad (God-blessed) to be obedient and worship him. Prahalad disageed. Was that an act of disobedience? Certainly not. If a father asks his son to bring him a bottle of wine, or provide him with other worldly vices, should his son obey him? No. If he obeys to do these evil things, he then, disobeys the greater father i.e. Human Society and Human religion. A father must understand his rights and a child must be in the now of his duty. The parents should expect duty from their son on the lines of Sarvan Kumar. According to the Divine message received—"One should not accept a wrong thing and should not obey the unworthy commands, even if they come from the elders and the experienced"—Davar.

(To be continued)

(The Editor invites articles and stories of special interest to women and children)

WHAT POETS SAY!

SHAKESPEARE ON FAME

.....I love the people,
But do not like to stage me to their eyes,
Though it do well, I do not relish well
Their loud applause and Ayes
Nor do I think the man of safe discretion
That does affect it.

"Measure for Measure"
Reputation is an idle and most false imposition;
off got without merit, and lost without deserving.
"Othello"

The purest treasure mortal times afford
Is spotless reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay.

"Ti us Andronicus"

JOHN MILTON

Hence vain deluding joys,
The brood of folly without father bred,
How little you bested,
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys

Dwell in some idle brain,
And fancies fond with gaudy shapes possess,
As thick and numberless
As the gay notes that people the sunbeams,

Or likest hovering dreams
The fickle pensioners of
Morpheus' train.

"II Penseroso"

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY

I am the daughter of Earth and Water
And the nursling of the sky;
I pass through the pores of the ocean and shores;
I change, but I cannot die.

"The cloud"
"See on the silken fringe of his faint eyes,
Like dew upon a sleeping flower,
there lies
A tear some Dream has loosened from his brain"
"Lament for Adonais"

(Continued from Column 2)

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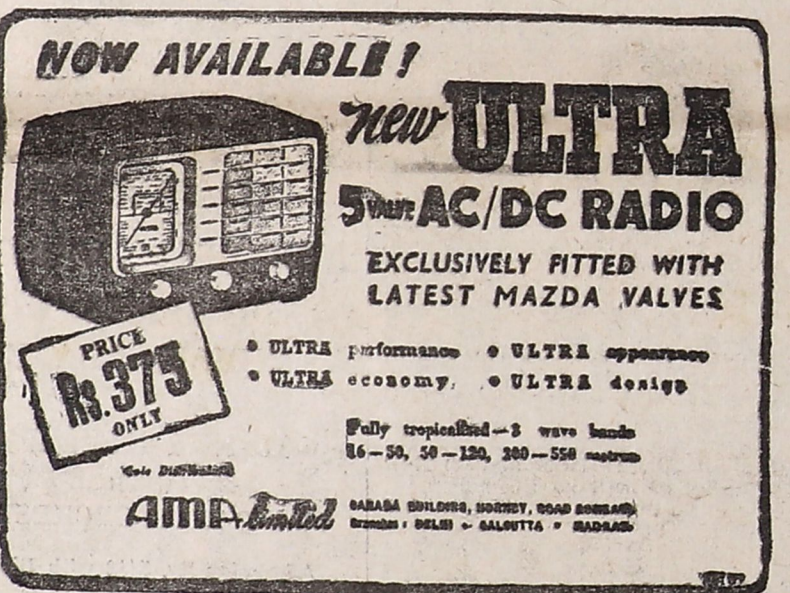
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AFGHAN PRINCE'S ESCAPE BID IN ALLAHABAD

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.—Sardar Mohammed Umar Khan, an Afghan Prince living in Allahabad on parole, attempted yesterday to escape, and was arrested at the railway station. He is now detained in the civil hospital, suffering from high blood pressure.

This is his third bid for freedom. He escaped from Allahabad first in December 1928, and having lived in Afghanistan for some months in disguise, made a bid for the throne. Subsequently he surrendered and returned to India after an absence of about 10 months.

In October 1937, he again escaped, and was living in the no man's land near Afghanistan. He was arrested at Lahore and was sent back to this province and lived in Naini Tal. There he had an attack of paralysis, and on recovery he came to Allahabad in November.

When Pandit Nehru and Pandit Pant visited Allahabad early this month, Mohammed Umar Khan's brother discussed with them the position of Afghan Princes in free India. From this discussion, Sardar Umar Mohammed Khan gathered the impression that he was a free man.

Since police surveillance continued, he wrote to the Premier, inquiring about his real position. As he did not receive any reply to this he sent another letter to the Premier saying that he would take the law into his own hands. This was followed by a message to the Cantonment police station officer who warned him that he could not leave Allahabad without the permission of the authorities.

In defiance of this warning the Prince proceeded to the railway station where he was taken into custody. As he had been suffering from high blood pressure he was taken into the civil hospital where he has threatened to go on hunger-strike.

JINNAH RECIEVES TRANSJORDAN ENVOY

KARACHI, Dec. 29.—Qaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Governor General of Pakistan, today expressed satisfaction at the decision to exchange diplomatic missions between Pakistan and the Transjordan, in reply to the speech made by His Excellency Mohammad Pasha el Shuraki, Minister of State, envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary of Transjordan, who presented his credentials and a letter from the King to the Qaid-e-Azam at the Governor-General's house here this morning.

His Excellency Mohammad Pasha el Shuraki, was accompanied by the Sharif Hamid Sa'ad Eddin, Adviser, and Mr. Hajem Kteel, Secretary. They arrived at the Governor-General's house at 11 a.m. and were conducted to the state room where the ceremony took place.

Presenting his credentials His Excellency Mohammad Pasha el Shuraki said: "The Transjordan Hashemite Kingdom is aware of the value of Your Excellency's efforts which were of real service in founding a new Islamic State in the East aiming at the protection of and fulfilling the high ideals of Islam, and the principles of our great ancestors and thus giving a lead for international co-operation and progress to humanity and civilization."

The Qaid-e-Azam replied: "In the struggle for freedom which the Muslims of this great sub-continent had to face, the thought that we always carried with us the sympathies of the Muslim world and, particularly of such great torch-bearers of Islam as His Majesty the King of Transjordan, was a source of real encouragement and inspiration. It is all the more gratifying, therefore, for the people of Pakistan to receive this message on the occasion of their independence."

"I am sure," he concluded, "my Government and our people will do all they can to make your sojourn in Karachi happy and pleasant."—APL

GURDWARAS IN PAKISTAN

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT
AMRITSAR, Dec. 29.—Sikh leaders are expected to meet here tomorrow to discuss the fate of Gurdwaras in Pakistan. It is reliably learnt that both Master Tara Singh and Gyani Kartar Singh have had discussions with Central Government Ministers on the subject, who are of the opinion that some arrangement should be done, and some arrangement made to enable pilgrims to visit their shrines in safety.

The Secretary of the Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee said in an interview today that the Sikhs were perturbed over the fate of about 100 Gurdwaras. He said that there were still 20 to 25 Sikhs living in Nankana Sahib and that it was being guarded by non-Muslim troops. Regarding the fate of the other Gurdwaras, he said, nothing was known.

The Nankana Sahib Gurdwara, he said, with its vast lands which comprised practically the whole of Nankana Sahib town yielded an annual income of about Rs. 10,00,000. The funds collected from the various Gurdwaras in Western Pakistan, he explained, had been used for educational and industrial advancement of the community.

Unanimity at the conference was most evident over the necessity for a new lease to meet changed conditions. Repeated ovations to Maulana Azad ("Imam-i-Hind-i-dabab") was one of them) appeared to support this impression. That the conference has succeeded in giving a complete lead would be a tall claim. Its main achievement was that it crystallized the agitation against communal politics among Muslims and gave an indirect hint that other communal organizations in the country should be similarly prevented from indulging in political activity. On the more positive issue of Muslims' future political affiliation, the community has been largely left to reach its own decision. Perhaps this was just as well because the conference did not intend to become the nucleus of a new political party.

DR. JOHN MATTHAI IN BOMBAY

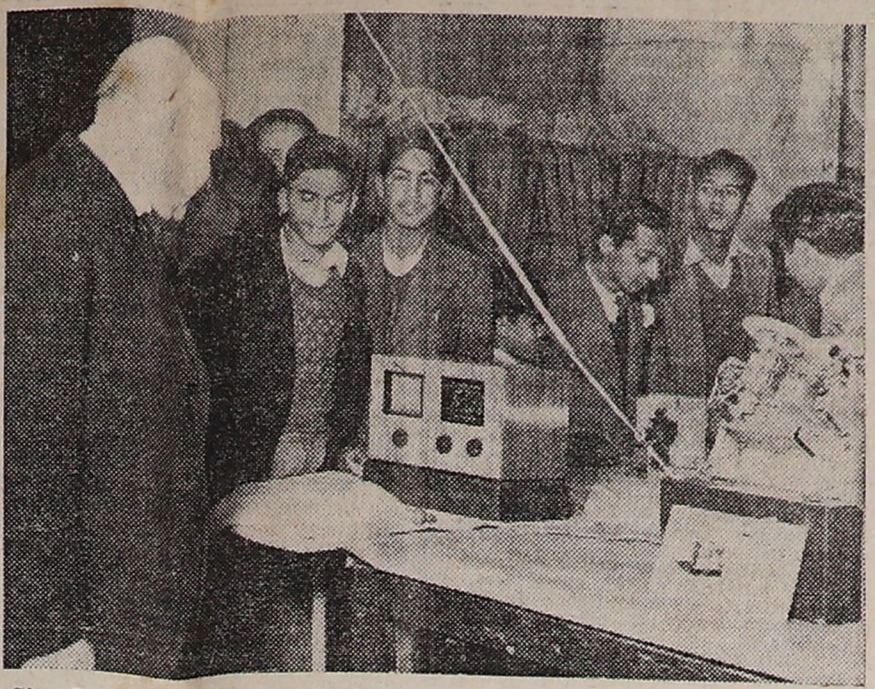
BOMBAY, Dec. 30.—Dr. John Matthai, Minister of Railways, Government of India, who arrived in Bombay yesterday, conferred with the General Manager and heads of departments of the B & C I Railway this morning. Later he met the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust.

The Railway Minister will meet the General Manager and heads of Departments of the GIP Railway tomorrow.

During his three-day stay in the city, he will participate in the discussions of the Economic Committee of the All-India Congress Committee.—APL

NIHTAR VISITS SCENE OF AIR CRASH

KARACHI, Dec. 29.—Pakistan's Minister for Communications, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, accompanied by officials of the Communications Department, visited this morning the area where the Dakota crashed on the night of Saturday last.—APL



Sir Patrick Spens performed the opening ceremony of the Christmas Science Fair at the YMCA Radio Training Institute in New Delhi.

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE OF INDIAN UNION MUSLIMS IGNORED GANDHI'S ADVICE

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
LUCKNOW, Dec. 29.—On a scrap of paper, the reverse of which was once the printed side of a handbill, Mahatma Gandhi recently scribbled for members of the Muslim League in India important advice for the community's political future.

He had been approached on his usual day of silence by a deputation led by the League leader, Mr. Z. H. Lari, for guidance about whether the Muslim League should be liquidated and whether in that event Muslims as a body should join the Congress. His reply was a clear and emphatic negative.

This scrap of paper, which is in Mr. Lari's possession, may one day become a valuable political document. Its contents lent a discordant note to a decision taken at the week-end conference of Indian Union Muslims in Lucknow, called and presided over by Maulana Azad. Suggestions made there that Muslims should join the Congress were not mandatory, but speeches seemed to ignore Mahatma Gandhi's view that they should not take this step "unless they are invited and welcomed with a whole heart" and that "this feeling is lacking at present."

Also, contrary to Mahatma Gandhi's advice that there should be "no winding up of the Muslim League for the time being", liquidation of that organization was the main demand of one of the key resolutions at the Lucknow conference. In comparison with the conference's mild suggestion about the future political affiliations of Muslims, this demand was more positive and unqualified. The contradiction between Mahatma Gandhi's advice to Muslims and the recommendations of the conference was thus broad and clear.

Lack Of Co-ordination
It is difficult to discover the real reason for this apparent lack of co-ordination. Judging, however, from reactions at the conference, which would also reflect the majority opinion among Muslims in this province (and the U.P. with its nine million Muslims is more truly representative of the community's opinion than the rest of India), the League as a political party is now considered a body with no future. Less agreement was evident over the second issue of whether Muslims should join the Congress. Though a resolution approving this suggestion was passed unanimously.

Although it was indirectly and cleverly expressed the main objection to an immediate affiliation to the Congress came from the Communist Party. This was interesting because 45 million Muslims without a firm political anchor would naturally provide the Communist Party with an unprecedented windfall. Outside the conference, the leading Communist Party organ on Sunday morning carried a streamer headline advising Muslims to look before they leaped. Their representatives' speeches uttered sound advice. They said that if Muslims chose to enter the Congress they must join the party with a positive programme and not to earn patronage. There was, of course, a fling at the Princes, but no Communist speech is ever complete without it.

A notable feature of the opinions expressed at the conference was the realistic approach by certain leaders to reactionary communalism among Hindus and Sikhs, no less than among Muslims. Cession of these two non-Muslim communities was bold and forthright, but without bitterness. Protests against doubts about Muslims' loyalty to the Indian Union were equally firm and were loudly applauded by the audience. Although the majority of the gathering comprised the "Nationalist" element among Muslims, it was just as well that grievances were expressed instead of being glossed over.

Unanimity at the conference was most evident over the necessity for a new lease to meet changed conditions. Repeated ovations to Maulana Azad ("Imam-i-Hind-i-dabab") was one of them) appeared to support this impression. That the conference has succeeded in giving a complete lead would be a tall claim. Its main achievement was that it crystallized the agitation against communal politics among Muslims and gave an indirect hint that other communal organizations in the country should be similarly prevented from indulging in political activity. On the more positive issue of Muslims' future political affiliation, the community has been largely left to reach its own decision. Perhaps this was just as well because the conference did not intend to become the nucleus of a new political party.

Notable Absentees
Among notable absentees was Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. It is reported that he did not favour holding the conference because it indicated a communal approach to the problem of the future of Muslims. Among League leaders the consensus of opinion now is that the responsibility for wind-suggesting the proper time for winding up that organization, as also for Muslims joining the Congress, has been assumed by Mahatma Gandhi. No doubt he will be approached again for advice.

Welfare Of Refugees.—A meeting of the working committee of the Central Refugee Welfare and Vigilance board will be held on December 31 at 4 p.m. at 3, Keeling Road, New Delhi.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE TO URDU WRITERS

LUCKNOW, Dec. 29.—"In a free India, those who call themselves progressive writers, are expected to be in the forefront of literary creation, as distinct from propaganda and to suit a definite political policy," wrote Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the U.P. Governor in a message to the second All-India Progressive Writers' Urdu Conference today.

"Life is infinite and universal," Mrs. Naidu continued "and I look for a wide range of human interest and experience interpreted with sympathy, understanding and first hand knowledge of life in all its variations and variety. I have taken a great interest in the Progressive Writers' Association since its inception. I am therefore, jealous of the reputation of the young authors who have organized the venture and anxious that they should make a noble contribution to the substance of India's authentic freedom."

"I wish the Conference success—and added beauty, thought and richness to the Urdu language." Dr. Syed Mahmood, Minister for Development, Bihar, inaugurating the Conference dwelt on the uniformity of language since the days of Babar and said that the separatist tendency in Indian languages like Hindi, Urdu and Hindustani was the creation of British Imperialism. Formerly these three were never separate and unified the people from Delhi to Patna. There was complete unity on the basis of culture, tradition and language. He suggested the adoption of the Latin script, as Turkey had done, to facilitate the language problem.

Kazi Abdul Gaffar presiding over the conference, appealed to follow the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi so far as the language controversy was concerned. The following message was sent by Pandit Nehru "Greetings and good wishes for the success of your Conference. This is a great opportunity for the progressive writers to espouse the cause of true nationalism and brotherhood of man."—APL

FREE EDUCATION FOR HARIJANS

JULLUNDUR, Dec. 29.—Harijan boys in East Punjab will be given free primary and college education. Books will be free and no fees will be charged. Scholarships will be given. A scheme, embodying these concessions, for next year's budget, was approved, at a meeting of the Harijan Welfare Board presided over by the Labour Minister, Prithvi Singh Azad. The Board also approved a scheme for the establishment of weaver and leather co-operative societies at Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana and Ambala in the interests of Harijans.—APL

CHOLERA KILLS 2,390 IN E. PUNJAB

SIMLA, Dec. 30.—Out of 9,278 cases of cholera which broke out in an epidemic form in East Punjab after the commencement of the mass migration of population, 2,390 have died. In the districts of Ambala and Karnal people died of plague during the current year.—APL

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF METALS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.—A Council of the Indian Institute of Metals has been formed, with Sir J. J. Ghandy as President and Dr. D. R. Mahottra and Mr. J. S. Vatcha Gandhi as Vice-Presidents. Dr. D. P. Antia will be the Honorary Secretary and Mr. C. P. Shah the Honorary Treasurer. The Institute was inaugurated yesterday by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industries and Supplies, Government of India.—APL

BRITISH RED CROSS AID FOR REFUGEES

MAJ-GEN T. O. Thompson, British Red Cross Commissioner for refugee relief assistance to India and Pakistan, is on a visit to Delhi for discussions with the Indian Red Cross Society, the United Council for Relief and Welfare and Government departments in regard to relief needs which may be met through the generosity of the British Red Cross Society and the Society's appeal to the public of Britain, says a Press Note. On Monday Gen Thompson visited refugee camps at Kurukshetra, Karnal and Panipat.

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BY AND ABOUT REFUGEES

In this feature we publish, without charge, enquiries made by refugees or about them by their friends or relatives. Answers by those directly concerned or by others who may be in a position to give information should be sent to the addresses given.

Jagdish Prasad Jain, 15 New Blocks, Meerut College, Meerut, about Rameshwar Prasad, Budh Road, Lahore.

Satish Kumar Bhatia 42, Biharlal Road, Dehra Dun, about Rawinder Kumar Madhok, Tilak Raj Bhatia of Gujranwala.

Nihal Singh, Advocate, Lahore, now in Suket State, about Capt. Jaswant Singh Kang, R.I.A. Light Infantry, Poona.

Vidyabhushan Nanda, c/o Shera Hostery, Nava Bans, Delhi, about Ved Bhushan Nanda, Inspection Branch, I.E.M.E., Karachi.

Atam Parkash, c/o Om Parkash and Co., 11 Vansittart Road, Calcutta, about Tek Chand Khora, Treasurer, Quetta.

Parsu Ram Ahuja of Karachi, now at Amritsar, about Tirathdas Bhola Ram Hinduja of Shikarpur (Sind).

Tilak Raj Bajaj of Gujranwala, now c/o C.B.I.D. Panagar Dt., Burdwan, about Kunwar Krishen Puri of Pind Dadan Khan.

A. S. Chadha, 79 Karanpur Road, Dehra Dun, about Jagdish Chandra Grover, Dera Ismail Khan.

Abinandan Prasad and Co., Najibabad, E.I. Rly., about Dina Nath Madan, Cycle Importers, Sialkot City.

Vishnudatta Gosain c/o Chunnial, Shopkeeper, Military Dairy, Farm No. 2, Meerut, about Karamchand, Kamalia, Lyallpur.

Wazir Chand, Havi C. Ammunition Depot, Kasu Begu, Ferozepore, about Ram Sarup, Jai Gopal, Awtar Kishan, Merchants of Chak Jhimara, Lyallpur.

Bhaloo Kathiala Garli, V.P.O., Kangra, about Gourishanker Sekhri, Retd. Auditors, Sekhri Bldg., Sant Nagar, Dr. Roshan Lal, 59 Lake Road, Lahore.

S. L. Khanna, Engineer, Vijai Lakshmi Sugar Mills, Doiwalla, E.I.R. about Chaman Lal Chopra, and family Sugar Factory, Mohatta Nagar, Dt. Nawabshah.

H. C. Sharma of Khalsa College, Rawalpindi, now at 36-C, Baird Square, New Delhi, about Prof. P. C. Saluja Capt. Amar Singh, of Khalsa College, Rawalpindi.

Nehal Singh J. Rakhra, Jallor, Hyderabad (Sind), now at Bhilwara, Mewar, about Gurcharan Singh, Sub. Div. Clerk, Canal Sub. Div. Office, Multan.

Chamanlal Sharma, c/o Headmaster, Govt. High School, Bhiwani, about Harish Chandra Tandon, of Jaranwala at D.A.V. College, Lahore.

Jiwan Singh Narang, Sohan Singh Anand, Brahma Niwas, Khajoor Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi, about Pritam Singh Narang and family Civil Supplies Office, Gujranwala.

Kidarnath Nayyar, ex-Teacher, S.D. High School, Nowshera Cantt., now at Sirhind Club, Ambala, about Dr. Bhupchand, Nowshera Cantt.

Ram Lal Chopra c/o "Hindustan Times," New Delhi, urgently wants to know the whereabouts of Mr. Dina Nath Bhasin, Advocate, Katchery Road, Lahore.

S. S. Bhatia, c/o Dr. Brij Mohan Singh, Paharganj, New Delhi, about Dr. Harbans Lal Homoeopathic, Roshanlal, Principal, Imperial Commercial College, Court Road, Rajender Singh, Kutchery Bazar, Lyallpur.

Ishardas Nanda, S.D.O. M.E.S., c/o Pran Nath Ghai, 12/207, Lodi Road, New Delhi, about Kartarchand Sardarilal Bami of Chak Mohinda of Dt. Jhelum, Harichand Nanda, Peshawar, Tilak Raj, Kidarnath, Lalamusa.

J. N. Madan, Chief Surgeon, Windham Hospital, Jodhpur, about Hakamdevi who left Sialkot with Jagat Ram on 22/23 October by a refugee train which was reported to be blocked.

Nehru's Tribute To Roerich

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS OPENED

(By Our Staff Correspondent)

An exhibition of paintings by the late Prof. Nicholas Roerich was opened by Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, at the Exhibition Hall, Parliament Street, New Delhi, yesterday. Prof. Roerich had painted about 7,000 paintings in addition to frescoes which he painted in Russian cathedrals and other public buildings. About a thousand of his paintings and other works are in India.

Paying a tribute to the memory of the artist, Pandit Nehru said that he was astounded at the scope and abundance of his activity and his creative genius. He was not only a great artist, but also a great scholar, writer and archaeologist. He painted thousands of paintings and each one of them was a great work of art.

Referring to Prof. Roerich's work in connection with the preservation of artistic and cultural monuments, Pandit Nehru said he started a kind of pact between nations for the preservation of cultural and artistic monuments. Many nations agreed to it.

In India they had many such monuments, and it should be their duty to respect them. They should also take steps for the proper preservation of ancient monuments.

Notable among the pictures on show are the set on Shambhalha. The pictures on Kinchinchanga are also remarkable. There is only one picture from Russian history.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS TO TAKE STRIKE BALLOT

(By Our Staff Correspondent)

The New Delhi Municipal Workers' Union at a meeting on Sunday decided to take a strike ballot from the members of the Union. This decision followed the failure of the Municipal authorities to concede to the workers' demands.

Implementation of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations and introduction of a 48-hour week are among the basic demands made by the workers.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Maulana Azad

Maulana Azad, Education Minister, arrived in Delhi from Lucknow yesterday afternoon.

Mr Sri Prakasa

Mr Sri Prakasa, India's High Commissioner in Pakistan, arrived in Banaras from Calcutta on Sunday.

Mr Sri Krishna Sinha

Mr Sri Krishna Sinha, Bihar Premier, left for Chaimbasa by air on Sunday to study a situation that



Mahatma Gandhi addressing members of the All-India Cloth Merchants' Association, Delhi.

FAIR EX-MILL PRICES FOR CLOTH

PROPOSED INQUIRY BY THE TARIFF BOARD

The Indian Tariff Board is taking up for inquiry the question of fair ex-mill prices of cloth and yarn, says a Press communiqué.

In order to facilitate the preparation and consideration of the case, the Board has prepared a questionnaire setting out points on which detailed information is required. Copies may be obtained from the Secretary, Indian Tariff Board, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Firms or persons who desire their views to be considered by the Board should address their representations (with 11 spare copies) to the Secretary, so as to reach the office of the Board before January 15, 1948. Dates for public examination of the witnesses will be notified in due course.

The Government of India, in their resolution dated November 17, 1947, have entrusted the Board with an inquiry regarding fair ex-mill prices to be paid for cloth and yarn; steps to secure the co-operation of labour in order to increase production and eliminate wastage or leakage, and the desirability of the existing system of control over production and distribution of cloth and yarn.

The following are the terms of reference to the Board:

(i) To inquire into the cost of production of the various types of cloth and yarn produced, and to recommend fair ex-mill prices to be paid

Muslims should follow Azad's Lead

—LOHIA.

(By Our Staff Correspondent)

"Muslims have as much right to live as citizens of Indian Union as any Hindu or Sikh. People should confine their religions to mosques, temples and gurdwaras, declared Dr Ram Manohar Lohia at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Socialist Party, Delhi, in connection with anti-communalism day at Azad Park on Sunday.

Dr Lohia said: "Muslims should follow the lead given by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at the Muslim Conference held recently at Lucknow. Having driven out the foreigners from India, our main aim should be to provide equal opportunity for every citizen. We have to solve our problems of housing, clothing and food. This can be successfully tackled only by the establishment of a socialist State."

A resolution urging the Government of India and the Local Administration to construct new houses for the rehabilitation of refugees who are lying on the railway station and on roads was moved by Mir Mushtaq Ahmad, seconded by Maulana Mohammad Saeed and unanimously adopted.

Dispute Over Bengal Village

INDIA'S REPRESENTATION TO PAKISTAN

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.—The dispute between the Governments of West Bengal and East Bengal with regard to the ownership of Sarandaspur, a char (islet) on the border of Murshidabad and Rajshahi districts, has been taken up by the Government of India with the Government of Pakistan.

The Government of India have, it is learnt, informed the Government of West Bengal about this move and have also asked them to press the East Bengal Government to withdraw their armed forces from the disputed area.

Meanwhile, 12 men, stated to be surveyors, were taken into custody by the West Bengal Government last week, when they were alleged to be engaged in surveying and drawing up maps of another village, Narsinghpur, within Jellangi police station of Murshidabad district.

A third village in the same district, Roynagar, under police station Sati, is stated to have been occupied by armed forces of Eastern Pakistan. This village also lies on the border of Murshidabad and Rajshahi. The West Bengal Government has since posted its armed forces near the area.

It is learnt that the West Bengal Government has suggested to the East Bengal Government that both parties should withdraw their forces five miles away from the disputed land on January 3. This is in reply to a communication received from the East Bengal Government intimating their willingness to withdraw their forces from Sarandaspur and its neighbourhood, provided the West Bengal Government were prepared to do likewise.—A.P.I.

CURRENCY MUDDLE IN HYDERABAD

HARDSHIP TO WORKERS

AURANGABAD, Dec. 29.—The ban imposed recently by the Nizam's Government on the internal circulation of Indian Union currency has upset monetary transactions.

Most of the workers who get their wages in Indian currency are finding it difficult to obtain the necessities of life. Shopkeepers refuse to accept Indian currency of all denominations. Poor labourers, most of them ignorant, are unable to take advantage of exchange facilities in banks.

Unscrupulous people are reaping a rich harvest out of the currency muddle. They accept Indian currency from the poor workers at arbitrary rates in exchange for Osmania currency, and these vary between half to three-fourths of the previous exchange rates. Even at the banks one has to queue up for long hours to get money exchanged.

Some of the labourers are thinking of melting Indian silver rupees and half rupees and disposing of them for the intrinsic silver value.—A.P.I.

RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEE

ONE-DAY TOKEN STRIKE IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.—"The one-day token strike today passed off without any untoward incidents except a few cases of stone-throwing," says a Press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, tonight.

"Two knife attacks were reported from Kurla in the afternoon. In all 31 persons have been arrested in connection with these incidents."

The Socialist-inspired strike in which 350,000 workers, represented by over 100 trade unions, were expected to participate, began in the morning.

Contrary to earlier expectations, however, the two main railway systems, the G.I.P. and the B.B. & C.I., including their suburban services, remained unaffected, removing a great load of worry from the day-to-day working man who, otherwise, was faced with complete paralysis of the city's life so far as ordinary amenities were concerned.

However, there was an extension of the strike in north Bombay after midday when a few thousand workers in the G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. workshops, who had earlier reported for duty, left their posts. Some of the running staff of the suburban railway services of B.B. & C.I. Railway beyond Andheri, northern suburbs, abstained from work for about two and a half hours after midday.

Minor Incidents

Apart from two minor incidents of stone-throwing at passing suburban trains on the G.I.P. Railway in the industrial areas of Parel and Currey Road, strike-bound Bombay remained peaceful up to midday today.

The Socialist leaders moved about the city exhorting the workers to remain calm. The police and the military continued their vigil.

According to a spokesman of the Socialist Party, a volunteer of the Party was arrested for alleged stone-throwing in Dnaravi area, north of Bombay.

Press workers of most of the daily newspapers in Bombay, both English and language newspapers, abstained from work and the newspapers will not appear tomorrow.

The industrial north was the main area to be affected, and it was estimated that between four and five lakhs of workers in various trades and industries remained idle. Sixty-seven out of the city's 68 mills—all of them in north Bombay—were not working.

Business Usual In South

Business went on as usual in the extreme south of Bombay including the main business quarter in the Fort area, although some half a dozen banks and an insurance company and the Government Mint were affected. There was picketing by members of the Bank Employees' Union at the entrance of some banks. Most of the markets and shops in Central Bombay were open as usual.

The Bombay Bankers' Clearing House notified all its members that owing to the difficulty of some banks handling all the cheques drawn on them, it was decided not to hold the special clearing at 2-30 p.m. today and that unpaid cheques, presented in the 'delivery' or 'clearing' today, will be a special case, be permitted to be turned the

JUST OUT:

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Introduction By
A. S. RAMAN

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Success Of Indonesian Cause In Sight

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE

BATAVIA, Dec. 29.—Mahatma Gandhi declared in an interview in New Delhi, reported yesterday by the Indonesian Republican News Agency, that victory was in sight for Indonesia. "Success is at your door although the situation does not look bright at present," he told a correspondent of the Batavia Republican daily newspaper, "Merdeka."

"India fought for 30 years without sympathy from outside."

Gandhiji advised Indonesia to take every opportunity to establish closer relations with other Asian peoples.

He was also reported to have told an Indonesian Women's League delegation attending the All-India Women's Conference in Madras: "Don't waver, victory is in sight."—Reuter.

TRUCE PLAN FOR INDONESIA

Conditional Acceptance By Republicans

BATAVIA, Dec. 29.—The Indonesian Republican Government will accept a 'cease fire' truce with the Dutch in a letter shortly to be sent to the Security Council's "Good Offices" Committee which put forward a third plan for a speedy and effective agreement in Indonesia, Republican sources said today.

Republican acceptance of the plan was understood to be conditional, but it was believed the letter would contain "helpful" suggestion.—Reuter.

Jet-Plane Operations In Arctic

U.S. SQUADRON IN ALASKA

BURBANK (California), Dec. 29.—A U.S. Air Force squadron equipped with P. 80 B. shooting star jet-propelled fighter planes has arrived at Lad Field, Fairbanks, Alaska for the first mass tactical operation of jet aircraft in the Arctic, the U.S. Air Force announced.

In order to be prepared for temperatures down to 65 degrees below zero, the planes have been modified so that their turbo-jet engines can be started with petrol which is more readily combustible and switched later to kerosene, the regular jet fuel.

Other changes include the use of new greases cold weather packing in hydraulic units and the installation of an auxiliary electric blower to assist in defrosting wind screens and canopies.

Synthetic rubber which becomes brittle in winter weather has been replaced throughout with natural rubber particularly in the sealing of the pressurized cockpit.

The squadron's Arctic training, it was said, will take about six months and will provide an excellent study of the cold weather behaviour of single compressor jet engines.—Reuter.

GOVIND MALAVIYA TAKES OVER

BANARAS Dec. 29.—Pandit Govind Malaviya Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University assumed charge of his office yesterday.—A.P.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Turkish police on Saturday dispersed a number of students who were holding a meeting in Ankara to demonstrate against Communism and "foreign provocations."

Rene Soulard, father of seven children, was shot dead on Saturday at Bussiere in south-west France by a neighbour "because Soulard's wireless prevented him from sleeping."

A 400-ton coal-loading tower crashed in flames in Portland on Saturday. A second fire swept through an empty building in a railway goods yard. Damage in the two fires was estimated at 250,000 dollars.

Capt. Herbert Tansey, pilot of the constellat aircraft 'Star of Cairo' which crashed at Shannon airport, Eire, a year ago, has filed a damages suit for 360,000 dollars against Trans-World Airlines Incorporated, owners of the plane.

Trade union members in Saxony have been warned by their Soviet-controlled headquarters to "take all possible steps to prevent movement of factories and machinery to the western zones," the Soviet-licensed newspaper Berliner Zeitung reports.

The former "transmitter of the Greek Democratic Forces" which gives news from guerilla-held territory in Greece, will now be called "the Radio of Free Greece," Belgrade Radio reports. The broadcasts will be directed by Gen. Marko's newly-formed "Democratic Government" and will serve the Government's aims and programme, the Radio adds.

Dr Rudolf Paul, former Prime Minister of Thuringia, who disappeared from the Soviet zone of Germany last September, has arrived in Munich and is leaving in the next few days for an undisclosed destination. Dr Paul, who had often been called the Soviet Zone's "front man" in trade relations with the western zones, was believed to have fled because of basic policy differences with Russian occupation administrators.

U.S. RELATIONS WITH BURMA

Hope Of Speedy Growth Of Amity

WASHINGTON.—When the independence of Burma takes effect on January 4, 1948, U.S. relations with the new-born union will already have started on a basis of cordial amity, marked by the mutual designation of Ambassadors rather than Ministers and awareness of economic potentialities and a background of cultural ties which inspires confidence.

In the American consciousness, the evolution of Burma's independence has been a sensational event. The Philippines, for example, had been a U.S. possession for 48 years.

HAGANAH FORCES REPEL ARAB ATTACK

MIDNIGHT TRAIN HOLD-UP 40 MILES FROM HAIFA

JERUSALEM, Dec. 29.—Thirty armed Arabs who tried to storm Jewish defences on the Tel Aviv-Jaffa border yesterday were repulsed by Haganah, the Jewish defence force, losing ten wounded, Haganah claimed.

Armed Arabs seized 131 bags of mail for Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, 107 sacks of beans, 130 sacks of cement and a quantity of other cereals in a midnight train hold-up about 40 miles south of Haifa on Saturday night, the police stated yesterday. The raiders took the Arab police escorts' rifles before making off.

Dr Hugo Lehrs, a Jewish medical officer in Palestine Government service, was shot dead yesterday 100 yards from the Government Isolation Hospital at Bei-Safafa, an Arab village south-west of Jerusalem, an official report said.

New casualties have sent the Palestine death-roll during the month to nearly 330.

The Irgun terrorist organization's clandestine radio "Voice of Fighting Zion" yesterday launched an appeal for war material to aid Palestine Jews in the fight for a Jewish State.

British naval ratings were today bringing into port a ship carrying 700 illegal Jewish immigrants. They had made an unopposed boarding of the ship.

Jewish Split

Reports from Tel Aviv tonight said the Jewish terrorist organization Irgun Zvai Leumi was negotiating for a "united front" with Haganah, from which it had earlier seceded.

A split in the ranks of the Jewish Agency, reported over immigration policy, was disclosed by the resignation of Dr Moshe Sneh, a member of the executive.

Dr Sneh, former Commander-in-Chief of Haganah, resigned with the declaration that Zionist policy was "mistaken" and he could no longer share in collective responsibility for it.

In a Press statement which said his resignation was final, Dr Sneh said: "With the United Nations decision the future Jewish State will have to face the dangers of imperialistic designs from London, influential Government circles in Washington and also Middle Eastern capitals."—Reuter.

Anti-Inflation Bill Pitifully Inadequate

—TRUMAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—President Truman will today sign the Republican-sponsored Anti-Inflation Bill passed by the recent special session of Congress, Mr. Charles Ross, the President's Press Secretary, said yesterday.

Geological Survey Of Antarctic

Australians Establish Base On Heard Island

SYDNEY Dec. 29.—Group Captain Stuart Campbell, leader of the Australian Antarctic Expedition, signalled yesterday that on Boxing V-Day his party ceremonially hoisted the Australian flag on lonely Heard Island in the Southern Indian Ocean.

In a message to Dr Herbert Evatt, Minister for External Affairs, he said that all the expedition's stores and equipment were landed from the exploration ship "Wyatt Earp" yesterday.

He added that he had formally initiated the operation of a full "A" Class weather station.

The expedition has established a base on Heard Island, just north of the southern icebelt, from which to conduct extensive cosmic ray observations, topographical and geological surveys in the Antarctic continent.—Reuter.

EDEN'S TOUR OF MIDDLE EAST

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Britain's wartime Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, now Deputy Leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons, left London airport yesterday for the Middle East.

Mr Eden's main objective is a visit to the oilfields of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company at Abadan in Persia which he last visited 24 years ago. He is using the Christmas recess of Parliament for a private and informal tour of inspection to see for himself the big developments that have taken place there.

An expert on Persian art, Mr Eden is also expected to pay a brief visit to Teheran.

Mr Eden, who is accompanied by his son, David, also hopes to spend at any rate, a short time in Iraq. In addition, he has been invited to go to Saudi Arabia by King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia.—Reuter.

TURKEY TO MEET DEFICIT BY INTERNAL LOANS

ANKARA, Dec. 27.—Halit Nazmi, Minister of Finance, said today that the Government had decided to meet the deficit by internal loans.

Indians In Burma Should Organize

DR RAUF'S ADVICE

RANGOON, Dec. 29.—The need of a central organization for Indians in Burma was emphasized by Dr M. A. Rauf, India's High Commissioner in Burma, in a message to the All-Burma Indian Conference yesterday.

The conference was inaugurated by Mr B. N. Rau, Constitutional Adviser to the Government of India, and was addressed by Burma's Deputy Prime Minister, Bo Let Ya, and the Foreign Minister, U Tin Tut. Delegates from various parts of India attended the conference.

Dr Rauf, in his message, said: "During the last 70 years Indians had acquired a very important role in the economy and administration of this country, and it is admitted on all hands that the services rendered by Indians have been of great value."

Though it was a misfortune that the people of India could only very rarely be found to work in unison, Dr Rauf hoped that outside India Indians would be united as soon as local disagreements were settled.

Dr Rauf said: "I hope this conference will set an example of unity for Indians and that your decisions would be such as would keep in view the interests of the Indian community as a whole. I do not believe that the interests of the various sections and classes that go to form the Indian community of Burma are absolutely irreconcilable."

"In Burma, as everywhere else, you must have a central organization which would work all the year round. The functions of this organization would be to undertake representations of the Indian point of view before the Government and the people of Burma, and also to reassure the community itself that they can lead useful and happy lives in Burma."

Citizenship Rights For Indians

COLOMBO, Dec. 29.—The Indian Mercantile Chamber, Ceylon, has it learnt, sent a telegram to Pandit Nehru Prime Minister of India, on the eve of his talks with Mr D. S. Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon, on Indo-Ceylon problems, stressing that citizenship rights to Indians in Ceylon should be comprehensive and not limited or qualified.

While suggesting five years' residence in the island and declaration of intention to make Ceylon their permanent home as qualifications for citizenship right, the Chamber is understood to have demanded that all Indians who have entered or may enter Ceylon without infringing any of the existing Statutes before a prescribed date should be eligible to qualify for all rights of citizenship accruing to persons possessing Ceylon domicile of origin.

Qualifications should be determined by the Government.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TIBETAN TRADE DELEGATION

Sir,—A four-man trade delegation from Tibet is on its way to Delhi and would be meeting the Premier of India and the Commerce Minister shortly. The delegation consists of influential personalities in Tibetan hegemony, including the elder brother of the Dalai Lama. It is certain that commercial talks at high level would be conducted and on such an occasion, it would perhaps not be improper that the difficulties encountered by the Bhotiya traders of the Almora district, hailing from the northern Patis of Byas, Dharma, Johar and Talla Des Johar, bordering on the fringe of Western Tibet, may also be brought to the notice of the members of the delegation. The Bhotiyas of Almora district have been trading with Western Tibet since time immemorial through the Unt-Dhura, Lipu Lake and Mana passes and have their time-honoured trade relations with the Tibetan traders. These Bhotiyas form the main link of trade between Tibet and India for generations.

Very often, in the absence of the Jong Pen at Taklakote, these Indian traders undergo various extortions at the hands of the Locum-tenens and the subordinate petty officials. There is no adequate authority at Taklakote to safeguard the Indian traders from the bandits who wrought serious ravages during the present year and cost several Indian subjects their lives. The Tibetan Government ought to maintain a regular patrolling party of troops to protect the Indian traders. Some high Tibetan traders, stationed in Western Tibet, are in the habit of forcing their China Teas at exorbitant rates on credit and their charging enormous interests on such forced loan. This system must be stopped.

At the various Tibetan Mandis, there are absolutely no shelter for the Indian merchants. The Tibetan Government should have proper shelters made to accommodate these Indian traders while they remain in this Mandis. The Trade Agent at Gyanima must be allowed to maintain a band of regular military police to safeguard the lives and property of the Indian traders and to have the authority of the Indian Government enforced. At present the Trade Agent usually is a helpless spectator to the extortions and atrocities perpetrated on the Indian traders by even petty Tibetan officials.

In order that trade relations between Western Tibet and India be maintained in harmony, it would be in the fitness of things if some representatives of the Bhotiya traders of Almora are invited to New Delhi to put their grievances before the delegation. Sri Swami Pranavanand Ji, who has been visiting Tibet for several years and has also made long journeys there, would be the fittest person to be called in such a deliberation.—You etc.

R. D.

APPROPRIATION OF

The Time Factor—

in the ARMY



A "West End" watch is a prized possession wherever sturdy dependability is a prime factor.

The QUEEN ANNE-CRYSTAL SHAPE Nickel Silver, with Steel Back. Rs. 52

in the NAVY



TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1947

ART EXHIBITION OF RUSSIAN MASTER IN DELHI

By Our Art Critic

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, opened on Monday an exhibition of the paintings of Prof Nicholas Roerich, at the Exhibition Hall, New Delhi. The popularity of the works of the great Russian master was reflected in the record number of visitors.

Opening the Exhibition, the Prime Minister referred to the recent death of the artist and said that art was unaffected by life or death. The pictures of Roerich would live on. He appreciated particularly the majestic representations of the Himalayas—"India's ageless sentinels." He added a reminder that the artist was the founder of the Roerich Pact, signed by many countries, a pledge that in times of War or strife protection would be given to cultural works and structures. Pandit Nehru hoped that in the future India would give due attention to the protection and preservation of cultural monuments, and that they would be brought nearer to the lives of the people.

I was fortunate enough to have been given a preview of this exhibition on Sunday and have already expressed my views on Prof Roerich's work. It was a pleasure to re-view the pictures and study the great artist's technique. The works are mainly in tempera, and are executed on canvas. All the pictures are bold in colour and perception; nearly all of them present hill country as their primary motif, and yet they are not merely landscapes—the artist has here and there introduced legendary or historical figures so that the work becomes a pictorial story. The large tempera, "The Labours of St Sergius," for instance, depicting a bear assisting the saint in the work of building, is a narrative in itself.

The magnificence of the larger pictures in this collection is likely to detract the attention of the visitor from the smaller works shown. These are of equal brilliance, and are mainly typical of Indian and Tibetan hill country.

It has been said that it is impossible not to admire the works of Roerich. We are extremely fortunate in having such a distinctive collection of his works in Delhi, and the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society are to be congratulated on its presentation. The exhibition is to remain open until January 9 and a visit is recommended to artists, students and the general public.

Nehru's Tribute To Roerich

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS OPENED

(By Our Staff Correspondent)

An exhibition of paintings by the late Prof. Nicholas Roerich was opened by Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, at the Exhibition Hall, Parliament Street, New Delhi, yesterday. Prof. Roerich had painted about 7,000 paintings in addition to frescoes which he painted in Russian cathedrals and other public buildings. About a thousand of his paintings and other works are in India.

Paying a tribute to the memory of the artist, Pandit Nehru said that he was astounded at the scope and abundance of his activity and his creative genius. He was not only a great artist, but also a great scholar, writer and archaeologist. He painted thousands of paintings and each one of them was a great work of art.

Referring to Prof. Roerich's work in connection with the preservation of artistic and cultural monuments, Pandit Nehru said he started a kind of pact between nations for the preservation of cultural and artistic monuments. Many nations agreed to it.

In India they had many such monuments, and it should be their duty to respect them. They should also take steps for the proper preservation of ancient monuments.

Notable among the pictures on show are the set on Shambalha. The pictures on Kinchinchanga are also remarkable. There is only one picture from Russian history.

3

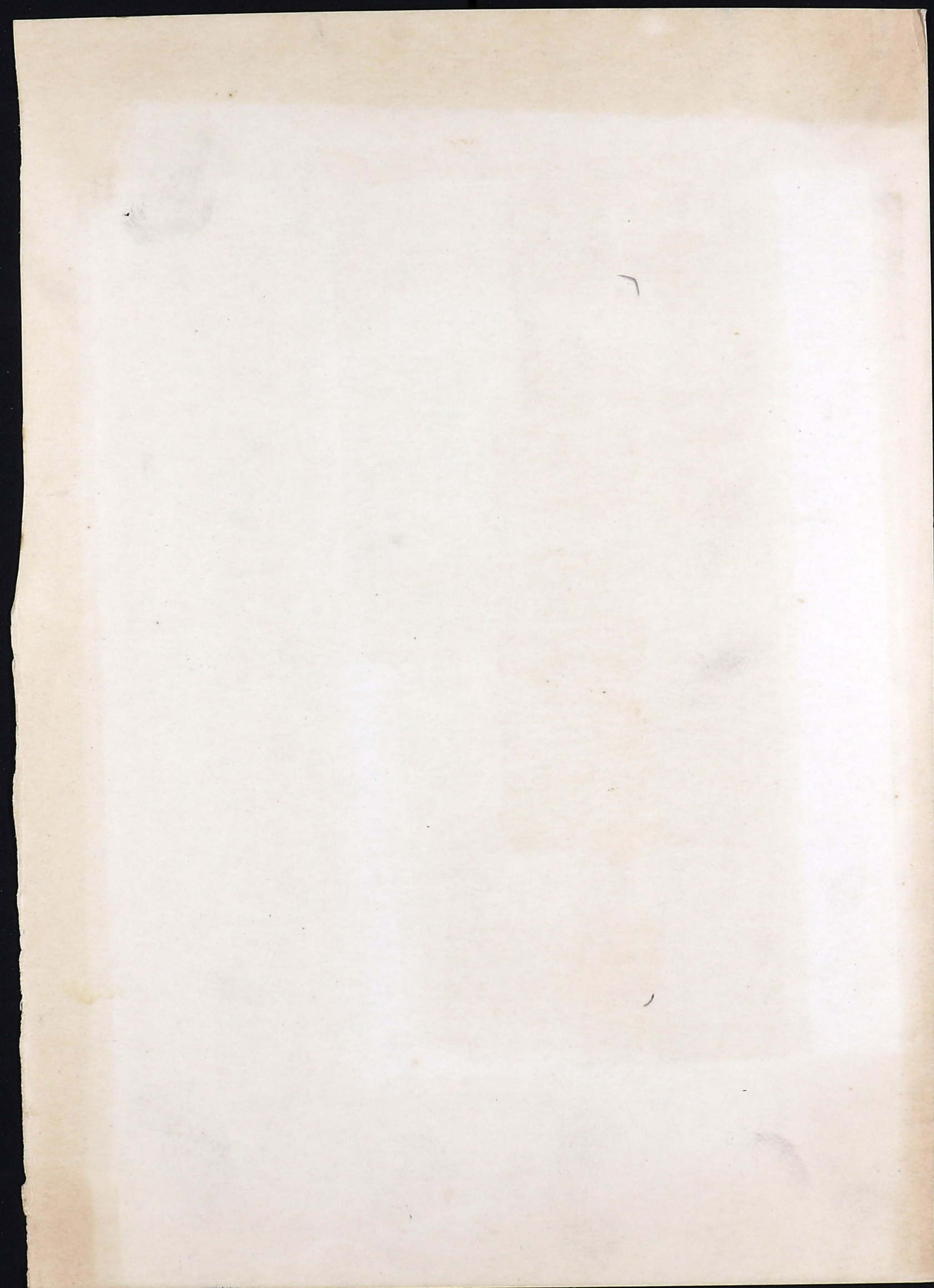
JUST OUT:

Nicholas Roerich Paintings

A PORTFOLIO OF 14 PLATES

Introduction By
A. S. RAMAN

Dhoomi Mal Dharam Das
ART GALLERY
NEW DELHI



Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1947.

Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1947.

EDUCATION THROUGH FINE ARTS

Nehru On Preservation Of Cultural Monuments

NEW DELHI, Monday.—Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister, opening an exhibition of paintings by the late Nicholas Roerich referred to the importance of paying special attention to India's cultural monuments. "I hope that when we are a little freer from the cares of the moment, we shall pay very special attention to the ancient cultural monuments of the country, not only just to protect them from decay but somehow to bring them more in line with our education, with our lives, so that we may imbibe something of the inspiration that they have".

Paying a tribute to Roerich, Pandit Nehru said: "When I think of Nicholas Roerich, I am astounded at the scope and abundance of his activities and creative genius. A great artist, a great scholar and writer, archaeologist and explorer, he touched and lighted up so many aspects of human endeavour. The very quantity is stupendous—thousands of paintings and each one of them a great work of art. When you look at these paintings so many of them of the Himalayas, you seem to catch the spirit of those great mountains which have towered over the Indian plain and been our sentinels for ages past. They remind us of so much in our history, our thought, our cultural and spiritual heritage so much not merely of the India of the past but of something that is permanent and eternal about India, that we cannot help feeling a great sense of indebtedness to Nicholas Roerich who has enshrined that spirit in these magnificent canvases.

"It was right that this exhibition should be held in spite of the sad fact that the creator of these canvases died recently, because art and the kind of work Roerich did have and ought to have little to do with the life or death of an individual. It is superior to that it lives on and is in fact much more permanent than human lives.

"One other fact so many of you may know about him and which is very pertinent in India especially, is his conception of preserving artistic and cultural monuments and the like. He started a kind of a pact between nations for the preservation of these cultural and artistic monuments. Many nations agreed to it. I do not know exactly what the value of their agreement was, because we agree to many things which we forget in times of war and trouble. We have seen recently in the late war the destruction of so many great monuments of culture in spite of all the previous agreement to protect them. Nevertheless, the fact remains that it is a tragedy for destruction to overtake these great cultural monuments of the past. We in India have a great number of them and it should be our duty to respect them, honour them and preserve them as the source of their inspiration".

Mr. Usha Nath Sen, President of the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, described the exhibition as "our dedication to the memory of the great artist".

Welcoming Pandit Nehru, he said: "We know that India today is at the cross-roads of an unforgettable past and an uncertain future. You stand amidst us, towering above us all, like the courageous captain standing on the bridge to take us to the promised land. Whatever happens in spite of the tempestuous seas which are tossing the Ship of State, the anchor holds, that anchor is our loyalty to the constitution, our confidence in ourselves and our supreme faith in your leadership. We have no doubt that you will take us to the promised land".

Mrs. Roerich (Devika Rani) garlanded Pandit Nehru while Mr. Svetoslav Roerich presented him an illustrated book on the works of Nicholas Roerich.—API.

ROERICH, THE PAINTER OF HIMALAYAS

(By R. P. D.)

The current art attraction in the capital is the exhibition of representative paintings of Nicholas Roerich, the Russian artist who died in India this month. The exhibition is being held under the auspices of the all-India Arts and Crafts Society.

Emigrating from Russia after the Revolution, the late artist and his son, Svetoslav, wandered in Sweden, England and U.S.A. Finally they came to India and settled in the Himalayas. Most of the exhibits deal with Himalayan themes.

Among Roerich's Himalayan paintings the first thing that impresses one immediately is his sense of rock and the architecture of the mountain masses. His treatment is very bold and the figures—though without much detail—are highly suggestive.

His sense of colour is superb. He maintains the transparency very well. For example, "Dongre Yamtso" is the painting of a lake in which the distant mountain shows the sweeping spaces. With the shadows of mountains on both sides falling on the lake, it is so transparent with the brilliance of colour that it would be difficult to achieve this result even in transparent water colours.

Among the larger size canvases the most impressive and suggestive "Guardians of the Entrance", "Song of Shambhla", "The Message of Shambhla" and the "Tales of Shambhla." All of these show his later style at its distinctive best. Nicholas Roerich is bold enough to handle bright colours and knows pretty well how to use them. Any lesser artist would have turned these paintings to poster work rather than fine art.

Among the smaller ones "Lahoul", "China" and "Ladak" are very interesting.

There is one very dramatic painting included in the exhibition where Roerich the artist and Roerich the poet have combined very effectively: "The Command of Rigden". It is based on the Tibetan legend of Shambhla. It shows the Lhama giving instructions to his messengers. Around him two great aureoles of light cast their rays on the horsemen before him and throw the rest of the landscape into shadow. The haloes of light suggest an immense dynamo of light and energy. He imparts light and energy to his warlike disciples who start off immediately to battle with the forces of darkness.

ger and discontentment in an ever-increasing measure is brewing among the intelligentsia of Muslims.

ALLOTTED TO TORS ONLY

(Special Correspondent)

the system of joint possession and
ed to -refugees from West Punjab
much success.

ed here on December 21. Swami Amarnandji Saraswati presided.

Nagpur

SECTION 144: The order under Section 144 banning holding of public meetings, taking out of processions and use of loudspeakers has been extended till March 28, 1948. The order was first imposed on August 30.

SCHOLARSHIPS: Intermediate Science students of the Nagpur University will also be eligible, from July 1948, for King Edward Memorial Society scholarships. Up to now only graduates were eligible for the scholarships which are tenable at Engineering and medical colleges.

EDIBLE EARTH: A research student of the University of Saugor has undertaken to make a detailed study on the habit of eating earth or clay, which is widespread in India, both among males and females.

Shahjahanpur

MAHASABHA OFFICE-BEARERS: At a meeting of the Shahjahanpur Hindu Mahasabha, held under the presidentship of Sardar Darshan Singh, Vakil, the following office-bearers were elected. President Mr. Jai Gopal Rastogi, Vice-President Pandit Kashi Nath Vaidya.

The Hindustan Times Evening News

VOL. IV. No. 260.

NEW DELHI: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1947.

PRICE TWO PICE

U SAW SENTENCED TO DEATH

ABETTED MURDER OF BURMA MINISTERS

RANGOON, Dec. 30.—U Saw, former Premier of Burma, and eight others accused in the Burmese State assassination trial were sentenced to death today.

The Special Tribunal, which heard the case, convicted U Saw of abetment to murder and four of the other accused of murder. Ba Nyun, who gave evidence for the prosecution, was acquitted.

PLAN TO DIVIDE WORLD INTO FOUR BLOCS

India To Go To Russia: Tojo's Deposition

TOKYO, Dec. 30.—The former Japanese Premier, Hideki Tojo, on trial as a war criminal, told the Allied Tribunal of a plan drawn up nine months before Pearl Harbour to divide the world into four blocs, giving India and Iran to Russia and leaving Japan in control of Greater East Asia. He said that the plan was formulated in February, 1941, when he was War Minister in the Kono Cabinet.

The documented plan was put into the record of the war crimes trial during Tojo's second day on the witness stand as the defence attorney continued to read Tojo's 245-page affidavit to the court.—U.P.A.

NEW SCHOOL FOR REFUGEES IN KASHMERE GATE

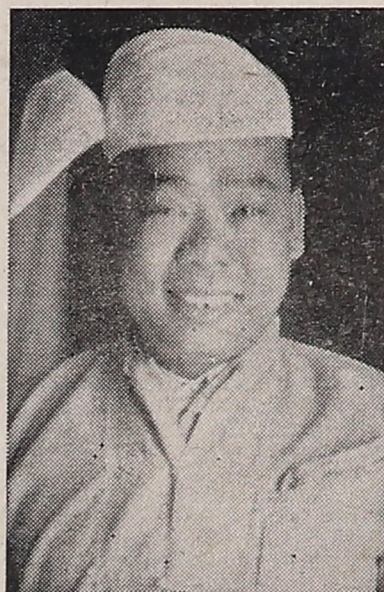
(By Our Staff Correspondent)
The Delhi Provincial Teachers' Association is shortly opening a new school up to the Matriculation standard in the Kashmere Gate area specially for the benefit of refugee students.

Recognition Of Gen. Markos Govt. A Threat To Peace

ATHENS, Dec. 30.—The United Nations Balkans Commission adopted a resolution here last night stating that recognition of the 'General Markos' Government in Greece would constitute "a threat to international peace and security".—Reuter

U Saw, former Premier and leader of the Myochit Party, was charged with the assassination on July 19 of U Aung San, Premier, and six other Burmese Ministers. Gunmen broke into the Council Chamber when the Executive Council was in session and sprayed the Minister with Sten-gun bullets.

U Saw was in the Aung San Cabinet but resigned after the Anglo-Burmese agreement, granting Burma independence, was signed in London. He pleaded in defence that he was against the use of violence in politics and that he had even dissuaded one of his followers when the latter suggested to him an attempt on the life of Aung San.



RUSSIAN GRAIN FOR U.K. IMMEDIATELY

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The President of the British Board of Trade, Mr Harold Wilson, said last night that deliveries of grain would begin almost at once under the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement. Mr Wilson was speaking at the airport at a welcome home for remaining members of his delegation whom he left in Moscow to complete the Agreement.—Reuter.

Haganah-Irgun Axis To Fight Arabs

Anglo-Egyptian Sterling Talks

CAIRO, Dec. 30.—The Anglo-Egyptian sterling talks ended yesterday after three weeks' discussions. An official announcement is expected on Wednesday night.

The talks are understood to have centred on the question of sterling balances for 1948 and the amount of dollars convertible for current period.

King Farouk said at the opening of the Egyptian Parliament last month that the talks were "to reach agreement on the remaining balance which has now dropped from 440 million sterling to about 350 million sterling".—Reuter

SUPREME CHIEF FOR BOTH ARMIES

JEWISH SEA COMMANDOS' NIGHT ATTACK ON JAFFA

(SOMEWHERE IN PALESTINE, Dec. 30.—The Jewish Agency and Vaad Leumi executives in a quiet ceremony yesterday, by a majority vote, ratified an agreement linking for the first time the armies of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and Haganah under a Supreme Commander.

The agreement—a turning point in Palestine Jewry's history—was negotiated in a series of secret meetings. It provided that the elected leaders of the Zionist organization will be supreme and that both Irgun and Haganah leadership will be subordinated to them.

The agreement is not expected to be established for some time, possibly not until the British mandate is surrendered. Irgun is still an outlaw organization in British eyes.

Jewish terrorist "sea commandos" waded ashore by moonlight on the beach of the Arab town of Jaffa and raided an Arab coffee house last night, the Jewish Irgun Zvai Leumi organization reported.

Forty Jews took part in the raid, firing as they landed, according to Jewish sources.

Police reports said there were no casualties in the raid, which, according to Jewish sources, was in retaliation for Arab attacks into the adjoining Jewish city of Tel Aviv a few hours earlier.

All Jewish taxicabs—some 250 at—
Continued on back page

Nehru-Senanayake Talks Conclude

(By Our Special Representative)

NEW DELHI, Tuesday.—The exploratory talks between the prime Minister of India, Pandit Nehru, and the Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mr Senanayake, have concluded and Mr Senanayake left today for Karachi for a courtesy call on the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

It is gathered that the fundamental issue of the right of citizenship claimed by Indian residents in Ceylon was fully examined during the talks between the Prime Ministers of the two countries and that a basis of understanding was evolved. Formal proposals on the subject will be sent by the Prime Minister of Ceylon after he has had consultation with his Cabinet.

A general exchange of views on the question of defence also took place and both sides appreciated the situation as it has developed after the new status acquired by the two countries.

E. PUNJAB EVACUEES' ACT

JULLUNDUR, Dec. 30.—The East Punjab Evacuees' (Administration of Property) Act which comes into force with immediate effect provides that all evacuee property vests in the custodian and any sum payable to an evacuee in respect of any contract or loan or otherwise howsoever shall be paid to the custodian by the person liable to pay such sum.—A.P.I.



Pandit Nehru opening the exhibition of paintings by the late Prof. Nicholas Roerich organized by the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, New Delhi. Sitting on Pandit Nehru's left is Mr Roerich, son of the late Prof. Roerich.

BAO DAI IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Bao Dai, 34-year-old ex-Emperor of Annam, who abdicated in 1945, arrived in Britain yesterday by air from Hong Kong.

He was met by a representative of the French Embassy in London. Authoritative French circles said, however, there is no political significance to his visit.

He travelled under the name of Prince Vinh Phuy and was accompanied by his cousin, Prince Vinh Can, Mr Hunyh Thien Thinh, his financial adviser and his economic adviser, Mr D. S. Quang.

It is expected he will stay a short time in London and then go to Switzerland for his medical consultations.—Reuter.

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THE HINDUSTAN TIMES EVENING NEWS

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1947.

MUSLIMS AND NATIONALISM

India's Muslims have been taking stock of the situation as it has emerged since the partition and many groups have declared their future policy. The lead given by the conference called by Maulana Azad has been followed by the Momins who, liquidating their separate organization, want to merge with the Congress. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind is proposed to be re-organized to carry on non-political work and a similar body of Shias will look after their religious and cultural interests. None of these is an unexpected move, for the leaders of almost all Muslim organizations except the League have inherited the tradition of nationalism and could not have found any difficulty in outlining their new policy.

The real problem, as they all along have been, are the Leaguers, including all those who believe in maintaining their separate political entity even as citizens of India. For them nothing has changed and under obvious guidance from their erstwhile leaders in Pakistan they propose to continue their tactics as before. The example of an Urdu periodical's provocative references to the plan for reconstruction of the Somnath Temple quoted by Gandhiji the other day, is enough to show that, despite their protestations of loyalty, they have not yet decided to accept the full implications of their new position as citizens of a democratic secular State.

The way has been shown by the lion-hearted Abdullah of Kashmir, who, in a real crisis for the people of his State, has risen to great heights as a nationalist leader. Once having boldly decided to accept Indian citizenship, he and his equally courageous lieutenants have not hesitated in demanding not only military help but urgent economic aid for their people. The country as well as the Government have responded to every one of his appeals, with the result that Kashmir today presents the spectacle of a united people—Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs—fighting together as much against invaders from Pakistan as against internal enemies. Similarly Indian Muslims must identify themselves with other sections of the population in the political and economic spheres. Pursuit of a policy of separatism has brought about the complete isolation of about 40 million Muslims in India. They can work for their uplift only if they are prepared to make their contribution to the common weal and in turn participate in the common benefits of progressive policies. If even now they look for purely communal advantages they will remain a problem to themselves, and to the Indian State.

Round the Metropolis

BY RIGHTANGLE

There are so many conferences during Christmas that it is difficult for the public to take an intelligent interest in their proceedings. Only those conference which are of immediate importance and are patronized by distinguished national leaders attract attention. It is, therefore, desirable that conferences dealing with matters which are lacking in the sensational but which are of permanent interest to the nation should be held at a time when they can hope to attract some attention.

Adult Education

One of the important conferences being held is the Fifth Adult Education Conference. Organized by the Indian Adult Education Association it began in Rewa yesterday. The Association, which was formally inaugurated in 1939, is a body registered under the Societies Act of 1860 and its institutional members cover many of the provinces and States in India. It publishes the journal Adult Education, the only organ of its kind in India.

For the last three years the Delhi Adult Education Association has been organizing summer schools for training workers. The President of the Association, Dr. Amarnath Jha, is sponsoring a correspondence course for training adult education workers. This covers subjects like history of adult education in various countries, general and social psychology, educational psychology, literacy methods, etc.

Confused Ideas

In India the scope of an adult education campaign is not yet fully understood. It is generally mixed up with the literacy campaign. It is true

that without literacy there can be little of adult education. But in this country of 300 million people, literacy can hardly be achieved except through universal compulsory primary education. To some extent a State-sponsored nation-wide literacy drive can make a certain percentage of adult illiterates into literates. But my own feeling is that if the Central and provincial Governments can enforce universal primary education throughout the country in the next five years, they can afford to leave the other illiterates alone. I do not think we have either the money or the men needed to organize primary education as well as tackle adult illiteracy.

The real purpose of adult education is rather to assist adults to make up for the deficiencies in their education and training. This should be done by night-schools, circulating libraries, newspapers, reading-rooms, radio programmes, exhibitions, meetings, etc. In fact, every social activity intelligently and purposively organized can become an effort at adult education.

Doctors' Neglect

Nothing causes so much distress and indignation as actual or supposed neglect in a hospital where one has taken a beloved patient for treatment. Often the complaint may be imaginary and the doctors may have done their duty according to their light. But persons in charge of a hospital must know that patients and even more those who attend on them are in a highly nervous state and require gentle dealing.

I have before me a pathetic letter. The writer states that he took his

three-year-old child suffering from serious diphtheria to Irwin Hospital. The doctor on duty told him that he had no medicine for injection and should take the child to the Kingsway Hospital arranging his own conveyance. At that moment a friend of the father who knew the doctor happened to come there and the doctor thereupon managed to give two injections to the child and placed the ambulance car at his disposal to take the child to the Kingsway Hospital.

The child was admitted at the Kingsway Hospital. But the doctor there called for the child's mother apparently to attend to the sick child. Unfortunately, the mother had a baby in arms and in order to avoid infection to the baby, the father was asked to take away the baby, leaving the mother and the elder child at the hospital.

General Complaint

The story is not very coherent. But there is no doubt that the correspondent is bitter at what he felt to be indifferent treatment he received at Irwin Hospital. This is not the first time that I have received such letters complaining of want of consideration and sympathy among the authorities of Irwin Hospital. I hope the hospital authorities will take note of this impression and take immediate steps to remove it.

Hospital facilities in Delhi are not adequate to meet the needs of its growing population and it is possible that the doctors at Irwin Hospital have to deal with more cases than they can reasonably be expected to manage. Still, they should not allow the institution to become unpopular.

INDO-PAKISTAN FOOD TALKS TO BEGIN ON JAN. 2

KARACHI, Dec. 30.—The Pakistan Food Delegation to New Delhi will comprise four members and will be led by Mr. Mohammed Ishaque, Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health, Government of Pakistan.

The Delegation will fly to Delhi on January 1.

Pakistan's wheat position is not satisfactory.

It is learnt that the Government of Pakistan have asked the India Government to return the wheat loan of 22,000 tons which she still owes Pakistan.

The conference between the representatives of India and Pakistan arranged through Major-General A. C. Arnold, Food Counsellor of India in Pakistan, will be held in New Delhi on January 2 and 3.

The delegates are expected to reach a mutually acceptable settlement.

East Bengal is estimated to have a deficit of 320,000 tons of rice but there are two more crops to be harvested in East Bengal in early 1948 and the new harvest may reduce the deficit. But the success of the harvests, it is pointed out, depends on how favourable will be the weather conditions.—A.P.I.

THEOG ADMINISTRATION TAKEN OVER

Simla Hill State

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

SIMLA, Dec. 30.—Administration of Theog, a small State in the Simla Hills, with an area of 34 square miles and annual income of about Rs. 100,000, has been taken over by the Indian Government.

The Ruler recently dismissed his Council of eight Ministers and removed the State Treasury to his house. The Regional Commissioner for Simla Hill States, last week served an order on the Ruler on behalf of the States Ministry forbidding him from entering the State.

The State is 20 miles from Simla on Tibet road.

CHANGE IN TIMINGS OF REFUGEE MESSAGES

With effect from January 1, 1948, the following changes have been made in the timings and wavelengths of refugee messages broadcast from All India Radio, New Delhi:

7-30 to 8-00 a.m. on 338.6 and 41.15 metres; 9-30 to 10-00 a.m. on 25.32 and 31.02 metres; and 5-00 to 5-30 p.m. on 25.32 and 31.02 metres.

The 8-00 to 8-15 p.m. refugee messages bulletin will be discontinued from that date.

BOMBAY TOKEN STRIKE ENDS

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.—Bombay was sleeping peacefully as the token strike ended at midnight last night. It was officially stated that the strike passed off without any untoward incidents except for a few cases of stone-throwing.

According to Socialist leaders who visited the main labour areas of the city during the day, the strike was a success.

For the first time in living memory, the city was starved of evening newspapers yesterday as Press workers (in the Bombay daily Press) stayed out.—A.P.I.

MEERUT BY-ELECTION TO U.P. COUNCIL

(From Our Correspondent)

MEERUT, Dec. 30.—Mr. Kailash Prakash, vice-principal, Devanagari Intermediate College, was declared elected unopposed to the U.P. Legislative Council yesterday from Meerut District General Rural Constituency. He was the official Congress candidate.

The by-election was caused by the resignation of Mr. Lakshmi Narain who took conscientious objection to the oath of allegiance to "His Majesty."

H.M.S. 'NORFOLK' IN KARACHI

ADMIRAL PALLISER ON "GOODWILL MISSION"

KARACHI, Dec. 30.—H.M.S. Norfolk, flagship of the East Indies Fleet, with Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Palliser on board, steamed into Karachi harbour at 8 a.m. yesterday on a "goodwill mission."

The ship will berth in Pakistan waters till January 5. H.M.S. Norfolk is a 9,925-ton cruiser and is the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Palliser, Commander-in-Chief of the British East Indies Station.

This is the first time that a unit of the Royal Navy has paid a visit to Karachi since the creation of the new Dominion.

The British High Commissioner in Pakistan, Sir Lawrence Graffey-Smith had breakfast with Admiral Palliser aboard the Norfolk yesterday morning.

Later, Admiral Palliser called on the Governor-General of Pakistan, Mr. Jinnah, and the Governor of Sind, Mr. Hidayatullah.

Admiral Palliser visited the Operational H.Q. of the Royal Pakistan Navy and was received by Rear-Admiral J. W. Jefford, Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Pakistan Navy, and Captain Choudhuri, Chief of Staff Operations, Royal Pakistan Navy.

Admiral Palliser, and party moved from H.M.S. Norfolk to the Government House here last evening. They will return to H.M.S. Norfolk on the afternoon of December 31.—A.P.I.

CHANDU ABROAD

"I SUPPOSE I CAN REMOVE THIS NOW THAT CHRISTMAS IS OVER."



"WHAT DID YOU PUT IT THERE FOR?"



"WELL, TH TOLD ME DOWN T NIGHT A STRANG OUR BE"

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

Mr. S. V. Kothari was re-elected for the seventh time, as the president of the Aero Club, Karachi.

A meeting of the Working Committee and the Council of the Muslim League will be held in Karachi in January next, it is expected.

Booking of all classes of air mail, including money orders and parcels, for Western Pakistan has been resumed in all post offices in East Punjab.

Rich deposits of chromite have been found in Baluchistan and Kalat according to information received from Karachi. The monthly output is expected to be about 2,000 tons.

The export of hand-loom cloth from West Bengal, pending an agreement to be continued from Madras, is to be continued from Madras, according to a spokesman of the Ministry of Textile Department.

The first session of the West Punjab Legislative Assembly, since the establishment of Pakistan, will open in Lahore on January 5 and will last till January 27, it was announced Saturday.

The Premier of C. P. and Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, and Police Minister, Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra, inspected Jubilee police and special armed constabulary at an impressive ceremonial parade on Saturday morning at the grounds.

The design of the new Pakistan envelope which comes into force on January 1, has been made public. While the crescent and the star replace the King's bust, the inscription 'Pakistan postage annas one and two' are written in English and Urdu.

The K. L. M. Dutch air-lines are now operating a four times a week service between the Hague, Batavia via Karachi and Calcutta. It will extend this to a daily service with effect from January 15.

The Sind University Board of Hindu Religious Studies at its meeting on Sunday appointed Swami Ramanathan to prepare courses of study in Sanskrit and Hindu religious introduction in educational institutions affiliated to the Sind University.

A meeting of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee and its executive and secretaries of district Congress committees has been summoned for the first week of January in Karachi to consider the present situation in Sind and the resolution adopted by the Sind Assembly Congress, seeking disaffiliation from the India Congress Committee.

REGISTRATION OF CLAIMS BY NON-MUSLIM REFUGEES

SIMLA, Dec. 28.—An institution connected with the Rehabilitation Department for the registration of claims by non-Muslim refugees has been opened by the East Punjab Government with its headquarters at Jullundur.

A registrar has been in charge of this institution which will have its branches in the district headquarters under the supervision of assistant registrars to claims for losses sustained by Muslims in East Punjab and the Indian States.—A.P.I.

The Statesman

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1947.

ART EXHIBITION IN NEW DELHI

WORKS OF NICHOLAS ROERICH

BY OUR ART CRITIC

I attended on Sunday a preview of an exhibition of some of the works of Nicholas Roerich at the Exhibition Hall, Parliament Street. The exhibition, which is organized by the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, is being opened tonight at 6 p.m. by the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru.

On entering the hall, I was immediately struck by the beauty of colour. Nicholas Roerich was a master of colour, and all his works illuminate the normally drab exhibition room. Presented by his son, Svetoslav Roerich, the exhibition displays about 60 works. Each is a monument to a very fine artist; each is of value to the art-lover, the traveller and, in many cases, to the historian.

Anyone who has read Hilton's *Lost Horizon* cannot fail to be entranced by "The Guardians of the Entrance," a painting of Tang-La, a range in Central Tibet. Hilton's description of the beauties of Shangri-La live in this picture. A fine record of the times is presented in his large tempera "The Blind", symbolic of the world confusion before the last war—a picture of Man blindly groping his way forward through a panoply of bright and dark moods.

A historical treasure is Roerich's "Alexander Nevsky", a study of the great general who, in the 13th century, defeated the first Teutonic invasion. A pleasant touch of artistic naivety is shown in "She who Leads", a study portraying Woman leading Man through deep chasms to mountainous heights.

The artist's great mastery of colour is again displayed in his beautiful "Holy Fire" and in his contrasting work "Healing Herbs." This shows St Tyron receiving a message at the point of an arrow. It brings pictorially the almost unbelievable ranges of colour which become apparent in Nature at very low atmospheric temperatures. The effect of the golds and reds of the sky intermingling with the crisp blues of the snow is never to be forgotten. This appreciation of the colour make-up of snow scenes is again shown to great advantage in "The Hunt."

A topical picture is "Guerrillas." Painted during the war, it presents a record of snow-camouflaged irregulars advancing slowly towards a distant point of light.

Nicholas Roerich, who died this month, left in India about one thousand works of art. His life output was about seven thousand paintings, in addition to large frescoes which he painted in Russian cathedrals and public buildings.

The exhibition will remain open until January 9 from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily.

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माहेदेहः १

Gallimaufry by C.R.M.

ONLY last week, in this column, we recorded briefly a memory of the Kulu Valley and a visit to the Roerich homestead high up amid the pine woods at Naggar.

Since then has come the sad news of Professor Nicholas Roerich's death in Naggar on December 13.

In 1942 we had the pleasure of spending two afternoons with the Professor and it was as a person, even more so than as a painter, that Roerich impressed us most. One came away from Naggar feeling that one had been in the presence not only of a great man, but of a surpassingly good personality. His eyes, mild and occasionally humorous, seemed to reflect the mellow sunlight on the wide panorama of Himalayan snows which formed the environment of his lovely home.



NICHOLAS ROERICH
Master of the Mountains

He had been 24 years in India, and this period clearly constituted the second phase in his very full life. These years he dedicated to literature and art in Kulu and his paintings of the Himalayas had earned for him the title "The Master of the Mountains". As artist, writer, philosopher and archaeologist, he was an untiring worker in the field of culture, his aim being to create a better understanding among nations through this medium. In this respect, he initiated the Roerich Pact for the International Protection of Artistic and Cultural Institutions and Monuments, which was signed by 21 nations.

Indian thought and philosophy were a source of great inspiration to him and his interest in them dated back to his earliest student days in Czarist Russia.

The first phase in his life included his days spent with illustrious artists like Diaghilev, Pavlova, Leon Bakst and the writer, Leonide Andreyev. He soon achieved fame with his designs for the Russian ballet and with his virile distinctive canvases which convey emotion, mysticism and a strange sense of enchantment and are now to be found in the Louvre and in many of the world's greatest art galleries.

American Appreciation

In America he was especially appreciated and a Roerich Museum was founded in New York. He was termed there "the myriad-tongued gossamer of Beauty" and "this multi-faced genius who, like the Biblical Moses, stretches forth his hands towards the emerald-white foam of the northern light."

But he managed to survive all this blah and his fame has endured. He was a great imagist. As Andreyev says of his illustrations to Ibsen's *Peer Gynt*, "Such a Norway the traveller has never seen, but it is very possible that precisely such a Norway did the poet, luckless fantasist, Peer Gynt perceive in his dreams—here it is as though the wondrous world of Roerich and the old, familiar earth converged."

Roerich, however, was not altogether the static dreamer. As an explorer and archaeologist he had visited remote regions of Tibet, Lahor

and Spiti—a portion of the world which came to be known as "Roerich's realm".

It is fitting that his ashes should repose at Naggar. The epitaph which was applied to Thomas Hardy serves equally well for this great man:—

"He had a disposition to be kind, and all his years of habit made him so."

Punish 'em Hard

IN a world which now seems to regard black marketeering and its fleshy incitements as part of the normal inelegances of life, it is good to see that a number of pugree-wallahs in Western India are being given extensive prison sentences and fines which should have a deterrent effect.

Hitherto the punishment meted out to black marketeers and others guilty of anti-social activities has been undeniably lenient in most parts of the two Dominions. We do not advocate the "hanging for a sheep" category of punishment but it seems likely that the ardour of the profiteers can be very much subdued and checked by frequent sentences of hard labour and sizeable fines.

In Singapore the penalty for the acceptance of *pai chai* (tea money) by a landlord has been drastically increased, and is said to have curtailed the racket to some extent. This ubiquitous failing, however, will never be altogether eradicated, for the pugree-wallah is essentially a natural specimen; his cupidity is a form of vice latent in many normally impeccable citizens. Jeremy Bentham clearly had a vision of a pugree-wallah when he labelled vice as nothing but a "miscalculation of chances".

An Explanation

A READER in Calcutta has written to us and addressed his letter to "Gallimaufry" and, from several other inquiries received, it would seem that the title chosen for this page of odd thoughts and bits of information, memories and observations, has puzzled a good many readers.

Actually "Gallimaufry" is given in the Concise Oxford Dictionary as meaning a "heterogeneous mixture, jumble, medley," and in other reference books it is termed a "hotch potch". The word is of French origin and was used in Crusading times to indicate an array of war paraphernalia. In 1591 the poet Thomas Dekker spoke of a "gallymaufry of mincemeats." We found it first in one of Scott's novels, and after many years came across it again in an American magazine.

The choice of a suitable title for a page of random observations is no easy matter. D. F. Karaka's original but emetic "Off My Chest" in a Bombay newspaper catches the eye, as does Sooty Banda's "It Wouldn't Surprise Me" in a Ceylon Sunday journal.

The latter column was religiously read in many army messes in Ceylon during the war years (particularly for the antics of Hyacinthe de Hoot). When we eventually met "Sooty Banda" at the 43 Group in Colombo we found him to be a mild, chess-playing individual with a D. H. Lawrence beard.

In Singapore there is gossip-writer "Vera Ardmore" who was at various times rumoured to be an elderly British Major, the composite effort of eight Chinese girls, and the inspired inside information of the Sultana of Johore. In 1946 "Vera Ardmore" had become as much part of Singapore as Raffles Hotel or the smell of the durian.

Astrologer's Day

NEWS from Adelaide mentions that Mr. Ahmar Gaja Singh, who claims to be 104 years old and is described by the Australian Government astronomer as "a great and mysterious man with a marvellous ability to foretell future events", has predicted that before the year 2000 there will be "another comet, the most destructive of all wars and the end of the world".

Mr. Singh had foretold the appearance of the new comet seen recently in the Southern heavens.

All of which puts us in mind of a pleasant tale we came across not long ago by Raja Ratnam, an author who spent his early years in Malaya. It was called "The Stars" and concerned an amusing character called Uncle Ram, whose hobby was astrology. With his plans and his charts he was self-satisfied and self-contained. Occasionally his prophecies failed; that, however, was not because the stars were wrong but because his calculations went askew. Finally Uncle Ram dramatically and enjoyably calculated the day and hour of his own death, at the age of 68.

Shortly before the sad event was due, he sent out invitations to his friends and relatives to be present, and purchased a fine brown shroud. There was to be a grand feast, for his death was not to be the occasion for grief but for rejoicing, since it would prove the truth of astrology.

The great day arrived. Between two and five in the afternoon Uncle Ram was to meet Yaman, the god of Death. The rendezvous was an open rice field, so that everybody could witness the logic of the stars. The drabness of the scene was enlivened with gay banners and festoons and priests were to chant appropriate prayers while the astrologer passed over.

Mr. Ratnam describes Uncle Rām as "smiling and joking with those around him as if he were waiting to catch a holiday train". Finally he wrapped himself in his shroud and, while people howled with grief and begged him not to die, prepared himself to meet Yaman.

Three hours went by and people began looking at their watches, and at dusk Uncle Ram was still breathing robustly! At last he rose and muttered something about "wrong calculations".

That night he discovered that he had actually five more years to live.

Unfortunately, the stars struck him a cruel blow, and two years later, poring over his almanacs, he died. But he would not have blamed the stars... the fault, rather, was in himself, through some undetected flaw in his calculations.

Etiquette Of Mourning

AN amiable gentleman had occasion to visit that section of a large London emporium devoted exclusively to the sale of mourning attire. He was accosted by one of the managers of the establishment, to whom he said that he wished for a ration of mourning cloth for himself and his family.

"May I ask, sir," said the manager, "what sort of mourning you require—in other words, what was the degree of consanguinity the deceased bore to you?"

"Oh," replied the customer, "a very distant relative—a former Indian Civil Servant. I didn't really care much for him. The mourning is purely a family formality."

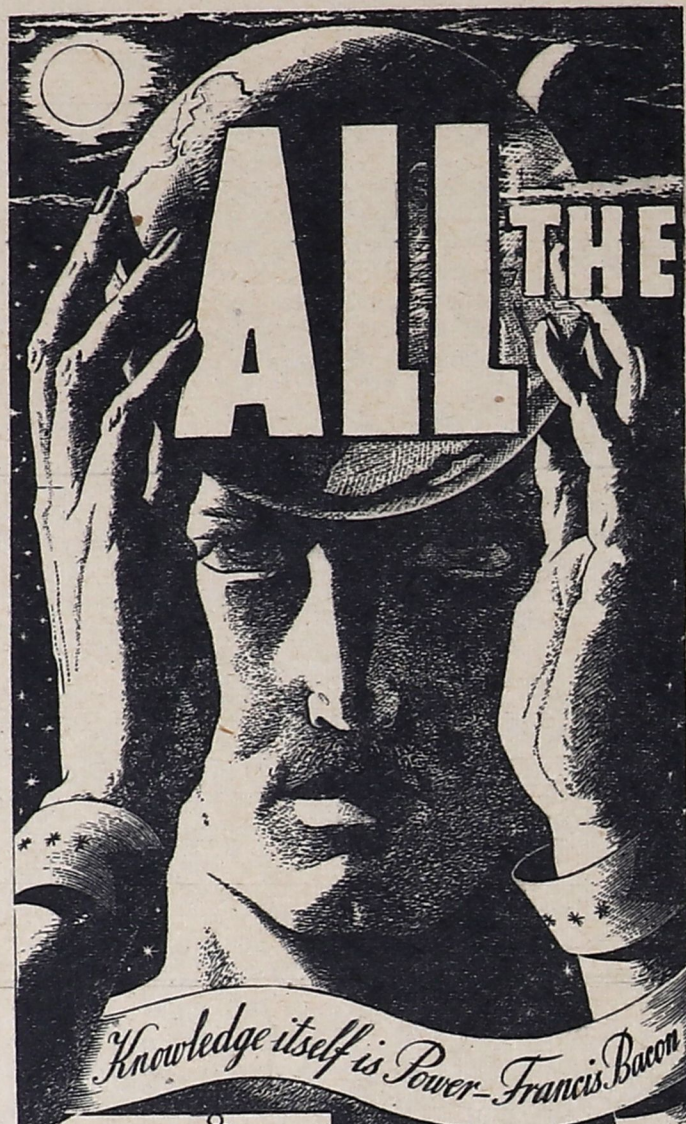
"I perfectly understand the sort you want, sir," rejoined the vendor of black; and turning to one of his assistants he said, "Please show this gentleman to the Light Affliction Department."

"This, sir," he added blandly to the customer, "is the Department of Agonizing Woe."

What should my friend be doing now who wrecked himself for politics, when politics and the girl he married, both had given way under him?

—from *The Globe* (Agra).

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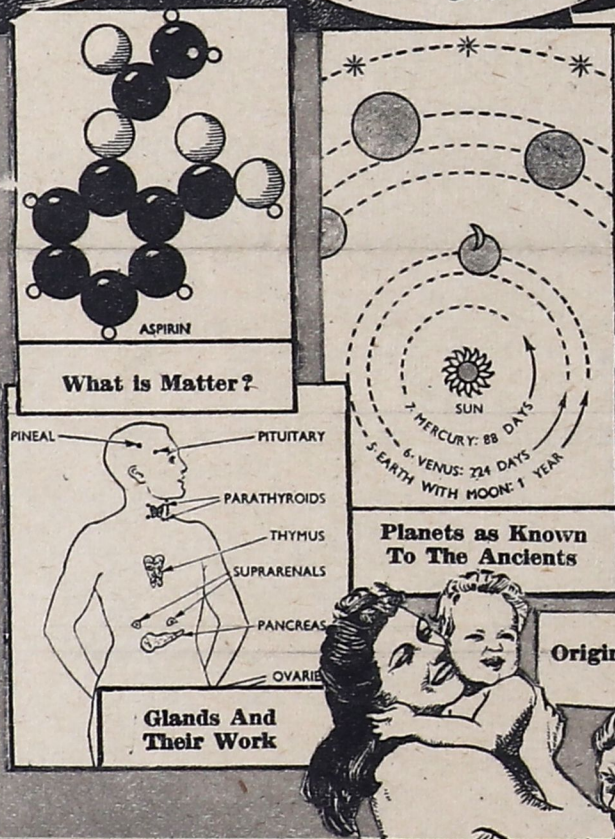
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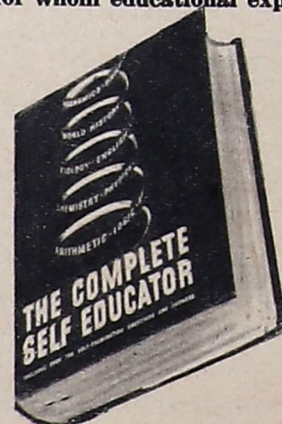
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ART EXHIBITION OF RUSSIAN MASTER IN DELHI

By Our Art Critic

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, opened on Monday an exhibition of the paintings of Prof Nicholas Roerich, at the Exhibition Hall, New Delhi. The popularity of the works of the great Russian master was reflected in the record number of visitors.

Opening the Exhibition, the Prime Minister referred to the recent death of the artist and said that art was unaffected by life or death. The pictures of Roerich would live on. He appreciated particularly the majestic representations of the Himalayas—"India's ageless sentinels." He added a reminder that the artist was the founder of the Roerich Pact, signed by many countries, a pledge that in times of War or strife protection would be given to cultural works and structures. Pandit Nehru hoped that in the future India would give due attention to the protection and preservation of cultural monuments, and that they would be brought nearer to the lives of the people.

I was fortunate enough to have been given a preview of this exhibition on Sunday and have already expressed my views on Prof Roerich's work. It was a pleasure to re-view the pictures and study the great artist's technique. The works are mainly in tempera, and are executed on canvas. All the pictures are bold in colour and perception; nearly all of them present hill country as their primary motif, and yet they are not merely landscapes—the artist has here and there introduced legendary or historical figures so that the work becomes a pictorial story. The large tempera, "The Labours of St Sergius," for instance, depicting a bear assisting the saint in the work of building, is a narrative in itself.

The magnificence of the larger pictures in this collection is likely to detract the attention of the visitor from the smaller works shown. These are of equal brilliance, and are mainly typical of Indian and Tibetan hill country.

It has been said that it is impossible not to admire the works of Roerich. We are extremely fortunate in having such a distinctive collection of his works in Delhi, and the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society are to be congratulated on its presentation. The exhibition is to remain open until January 9 and a visit is recommended to artists, students and the general public.

23

GWALIOR, Dec 28.—“I have a vision of the States to the Dominion of strength to both; and these more fully justified my belief,” said Loner at Gwalior tonight.

“I also have always been a believer in the unity of India. In all aspects of national life, whether it be defence, agriculture, industry or national economy, unity is the most essential prerequisite of progress.”

Gwalior is fortunate, he said, in having a Ruler who had devoted himself to the task of efficient and progressive administration. The State itself was fortunate in possessing a large and fertile country, and the State Government had worked ceaselessly to get the best out of the land by building new irrigation schemes, introducing improved methods of agriculture and better organization.

The State had not lagged behind in industrial development as the list presented by the Maharaja had shown.

In other fields too, the State had been making rapid progress side by side with administrative progress; the Maharaja had initiated constitutional reforms and had already announced the establishment of responsible government.

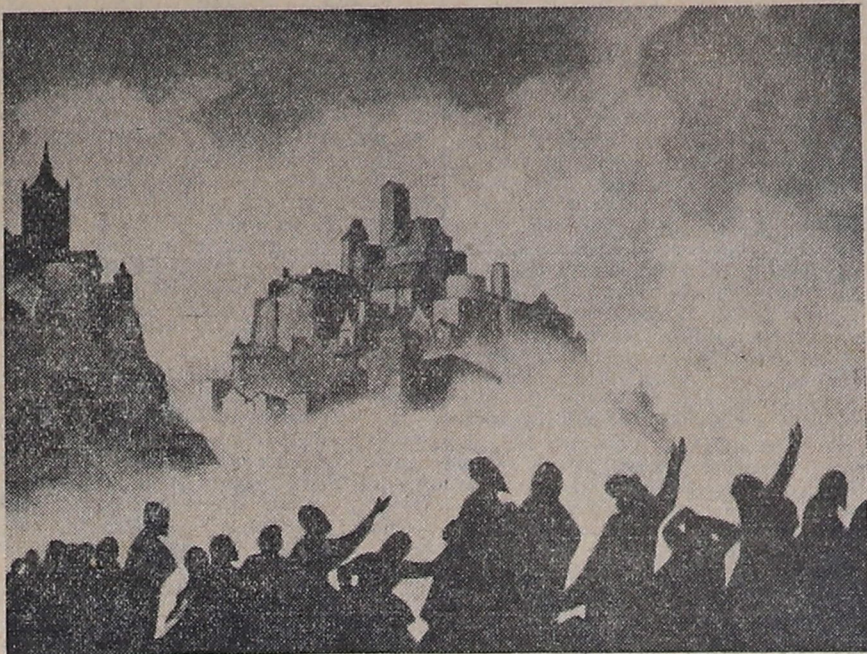
New Tasks

“Independence,” he continued, “has brought with it new tasks, new problems of great magnitude, but we have proved ourselves equal to them. The States, as well as the rest of India, have presented a united front in facing these difficulties and the result has been that we have been able to do a great deal in a shorter time than would at one time have seemed possible.

“I think,” he concluded, “that the Rulers of India took a most wise and statesmanlike decision when they acceded to the Dominion; and I am sure that its beneficial consequences will soon begin to show themselves when India devotes her energies—as she will soon have to—to her urgent problems of economic and industrial reconstruction.”

The Maharaja of Gwalior, speaking at the opening ceremony of the Jiwaji Industrial Research and Development Laboratory yesterday, said: “Science is a blessing to humanity, the application of which is double-edged. When directed towards evil it becomes a threat to future civilization, when directed towards good it brings peace, prosperity and raises the standard of life of the nation”.

He briefly surveyed the industrial development in the State and pointed out how the textile, sugar, glass, paints, chemicals and other industries were flourishing today. He hoped that



The Cry

ROERICH'S PAINTINGS IN ALLAHABAD MUSEUM

(By Satish Chandra Kala)

The passing away of H. E. Dr. Nicholas Roerich removes one of the most dynamic personalities from the contemporary world of art. Born at St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) in the year 1874, Roerich from his very childhood showed a keen aptitude for painting. After graduating from one of the colleges he sought admission in a well-known Russian academy. Later on he proceeded to Paris and joined a studio as a regular student of painting. After acquainting himself fully with the technique of pictorial art Roerich returned to his homeland in the year 1901. Within a short time he developed a style of his own—a blending of cubism with the various formal techniques of the Orient.

The early work of Roerich is characterised by his fervent feeling for Russian monuments, cities and mythology. The cities and monuments represent not merely a cluster of structures but they faithfully reflect the spirit of the prevailing religion and society. There is a strong influence of Byzantine art in Roerich's fresco work done on certain Russian chapels.

Roerich has a novel fancy to introduce human, divine or symbolic figures in his landscapes. Saints, Lamas, heroes, wandering monks having lone and rugged looks are generally seen looming in the mountains, valleys, forests and elsewhere. Eastern mythology has profoundly influenced the artist and this is the reason why most of his paintings have an oriental theme with strange unearthly figures imparting them with a supernatural element.

The paintings done before the war of 1914 are undoubtedly prophetic in vision. Pictures like the "Shadows of War", "Doomed City", "Human City", "Cry of the Serpent" clearly foreshadow the coming catastrophe. An atmosphere of gloom, horror and futility pervades all these works, though there lurk touches of colour and symbols indicating the ultimate victory of good over the evil. For the safety and protection of the historic monuments against the onslaughts of war, Roerich introduced the "Banner of Peace". In a most passionate appeal he appealed to the nations of the world to accept this banner and spare the priceless monuments left as heirlooms by the people who are no more.

CHARM OF LANDSCAPES

Roerich is par excellence a great landscape painter. All through his life he has been a careful observer of nature. His earlier work is realistic, but as he advanced in age he began to idealise the various elements of nature with a reverential passion. Like the Chinese he also considered landscape as an important expression of spiritual life. His highest soaring are re-



"The Arhat"

flected in the massive canvasses portraying the different moods of the sacred Himalayas. For serenity, splendour and breadth of treatment some of these specimens remain unsurpassed in the whole range of Eastern art. The painting 'Orlot Altai' and 'Command of the Leader' are examples of great atmospheric truth. In them one sees both the scenic grandeur of the mighty summits and the immaculate glory of the heavens. It is in the Himalayan series that the artist has fully expressed the cosmic unity of man and nature. The radiant quality in the works like 'Gundala' and 'Shadow of the Teacher' is simply superb.

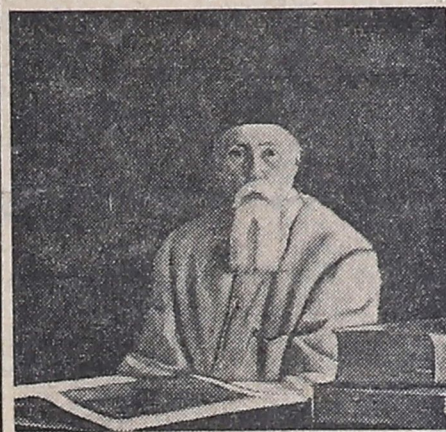
Roerich handles colour better than form. In fact it is the colour which lends definite and striking shapes to his creations. At times he applies glowing hot colours, yet the chromatic effects and pictorial design is never affected. He combines many shades of the same colour with subtle gradations as in the 'Sword of Ghezzar Khan' in which the background has one major colour but is graded into softer and softer tones. The combination of the heroic and luminous comes to the highest in 'Guga Chowhan and Narsingh'.

Roerich is a little away from man and his activities. Scenes relating to man and his environment are therefore extremely rare in his paintings. He did very little in portraiture and had he taken up this branch seriously he would, perhaps, have been

ranked one of the world's greatest portrait painters. His 'Song of the Morning' has the delicacy and daintiness of a Kangra miniature. The series 'Himself Came' shows the agelong oriental belief in the omnipotence of God.

COSMIC VISIONS

The majority of the artist's works are done in a cosmic background. The components of the structure of a painting generally bear a supernatural element. In fact, he paints what he sees in his visions. 'Ceylon' is an example of subtle colour harmonies. Through the thick leaning



Roerich

bamboo plants emanates a yellowish divine light which one seen cannot be easily forgotten. 'Bhagwan' also stands by itself. The figure of the lord is placed in a background of yellow, red and violet. There is a striking tenderness in his 'Compassion'. Herein also the manipulation of various colours is very cleverly dealt with. There is a message of hope and beauty in Roerich's works.

Roerich stepped on the Indian soil in the year 1923, though he had been using Indian subjects even as early as the year 1905. He undertook extensive tours throughout the length and breadth of India studying its art and cultured—flora and fauna. He ultimately settled down in the romantic surroundings of Kulu, at the foot of the Himalayas, at a place called Naggar. There have been great artists in India and there are still a few now, but most of them remained indifferent towards the sublime glories of the Himalayas. Roerich feels that 'the higher knowledge, the most inspired songs, the most superb sounds and colours are created in the mountains and this pious sentiment in him has turned out some of the loveliest aspects of the Himalayas covering more than two hundred canvasses of the artist. These paintings also show some new discoveries in plastic harmonies.

Roerich does not follow any particular school or group of artists, yet one may recognize faint traces of contemporary art movements in his work. The influence of the French impressionists is evident in the blossoming trees and plants, while cubism takes most of his mountain tops. But his paintings nowhere betray imitation. His art is most original. It is also notable for its absorbent qualities.

PAINTINGS IN THE MUSEUM

In the year 1938 the Russian artist donated 20 original works to the Allahabad Museum. In fact, this collection provided the first solid nucleus for the establishment of this institution. 'Guga Chowhan and Narsingh' is supreme in its broad and significant simplifications. The white coating of snows on the mighty snows is flawless. 'The Messenger' is another notable exhibit. Its main interest lies in its cool colour schemes. Neither Gauguin nor Vassari could conceive of such brilliant manipulations of light. Another outstanding picture in the Museum is the 'Saint'. In a background of soft and slowly-moving clouds is seen seated on a rock an ascetic. This work reveals the hardness of a genuine mystic. Works like the 'Russian Chapel' and 'Vuashund' have been worked by Roerich in higher colour keys. 'She who leads' is distinguished by a soft delicacy of form.

It is difficult to realize the underlying idea in his art unless one is acquainted with his view about art and the world. In his philosophy all matter, living or inert, has to reveal some message of truth. His Banner of Peace—approved and signed by many countries—pleads for international unity and permanent world peace. He wished to cure the ills of society with the medicine of knowledge and beauty. His figures have become the real torch-bearers of a new era where beauty and knowledge would dominate life. The departed artist contended that only knowledge will enlighten and purify the soul of the nations.

Valuable researches in recent times have been conducted in the Uruswati Himalayan Research Institute, founded by Roerich at Naggar. The artist presented a number of his valuable paintings to the Museums at Allahabad, Banaras, Trivandrum and elsewhere in this country. A few separate Museums have been devoted to his art in the U.S.A. In his death the world has lost a great seer of visions and a most powerful colourist ever born in any country.



Bhagavans

PURE:—By Mondaleswar Mahadevananda Giri. Published by the Calcutta University. Foreword by S. Basanta Chattopadhyaya pp. 448.

Swami Mahadevananda Giri is the head of the famous Bholananda Sanyas Ashrama of Hardwar. With ample quotations from the original Vedas, Swamiji has shown what high standard of civilization was prevalent in the Vedic age. He has refuted the current idea that the Vedas were pastoral songs, or deification of the powers of nature. He has shown that the same high philosophy which permeates the Upanishads is also to be found in the Rig Veda Samhita. Modern English educated people derive their knowledge of the Vedas from the writings of Western scholars. These Western scholars in spite of their erudition have made some great mistakes due to either prejudice or non-familiarity with Vedic traditions. It is well that a person like Swamiji with his vast knowledge of both Eastern and Western religious literature and his spiritual intuition has written a book on the Vedas from which the believing Hindu can get a true idea of what Vedic culture represents and can also rid himself of the wrong ideas of the Vedas which have become current due to the influence of Western education. A perusal of the book will show how deeply he has studied the Vedas. At the end of the book he has added a chapter in which philosophical theories of the West have been examined.

The author has demonstrated, with copious extracts from the Vedas, that pure Advaitism flourished in remote Vedic times and that the different systems of Indian Philosophy such as the Samkhya, Yoga and Vedanta are but later developments and elaborations of the Advaita cult. He has proved, beyond all doubt, that the Vedic seers were the pioneers to whom the Advaita Tattva was first revealed with all its beauty and splendour. The Swamiji has clearly indicated what the highest goal of human life is, that the path to the attainment of Ineffable Truth leads to the realisation of the self-effulgent and self-perfect, eternal Purusa in His Majestic Calm, from Whom flow, for ever, all our highest and deepest luminous experiences, the supreme beatitude and the knowledge of the transcendence and immanence of the divine Ground of all existences. (R4355).

NEW INDIA:—English Weekly, Edited by Ashutosh Banerjee, 2/1 Mission Row, Calcutta.

New India, a progressive political weekly published from 2/1, Mission Row, Calcutta, since Independence Day August 15, 1947 has already made its existence felt in the field of Indian journalism by the vigour of its opinion and its broad democratic sympathies. Edited by Shri Ashutosh Banerjee, who is also editor of "Insurance Herald," the journal is served by a band of able assistants and writers. It presents an independent point of view and brings enlightened democratic opinion to bear upon the current problems of the day. The paper is published every Wednesday and each copy is priced annas four only. (M.S. 1498).

AYATI:—By Lokenath Bhattacharya, Basumati Sahitya Mondir, 166 Bow-bazar Street, Calcutta. Price One Rupee.

This is a collection of sixteen poems from the pen of a young and rising poet whose craftsmanship has variety and intriguing quality. He is keenly sensitive to art-forms and his choice of subject is striking and original. His economy of words and spontaneity of expression greatly attract the reader. (R4353).

SURA-SRI:—Editor, Birendra Krishna Roy Choudhury. Bengali Music monthly. Published from 20, Pitambar Bhattacharyya Lane, Calcutta. As. -[8]- per issue.

There is an adage in Sanskrit that there is no vidya (learning or culture) superior to "Sangita" (Music). No culture can bring us so close to the Infinite. Mr. Birendra Krishna Roy Chowdhury, the well-known connoisseur of Indian music, is at the helm of this journal which because of the excellence of contents deserves to be widely read. (M.S. 1484).

KALARAB:—Editor, Saurin Chowdhury. Bengali Fortnightly. Neo Publishers, 44, Chittaranjan Avenue South, Calcutta 12. Annas three per issue.

This newly born Bengali fortnightly has its own peculiar angle of vision. Containing stimulating articles on current affairs and translated pieces from foreign literature, it is certain to delight the discriminating reader. (M.S. 1483).

TRANSPORT:—By F. P. Antia. Published by Oxford University Press, Calcutta. As. -[6]-.

Though today transport in India is primarily done by the Indian Railway system, rapid and extensive development of road transport, coastal and inland transport and civil aviation is indispensable. An excellent book that presents the different facts of the transport problem in brief. (R 2909)

BHARATIYA NATYAMANCHA (2nd Volume): By Hemendra Nath Das Gupta. In Bengali. Published by Manindra Kumar Das Gupta, B.A., 124/5B, Russa Road. Rs. 6/-.

The author needs no introduction to the students of the history of the Indian stage. His voluminous work in English will remain the standard text-books on the subject. In the volume under review he throws a flood of light on subjects little known to the students of the Indian stage. The learned author casts his glance backward and forward and writes with impartiality about dramas that have been staged. The volume is complete in itself. It reads like a novel and deserves a place on the shelf of every student of the Indian stage. (R4334).

SERA SANCHAYAN: By Bijan Kumar Gangopadhyaya. In Bengali. Published by Ranjan Kumar Gangopadhyaya, Sonarpur, 24-Parganas. Rs. 2/- only.

This anthology for children, containing contributions from S. Dakshina Ranjan Mitra Majumdar, S. Sunirmal Basu, S. Hemendra Kumar Roy, S. Nripendra Krishna Chattopadhyaya and others, should certainly have warm reception from the juvenile readers. The printing and the get-up are excellent. (R 4324).

AMADER KAGAJ: Edited by Bijon Kumar Ganguly. Students' Weekly. In Bengali. Published from 23/8, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. Annual subscription: Rs. 3/-.

This Students' Weekly in Bengali, containing entertaining and instructive contributions from well-known writers and teachers, deserves to have wide circulation (M. S. 1460).

CRIMES AND INDIAN CHILDREN:

By Birendra Mohan Mukerji. With an Introduction on "Criminology In India" by Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar. Published by the National Literature Press, 106 Cotton Street, Calcutta. Price Rs. 3-12 only.

Criminology is admittedly an interesting subject. While in Western countries there have been many serious students of this science whose studies and researches have added considerably to the science of crimes and criminals, in India the number of such students can only be counted on one's fingers. In the Universities it is at best studied as a theoretical subject in the Post-Graduate classes. In this view of the matter we welcome the publication under review. The author is a young officer of the Calcutta Police whose duties led him inevitably to the study and investigation of child criminals. It is undoubtedly creditable on his part that he has taken the trouble of embodying the results of his studies and investigations in this interesting little book. The noteworthy feature of the book is that it is a practical approach to the study of juvenile crimes, while there is much of theory in it for which the author had to consult a number of standard works on Criminology of such well-known authors as Ellis, Freud, Grinberg, Burt, Wilson and others.

In the opinion of the author several factors, domestic and social, go to make a child criminal such as over-crowding in bustees, bad association and environs, bad sex-education, defective brains, poverty and so on and so forth. His conclusions do not rest merely on theory; these are corroborated by the many actual crime cases in and around Calcutta very graphically described in the book with photographs. These stories have imparted an element of melodrama to the book thereby making it very much interesting. The young author's zeal is commendable and his maiden effort in the realm of criminology is worthy of emulation. It is time we had more students to deal with the subject and throw interesting light on it by their studies and researches. (R4357).

ANANDA MATH:—By Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya. Retold in English by Surendra Mohon Chaudhuri, M.A., B.L., Brindaban Dhar & Sons Ltd., 5, College Square, Calcutta. Rs. 1/4-.

The "Ananda Math" of Bankim-chandra made history and earned for its author the appellation "Rishi." Sri Aurobindo said: "He (Bankimchandra) said that the force from above must be met by a mightier reacting force from below—the strength of repression by an insurgent national strength *** The mother of his vision held trenchant steel in her twice seventy million hands and not the bowl of the mendicant. It was the gospel of fearless strength and force that he preached. And he had an inspired unerring vision of the moral strength which must be at the back of the outer force." The main story of the Bengali classic has been told with brilliance and clarity by S. Chaudhuri we have no doubt that this abridged version will have warm reception from all Indians. (R4354).

TABLES OF ASCENDANTS ON NIRAYANA BASIS: By N. C. Lahiri, M.A. The Astro-Research Bureau, 55A, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta 6. Rs. 3-12.

Shri N. C. Lahiri deserves the thanks of all who are interested in the Indian system of astrology for his labours in producing these tables of ascendants from 0 degree to 60 degrees North latitude. The tables have been compiled for every four minutes and have been constructed adopting 23.0 degrees as the constant value of "ayanamsa." There is a separate table indicating the necessary corrections for the yearly precession. The tables give the ascendant and the meridian coeli as under the Indian system the curps of the succedent and cadent houses in any individual horoscope can be obtained by trisecting the number of degrees between one angular house and another. Thus the Indian system of houses is somewhat different from the Ptolemaic, Placidian, Regiomontanian or campanian system. But all the points except the ascendant and the meridian are arbitrary. The author is personally in favour of the Ptolemaic or equal-division system. It has at least the merit of being simple. But its practical superiority to the Hindu system or the Placidian semi-arc system has yet to be demonstrated. We have no doubt that the book will be welcomed by the astrological profession and all students of the predictive science, being as it is the first book to furnish "nirayana" tables of houses. (S.L.G.) (R 4343).

BIBASTRA MANAB (The Stripped Man): Bengali novel. By Prithwis Chandra Bhattacharyya. Gurudas Chatterjee & Sons, Calcutta. Rs. 4.

The healthy man, said Freud, is virtually a neurotic. The normal man, absolutely free from the slightest aberrations, is an abstraction and does not exist. Had he existed he would probably have been a great bore. Slight deviations from normality make up what we call individuality, but big deviations come under obsession, hysteria, mania, insanity etc. The requirements of modern civilised life cause a suppression and control of the primitive instincts, particularly the sexual instinct, which seeks to break the cordon of conscious censorship in many disguises and express itself in peculiarities of behaviour. How rich will the surprise be if an individual's unconscious mind is probed!

This interesting novel is unique of its kind in that it sets out to give psychoanalytical content to his characters who pass in society for normal people but reveal strange oddities under the analyst's microscope. Prithwis Babu has skilfully laid bare the secret places of the heart. The title does not refer to physical stripping of individuals. It is a highly entertaining and edifying novel with a "purpose" and should be read by all. (R 4341).

PLACE OF INDIA IN WORLD TRADE AND SHIPPING:—By S. N. Haji. Published from All-India Manufacturer's Organisation, Churchgate, Bombay. Rs. 2/8-.

It is not very incorrect to say the world's shipping was done until very recently by the Empire-holding countries. Great Britain's revenue from shipping in the dominions is great, but says Mr. S. N. Haji, the author of this informing handbook that national shipping is the lynch-pin of trade among nations. In his opinion participation in the international trade provides a welcome yardstick for judging the share due to a country in the tonnage of the world. It is a significant book that deserves the attention of our leaders. (R2926).

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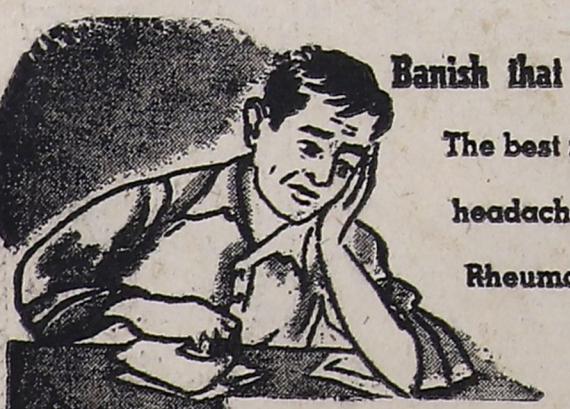
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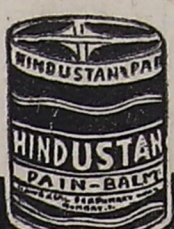
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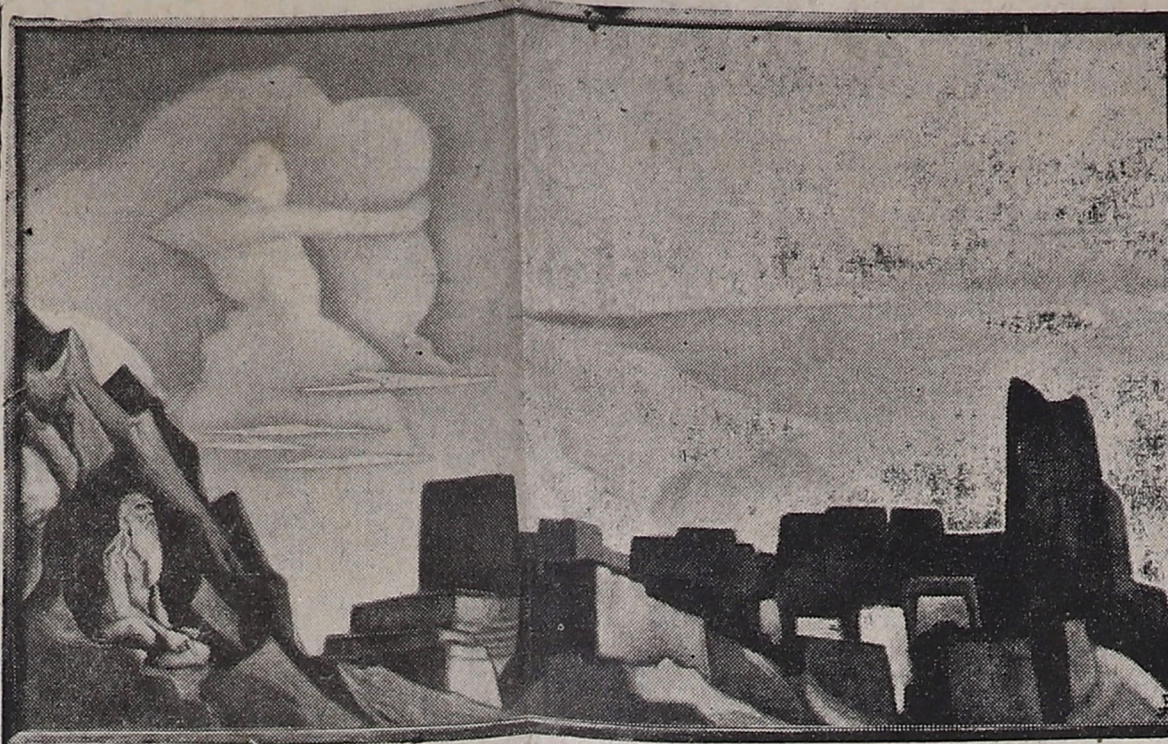
Rheumatism, etc.

HINDUSTAN
PAIN BALM

UNIVERSAL PERFUMERY WORKS



p. 10



"Ramayana", one of Roerich's masterpieces with an Indian theme. Valmiki, the Sanskrit sage, recites the story of Rama in poetry while above the mountain peaks the shape of Rama, with arm poised for shooting arrows, becomes visible in the clouds of mist.

NICHOLAS ROERICH, ARTIST AND PHILOSOPHER

Associations With Tagore And Jagdish Bose Recalled

By B.S.V. Rao, Sunday Standard Chief Reporter

THE entire Kulu Valley turned out the other day to witness a funeral. As the dead-har logs forming the pyre burned merrily in the cold, men, women and children looked sadly upon the snow-capped mountains and the fresh narcissus flowers blooming despite the winter.

Their thronging round the pyre and their longing looks towards the towering Himalayas were easy to explain, for they had gathered to pay homage to a man who seems destined to bring greater renown in the modern world to his picturesque valley than all their ancient gods. Nicholas Roerich, the Russian Count who ranks among the few immortals of the age such as Gandhi, Tagore, Romain Rolland and Gorki.

Death came to Roerich, painter, writer, scientist, explorer and philosopher, like an expected sweet dream. It is significant that his last picture, "The Master's Command," which left unfinished, shows a rishi releasing a youth from the bonds of his long pupillage.

Cathedral Of Art

Among the world's great artists Roerich is unique in that he formed societies all over the world with a view to promoting the love of art and science. Besides being a member of the world's greatest academies of art, he was the president of 71 Roerich Societies, including the best known of them, the New York Roerich Museum, which is a cathedral of art institutions.

Such an activity, according to the famous European art critic, Barnett D. Conlan, would be hard to match in any period of history. "We have to go back to a time," Conlan says in his introduction to a collection of Roerich's earlier paintings published by the Roerich Museum of Riga in Latvia, "to the great builders and teachers of the Middle Ages like Thomas Aquinas, if we are to find a parallel to such untiring energy." He may be dead but his colours still blaze and his contours still live in thousands of pictures jealously treasured by Russian Communists as well as American capitalists.

Roerich's father, Konstantin Roerich, was a leader of the bar in the old Czarist capital of St. Petersburg, now called Leningrad. He wanted his son to become a lawyer and, surprisingly, Nicholas did go to a School of Law and qualified for the bar, although he never practised. Side by side with legal studies he was taking a deep interest in archaeology, which led to his acquaintance with Helena Ivanova Shaposhnikova, who, too, was interested in the subject.

Ideal Marriage

The estate of the Roerichs, who can trace their ancestry up to a thousand years back in the days when Russia was not yet Christian, was called "Iswara," which stands for the Sanskrit "Ishwara." "Iswara" was situated near the estate of a Hindu family long settled in St. Petersburg. From "Iswara" Roerich used to go to the estate of Prince Putiatin, uncle of Helena Shaposhnikova, who was a noted archaeologist.

Around the Putiatin estates were excavations which brought the two archaeologists together. Friendship soon developed into love and resulted in a marriage that can only be described as a commingling of kindred spirits, for Helena was a brilliant pianist and a keen student of Buddhism on which she has written many books. Throughout Roerich's renowned career as artist, explorer

A portrait of the late Count Nicholas Roerich painted by his son, Mr. S. Roerich. He, like Tolstoy, was typically Russian, yet so universal. With a simple pleasant face mellowed by the snow-white beard, the artist had an impressive appearance.

and philosopher, she has supplied him with the lives of the 1917 revolution. The Dalai Lama of Tibet sent Roerich many rare presents, including Tibetan silks, when the temple was completed.

A most curious fact concerning Roerich's stay of more than 20 years in India, which he made his home and whose philosophy, was his greatest source of inspiration, is that he never once met Mahatma Gandhi. Most foreign visitors, even if their sojourn is only of a few days, manage to see the Mahatma, but Roerich, though he desired to see Gandhi, somehow never came face to face with him. It is said that a suitable opportunity never occurred, especially because in the past few years the artist shut himself up in the isolated Kulu Valley, to which he retreated in 1929 from Darjeeling on the Eastern Himalayas because too many visitors went to him and disturbed his concentration.

Also A Botanist

His friendship with the late Poet Rabindranath Tagore was deep and abiding. The two met for the first time in Kensington in London where their residences happened to be near each other. For more than 24 hours since first meeting they communicated regularly with each other and Roerich once stayed with the Poet at Shantiniketan. In 1937 Tagore desired to visit Kulu, but the painter dissuaded him from doing so because its remoteness from modern conveniences and its cold climate might cause difficulties in view of the Poet's delicate health.

Another of Roerich's great friendships was with the late Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose, the celebrated botanist who proved to an incredulous world that plants and even metals "live" like men. The painter was a remarkable botanist too, and in his sixtieth year led an expedition into Central Asia in search of drought-resisting plants on behalf of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Roerich's liking for Indian philosophy was aroused before his thirties, when he was a voracious reader of translations of Sanskrit works. In addition to Buddhist writings he also drank deeply at the fountain of Hindu philosophy, especially as expounded in the Bhagavad Gita, which incidentally was translated into Russian more than two centuries ago. In 1910 Roerich headed a committee that built the first Buddhist temple in

St. Petersburg, a temple which still stands intact in spite of the 1917 revolution. The Dalai Lama of Tibet sent Roerich many rare presents, including Tibetan silks, when the temple was completed. Roerich was a mighty explorer too, and for five years roamed the limitless wastes of Central Asia in search of ancient treasures of art and culture. He was the first to cross from Russia to India via Tibet. He had a name in Russia also as an educationist and his services as an archaeologist were utilised by the Russian Government in the excavations at Novgorod and by French Government at Pondicherry in India.

Himalayan Survey

Although he never left the Kulu Valley during the last five years, Roerich had interested himself in every progressive idea and movement in the world. Simultaneously he was busily carrying on the activities of the Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute, which he founded. Long before his death the institute completed a survey of the Western Himalayas in regard to its botanical, ornithological and ethnographical aspects. Towards the end he was planning large-scale excavations in the Kulu Valley and the excavation sites he had all fully mapped. His sons are likely to carry on the activities of the Institute. Perhaps the greatest landscape painter of all time, Roerich, "Master of the Mountains" as his admirers call him, was a dreamer of mysterious dreams and a painter of a cosmos of ideas, forms and colours. It is true that his works "speak" to us in a language full of infinite suggestions and it is not their fault that we can only half see them and half understand them.

"The Roerich Pact"

"India and the world will not forget his services," says Sir Radhakrishnan in a message on the death of Nicholas Roerich.

Nicholas Roerich leaves behind an enormous cultural heritage of paintings and writings but his greatest contribution to world peace is the Roerich Pact for the protection of artistic and cultural institutions which, it is hoped, India will sign shortly.

The committee for the Roerich Pact in India includes amongst others Sir Shammukham Chetty, Sir C. V. Raman, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dr. Amarnath Jha and Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

UNSUNG HEROES OF POLAR EXPEDITION

Epitaph Found On Barren Isle In Copper Tube!

From U.P.A.'s London Correspondent

THE British Admiralty was trying to locate relatives of three unsung heroes of the Empire who lost their lives "doing their duty" during one of the most ambitious and least-remembered British Antarctic expeditions.

United States Rear Admiral Richard Cruzen, task force commander of the fleet Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd took to the south polar seas last season, started the Admiralty on their search when he turned over to it a relic he found on barren Ross Island, in the Antarctic Ocean.

The relic was a copper tube containing an epitaph written by Sir Ernest Shackleton in tribute to three men who gave up their lives for their comrades.

The three were Royal Navy Lieut. Aeneas Lionel A. Mackintosh, V. J. Hayward and the Rev. A. D. Spencer-Smith. They perished on Shackleton's 1914-16 trans-Antarctic expedition, the most extensive ever planned before the air age made polar travel easy.

MAMMOTH EXPEDITION

Shackleton was already one of the most famous of Antarctic explorers. In 1909 he had sledged to within 97 miles of the South Pole, climbed the Antarctic plateau, and pointed the way to conquest of the Pole by Amundsen and Scott two years later.

After the Pole had been reached he conceived a plan for crossing the still virtually unknown continent. It was the day of sailing ships and long transportation for polar exploration. He divided his expedition, mammoth for that day, into two parts—one half was to base on the Ross Ice Barrier near McMurdo Sound and the other was to establish itself on the other side of the continent, at the head of Weddell Sea, the shoreline of which has never to this day been mapped or even explored.

Shackleton was to be with the Weddell Sea party. He was to sledge overland to the Ross Sea. The party based on the Ross Ice Barrier, on which Little America stands, was to lay a string of bases across the Barrier to the foot of the mountains rimming the polar plateau on that side. Shackleton's party would reach the South Pole from the Weddell Sea, then push on and, by the time their supplies gave out, they would pick up the caches laid by the other group. It was a good though daring plan for the days before radio communication, and it might have worked, had not disaster struck both parties.

SHIPS CRUSHED

Shackleton's party's two ships both got caught in the pack ice of the Weddell Sea, without ever reaching the coast. They drifted helplessly for months. Finally, the ice pressure proved too great and

Russians Claim Giant Fruit

A watermelon, weighing 57 kilograms (125 lbs.), has been grown on a collective farm in the Chinazsk district, Uzbekistan, Russia. Musk melons weighing from 33 to 39 lbs. have also been grown there.

On a State farm in the same area, onions weighing nearly 2 lbs. have been grown, it is claimed.—Reuter.

the ships were crushed and sunk. After incredible hardship, Shackleton's party reached Elephant Island and he in an open boat, reached South Georgia and sent a rescue vessel back.

Meanwhile, the Ross Sea party was in difficulties. With Mackintosh as leader, Hayward, Spencer-Smith, former Petty Officer E. E. M. Joyce and Petty Officer H. E. Wild were landed on the Ross Barrier. The expedition's ship the AURORA, which contained most of their supplies and which was supposed to winter next to the camp, was caught in pack ice and blown out to sea. It could not return.

But in order that Shackleton's party might not be stranded on the great white wastes of the mid-continent Mackintosh and his party accomplished their allotted task.

POLAR SCOURGE

They successfully laid out the caches covering a distance of 950 miles in 162 days, but they fell before exhaustion and that scourge of polar explorers, scurvy. Three of them died. The two petty officers survived to tell of their hardships.

Shackleton personally wrote an epitaph for them and left it in the copper tube which Cruzen found. In conclusion, it said: "Let me pay in a minute life's glad arrears of pain, darkness and cold."

The Admiralty is trying to locate relatives of the men so that the full text of the message may be given them. The tube has been examined by the Copper Development Association and by metallurgists to study the reaction of the metal to prolonged exposure to sub-zero temperatures.—U.P.A.

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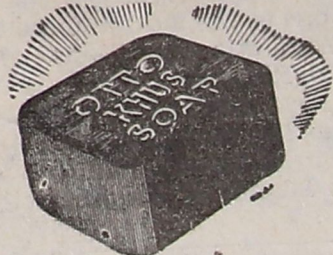
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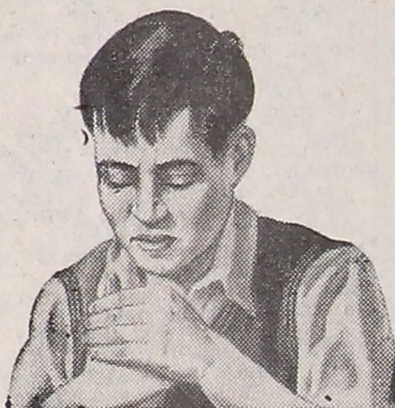


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INDIAN ART SHOW IS A BIG DRAW Fills 15 Galleries At Burlington House

Sunday Standard Correspondent

THE sculpture and painting of India has been known to a few people in the West for some hundreds of years. One of the most interesting exhibits in the Burlington House show is a volume of paintings from Archbishop Laud's library, which he must have acquired before 1630. Yet the deep interest in all aspects of Indian art now prevalent in England is a comparatively recent growth.

There has been curiosity, growing into real interest with the breaking of Indian affairs into front-page news. But very few Westerners were in a position to see many of India's art gems, and for this reason their interest was necessarily unenlightened by appreciation.

Thank goodness this need no longer be. In the heart of Piccadilly are assembled now the greatest collection of Indian art treasures ever to be together under one roof. And it is open to any member of the public, for the modest price of 1s. 6d., to stay in the galleries from dawn till dusk—the doors aren't closed until 11 p.m., which is long after dark now in England—and to drink in the beauty that is before him. He can even have a lunch and tea there if he wishes, for an excellent refreshment room is provided for this purpose on the premises.

VERY POPULAR

There is no doubt that this exhibition has "caught on" like wildfire. Although it is just over a week since the opening, attendances have climbed from 900 a day to over 2,000. Nearly all who go return at their earliest opportunity, and having returned find that they must go again and yet again.

What staggers Britishers most is the quality of timelessness which is exuded from every piece of sculpture, every painting. It is brought home to them that when Julius Caesar invaded Britain the art of India had two thousand years of history behind it. They are amazed that a toy monkey one can buy to-day, carved out of wood or moulded in clay, with unevenly placed holes in its body to enable it to climb up and down a piece of string, is exactly the same model as that which an Indian child played with in Harappa four or five thousand years ago.

Mr. Basil Gray, Keeper of Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum and well-known savant of Oriental art, has mentioned some of the difficulties of presenting an exhibition of this kind in London. "It was not simply a question of helping the public to leap the gulf of time, but also to understand, to some extent at least, the civilisation whose expression this art is." Regarding the sculpture, Mr. Gray talks of its exuberance, but it is not an exuberance of multiplication of detail but fullness of form, "bursting as it were through the crest of stone. This is not achieved through violent action or by exaggerated naturalism, but on the contrary through simplification, conventionalisation of drapery and a mastery of the material which is astonishing, even in the hard granites and basalts."

FULLNESS OF FORM

The public here is thus learning of the extraordinary heights of technique to which Indian sculpture rose, and of a tradition as wide, as developed and as varied at least as that of pre-Renaissance Europe.

In drawing, too, the Indian tradition is very sound, says Mr. Gray. "In each section of the exhibition devoted to painting there are examples of fine draughtsmanship which show complete technical competence. . . . This is the authentic work of an age of faith where tradition meant a way of living, as well as a way of painting."

In conjunction with the exhibition, a series of lectures on various aspects of Indian art and philosophy is being delivered at Burlington House by Basil Gray and other connoisseurs such as Mr. K. de B. Codrington, John Irwin, etc.

Recently Basil Gray addressed a meeting of the India and Burma Section of the Royal Society of Arts, the Royal Asiatic Society and the Royal Asiatic Society. He gave an over-all picture of the exhibition and the story behind it and sketched briefly a history of Indian sculpture and painting.

"There is such a wealth of material in the fifteen galleries at Burlington House that we are bound to be a little dazzled at first," he said. "But as we explore more and more we are bound to be conscious of the extraordinary generosity of the institutions and lenders in the two Dominions who have allowed their finest, and their rarest, pieces to travel across the seas and spared them for nearly a year in order to give us the chance to enjoy them during these three winter months."

"At none of the exhibition preceding this winter's at the Royal Academy has nearly so large a proportion of the exhibits been provided by their country of origin, and we owe them a deep debt of gratitude for this opportunity which we should be foolish not to use to the full of studying one of the greatest arts of the world."

Dog Was Called As Witness

A DOG was recently called as defence "witness" in a court in New York when Svend Sandgren was charged with manslaughter as the owner of a pack of bull terriers accused of causing the death of an 11-year-old boy.

The defence wanted to prove that bull terriers are gentle and to show the jury the formation of their teeth to compare with marks said to have been found on the boy's body.

"Wonder," a relative of one of Sandgren's dogs which were destroyed after the boy died, was placed on the stand.

He wagged his tail, looked round the courtroom, but declined to co-operate when defence counsel tried to open his mouth. "Wonder's" owner opened his mouth and the jurors leaned forward to gaze at his teeth.

The assistant district attorney had no questions and the "witness" was dismissed.—Reuter.

Rocket Telescopes To Explore Universe

Exploration of the universe on an undreamed-of scale is not far away, according to Dr. Fritz Zwicky, California Institute of Technology scientist.

Rocket-borne telescopes will photograph the heavens at heights of 300 to 600 miles. Land telescopes, says Dr. Zwicky, will be things of the past. Rocket equipped with telescopes and cameras could be fired 600 miles into the air and the film examined when they came down.—Reuter.

Siberian Huntsman Saved From Tiger's Jaws

A collective farmer in Siberia heard frantic bleating in the sheep pens on the outskirts of his village, and went back to rouse the two huntsmen, Smyslov and Gryshko. They ran to the pens to find a tiger there, carrying off a sheep. Smyslov fired, but did not make a kill. The wounded tiger hurled itself at Gryshko, seized him and ran off into the jungle.

After running a hundred yards the wounded tiger dropped. Smyslov fired again and killed the beast, freeing Gryshko alive from the tiger's jaws.—Reuter.

Kindness Pays



Seven fliers who didn't forget the kindness of a Belgian girl during the war have made it possible for Paule Bouse, 22, to go to America and live. The airmen adopted the former underground worker to facilitate her entry into U.S. and got her an airline job in Miami.

"THE AIRPHIBIAN": U.S. INVENTION

Plane That Becomes Automobile On Land

From time to time a small, aluminum-coloured plane lands at an airport in the United States, taxis to a hangar, sheds its wings, tail and propeller, and drives off on the road to the city. Pilot, driver, inventor and manufacturer of the "Airphibian" is Robert Edison Fulton, Jr., descendant of the inventor of the steamboat. He travels on business in his invention up for licensing approval by the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Administration and soon to be sold commercially.

The fuselage on land becomes an automobile body, resembling that of a racing car. It rolls on four small wheels which also serve as landing gear. In flight the Airphibian cruises at 105 miles per hour, on the ground it can be driven at a speed of 45 miles per hour. The motor and the steering wheel are the same for flight or road travel. The transformation from plane to car takes between three and four minutes.—USIS.

Aussie Press Gives Up Newsprint Quota

Australian newspapers have given up 70,000 tons of their 1948 newsprint quota, thereby saving Rs. 3,18,50,000, the acting joint manager of the Commonwealth Newsprint Pool, Mr. H. B. Paine, announced in Sydney recently.

In addition, he said, newspapers had forfeited 15,000 tons of the balance of their 1947 newsprint imports, which saved a further 1,950,000 dollars (Rs. 68,25,000).—Reuter.

Prevents Tooth Decay

A method of preventing tooth decay by adding to sugar during refining chemicals checking the acids in sugar that attack teeth has been advanced by Dr. L. S. Fosdick, of the North-western University Dental School at Chicago. Of the 31 chemicals usable, glycerol aldehyde is considered best. It is a triose sugar, a natural constituent of muscle, harmless, without objectionable taste and mixes readily with sugar.—U.S.I.S.

Dog Survives 365-Foot Jump Over Falls

A six-year-old fox terrier, "Scampie", belonging to Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Francois, of Odenaalstrust (South Africa) dived from the top of the Howick Falls—365 feet—and is still alive.

Mr. and Mrs. Francois were returning from a holiday in Durban and they stopped on the last day at the Falls, which were in spate. "Scampie" also had a look and was next seen hurtling through the air into the pool below. Mr. Francois hurried to the bottom, expecting to find his dog a mangled corpse.

The only damage was a broken leg, which was set later. The leg was X-rayed in Johannesburg, where it was found that there were several breaks.—Reuter.

WIFE SHOULD KNOW HUSBAND'S INCOME

Marriage Hints Course Started In England

"A big cause of marriage failure is money and how it is spent. There should be pocket money for each partner—and no questions asked how it is spent."

Four hundred young people attending the first "Courtship and Marriage" course sponsored by the Warrington Education Committee, Lancashire, England, were told recently.

After 10 years' working in local factories, Mrs. Beatrice Molyneux now a full-time youth worker, opened the course, saying: "I know the way sex is talked about in factories. I have heard old women telling youngsters things they ought not to know. Sex and marriage is degraded and distorted."

Mrs. Molyneux blamed films for giving young people a false idea of marriage. Dr. A. Hebert Gray declared: "It is not playing the game for a man not to tell his wife what his income is."

ATTEMPT TO STEAL PETROL FOILED

Thief Killed By Fumes

Two Austrian civilians who tried to steal British petrol from a dump near Graz (Austria) were overcome by the fumes. One of them died and the other was found unconscious and had to be taken to hospital.

They had tried to obtain petrol by boring through the pipe line from the storage tanks to the pumps. They dug a tunnel to the underground pipe and bored through the pipe itself.

As the petrol is stored under pressure, fumes from the pipe at once overcame both men. One was already dead when found. About 100 gallons of petrol were lost.—Reuter.

Hectic 10 Days Of His Life

THIRTY-three-year-old Charles Kulp, of Collegeville, Pennsylvania, U.S., has just spent the most eventful ten days of his life.

During that period, his wife left him; his two children were placed in the home of friends; he lost all his belongings and a pet dog in a fire that completely destroyed his home; he lost control of his car, crashed into three bungalows and wrecked the car; he was arrested on charges of driving while drunk.—Reuter.

They're Prize Specimens



These are good examples of the kind of work that won acclaim at the annual American Exhibition of Abstract and Surrealist Art at K. Riley, New York art critic, ponders Theodore called "Spectre of Kitty Hawk." Winner of sculpture, it's supposed to interpret the spirit of Oak Park, Illinois, admires. "Vertical Composition," the Norman Walt Harris silver abstraction is the artist's conception of a universal symbol of holocaust and destruction.

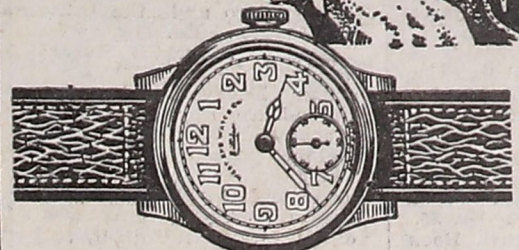
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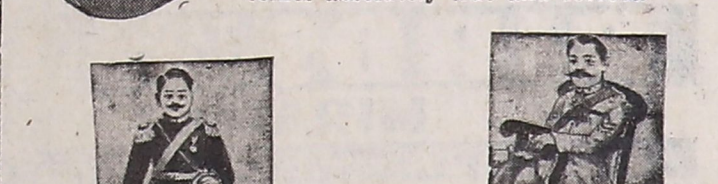
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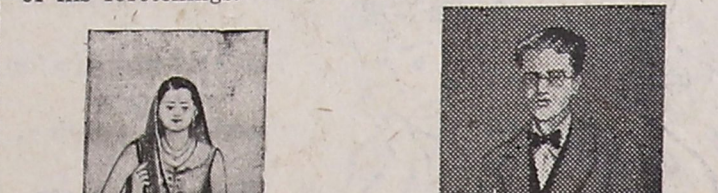
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Read opinion of a Lady Supdt. of an Educational Dept.:—
All my wishes have been expressed by Prof. Bopara and everything is to my satisfaction.

Read opinion of a High Court Bar-at-Law of Bombay:—
I have seen Prof. Bopara practising his art of fortune-telling successfully.

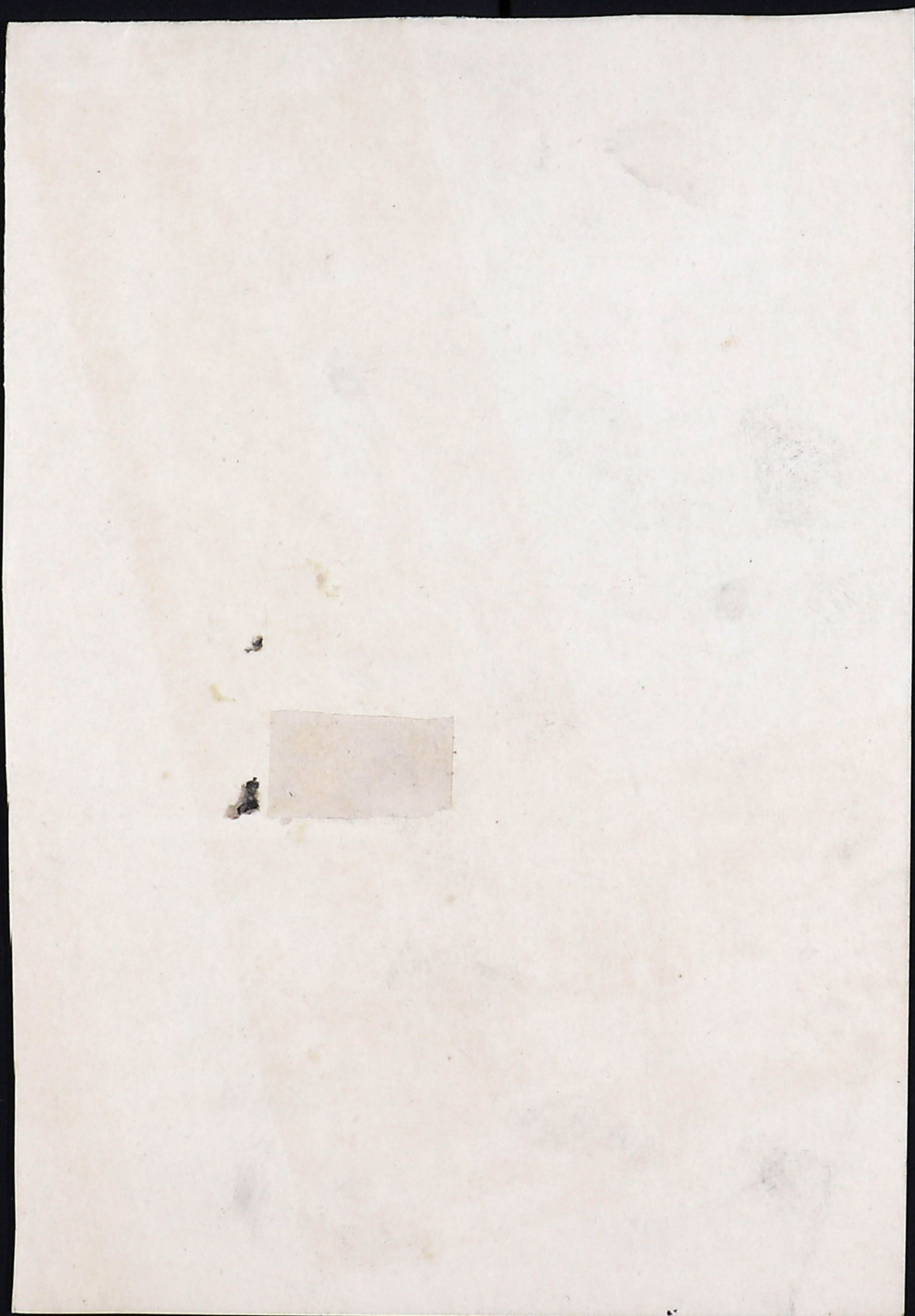
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THE SUNDAY STATESMAN, DECEMBER 28, 1947

NEWS IN BRIEF

Exhibition Of Roerich's Paintings.—

Pandit Nehru will open an exhibition of paintings by the late Nicholas Roerich organized by the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society at the Society's Exhibition Hall, Parliament Street, New Delhi, on Monday at 6 p.m.



19
Sunday, Dec. 28, 1947.

INDIAN NEWS CHRONICLE

Nehru To Open Exhibition Of Roerich's Paintings

NEW DELHI, Saturday.—Pandit Nehru will open an exhibition of paintings by the late Nicholas Roerich organised by the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society at the Society's Exhibition Hall, Parliament Street, New Delhi, on Monday, at 6 p.m.



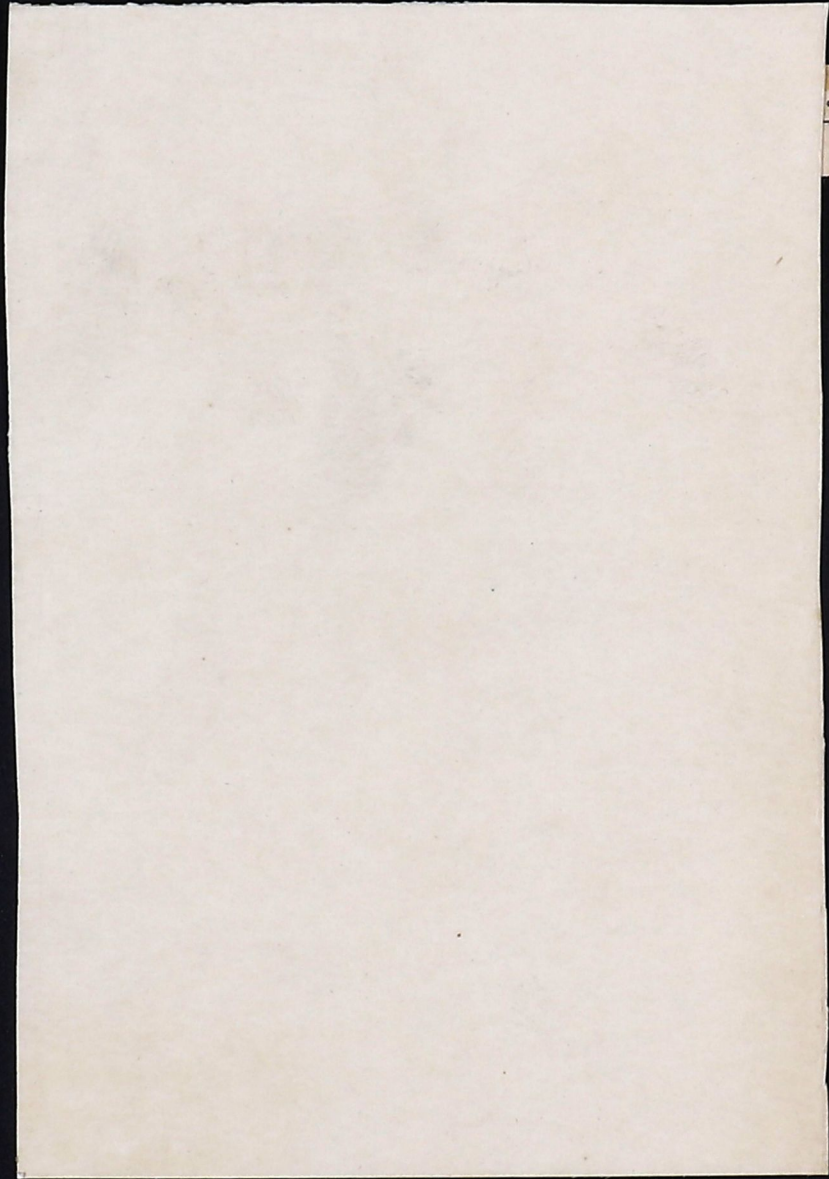
The Hindustan Times

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1947.

ROERICH'S PAINTINGS

NEHRU TO OPEN EXHIBITION ON MONDAY .

Pandit Nehru will open an exhibition of paintings by the late Prof. Nicholas Roerich organized by the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society at the Society's Exhibition Hall, Parliament Street, New Delhi, on Monday, December 29, at 6 p.m.



INDIANS' FUTURE IN BURMA

DR RAUF ADVISES UNITY

RANGOON, Dec 27.—"What is the function of Indians in the future independent Burma? That is a vital question which each one of you is called upon to answer," said Dr M. A. Rauf, High Commissioner for India in Burma, in a message to the All Burma Indian Conference which met in Rangoon today.

The following is an extract from Dr Rauf's message to the Conference which was inaugurated by Sir B. L. Rao Constitutional Adviser to the Government of India, and was addressed by Burma's Deputy Prime Minister, Bo Let Ya, and Foreign Minister, U Tin Tat. It was attended by delegates from various parts of India, with Mr M. A. Raschid, President.

"This Conference has met on the eve of the most important event in the history of modern Burma. After over a century of struggle against European political domination, Burma is to be free on January 4, 1948.

"During the last 70 years Indians had acquired an important rôle in the economy and administration of the country. What is to be the function of Indians in future independent Burma? The answer is to be sought not merely in the light of personal interests, but in full view of the fact that you are citizens of, a country in which you are proud and which want you, her sons, I mean India.

"Since my coming to Burma over a year ago, I have hoped Indians in Burma would get together and ponder over the problems facing the community as a whole. Today I am happy this Conference has been made possible by the hard work of some of your leaders.

"Disunity among us has been the tragedy of Indian history. It was to be hoped that outside India, Indians would be united. Unfortunately this has not always been possible. I hope this Conference will set an example of unity for Indians, and that your decisions would be such as would keep in view the interests of the Indian community as a whole. But it is not enough to pass resolutions, even if they be unanimous.

"In Burma, as everywhere else, you must have a central organization which would work all the year round. The functions of this organization would also be to undertake representations of the Indian point of view before the Government and the people of Burma.

"I wish this Conference great success, and I hope when you again meet, perhaps next year, you will have a record of achievement to which you may look back with pride. Jai Hind."

U.S. TECHNICIANS FOR

ART EXHIBITION IN NEW DELHI

WORKS OF NICHOLAS ROERICH

BY OUR ART CRITIC

I attended on Sunday a preview of an exhibition of some of the works of Nicholas Roerich at the Exhibition Hall, Parliament Street. The exhibition, which is organized by the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, is being opened tonight at 6 p.m. by the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru.

On entering the hall, I was immediately struck by the beauty of colour. Nicholas Roerich was a master of colour, and all his works illuminate the normally drab exhibition room. Presented by his son, Svetoslav Roerich, the exhibition displays about 60 works. Each is a monument to a very fine artist; each is of value to the art-lover, the traveller and, in many cases, to the historian.

Anyone who has read Hilton's *Lost Horizon* cannot fail to be entranced by "The Guardians of the Entrance," a painting of Tang-La, a range in Central Tibet. Hilton's description of the beauties of Shangri-La live in this picture. A fine record of the times is presented in his large tempera "The Blind", symbolic of the world confusion before the last war—a picture of Man blindly grouping his way forward through a panoply of bright and dark moods.

A historical treasure is Roerich's "Alexander Nevsky", a study of the great general who, in the 13th century, defeated the first Teutonic invasion. A pleasant touch of artistic naivety is shown in "She who Leads", a study portraying Woman leading Man through deep chasms to mountainous heights.

The artist's great mastery of colour is again displayed in his beautiful "Holy Fire" and in his contrasting work "Healing Herbs." This shows St Tyron receiving a message at the point of an arrow. It brings pictorially the almost unbelievable ranges of colour which become apparent in Nature at very low atmospheric temperatures. The effect of the golds and reds of the sky intermingling with the crisp blues of the snow is never to be forgotten. This appreciation of the colour make-up of snow scenes is again shown to great advantage in "The Hunt."

A topical picture is "Guerrillas." Painted during the war, it presents a record of snow-camouflaged irregulars advancing slowly towards a distant point of light.

Nicholas Roerich, who died this month, left in India about one thousand works of art. His life output was about seven thousand paintings, in addition to large frescoes which he painted in Russian cathedrals and public buildings.

The exhibition will remain open until January 9 from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily.

The Times of December 23, 1947.

Early Edition.

PROFESSOR N. ROERICH

PAINTER, ARCHAEOLOGIST AND AUTHOR

Professor Nicholas Roerich has died at Kulu, in the Punjab, at the age of 71, as already briefly announced.

By his death the world loses one of its most active, individual artists, a noted archaeologist, and an intrepid traveller in remote and dangerous countries. Had he elected to live in Paris, London, or New York instead of the Himalayas, there can be no doubt but that the average cultivated man would have had more appreciation of his talents, though few lovers of opera and ballet can have failed to be impressed by his magnificent settings for *Prince Igor*.

Nikolai Konstantinovich Rerikh was born on October 10, 1874, at St. Petersburg, son of a lawyer of Scandinavian ancestry. At the early age of 14 he began to excavate tumuli. A year later he was already publishing articles on art and archaeology in the reviews. His school was the May Gymnasium, and from there in 1893 he went on to a four-year course in law at the University of St. Petersburg, studying concurrently under Kuindji at the Academy of Fine Arts. From 1898 to 1900 Roerich was Professor at the Imperial Archaeological Institute, St. Petersburg. Then he went to Paris, and studied for a year under Cormon. Thereafter he pursued an enormously active life as painter, teacher, collector, archaeologist, and explorer. He toured Italy in 1906; and from that time until 1916 he was director of the School for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts in Russia and president of the Museum of Russian Art.

He began his theatrical work in 1907 with designs for *The Valkyries*, following this up with work for Diaghilev and for Stanislavsky's Moscow Art Theatre. He did ballet sketches for the *Opéra Comique*, executed splendid settings for *Prince Igor*, *Ivan the Terrible*, and various other works, and participated in the London Post-Impressionist exhibition in 1911. In 1917, finding himself out of sympathy with the Revolution, Roerich settled in Karelia, by the Finnish shores of Lake Ladoga, where he lived in poverty for two years. He then moved on to Stockholm, and thence to London, where he executed some settings for Covent Garden and held an exhibition in 1920 at the Goupil Galleries. His emigration to America in the same year began the re-establishment of his fortunes.

Roerich then began extensive wanderings, with an expedition to Central Asia in search of archaeological and artistic material. He was absent for some five years, visiting India, Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, and Mongolia, under arduous and hazardous conditions. Over and above his activities as an original painter, Roerich assembled a big collection of the paintings of others and gathered together more than 75,000 Stone Age objects. His contact with Asia also led to a vivid interest in theosophy, and he wrote many books on the geography, history, philosophy, and art of Central Asia.

yesterday by the Norwegian Ambassador as an expression of admiration for the people of London from the people of Oslo. (p. 2)

SPORT

Mahmoud Karim won the Open squash rackets championship of the British Isles when he beat the holder, J. Dear, at the Royal Automobile Club yesterday. (p. 3)

BRITAIN AND GERMANY

Special importance attaches to the declaration of British policy made by GENERAL ROBERTSON, the British commander-in-chief, to a group of German journalists in Berlin yesterday. Read in conjunction with the widely ranging review of the consequences of disagreement over Germany offered by MR. BEVIN to an American audience in London at about the same time the declaration provides an illuminating and authoritative guide to the British view of the way in which events should now develop. The central theme of GENERAL ROBERTSON'S remarks was that Britain would continue to seek four-Power agreement; the British element of the Control Commission would take "no irrevocable step which might make subsequent agreement impossible." To this MR. BEVIN added assurance that the British people, in seeking to make the most of the great opportunities offered by the Marshall programme, wanted cooperation with the eastern countries. The British people, he said, would "throw the door wide open to the friends in the east to come in." These are powerful voices in favour of collaboration even now when, after so many checks and disappointments, collaboration might seem to have passed beyond reach.

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INDIAN PEOPLE

PHILOSOPHER, PAINTER AND APOSTLE OF PEACE!

By C. E. Dust



Nicholas Roerich, from a portrait by his son Svetislav.

ON November 17, 1923, Nicholas Roerich sailed for India. He died on Indian soil on Saturday, December 13, 1947, in his Kulu Valley home from which for so many years, he has sent, to all corners of the globe, his inspired masterpieces of art and philosophy.

It is almost impossible, at this stage, to appreciate the loss to the whole world of this great man. Nikolas Konstantinovitch Roerich knew no barriers of race, creed, language or caste. He was the true internationalist, loving all humanity and spending his great gifts to bring about that "Divine Unity" which perhaps only he could envisage.

Roerich's many activities and interests were phenomenal. How was it possible for any one human creature to concern himself with so many things? No ordinary man but an adept of adepts. Tolerant to all, even enemies, who he said were more useful than harmful, kindly, humorous and efficient, he believed that trials and tribulations were essential to the development and expression of individuality. His own life was packed with experiences, many of which would have broken a lesser man, but Roerich always maintained his calm outlook upon life. This was no detached attitude because he was vitally interested in and concerned with life, but he would never permit circumstances to affect his purpose.

VIKING BLOOD

Nicholas Roerich was born in St. Petersburg on September 27, 1874. On his father's side, he could trace a Viking lineage; his early years were spent in a business atmosphere rather than an artistic one. It was not until 1883 when he joined Mr. May's gymnasium that Roerich's interest in natural history led him to love the beauties of nature. At the age of fourteen he started to study archaeology by excavating tumuli near the country seat of his family. At about the same time young Nicholas took to hunting and, at the early age of sixteen published a series of articles based upon his own experiences.

Roerich's first lessons in painting took place in the studio of Michail Mikeshire, in 1891 and, in the same year he also took drawing lessons with I. Kudrin. Although Roerich wanted to become a painter, his father decreed the Law, so the young man decided to study both and enrolled, therefore, both in the University and Academy.

EARLY RECOGNITION

The young artist soon achieved recognition both in art and literature, and in 1900 went to Paris where he studied for a short time in the studio of Camille who cited his pupil as an example of fidelity and constancy. From ear-

Editor: J. Simon Pereira

liest days Roerich liked to work alone, a practice which he continued throughout his life.

Throughout his life Roerich's output of both art and literature was very great. It was in 1904 that the first of his works went to America where later he was to found a museum and where his paintings were eagerly purchased.

Nicholas Roerich has been acclaimed a great painter by the world, and his work, which is so well known, needs no description here. He was at home in practically all media known to the artist and was a master in all of them. The extraordinary range of subjects in every field of art, painted during his life can have been equalled by few if any other artists.

Roerich's conviction that art, and art alone, could overcome all barriers of class and race prejudice, coloured his life and work, and there is little doubt that his wide travels over the world confirmed his belief and led him to work for its fulfilment throughout his life.

MYSTIC AND SEER

There can be no doubt that Roerich was a mystic and he has been described by one writer as "A great painter—a great poet—a seer—and a prophet." Few would disagree, but his mysticism was of a practical kind, his visions being translated into words and pictures for the benefit of humanity. Roerich's work was universally acclaimed even by people with divergent views and way of life, thus giving support to his

words that "Art will unify all humanity".

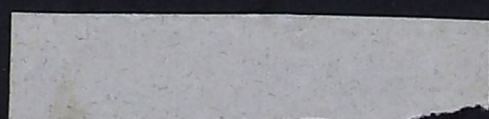
The paintings of Nicholas Roerich are to be found in most countries of the world. In private collections, museums and galleries, some of which were founded by the Master himself. Since adopting India as his home, the basic for many of Roerich's works have been the changing beauties of the Himalayas. Some of these pictures are in collections in this country.

HE LEAVES A LEGACY

Roerich's varied interests in the Kulu valley, include the Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute which incorporates a museum, library, a botanical collection of thousands of plants, a zoological collection of birds and mammals—as well as over a thousand skins, geological and archaeological collections and a bio-chemical laboratory where the medical properties of Himalayan plants are being investigated. A journal of the Urusvati Research Institute has been published.

So Nicholas Roerich leaves India and this world, but he leaves behind him a legacy such as few have ever left. A legacy of spiritual and material achievement which must keep his memory green for countless generations. He has left us also a great example of what may be accomplished by one who loves humanity to the exclusion of self, and a formula for us to follow:

"Art will unify all humanity, art is one—indivisible. Art has its many branches, yet all are one."



Two Disciples', also exhibited, is for instance, essentially suited I call attention to K. M. Dhar's 'Eternal Tune' and Santona Guha's 'Milkmaid' the latter perhaps the tenderest pencil drawing I have ever seen. 'Freedom of Childhood' by M. T. Pandya is interesting as being definitely Japanese in drawing and composition, though typically modern Indian in its deep, quiet colouring.

by India's first Cubist, G. N. Tagore, is good as Cubist pictures go.

Personally I do not like 'isms' in art unless every artist is prepared to make his own. And I still think that the province of painting is the representation of concrete things; of literature that of ideas; and of music that of emotion. In all the three comprehensibility is the highest art.



war and Mountain Scenery, some of which I liked. Mr. A. H. Ara showed his usual virility in 'Hunter', 'Fisherwoman' and 'Harvest' by S. V. Waghelkar were full of life and colour and deserved an award. Lady Temple's 'Sisters' was well up to this accomplished artist's high standard but received no award, although, the least worthy of her other two works 'Fisherfolk' received a prize.

'Prosperity' by Francis Newton was awarded a prize with which award few will agree. D. J. Joshi's 'Street Dancer' Dhar, was awarded a well deserved silver medal.

A prize was awarded to No. 36 'Harmony' by S. V. Waghulkar which is a modern design, which would make a reasonably good poster. Why No. 38 'Boyhood' by P. Subbarao was commended my readers may have some idea. No. 40, '15th August' by Pratap Singh I found lovely and 41 'Market' by D. J. Joshi nice. No. 46 'Age' by Mrs. Magda Nachman, a prize award, shows excellent work and No. 48 'The Fountain', which also got a prize deserved it. 52 'Jain Temple' is sold—good. Raza's sketch No. 60 is good. No. 6 'Blue Vase' by D. Anand is commended. Why I do not know. No. 65, 'Bori Bunder' by S. H. Raza has the prize which is its due.

TOO MANY SKETCHES

An interpolation—there are too many sketches in this exhibition and not enough pictures. I like No. 2, 'Museum' (Bombay) by D.



The Sunday Standard

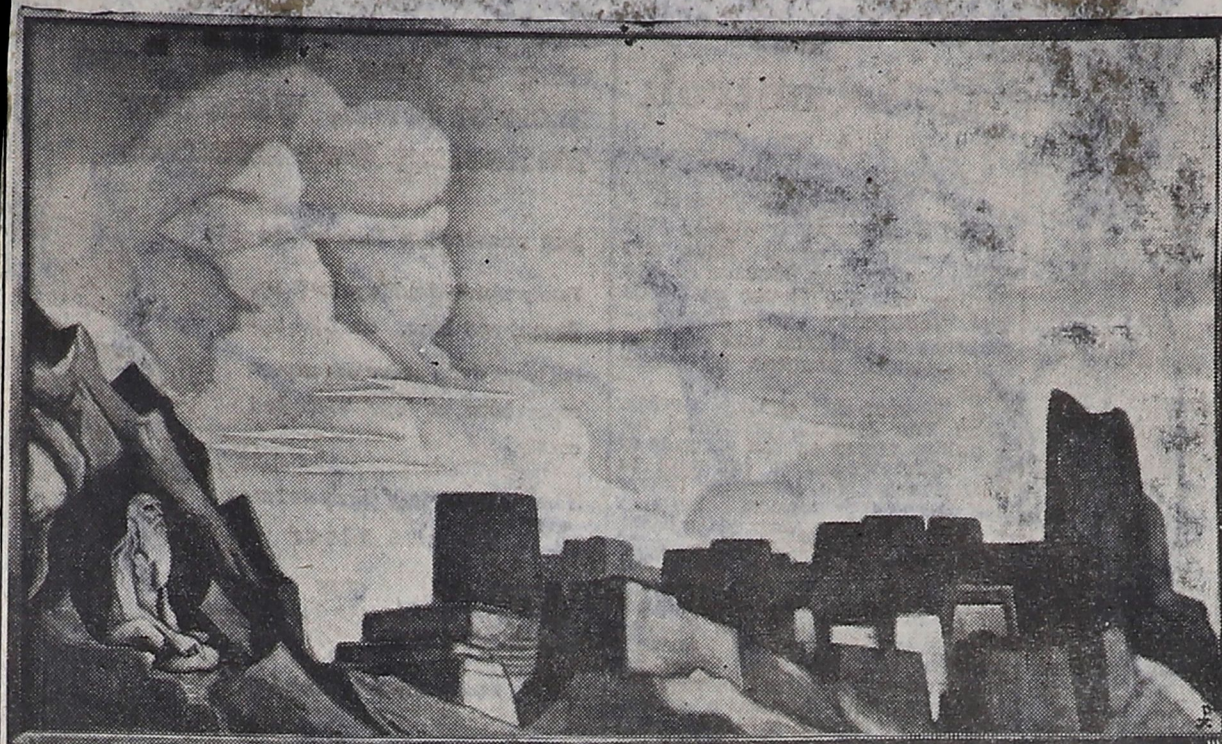
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CITY EDITION BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1947.

PRICE TEMPORARILY INCREASED TO

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THE SUNDAY STANDARD



"Ramayana", one of Roerich's masterpieces with an Indian theme. Valmiki, the Sanskrit sage, recites the story of Rama in poetry while above the mountain peaks the shape of Rama, with arm poised for shooting arrows, becomes visible in the clouds of mist.

NICHOLAS ROERICH, ARTIST AND PHILOSOPHER

Associations With Tagore And Jagdish Bose Recalled

By R. S. V. Sunday Standard Chief Reporter

THE entire Kulu Valley turned out early last week to witness a funeral. As the deodar logs forming the pyre burned merrily in the cold, men, women and children looked sadly upon the snow-capped mountains and the fresh narcissus flowers blooming despite the winter.

Their thronging round the pyre and their longing looks towards the towering Himalayas were easy to explain, for they had gathered to pay homage to a man who seems destined to bring greater renown in the modern world to their picturesque valley than all their ancient gods: Nicholas Roerich, the Russian Count who ranks among the few immortals of the age such as Gandhi, Tagore, Romain Rolland and Gorki.

Death came to Roerich, painter, writer, scientist, explorer and philosopher, like an expected sweet dream. It is significant that his last picture, "The Master's Command," which left unfinished, shows a rishi releasing a youth from the bonds of his long pupilage.

Cathedral Of Art

Among the world's great artists Roerich is unique in that he formed societies all over the world with a view to promoting the love of art and science. Besides being a member of the world's greatest academies of art, he was the president of 71 Roerich Societies, including the best known of them, the New York Roerich Museum, which is a cathedral of art containing a variety of art institutions.

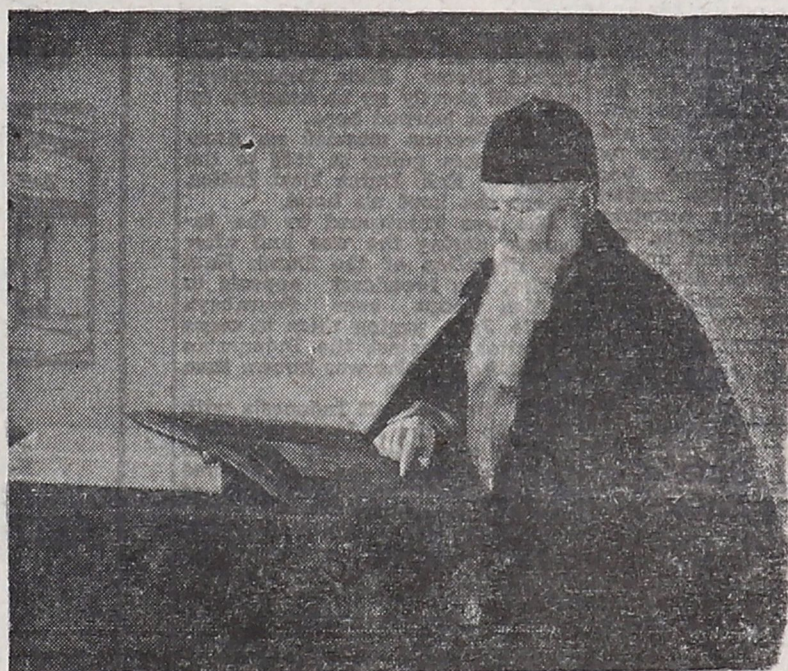
Such an activity, according to the famous European art critic, Barnett D. Conlan, would be hard to match at any period of history. "We have to go back," Conlan says in his introduction to a collection of Roerich's earlier paintings published by the Roerich Museum of Riga in Latvia, "to the great builders and teachers of the Middle Ages like Thomas Aquinas, if we are to find a parallel to such untiring energy." He may be dead but his colours still blaze and his contours still live in thousands of pictures jealously treasured by Russian Communists as well as American capitalists.

Roerich's father, Konstantin Roerich, was a leader of the bar in the old Czarist capital of St. Petersburg, now called Leningrad. He wanted his son to become a lawyer and, surprisingly, Nicholas did go to a School of Law and qualified for the bar, although he never practised. Side by side with legal studies he was taking a deep interest in archaeology, which led to his acquaintance with Helena Ivanova Shaposhnikova, who, too, was interested in the subject.

Ideal Marriage

The estate of the Roerichs, who can trace their ancestry up to a thousand years back in the days when Russia was not yet Christian, was called "Iswara," which stands for the Sanskrit "Ishwara." "Iswara" was situated near the estate of a Hindu family long settled in St. Petersburg. From "Iswara" Roerich used to go to the estate of Prince Putiatin, uncle of Helena Shaposhnikova, who was a noted archaeologist.

Around the Putiatin estates were excavations which brought the two archaeologists together. Friendship soon developed into love and resulted in a marriage that can only be described as a commingling of kindred spirits, for Helena was a brilliant pianist and a keen student of Buddhism on which she has written many books. Throughout Roerich's renowned career as artist, explorer



A portrait of the late Count Nicholas Roerich painted by his son, Mr. S. Roerich. He, like Tolstoy, was typically Russian, yet so universal. With a simple pleasant face mellowed by the snow-white beard, the artist had an impressive appearance.

and philosopher, she has supplemented his life and the lives of husband and wife, like two parallel lines, always moved together without ever deviating towards each other in a clash or away in estrangement.

A most curious fact concerning Roerich's stay of more than 20 years in India, which he made his home and whose philosophy was his greatest source of inspiration, is that he never once met Mahatma Gandhi. Most foreign visitors, even if their sojourn is only of a few days, manage to see the Mahatma, but Roerich, though he desired to see Gandhiji, somehow never came face to face with him. It is said that a suitable opportunity never occurred, especially because in the past few years the artist shut himself up in the isolated Kulu Valley, to which he retreated in 1929 from Darjeeling on the Eastern Himalayas because too many visitors went to him and disturbed his concentration.

Also A Botanist

His friendship with the late Poet Rabindranath Tagore was deep and abiding. The two met for the first time in Kensington in London where their residences happened to be near each other. For more than 24 hours since first meeting they communicated regularly with each other and Roerich once stayed with the Poet at Shantiniketan. In 1937 Tagore desired to visit Kulu, but the painter dissuaded him from doing so because its remoteness from modern conveniences and its cold climate might cause difficulties in view of the Poet's delicate health.

Another of Roerich's great friendships was with the late Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, the celebrated botanist who proved to an incredulous world that plants and even metals "live" like men. The painter was a remarkable botanist too, and in his sixtieth year led an expedition into Central Asia in search of drought-resisting plants on behalf of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Roerich's liking for Indian philosophy was aroused before his thirties, when he was a voracious reader of translations of Sanskrit works. In addition to Buddhist writings he also drank deeply at the fountain of Hindu philosophy, especially as expounded in the Bhagavad Gita, which, incidentally, was translated into Russian more than two centuries ago. In 1910 Roerich headed a committee that built the first Buddhist temple in

St. Petersburg, a temple which still stands intact in spite of the 1917 revolution. The Dalai Lama of Tibet sent Roerich many rare presents, including Tibetan silks, when the temple was completed.

Roerich was a mighty explorer too, and for five years roamed the limitless wastes of Central Asia in search of ancient treasures of art and culture. He was the first to cross from Russia to India via Tibet. He had a name in Russia also as an educationist and his services as archaeologist were utilised by the Russian Government in the excavations at Novgorod and by French Government at Pondicherry in India.

Himalayan Survey

Although he never left the Kulu Valley during the last five years, Roerich had interested himself in every progressive idea and movement in the world. Simultaneously, he was busily carrying on the activities of the Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute, which he founded. Long before his death the institute completed a survey of the Western Himalayas in regard to its botanical, ornithological and ethnographical aspects. Towards the end he was planning large-scale excavations in the Kulu Valley and the excavation sites he had all fully mapped. His sons are likely to carry on the activities of the Institute.

Perhaps the greatest landscape painter of all time, Roerich, "Master of the Mountains" as his admirers call him, was a dreamer of mysterious dreams and a painter of a cosmos of ideas, forms and colours. It is true that his works "speak to us in a language full of infinite suggestions and it is not their fault that we can only half see them and half understand them."

"The Roerich Pact"

"India and the world will not forget his services," says Sir Radhakrishnan in a message on the death of Nicholas Roerich.

Nicholas Roerich leaves behind an enormous cultural heritage of paintings and writings but his greatest contribution to world peace is the Roerich Pact for the protection of art's and cultural in titut ons which, it is hoped, India will sign shortly.

The committee for the Roerich Pact in India includes amongst others Sir Shanmukham Chetty, Sir C. V. Raman, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dr. Amarnath Jha and Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

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A TO CLAIM ERLIN

Four Rule Of many Ends

BERLIN, Dec. 20.
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Confidence In peri's Govt.

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Socialists.—Reuter.

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Reuter.

'Sourabaya Sue' To Go To America

Passport Granted

SINGAPORE, Dec. 20.
British-born Mrs. Muriel Tantry
Pearson, known to thousands of
British troops as "Sourabaya Sue"
because of her broadcasts to them
after they had liberated Indonesia,
has been granted an American
passport on the orders of the
United States State Department
and will shortly go to America by
air it was learned here.

Mrs. Pearson married an Amer-
ican before going in 1943 to the
island of Bali, Dutch East Indies,
where she kept an hotel.

She was imprisoned by the Ja-
panese during the war and after
the liberation of the Dutch East
Indies, she broadcast appeals to
British troops over Sourabaya
Radio, Java, urging them to cease
operations against the Indonesian
Republicans. She was known then
as Kotet Tantry.

Mrs. Pearson left Indonesia with
the help of the Indonesian under-
ground movement and went to
Singapore where she was allowed
to stay, pending completion of
passport formalities.

Recently she visited Australia
but her stay was cut short be-
cause she had lost her passport
during the war.—Reuter.

TAX ON FRANCE'S LEISURED CLASS

Budget Proposals

PARIS, Dec. 20.
An exceptional supertax or
"Forced Loan," a tax on the lei-
sured class, and higher taxes on
night clubs were among the
measures proposed by the French
Finance Minister, M. Rene Meyer,
in his Budget speech in the As-
sembly last night when he outlined
what he called the Government's
"battle against inflation."

The Government's anti-inflation
programme was summed up by the
Minister as "a balanced budget,
facilitating the freezing of wages
and prices for six months after
further rises in basic commodities
like coal and some further up-
ward adjustment in wages."

New economies in state expendi-
ture would also be introduced and
a commission instituted charged
with controlling the accounts in
nationalised industry.

The budget would be balanced
at around 900,000 million francs,
taking into account certain new
taxes. The military budget, includ-
ed in this total, was estimated at
280,000 million francs.—Reuter.

U. S. ASKED TO TAKE MORE RUBBER

Disclosure In Commons

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Britain has told the United
States that no single thing could
make a bigger difference to Bri-
tain's balance of payments than
expanded United States imports of
rubber from Malaya, whether for
consumption or stock-piling.

Disclosing this during a debate
on rubber in the House of Com-
mons yesterday, the President of
the Board of Trade, Mr. Harold
Wilson, said he agreed with much
of what the Opposition member,
Mr. Walter Fletcher, had said
about raising rubber prices which
would be beneficial to countries
needing dollars.

Mr. Wilson disclosed that, in
response to British representa-
tions the Dutch Government had
undertaken to stop the practice
whereby Dutchmen secured rubber
in Singapore on the pretence that
it was for Europe and then ship-
ped it elsewhere for dollars.—
Reuter.

Poliomyelitis Talks

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.
Sixty nations have been invited
to the first world Poliomyelitis (in-
fantile paralysis) Conference
which will open here on July 20
to exchange information about the
disease.—Reuter.



Grand Christmas



FOR

★ Ladies ★ Gents ★
★ Style ★ Quality ★

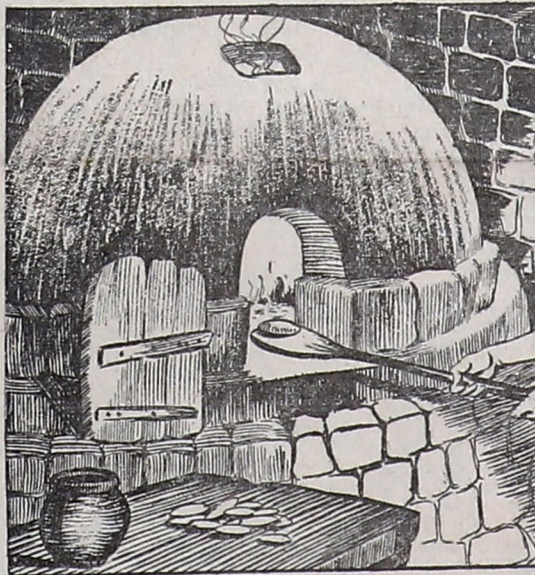
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INFORMATION THRU PORES OF



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loved and adored.
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The Hindustan Times Weekly

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN, NORTH-WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA

NEW DELHI: MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1947.

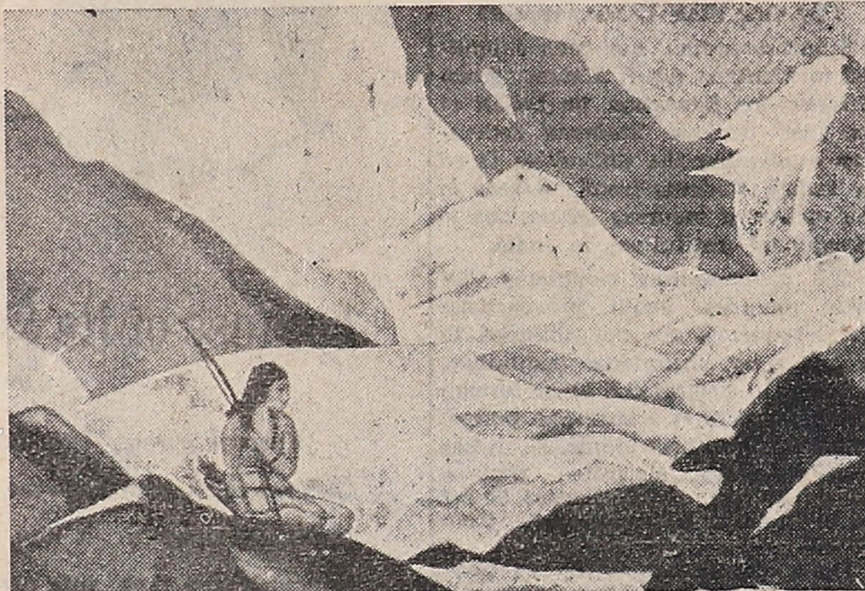
THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1947.

NICHOLAS ROERICH

By B. SANYAL

A BLEAK winter evening at Naggur, Kulu Valley; a snowy landscape in fading light outside his studio of modest dimensions overlooking the mighty heights of the Himalayas. There he was seated, calm and majestic

day, but his approach and outlook being that of a seeker of spiritual awareness he was at variance with the importance we attach to commonplace realities of a material world. Ours is a total expression of life, perhaps a brutal exposition. Art for him was spiritual elevation, an idea-



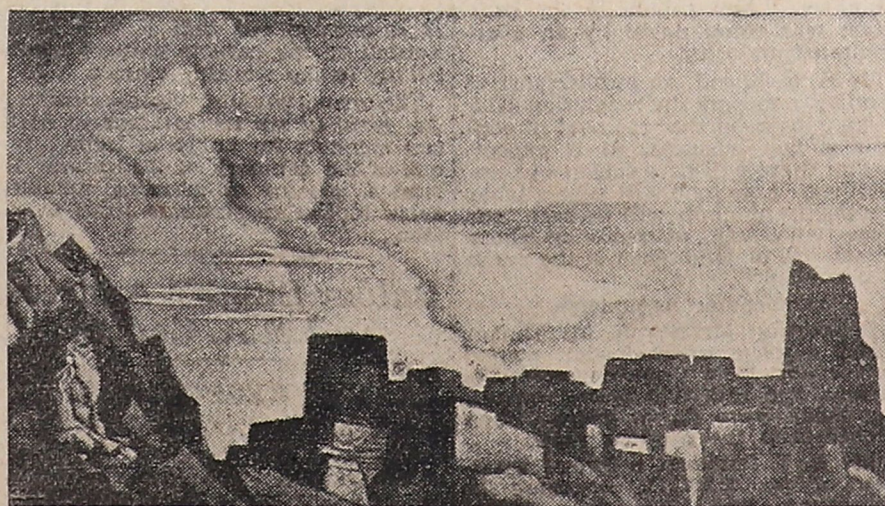
SNOW MAIDEN: By NICHOLAS ROERICH. This and other pictures on this page have been reproduced from the artist's recent book "Himalayas—Abode of Light."

like the mountains outside, a glow of warmth radiating from his personality. That's how I remember the last time I saw him in December, 1946. I was visiting with a few student companions. He offered us Kulu apples, last fruits of the season, and there was something of the freshness of the fruits on his face, we thought.

By his death a unique personality in the art world of yesterday has been removed from our midst. I say yesterday because he represented all that was best of a world so different from one within our experience. He was uncompromising in his attitude towards all modern tendencies in art. Not that he did not acknowledge talent in the creative impulses of the

ism of beauty. We agreed, however, that all art is an abstraction to a greater or lesser degree in order more to penetrate into the significance of reality.

Nicholas Roerich was an institution



VALMIKI

by himself. Explorer, archaeologist, mystic and above all a creative artist he exercised great influence over the minds of his generation. Cultural harmony through art was his faith and he strived for it unceasingly. The infinite capacity he had for work was amazing. In his works he created an imperishable memorial for himself. His striking and original decors for Russian ballet alone would have given a lasting prominence in the world of art. In fact, in all his magnificent canvases of Himalayan compositions he manifests a sense of drama and brings in a certain element of stage decor. Mountains and valleys and gods and men on his canvas assume an architectural quality. Massive-



SACRED THOUGHT



THE BLESSED ONE

ness of his compositions is a manifestation of the nobility of his spirit.

I shall always remember a golden advice of his given that evening to us in his studio. He said very simply: "You are an artist, so do not let a single day go by without practising your craft, without some creative activity. If you can do nothing more, at least try and draw a few lines to begin your day."

India had a special place in Nicholas's affection. He found his spiritual home here and found solace in the calmness of his retreat in the "abode of rishis" and comfort in its philosophy. His contribution in the intellectual and cultural field is great. As such one mourns his loss

"WORLD WILL NOT FORGET ROERICH"

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.—"India and the world will not forget his services," says Dr Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan in a message on the death last week of the great Russian painter and philosopher, Nicholas Roerich, who had made his home in the Kulu Valley of the Himalayas.

Nicholas Roerich leaves an enormous cultural heritage of paintings and writings, but his greatest contribution to world peace is the Roerich Pact for the protection of artistic and cultural institutions which India will sign shortly. The Pact has already been signed by 21 nations.

The committee for the Roerich Pact in India includes Mr Shanmukham Chetty, Dr C. V. Raman, Mr Mirza Ismail, Dr Amarnath Jha and Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.—A.P.I.

lution welcoming the decontrol policy be withdrawn.

The President vainly appealed to the audience to give "a sporting chance to decontrol," but ultimately the resolution was voted down by an overwhelming majority.

Mr A. D. Shroff, an industrialist of Bombay, opposing the resolution said: "I am convinced that removal of controls is bad business. It is expected that there will be a surfeit of commodities. Less food will be available, practically no cloth will be seen, and those who talk of removing labour unrest will be frightened at the result of decontrol."

Opposition Arguments

Supporting Mr Shroff, Mr Dinkar Desai, a trade union leader, quoted extensively from Government publications, and said that prices prevailing today were six or seven times higher than the pre-war rates.

Mr K. F. Nariman, a former President of the B.P.C.C., opposing the resolution said that the control machinery, if found to be corrupt, had to be rectified.

Mr Jamnadas Mehta, former President of the All-India Railway-men's Federation, criticized Mahatma Gandhi's views on controls and said: "The time has come when people in this country should be advised to respect Gandhiji, but reject his theories."

The resolution was supported by Dr K. A. Hamid, an industrialist of Bombay, Mr K. K. Shah, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Mr C. P. ... and Mr P. R. Lele, member of B.P.C.C. who described the pessimistic note struck by their opponents as "pure fantasy," and stated that the controls had created an artificial scarcity, and men, women and children had to queue up for hours in front of ration shops.—A.P.I.

Employers' Meeting In Bombay

ment among students and their parents against this fee which is nothing but a kind of poll tax. A resolution passed by the East African Students' Federation some time ago strongly opposed the levy of this fee. It is pointed out that it is a great burden on the parents most of whom belong to the working classes.

The memorandum, while welcoming the grant of six scholarships to African students for study in India, requests the Ministry of Education to start a scheme of granting scholarships to Indian students from overseas.

Baldev Singh's Address To I.M.A. Cadets

HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY OF NATIONALIZATION

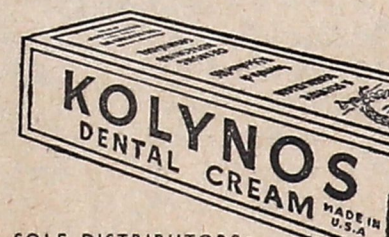
"No army can be efficient without sound training. The Government of India is determined to do everything possible to get the best instructors, equipment and anything else required for this purpose," said Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister addressing the cadets of the Indian Military Academy Dehra Dun at the passing out parade on Saturday morning. One hundred and eighty-nine cadets who passed out will be commissioned in the Indian Army.

Speaking to the cadets, Sardar Baldev Singh said: "I am today addressing you as a free Indian in a free India—a status we have attained after making great sacrifices. You are the builders of our nation. It will be your foremost duty to keep India's flag flying."

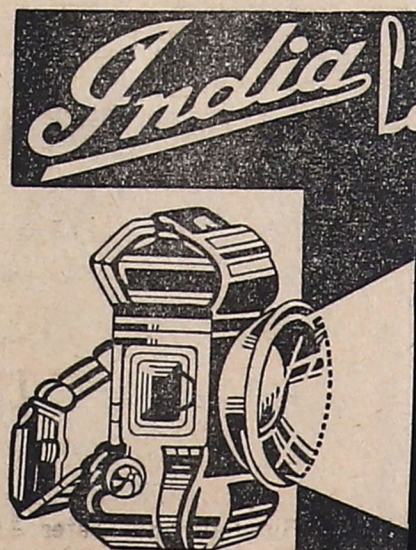
"It is the first time you have, as Commandant an Indian. Brigadier Thakur Madho Singh in charge of this great institution. British officers did a good job here in raising the standard of this institution and it is now for you to maintain the high standard if not raise it still higher."

"The Indian Army is being nationalized very rapidly and you have to shoulder a much greater responsibility."

run to use the toothpaste that foams!



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GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO MEOS

Punjab Premier Details Relief Measures

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20, (A.P.I.): Addressing a gathering mainly of the Meos in the village of Jeesarah in Gurgaon Tehsil, Gandhiji remarked that his voice was not so powerful as it once used to be. There was a time when whatever he said was acted upon. If it had the original power, not a single Muslim should have found it necessary to migrate to Pakistan from the Indian Union of a single Hindu or a Sikh to leave his hearth and home in Pakistan and seek asylum in the Indian Union. That had taken place the orgy or murder, arson, loot, abductions, forcible conversions and worse that they had witnessed was in his opinion unmitigated barbarism.

MEOS REPRESENTATION.
Mahatma Gandhi then referred to the representation which was read to him by a representative of the Meos in which had been catalogued their complaints for which they wanted redress. He had placed that letter, Mahatma Gandhi told the audience, in the hands of Dr. Gopi Chand, their Prime Minister and he would leave it to him to tell them what he proposed to do in regard to various points set forth in it. All he could say was that if any Government officer had been guilty of misconduct, he was sure, the Government would not hesitate to take suitable action against him. No individual could be allowed to usurp the function of the Government and expect a reshuffle of Government officers at his bidding. He was clear too that no conversion or marriage of a woman to a member of the opposite community could be recognised as valid on the plea of consent or free will. It was abuse of words to talk of free consent when terror reigned.

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE.
Mahatma Gandhi concluded by giving a word of advice to the Meos. He had been told, he remarked, that Meos were almost like criminal tribes. If the statement was correct it called for an all out effort on the part to reform themselves. It should not be left to others to do the work of reclamation. He hoped that the Meos would not resent his advice but take it in the spirit in which it was offered. To the Government he would say that even if the allegation regarding the Meos was correct, that was no argument for sending them out to Pakistan. Meos were subjects of the Indian Union and it was its duty to help them to reclaim themselves by providing them with facilities of education and establishing settlements for them to settle in.

PREMIER'S ADDRESS.
Dr. Gopi Chand who also addressed the gathering said that it was not the policy of the East Punjab Government that a single Muslim should leave his hearth and home and go out of the Indian Union. As a representative and servant of the people he was bound to carry out their

collective will. It was his duty to ensure equal protection to all sections and communities in the state. He wanted them to return to their homes and resume their avocations.

As regards providing them with food and clothing, he had already issued orders to the D. C. to make adequate arrangements. He had further instructed the district authorities not to be guided merely by their officers but to act in close co-operation with the representatives of the affected people.

As regards those who wanted to return to Baharatpur and Alwar states, from where they had been driven out, Dr. Bhargava said that the matter could only be dealt with through the agency of the central Government.

About the abducted women, he made a fervent appeal to those who told them, to return them to their respective guardians and relations. A Committee had been formed to help recover such women and he would ask them to get into touch with it. He reiterated that no conversion would be recognised as valid by his Government.

BURMA'S LUCK!

White Elephant Sighted On Eve Of Independence

RANGOON, Dec. 19, (Reuter): Burmese were hoping to present to their first president, Sawbwa of Yawnghwe, a white elephant, harbinger of national good luck, which was reported today to have been found in a jungle in the Salween district of lower Burma.

The report added that major Aw Sam P. Thin, Minister of Education and former Karen resistance leader, was organising the hunt to capture the precious animal.

Major Thin, a noted big game hunter is at present in Salween on a visit.

The discovery on the eve of Independence of a white elephant was regarded as an extra-ordinarily good omen for the New Independent Burmese State.

Marshall Condemns Soviet Tactics

ACCUSES RUSSIA OF 'OBSTRUCTION, FRUSTRATION AND CARPING CRITICISM'

WASHINGTON, December 20, (Reuter): Mr. George Marshall, United States Secretary of State, declared today that a European peace settlement now appeared impossible until a European recovery programme had succeeded and communists attempts to defeat that programme were suppressed.

Mr. Marshall accused the Soviet Union of "obstruction, frustration and carping criticism" in causing the failure of the London meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers. "We cannot look forward to a unified Germany at this time," he said. "We must do the best we can in the area where our influence can be felt."

HOSTILITY TO RECOVERY PROGRAMME

In a broadcast to the American people on the London Conference barely 12 hours after his return to the United States Mr. Marshall pointed out that the European war created a political vacuum in Europe and until this vacuum has been filled by the restoration of a healthy European community it does not appear possible that paper agreements can assure lasting peace. Agreements between sovereign states are generally the reflection and not the cause of genuine settlements he added.

Linking Soviet action at the council of Foreign Ministers with its attacks on the Marshall Plan, he said: "It is for this very reason, I think, that we encountered such complete opposition to almost every proposal the Western Powers agreed on."

"The Soviet Union has recognised this situation in its frank declaration of hostility and opposition to the European recovery programme. The success of such a programme would necessarily mean the establishment of a balance in which 16 Western nations, who have bound their hopes and efforts together, would be rehabilitated, strong in forms of Government which guarantee true freedom opportunity to the individual and protection against the terror of Governmental tyranny. The issue is really clear cut and there can be settlement until the coming months demonstrate whether or not the civilisation of Western Europe will prove vigorous enough to rise above the destructive effects of war and restore a healthy society."

"Officials of the Soviet Union and leaders of Communist parties openly predict that this restoration will not take place. We on the other hand are confident in the rehabilitation of Western European civilisation with its freedoms."

"Now until the result of this struggle has become clearly apparent there will continue to be very real difficulty to resolve, even on paper, agreed terms for the treaty of peace. The situation must be stabilised."

"The western nations at the very least must be firmly established on the basis of Government and freedoms that will preserve all that has been gained in past centuries by these nations and all that their co-operation promises for the future."

RECONCILIATION IMPOSSIBLE
"It was impossible for me to reconcile his urgent insistence on the necessity for expediting preparation of the German peace treaty with his categories refusal to the appointment of the Commission which three delegations considered to be completely essential."

Mr. Marshall recalled that M. Molotov also found unacceptable the contention that until German political and economic unity was achieved any central government would be a sham and not a reality."

Mr. Marshall described the London conference as "the greatest disappointment" and "a dreary repetition of what has been said and resaid at the Moscow conference."

Recapitulating the London meetings, he said the first 10 days were devoted to "futile and somewhat unreal discussion of the mechanism for preparation of an eventual treaty before the question of whether or not there was to be a united Germany had even been considered."

He stressed M. Molotov's refusal to agree to the establishment of a frontier commission" it finally became clear we could make no progress at this time, that there was no apparent will to reach a settlement but only an interest in making more and more

speeches intended for another audience"

"Warning that difficulties to be overcome are immense Mr. Marshall added: "No real ground was lost or gained at the London meeting except that the outlines of the problems and obstacles are much clearer"

Roerich's Contribution To World Peace

BOMBAY, Dec. 20, (A.P.I.): "India and the world will not forget his services" says Sir Radhakrishnan in a message on the death last week of the great Russian painter and philosopher, Nicolas Roerich who had made his home in the Kulu valley of the Himalayas.

Nicolas Roerich leaves behind an enormous cultural heritage of paintings and writings but his greatest contribution to world peace is the Roerich pact for the protection of artistic and cultural institutions which it is hoped India will sign shortly. The pact has already been signed by 21 nations.

The Committee for the Roerich pact in India includes amongst others Sir Shanmukham Chetty, Sir C. V. Raman, Sir Mirza Ismael, Dr. Amar-nath Jha and Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

I. R. F. A. RECOMMENDS RESEARCH PROGRAMME

Rs. 15,00,000 To Be Spent For 1948-49

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19, (A.P.I.): A research programme involving an expenditure of nearly Rs. 15,00,000 for the year 1948-49 has been recommended by the Scientific Advisory Board of the Indian Research Fund Association which met here recently. This recommendation will be considered by the governing body of the Association which will meet shortly.

Different efforts of the advisory Committees of the I.R.F.A. on cholera, malaria, plague of industrial health and nutrition were considered by the Board.

The report of the Cholera Advisory Committee shows that in the recent widespread cholera epidemic in Egypt large quantities of cholera vaccine prepared by different institutions in many ways were used. This raised the question of deciding an appropriate method to determine the suitability of cholera vaccine for use. The Committee has suggested the need for a controlled field trial which will be of great value and importance to India as well as the world health organisation. The extension of cholera epidemic in the Middle East and Egypt has made it an international question and it is likely to come up before the forthcoming International Congress of the Tropical Medicines to be held in Washington in next year.

RAJEN BABU AND AZAD LEAVE FOR PATNA

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20, (U.P.I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister of the Government of India, left this morning in a specially chartered plane for Patna to attend the special Convocation of the Patna University to-day. Dr. Prasad and the Maulana will be receiving Doctorate Degrees (honoris causa) of the University at this Convocation. Maulana Azad will address the University Annual Convocation to-morrow.

Dr. Prasad will leave for his village home in Siradeal in the Chapra District in December 23 and return to Delhi on December 29.

U. S. STOP-GAP PROGRAMME COMPLETED

Senate Approves Compromise Appropriations Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, (Reuter): The United States Congress last night approved the compromise 540,000,000 dollars Appropriations Bill affording 522,000,000 dollars emergency winter relief to Australia, France and Italy and 18,000,000 dollars for China.

The bill was voted in the house by 233 to 2 its adoption also making 340,000,000 dollars available to the American army for military occupation costs in the German Bizonia Japan and Korea.

Shortly after the house vote, the Senate approved the bill by a voice vote.

Thus the entire programme of stop-gap relief and immediate occupation costs abroad was completed in an extraordinary night session of Congress.

The swift end came after five weeks of thrashing out details and the bill now goes to President Truman for signature.

Before last night's compromise the status of the Bill as the senate had approved it was: 550 million dollars for France, Italy and Australia, and 18 million dollars for China; and as the House had approved it: 509 million dollars for the three European countries alone, and nothing for China.

The original State Department proposal asked for 597 million dollars for the European nations, and did not mention China.

SOVIET WHALERS CROSS EQUATOR

MOSCOW (Reuter).—The Soviet whaling fleet "Slava" on its way to the Antarctic on a seven months trip via the South Atlantic and the South Polar region has crossed the Equator.

The traditional 'Crossing the Line' ceremony was carried out, experienced sailors ducking the new sailors who were crossing the equator for the first time. Afterwards there was a concert and cinema performance.

Russo-Swedish Trade Agreement

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 19, (Reuter): Sweden will receive 1,50,000 tons of wheat, 50,000 tons of rye, and anthracite, asbestos, and other goods from Russia next year under a trade agreement provisionally concluded in Moscow, a Swedish Foreign Office spokesman announced here tonight.

Swedish exports to Russia will include ball bearings, machinery and wolfram.

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (Reuter): The Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement is expected to be ready for signature early next week, according to informed British sources here today.

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existing range of our
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by on technical considerations. The C. C. C. reports that pledges to the current loan up to December 12th were 185,000 bales compared 83,000 in the corresponding period last year. Prices continued to advance with trade and mill demands comfortably exceeding the amount of available contracts. Shortcovering increased just before the close, possibly the announcement of the Marshall longrange foreign aid programme calling for exports of 521,000 metric tons of cotton a contributing factor. The session closed steady. Sales are estimated 300,000 bales.

NEW YORK EXCHANGES
NEW YORK, Dec. 19.

T. T. New York on:—
London 4.02-3/4 to 4.03-1/8.
London free 4.03-1/8 to 4.03-1/4.
London 3 months 4.00-1/8 to 4.00-3/8
Paris 0.83-15/16.
Paris free 0.83-7/8 to 0.84.
Bombay 30.22
Bombay free 30.23 offered.
Switzerland free 24.65 to 24.70.
Switzerland com. 23.40.
Shanghai open market 72,000 to 74,000.
Shanghai official 12,000.
Argentine official 29.77
Argentine free 24.95 to 25.00.
Sterling pound note selling 2.45 to 2.50.

NEW YORK PEPPER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19, (U. P. A.): On the New York market today, black pepper closed unchanged to 100 lower with no sales reported.

In the spot market, a firmer trend developed with sellers raising price ideas one to two cents per pound with current offerings on spot black pepper at 43 cents.

Traders are unable readily to explain the form of reversal although some quarters believed there has been a gradual reduction in the available supply of spot and float stocks.

White muntok, although dull, moved up several cents to 56 cents per pound nominal.

Closings: December, 42 nominal; January, 39 bid; March, 35 bid; May, 34 bid; July, 34 nominal; September-October, 33 nominal.

NEW YORK SILVER UNCHANGED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19, (U. P. A.): Handy and Harmon today reported the price of silver unchanged at 74 5/8 cents per fine ounce.

A spokesman for the silver market here says its expected this price will continue to remain constant for the rest of the year although a change may come in January.

WOOL TOPS STEADY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19, (U. P. A.): Wool tops closed steady, unchanged to 50 higher. December was quoted 189-190; March, 178.5-178.6; May, 174-174.5; July, 170-170.5; October, 168-169; December, 165.5-168.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec. 19, (U. P. A.): Trading in grains on the Chicago Commodity Exchange turned reactionary today on the better Govern-

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING
OF 22-12-47:—

Local showers are likely in Telungana. Scattered light showers may also occur in the rest of the Hyderabad State and in the Bombay Karnataka, Mawal, Desb, Khandesh and Gujarat.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2
DAYS:—

Rainfall will increase in Telungana and decrease in Khandesh.

ment winter wheat crop prospect and the belief that conditions have improved even more since the report was compiled owing to the recent welcome moisture over the south-west growing areas.

Closing prices included:
WHEAT: December 3.09 1/2-3.10.
March 3.04 1/2 bid.
May 2.96 3/4-2.97.
July 2.64 3/4-2.65.
MAIZE: December 2.61 3/4-2.62.
May 2.56-2.56 1/4.
July 2.46-2.46 1/8.
September 2.31.

RYE: Untraded.
BARLEY: December 1.99 nominal.

WINNIPEG GRAINS

WHEAT AND MAIZE Untraded.

RYE: December 4.03 1/4.
May 3.83.
July 3.49 1/4 asked.
October 2.87.
BARLEY: December 1.31 5/8.
May 1.28 3/4-7/8.
July 1.25 1/4.
October 1.20 1/2.

LONDON WHEAT.

LONDON, Dec. 19.
Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B.
137/6 Feb.-March quoted.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

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December 3.09-1/2 to 3.10.
March 3.04-1/4 bid.
May 2.96-3/4 to 2.97.
July 2.64-3/4 to 2.65.

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON, Dec. 19 (U. P. A.): Exports and imports of silver bullion during November were very small, according to trade returns.

Imports of refined silver totalled 601,129 ounces, all from the United States plus 62,304 unrefined from Switzerland.

Exports during November totalled 597,027 fine ounces, refined, of which 499,722 went to British India and 60,297 to Sweden.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 19.
Consols 2-1/2 pc 83
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 pc 1961 105-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 pc 1952
and after 103-3/16
Funding Loan 4 pc 1960/90 112-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 pc 114
Chartered Bank of I. A.
and China 11-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
(London Reg.) 119-1/2
National Bank of India 34-1/2
Transactions on the London Stock
Exchange are officially placed at 10037.

D. NO. B. 3209

THE NEWS

REGD. NO. B. 3209

FINAL EDITION

BOMBAY THE SENTINEL



XV NO. 298

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PRICE: 1½ ANNAS

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TWILIGHT T WITTERS

YOU WILL HARDLY BELIEVE

That The City Socialists have ignored the Pandit's call to give up the token strike. They seem to feel the industrial truce can wait indefinitely, pending their approval and sanction.

That "After mature consideration" Socialists have decided the token strike could not be withdrawn. As a token of protest, the Bombay Government may see to it the strike does not go according to plan.

That Decontrol, according to a resolution passed at a city meeting is not in the best interests of the country. This is not a discovery as even the Government admits there are risks in it.

That The debate, according to a report was throughout on a high intellectual level. As the famished speakers spoke with feeling, this was to be expected.

That When the decontrol speakers tore to pieces the arguments of the control champions, the latter had to fall back upon the "premonition of Gandhiji." Even this failed to produce any effect.

That Dr. Hamid assured the meeting he would now get sugar to the public at a cheap price. He should now give his full address.

That A. D. Shroff, in his peroration on control "Oh, common man what crimes have been committed in thy name". The Common man is helpless as the alleged offenders, in respect of sugar cannot be touched.

That Jamnadas Mehta argued the decision of decontrol is not based on facts and logic. Who cares for facts and logic when the inner voice speaks out.

That The motion resulted in 20 voting for decontrol and 1,500 against it. One must say this is good odds being 75 to 1.

That Shroff thinks decontrol is a "gamble of probabilities." In other words, it is speculation, pure and simple.

That K. F. Nariman wants to know "What happened to Nehru who once declared he would hang black-marketeers." It would seem he is also one of the victims of the mighty inner voice.

That Razmak, the biggest fortress on the Frontier is going for a song as troops have abandoned it. The Fakir of Ipi will now make a bold bid for the fortress, instead of migrating to Pakistan.

That A mill director says sugar is sold in Bombay for 9 annas per lb. He should, in the interests of the public give the exact locations of these fair-priced shops.

That He believes Bombay will not now feel the scarcity of sugar. That may be true, but they will certainly have to pay through their nose, if they want sugar.

That The Sholapur District Magistrate says decontrol will produce good results. It is bound to produce very good results to the industry and merchants, to name only a few.

That Two tenants, who fought like cats and rats in a city police court made up their differences and parted as friends with "namaskars" and "Jai Hind".

That They however refused to shake hands though the Magistrate wanted it. They must have said "Nothing like a Namaskar."

Marshall Condemns Soviet Tactics

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RECONCILIATION IMPOSSIBLE

"It was impossible for me to re-

(Continued on page 8)

Four Knife Attacks In City

BOMBAY, Dec. 20 (API).—Four knife attacks were reported from Nagpada area of Bombay city after midnight last night. Two of the attacked proved fatal," says a Press Note issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay at mid-day today.

Another Train Hold Up In Palestine

JERUSALEM, Dec. 19, (Reuter): A second train was held up by armed Arabs near the Jewish town of Petah Tiqvah shortly before dusk to-night, eight wagons broken open and rice, barley and wheat removed to waiting lorries, it was officially reported here to-night.

Jewish reports that the bandits also took a large quantity of arms were not confirmed. This was Palestine's second train robbery in eight hours.

Transfer Of Power To West Java

BATAVIA, Dec. 20, (Reuter): Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, today undertook on behalf of the Dutch Government to transfer to a Provisional State Government the authority to govern West Java and its 12,000,000 Indonesian people.

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1,80,000 Tons Of Foodgrains Reach City In 12 Days

BOMBAY, December 19.—Arriving at the rate of about 15,000 tons daily, Bombay Port has received nearly 1,80,000 tons of imported foodgrains during the period December 7 to December 18, 1947. These imports, meant for Bombay Province and other deficit areas in India, have been brought by 23 ships from U.S.A., Argentine, Canada, Australia and East Africa.

2 RLY. EMPLOYEES ARRESTED

Acceptance Of Illegal Gratification Alleged

For the alleged acceptance of illegal gratification in the sum of Rs. 3000 in order to grant priority for the movement of the goods of a businessman on the G.I.P. lines, Chandravadan Gajanan Pathak, a clerk in the Chief Traffic Manager's Office, V.T., and Devidas Vasudev Kalambi, Sectional Head of the Regional Controller of Priorities Office, were both arrested yesterday by the Anti-Corruption Police of Bombay.

In producing the accused before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, this morning, the police mentioned the following facts.

The A.C.B. were the recipients of many complaints from local merchants that the movement of goods outside Bombay was unnecessarily hampered by certain persons, who would do nothing without a bribe. In the present case, a certain merchant, who had failed to get priority for the movement of 50 waggon of pulses, through routine official channels, was informed by a grain shop keeper at Matunga, that the matter could be arranged through a bribe.

Accused No. 1 who was contacted through a typist in the office, contacted accused No. 2, and after a series of consultations between the two accused, a sum of Rs. 3000 was quoted as the bribe required for the movement of the 50 waggons.

After a meeting of the interested parties in the lounge room at V.T., the party left for the Secretariat, where the papers are alleged to have been put through. When the stipulated Rs. 3000 was handed over to the Matunga shop-keeper, and the typist in the Chief Traffic Manager's office, through whom the whole deal had been put through, the first and the second accused had left.

The police signalled at this stage, and the two men were put under arrest.

On the statement made by the two arrested men, accused No. 1 and No. 2 were taken in custody.

While Shrikishna Soman, the grain shop-keeper and L. M. Atre, the typist were released on bail yesterday, the two accused who were produced in the court this morning, were ordered to be enlarged on bails of Rs. 5000 each.

OPTICIANS

By Appointment to
H.E. Sir John Colville
Governor of Bombay

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ferred to suit the convenience and pleasure of insignificant Rulers, who can hardly keep their territories going.

The Orissa and the C.P. example may be pursued with advantage in the case of many other States too which, though a little bigger and richer, are still not in a position to afford the luxury of a separate, self-contained administration, run on really efficient, modern lines.

Some of these have voluntarily come together and thought of pooling their resources for the benefit of a common administration or, at least of common governmental and other public institutions.

Yet others, not being so close together or so co-operative, would do well to merge their identity in the neighbouring provinces, as the Orissa and C.P. States have done.

Thus, they would not only benefit themselves and their people, but also the adjoining Provinces. In Orissa, for instance, the recent merger has removed many administrative perplexities and complications, caused by the existence of little States with different types of government and systems of administration in their midst or on the border.

LONG-CHERISHED DREAM

Now that there has been complete integration, there can be a single, uniform, democratic government for the whole area; and the long-cherished dream of the Oriya-speaking people for a United Orissa can at last be realised.

Likewise, in the case of movements for a United Maharashtra, Karnatak, Andhra or Kerala, there is much to be gained by a voluntary merging of the small States within their territories or on their borders.

With the whole country progressing rapidly and resolutely towards the ideal of a close-knit, well-co-ordinated and harmonious State, the integration and Union of smaller parts is becoming inevitable.

BENARES STUDENTS DEMONSTRATION

*Urge Withdrawal Of
Radhakrishnan's
Resignation*

BENARES, Dec. 20, (U. P. I.): The students demonstrations, demanding the withdrawal of Radhakrishnan to continue as Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, continue. Different student organisations like the Federal Union, Congress and Hindu Students' Federation have made a united front in this connection. Leaders like Ganesh and Pandit Nehru have been asked telegraphically to intervene and persuade Dr. Radhakrishnan to withdraw his resignation.

NAGPUR MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

NAGPUR, Dec. 20. (U.P.I.): The Provincial Government have passed orders superseding the Nagpur Municipality for a period of two years, it is understood, for reasons of maladministration.

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Thus the entire programme of stop-gap relief and immediate occupation costs abroad was completed in an extraordinary night session of Congress.

The swift end came after five weeks

PARIS, Dec. 20. (Reuter): An exceptional super-tax or "forced loan", a tax on the leisured class, and higher taxes on night clubs were among the measures proposed by the French Finance Minister, M. Rene Meyer, in his budget speech in the Assembly last night when he outlined what he called the Government's "battle against inflation".

The Government's anti-inflation programme was summed up by the Minister as: a balanced budget; the freezing of wages and prices for six months after further rises in basic commodities like coal and some further upward adjustment in wages due to an increase in the minimum wage; an attack on prices by increased production in industry and agriculture; and the maintenance of the programme of reconstruction and modernisation, to be financed by the American aid programme and by internal loans.

New economies in state expenditure would also be introduced and a commission instituted charged with controlling the accounts in nationalised industry.

The budget would be balanced at around 900,000 million francs.

Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 20, (Reuter): A hint in the official Soviet occupation journal that Russia would claim Berlin as part of her zone if the western allies arranged a two or three zone solution for Western Germany coincided with news of a big increase in the number of Germans seeking to move from Berlin to the western zones.

The article in the "Taegliche Rundschau" was said in Soviet circles to have been inspired by Colonel Sergei Tulpanov Political Chief of the Soviet military administration.

It asserted that big four administration of Berlin would last as long as big four administration of Germany but would change if that "becomes a fiction."

The British office responsible for issuing inter-zone passes reported that the number of applications to move to the western zones, which had been one or two a day up to about 10 or 12 a day during the London meeting of the Council of foreign Ministers and since the big four breakdown had averaged 15 a day.

SOVIET WHALERS CROSS EQUATOR

MOSCOW (Reuter).—The Soviet whaling fleet "Slava" on its way to the Antarctic on a seven months trip via the South Atlantic and the South Polar region has crossed the Equator.

The traditional "Crossing the Line" ceremony was carried out, experienced sailors ducking the new sailors who were crossing the equator for the first time. Afterwards there was a concert and cinema performance.

One Third Of Ruhr Firms Trade On Black Market

DUSSELDORF (Reuter).—Over one third of the industrial undertakings in the Ruhr operate to some extent in the Black Market, according to the results of a German investigation.

Of the 230 firms investigated by the economic authorities, 84 were found to be indulging in some form of illegal trading.

In most cases this "black-marketeering" took the form of bartering articles produced in the factory in question either for raw materials needed for production or for extra food for the workers.

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (Reuter): The Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement is expected to be ready for signature early next week, according to informed British sources here today.

Artist Of Himalayan Splendour

LATE NICHOLAS ROERICH



Portrait of the late Prof. Nicholas Roerich at the Luxembourg Museum in Paris. It was painted by his son, Mr. Svetoslav Roerich, himself a well-known artist.

Himalayan In Output

PROF. Nicholas Roerich, the world-famous painter who died on December 13, had painted more than 6,000 pictures in his life, his son, Mr. Svetoslav Roerich, told the 'National Standard' in Bombay on Wednesday.

Mr. Svetoslav Roerich is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel with Mrs. Roerich, nee Devika Rani.

The body of the late painter, who was a pure vegetarian in the latter

part of his life, was cremated in the Kulu Valley, the "Valley of the Gods" which became a place of pilgrimage for artists from all over the world after he made it his dwelling some years ago.

The mystic-dreamer, master-painter and world-citizen who was once described by the great Russian novelist, the late Maxim Gorky, as "one of the greatest intuitive minds of the age," never once left the gorgeous valley during the past five years, Mr. Roerich revealed. However, in the recent past the artist wanted to be away from his isolat-

ed studio for health reasons but the September floods prevented his doing so. At present the valley is covered with snow and the painter's house is almost inaccessible to outsiders.

Mr. Roerich said that besides his famous paintings the Professor had also written 27 volumes on varied subjects and articles and essays too numerous to mention. He was actively painting and writing till his end. His last picture was "The Master's Command" to which he could not give the finishing touches. It shows a Himalayan mystic giving a command to his disciple. "Himalayas, Abode of Light," one of the four books by the painter published this year, is just out of the printer's hands.

Mr. Roerich said that his mother and brother were with the artist when he died as also the family's Russian physician. Prof. Roerich made a large fortune out of his keenly-sought productions but, Mr. Roerich said he "never cared for it."

An exhibition of Roerich pieces scheduled to be held in New Delhi during Christmas will not be cancelled. Mr. Roerich said that he had not yet decided what to do with a collection of his father's paintings now at Kulu.

Prof. Roerich's abode in the Kulu Valley commands some of the most magnificent scenery in the world. The eternal snows of the Himalayas beyond which lies Tibet, the land of the lamas, he loved and interpreted to the world. His death there constituted "a beautiful ending to a beautiful life," Mrs. Svetoslav Roerich stated.

...ment of Mr. S. J. Wargu, which
resigned last week.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN IN BOMBAY

VISIT TO BRITISH FLAGSHIP

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

His Excellency the Governor-General of India, Earl Mountbatten, visited H.M.S. Norfolk, flagship of the East Indies Squadron now in Bombay, yesterday evening.

Coinciding with the visit of Lord Mountbatten is that of Admiral Sir Arthur Palliser, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station, to Bombay. Admiral Palliser, who came from Trincomalee in his flagship, H.M.S. Norfolk, was received by Commodore Inigo Jones of the Royal Indian Navy, Bombay, and was given an armed guard of honour by the R.I.N.

At night the Governor of Bombay Sir John Colville and Lady Colville gave a reception at Government House in honour of the Governor-General of India, Earl Mountbatten of Burma and Countess Mountbatten.

Lord Mountbatten visited H. M. I. T. Kistna this morning. Addressing the men on the deck, His Excellency said that the Government of India had decided to secure one cruiser and three destroyers from the British Navy. The Kistna would be shortly proceeding to England to man the cruiser.

His Excellency said that in the new India they had to safeguard a long coast line and in that task the men of the R. I. N. had a great part to play.

Lord Mountbatten later visited H. M. S. Cauvery.

HOME GUARDS' PARADE

H.E. Earl Mountbatten inspected a parade of the Home Guards of Greater Bombay this morning at the Brabourne Stadium. His Excellency was introduced by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay.

The Governor-General, addressing the rally, said that the voluntary formation of Home Guards in Bombay had saved the city from the troubles that had been witnessed in other parts of the country. "In them, I see the will of the people in maintaining law and order" Lord Mountbatten said.

His Excellency expressed satisfaction at the non-communal character of the organisation and said that a movement imbued with such a spirit would serve to make India non-communal and foster the spirit of unity in the country.

LADY MOUNTBATTEN'S VISIT TO REFUGEES

Lady Mountbatten paid visits to some of the educational institutions in the city yesterday afternoon soon after her arrival.

Her Excellency visited the S.N.D.T. Indian Women's University and College, where she was received by 90-year old founder of the university, Mr. D. K. Karve, the Chancellor Sir Harsidbhai Dietia, and Lady Thackersey.

Later she visited the J. J. School of Arts and inspected some of the paintings done by students. In the evening, she visited the girl guides headquarters. "I am most favourably impressed with what I saw here this morning. I must say this to all of you that the whole world is looking to India to-day and the way in which you are running your own affairs will

NICHOLAS ROERICH DEAD

RENOWNED RUSSIAN ARTIST

BOMBAY, Dec. 15.

Professor Nicholas K. Roerich, renowned Russian artist and founder of the Ursvati Himalayan Research Institute, died at Kulu in the Simla Hills on December 13, according to a report received here to-day.

Leaving Russia after the 1917 Revolution, Prof. Roerich stayed for several years in New York, where he founded the Master Institute of United Arts and the Roerich Museum. Later, he came to India and settled down at Kulu in the Punjab. Roerich's paintings have been on exhibition in several countries.

A great believer in the efficacy of Art as the ultimate antidote to War and as a guiding principle for Universal Peace, Prof. Roerich, before World War II organised a "Banner of Peace" and issued appeals to the Governments of all countries to give to centres of art the same sanctity and immunity from destruction during the war as to International Red Cross.

DR. COUSINS' TRIBUTE

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

"Lovers of art and high thought all over the world will be desolated by the news of the death of Professor Roerich," observed Dr. James H. Cousins, a long time friend of Prof. Nicholas K. Roerich and his family, in the course of an interview with a representative of THE HINDU, at Adyar to-day.

Dr. Cousins said: "Among the modern artists he has a position entirely of his own. He was neither a Classicist nor a Modernist in the usual sense of these terms. His particular genius looked for the salient characteristics of scenes and he painted them with almost stark simplicity, but always with the deep feeling of high ideas connected with them.

Referring to the wide popularity of Prof. Roerich's paintings, Dr. Cousins said, "His paintings cover a vast area in Europe, Asia and North America and they are scattered through some of the most important picture galleries in the world. For a quarter of a century he and his family have resided at the foot of the Himalayas and he has lavished his power of pictorial interpretation of the hills and the legendary ideas connected with them."

Dr. Cousins then paid a tribute to the poetic abilities of Prof. Roerich and stated, "It is not generally known that Prof. Roerich was an accepted poet in Russian though occasionally some of his poems have been translated into EnglishIn addition to his being a painter, he was a constant and prolific writer and devoted himself on this side to the propagation of his conviction that the problems of humanity could best be solved through the development of knowledge and beauty."

Dr. Cousins then gave some ancestral details of Prof. Roerich and his wife Madame Helena Roerich. He said, "Although Russian by birth, Prof. Roerich was by ancestry of Swedish extraction being a descendant of a Scandinavian leader who, many centuries ago, introduced culture into Russia. His wife, Madame Helena Roerich, on the other hand, is of pure Russian ancestry, a lenial descendent of a great Russian General who turned back Napoleon from Moscow and who for his prowess was created the first Prince of Smolensk".

"The sympathy of the Indian lovers of art and idealism", Dr. Cousins concluded, "will go out to his bereaved widow and to his two distinguished sons, Mr. Svetoslav Roerich who is also famous as a painter and Dr. George Roerich who is regarded as one of the first Tibetan scholars of the day."

THE HINDU 17/12

Christmas Party for Patients at St.



Santa Claus, played by Dr. John Litz, distributing presents to young patients at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, yesterday. Assisting him were Helen Hayes, actress, and three children are (left to right) Robert Watkins, two and a half; William Lauril, one and a half; Elizabeth McCarthy, one and a half, and

Board Upholds Ban on Teacher Training Class

Superintendents Also Drop Course on Russia, but Will Continue All Others

The Board of Superintendents decided at a closed meeting yesterday to continue all teacher-training courses dealing with inter-group harmony except the one in which a lecture by Dr. Bernhard J. Stern, of Columbia University, has been canceled. Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, announced.

A second course, about Soviet Russia, given by the Russian-American Institute for Cultural Relations, also has been discontinued, Dr. Jansen said. Dr. Stern was scheduled to lecture in this course also.

2d Girl Defies Ban It Splits Village

By India McIntosh

CAMDEN, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Up and down the snow-clad streets of this normally peaceful village a controversy known hereabouts as the battle of the slacks gathered momentum today.

With the town already split into two clearly marked factions over the incident of a fourteen-year-old girl who was refused admittance to regular classes in Camden Central School while wearing slacks, a second girl retreated from the school under similar circumstances today. The fathers of the two girls immediately joined forces to take action against the school.

Thomas Delahunt, father of Jeanette, an eighth-grade honor student, over whom the ruckus started, filed a formal complaint with the local school board, protesting what he described as discrimination against his daughter

Nicholas Roerich Dies in India; Painter and Archeologist, 73

**Founded Riverside Drive
Art Center; Works in U.S.
and European Museums**

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16 (AP).—Nicholas K. Roerich, seventy-three, Russian painter whose works are known throughout the world, died Saturday at his home in Kulu, East Punjab. He was cremated Monday. He recently established his home at Kulu at the foot of the Himalayan Mountains where his son, Svetoslav, lives with his wife, Devika Rani, Indian film actress.

Founded Riverside Dr. Center

Professor Nicholas K. Roerich, painter and archeologist, was the founder of the International Art Center at 310 Riverside Drive, which was opened in 1929 as the Roerich Museum of Art.

He was born in St. Petersburg (Leningrad), studied law there and then took up the study of art at the St. Petersburg Academy of Fine Arts. Later he studied in Paris. He had exhibitions in Europe and from 1916 to 1919 was engaged in lecture tours in Denmark, Sweden, Finland and England. His paintings hang in the Louvre, in Paris, and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. The Chicago Art Institute has some and so have the museums of Detroit, Omaha, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo.

In 1920 Professor Roerich came to the United States. The museum bearing his name was founded in 1924. The twenty-four-story building, designed by Harvey Wiley Corbett, contained a school of art and its mission was exhibition of art from all parts of the world.

More than 1,000 of Professor Roerich's paintings were on exhibition there, including 500 which were executed during the Roerich Central Asiatic Expedition of 1926-'28. Other paintings had been done in Russia, Italy, Switzerland and the United States. In the first exhibition was included also the Corona Mundi, a collection of Tibetan art, sacred banners and images made by Professor Roerich.

Visited Little-Known Asia

Accompanied by Mrs. Roerich and their son, George, Professor Roerich made his first expedition to the Himalayas in 1923. Two years later his exploits as an archeologist were recognized by the Archeological Society of France.



Professor Nicholas K. Roerich in Tibetan costume which he wore while traveling in that country

In 1926, Professor Roerich visited little-known parts of Asia again and was reported to have discovered a Buddhist manuscript telling of a visit Christ made to India.

Professor Roerich wrote of strange tribes he had visited on the northern frontier of India. He painted mountain scenes in innermost Asia and traveled through Turkestan and the Gobi Desert. His travels in eastern Tibet and the Gobi are described in his book "Altai-Himalaya."

Prehistoric burials in Pondicherry, French India, were investigated by Professor Roerich in 1930. In 1934 and 1935 he headed an expedition of the Department of Agriculture into Central Asia in search of drought-resisting plants. He had received the decoration of the Legion of Honor of France, was founder and president of the Master Institute of United Arts and was honorary president of seventy-one Roerich societies.

PRO. ROERICH'S DEATH MOURNED

A condolence meeting was held at the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow, to mourn the death of Prof. Nicholas Roerich, the eminent Russian artist who made his home in Kulu, Punjab, for many years.

Few artists of modern times possessed the prolific vigour of Prof. Roerich's genius. Museums specially dedicated to his paintings have been built in America and the Continent. In our own province there are two museums, the Allahabad Municipal Museum and the Bharat Kala Parishad, Banaras, which house a representative collection of his beautiful paintings.

The loss sustained by his death will be impossible to make up for a long time to come, and the cultural world has lost one of its stoutest champions. He passed away peacefully on December 13 at Kulu.

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STRIKE DECISION IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Dec 15

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REGD. No. B111

The Times of India



ESTABLISHED 1838

NO. 300. VOL. CIX.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1947

PRICE TWO ANNAS DO NOT
MORE

Current Topics

Exchange Control

A Philosopher Painter

Nicholas Roerich

THE death of Nicholas Roerich, the Russian painter who settled in India, ends a romantic career.

He was born in St. Petersburg and began life as a law student, but soon turned to art. He gained early fame during the Tsarist regime in Russia with huge dramatic paintings of historical subjects, many of which survive in Russian museums.

But Roerich was a philosopher as well as a painter. He came to India 24 years ago because, he said, it was his dream to go to the Himalayas. In fulfilment of that dream he settled in the Kulu Valley, where year after year he painted colourful Himalayan landscapes. He was deeply moved by the philosophy of ancient India, and many of his paintings deal with Indian mythology as well as with the majestic grandeur of the Himalayas.

WEEK 12 NOON to 9 P.M.

SATURDAY 9:30 to 5:30

ed by Eugene Morgan, 15 minutes before store closing.

OR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

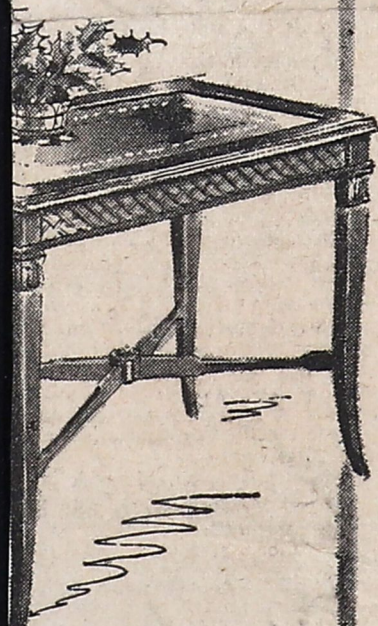
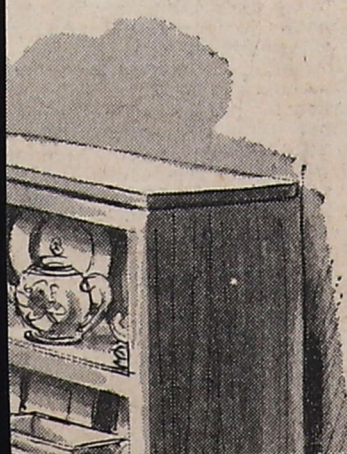


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SIXTH FLOOR



"New York Times"

Dec. 16, 1947

N. K. ROERICH DIES; ARTIST, EXPLORER

Archaeologist Who Combined
Paintings With Expeditions
Stricken in India at 73

BOMBAY, Dec. 15 (Reuters)—Prof. Nicholas K. Roerich, internationally-known scientist and artist, 2,000 of whose pictures hang in the galleries of twenty-five countries, has died at Kulu in the Punjab at the age of 73.

Founder of Art Center

Professor Roerich, founder of the International Art Center at 310 Riverside Drive, vividly portrayed in his paintings the mysterious lands that he explored in his long journeys through the heart of Asia.

On the northern border of India he discovered strange people and strange gods and described them in his publications. He had traveled through the almost-waterless wastes of Turkestan and recorded on canvas the mountains of inner Asia.

Professor Roerich traversed the Gobi Desert, and his journey through Eastern Tibet, as described in his volume "Altai-Himalaya," was beset by troubles. Yet his tales reflected the fascination of the magical lands he visited. He sought a composite Messiah in Tibet and wrote in 1928 that Tibet, once reputed the stronghold of Buddhism, had sunk into "depraved Shamanistic religion."

The opening of the Roerich Museum on Riverside Drive in October, 1929, coincided with the fortieth anniversary of Professor Roerich's artistic activities. The museum had been founded in his honor in 1924 and the new building, a twenty-four-story structure, was designed to convey the idea of growth. It contained a school of all the arts and was devoted to the exhibition of creative art from all parts of the world.

1,000 of His Paintings Shown

The museum had on exhibition more than 1,000 of his paintings. Five hundred comprised a cycle completed during the Roerich Central Asiatic Expedition of 1926-28, and the group was shown for the first time in its entirety. Other works depicted scenes from Russia, Italy, Switzerland and America.

There was also the Corona Mundi's first exhibition in its new quarters, comprising Tibetan art treasures gathered by the artist during his Asiatic expedition and including sacred banners and images. Harvey Wiley Corbett was the architect of the museum building.

Professor Roerich, his wife and their son, George, a noted Orientalist, made their first expedition into the Himalayas in 1923 and returned to New York the next year. The professor also became known as an archaeologist, and was honored by the Archaeological Society of France in 1925.

The next year he undertook another expedition into Asia, and it was reported in the summer of 1926 that he had discovered an ancient Buddhist chronicle stating that Christ had visited India when a young man.

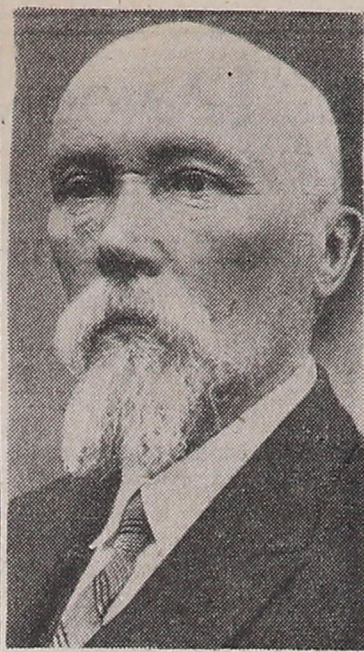
On the return trip the artist-explorer was reported missing "somewhere in Russia or in Central Asia." Rumor that his expedition had met disaster at the hands of Mongolian bandits was dispelled in April, 1927, when word was received here that its members were in good health and had decided to make a longer stay in the interior of Asia.

Studied Law in St. Petersburg

Born in St. Petersburg, Professor Roerich first studied law at the university there. He then took up the study of painting at the St. Petersburg Academy of Fine Arts and, afterward, in Paris.

After he had exhibited his work on the European continent and undertaken lecture tours in Sweden, Finland, Denmark and England from 1916 to 1919, he came here in 1920. His art is represented in the Louvre and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. Some of his canvases have been acquired by the Chicago Art Institute and the Detroit, Kansas City and Omaha Museums.

Professor Roerich excavated prehistoric burials in Pondicherry, French India, in 1930, and he headed the United States Department of Agriculture's expedition into Central Asia in search of drought-resisting plants in 1934-35.



PROF. N. K. ROERICH

The New York Times, 1929

THE FREE PRESS JOURNAL

VOL. 16 NO. 197.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1947.

PRICE TWO ANNAS

PROF. NICHOLAS ROERICH DEAD

Great Russian Artist

BOMBAY, Monday.

Professor Nicholas K. Roerich, renowned Russian artist and founder of the Ursvati Himalayan Research Institute died at Kulu in the Simla Hills on December 13, according to a report received here today.

Leaving Russia after the 1917 Revolution, Prof. Roerich stayed for several years in New York, where he founded the Master Institute of United Arts and the Roerich Museum.

Later, he came to India and settled down at Kulu in the Punjab. Roerich's paintings have been on exhibition in several countries.

A great believer in the efficacy of art as the ultimate antidote to war and as a guiding principle for universal peace, Prof. Roerich, before World War II, started the 'Banner of Peace' and issued appeals to the Governments of all countries to give to centres of art the same sanctity and immunity from destruction during the war as to International Red Cross.



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DO NOT
MORE

Prof. N. Roerich

Professor Nicholas K. Roerich, the famous Russian painter, died at the age of 73, at his home in Kulu on Saturday and was cremated on Monday.

Professor Roerich, who was born in St. Petersburg in 1874, devoted his life to art, archaeology and the study of Asiatic culture.

The Roerich Museum in New York contains over 1,000 of his paintings and 2,000 others of his paintings are in the Louvre, Luxembourg, Victoria and Albert Museum, Stockholm, Helsinki and in the United States.

Lately, he had established his home in Kulu, at the foot of the Himalayas, where his son, Svetoslav Roerich, and his daughter-in-law, Devika Rani, are at present living.



RUSSIAN ARTIST'S DEATH

BOMBAY, Dec 15.—Prof Nicholas K. Roerich, Russian artist and founder of the Ursvati Himalayan Research Institute, died at Kulu in the Simla Hills on December 13, according to a report received here today.

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two years ago, but last year his connexions wisely decided he was a little too young for the severe 4½ miles at Aintree

Klaxton surprised even old-timers by a sparkling exhibition at Sandown a few days ago. He went well for two-thirds of the way in the last Grand National. A recent importation from Ireland, Charles Edward, scored first time out in this country and impressed most people. He ought to be good; he cost 6,500 gns. Still he was not so expensive as Revelry, 10,000 gns horse who fell at the first fence at Aintree last year but later won the Irish Grand National in great style. Revelry has just come back from Ireland and is in the stable of Fulke Walwyn, who already this season has saddled 35 winners. Caughoo and Lovely Cottage, winners of the last two Grand Nationals, are in training and both will try again to win the big steeplechase.

There has just been a jump meeting at Kempton, the first since 1939. This has always been a course where the jumpers are adequately catered for in stake money, and on Boxing Day a 3-mile steeplechase