LADY MOUNTBATTEN'S FAREWELL MESSAGE "Brave Ideals And Unity Of Purpose Will Triumph"

NEW DELHI, June 19.

"ALTHOUGH in a physical sense my husband, Pamela and I will be leaving India so soon, we shall always be with you in spirit and I think you know that you will have our affection, our gratitude and our prayers at all times," said Her Excellency Countess Mountbatten in a farewell broadcast from All-India Radio tonight.

All-India Radio tonight.

Her Excellency said: "My farewell message to the people of India on the eve of my departure from this great and much loved country will be a personal and an informal one because that has been the whole basis of my partnership and friendship in these past historic months.

"From the moment I arrived, I was touched at the generosity of spirit and the warmth of sympathy and understanding shown to me, and at the confidence and trust which each one of you so quickly extended.

"I have joined you in moments of supreme achievement and happiness and rejoiced with you at India's long-awaited freedom and independence and at the great things she has already accomplished.

"I have been with you also at the

"T have been with you also at the moment of the nation's greatest calamity—when Gandhiji's tragic death numbed the whole country and the entire world and I felt cast down and saddened like each one of you. I have seen also much suffering and a scale of tragedy unparalleled except possibly in a state of war.

"INEVITABLE UPHEAVALS"

"Evil things have happened and at times a temporary madness had prevailed. But these things have not been because of the will of the people but as a result of circumstances and inevitable upheavals. During all these times I have marvelled at your courage, your devotion to duty and your fortitude in the face of untold misery and when beset by obstacles and difficulties which, I thought, would have daunted even the bravest.

"But I have never seen you fail. I have watched with pride the devotion of the medical nursing and welfare services, who have so nobly lived up to the true traditions of their professions.

"An early revolution in health,

their professions

"An early revolution in health, education, housing and general standard of living is vital if the Indian people are to benefit from their newly-won independence. Your magnificent leader and his colleagues are fully conscious of this and are ceaselessly struggling to that end. I am grateful to you and to India for so many things—for your example of high courage, selfless devotion and true service, for giving me glimpses of your glorious heritage of culture, for your natural courtesy and hospitality and the wonderous beauty of your country and the spirit and bearing of your people.

"At this moment you stand between the past and the future, beset of course by problems and even perils on a gigantic scale—but so does the whole world. You face all manner of them but here in India I know there will be no lack of faith or unity of purpose in your determination to propose.

"You could never depart from your brave ideals or your high home and

everything that stands in the way of justice and progress.

"You could never depart from your brave ideals or your high hopes and constructive plans. Even if sometimes you are beset by feelings of frustration, disappointment and even despair, these are only natural and transitory and I know you are bound to triumph and that you will never lose your confidence nor relax your efforts.

"In these last days I have been immeasurably touched by the number of people of all communities and creeds who have come to me from many parts of India bearing messages and gifts as tokens of their friendship.

"Although in a physical sense my husband, Pamela and I will be leaving India so soon, we shall always be with you in spirit and I think you know that you will have our affection, our gratitude and our prayers at all

times. The close links of comradeship that have been forged between us are such that can never be broken, and I know it is inevitable that I shall return. So this is not farewell but "au revoir."—A.P.I.

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essons Of The First

THE first Test at Nottingham
proved to be a much closer
ruggle than seemed probable after
rigland's rank bad batting ir the
st innings but in spite of the deat England's cricket pundits are
obably satisfied with the result.
re second innings showed that runs
can be scored off
the Australian
bowling: the

orld ort

bowling; the ematch discover-ed Laker as an all-rounder and it showed that Denis Compton It showed that Denis Compton is in a class rivalling that of the great Don Bradman

Adopting the Western Roll, sixteen 5 feet, 6 inches effortlessly, while his ground), shouts instructions. As can the late Cornelius Johnson (below) feet his style. This and other picture borough College of Athlesses.

Malcolm

T was one of those sultry mid seemed a bore and the thought to pall. In walked a youngster a anything about high jumping. school, he said, and now wanted taking part in the Olympic Gam his chances were.

He was just sixteen and obviously as keen as mustard. During our that he disclosed that he had never single lesson in his life; he just umped and hoped for the best. He assured me that if I could find omeone to teach him he would aithfully carry out instructions. So he was directed to Ullal Rao, who had successfully emerged from his course at the Loughborough Athletic College in England as a qualified mach, and Ullal took the boy in hand.

The other day, just two months ince his training began. I dropped ound at the Victoria Gardens pit to see what progress the lad—Malcolm sh—was making Imagine my surrise when I saw him clearing 5 feet, inches efforblessly, fully 10 inches nore then he had cleared in school; henomenal progress by any standards! Here, I thought, was the best jumping prospect since Rao himself, who, by the way, is today clearing 6 feet, 3 nches and his back in his old form!

Malcolm Ash, originally a plain scissors jumper, has taken to the famous Vestern Roll of the late Cornelius ohnson with pronounced success. He has everything that goes to make a great jumper; height—he is fully 5 feet, 10 inches for his 16 years—ter-

Sporting Terms Illustrated



Cutting the Cloth

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FRIENDS OF THE MAHATMA. Lord and Lady Mountbatten seen chalting gaily with Mahatma Gandhi. Their friendship was based on a common purpose—on making the freedom of India an established fact. How well they succeeded time itself has shown.

SHIVAJI'S COAT

I wonder how many of you have paid a visit to the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, and how very much you remember of what you saw? One of the most interesting exhibits is a padded coat belonging to the great warrior, Shivaji. It is rather torn and shabby, as it must have had very hard wear, Shivaji being a person who spared neither himself nor others. But when new, it was a gorgeous sight. Made of rich magenta silk with gold embroidery, it is heavily padded so that it would ward off any sword or dagger thrusts in battle. By its great width and length, it shows something of the size of this famous soldier, who fought all over the Western Ghats where some of you may spend your holidays, or go to school. Read more about him in your history books.

By appointment to H.M. the King of Sweden)

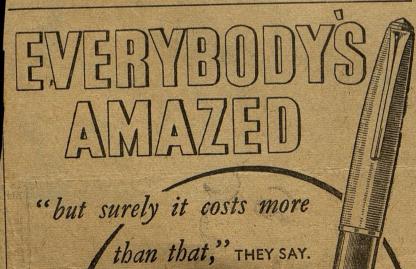
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FORMATION OF STUDY the last lecture we saw that education is a process of HABITS

IN the last lecture we saw that education is a process of forming habits in the brain. A piece of paper once folded tends fold in the same place. The hair can be trained to lie this way or that way. But living tissue is most susceptible to habit. We saw that the nervous current once started fends to seek outlet in movement. study it usually instigates movements of speech or writing or both, and it prefers pathway already traversed.

FORM USEFUL HABITS

Habits will develop whether you wish them or not. You are already a hundle of habits; they show themselves in habits of thought and ha-

bits of action.

Habits are very easily formed in youth, and youth is the time when emphasis should be laid upon forming as many useful study habits as possible. Teachers who are employed in elementary schools should, therefore, be well qualified to train children. If a student does not like a subject it is the duty of the teacher to make that subject interesting to the student. By threat of punishment no student will get to like a subject. Each individual's desires should be studied by the teacher and the subject he dislikes should be fitted to his likes.

Students must be instigated with a firing desire to learn. When the student realises the value of studying he will like to learn. If a student attends school because he is forced by his parents you can be assured he will not be able to learn. Parents and teachers watching the aptitude of the student should provide him

with that which appeals to him the most and bridge his likes with dis-

Now let us see some principles that help us form habits. The first is: make a strong determination. When a young college student wrote to Abraham Lincoln asking him how to become a lawyer, the reply Abraham Lincoln gave was, "If you are resolutely determined to become a lawyer the thing is more than half done already." Keep a goal in front of you and try to achieve it. Do not accept any substitute.

The second principle is to provide yourself with every aid possible. If you want to form the habit of arising at 6 every morning, buy an alarm clock and set it go off at 6. Keep it up until you would get up without

the aid of the clock.

NO EXCEPTIONS

"Never make an exception to happen" is the third principle. Someone has likened the exceptions to that produced when one drops a ball of string that is partially wound. By a single slip more is undone than can be accomplished in a dozen windings.

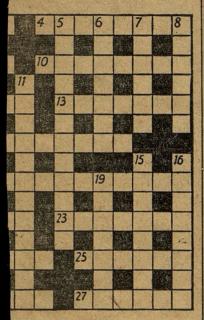
The fourth principle is: Use what you studied whenever an oportunity presents itself. This helps you to have a good memory.

As one becomes a permanent drunkard by so many drinks, so we become writers by writing often. One becomes a saint by avoiding bad habits time after time.

If we form bad habits we will have trouble undoing them. So, let us do the desirable thing time after time.

P. K. PETERSON

ROSSWORD NO. 47



ION-NEXT WEEK)

Last Week's Solution

CROSSWORD NO. 46

cross: 1 Tarmac. 5 Tavern. 10 Tip.
11 Kickoff. 12 Earlymorningtea.
Funandfancyfree. 14 Coastal. 17
mand. 21 Presentlaughter. 22 Tri.
23 Crinose. 24 Belong. 25 Saying.
own: 2 Aspirin. 3 Malayan. 4 Casclothing. 5 Takingnochances. 6
ancy. 7 Rooster. 8 Itself. 9 Aflame.
Capote. 15 Alewife. 16 Tremolo. 18
gnify. 19 Althorne. 20 Darnel.

PICTURE PUZZLE

cross: 1 Peter Pan. 5 Puff. 6 Posts. Reeds. 12 Isle. 13 Skeleton.,

own: 1 Pepper 2 Toffee. 3 Polo. 4 vt. 7 Sunset. 8 Screen. 10 Eros. 11 ne.

our family," says Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower, "General Ike's" wife, in the June issue Today's

Woman Magazine.

Gen. Eisenhower, member of a family of seven boys, had learned to pitch in and help his mother in the kitchen while still very young. He taught Mrs. Eisenhower to cook, but she soon caught on to the homemaking skills and established a reputation as a clever hostess.

putation as a clever hostess.

Speaking of the early days of her marriage, Mrs. Eisenhower says: "I can speuk as strongly as I like about the dreadful mistakes young wives make if they think their whims are law, because I know, now, that I was a spoiled brat when I was married."

Her Father's Opinion

TRS. EISENHOWER tells an amusing anecdote impact of the Gen. personality hower's upon father. As Mamie Doud, Mrs. Eisenhower first met young Lieut. Eisenhower at Fort Sam Houston in Texas during the winter of 1915. The Douds lived in Denver, but made an annual trip during the winter to San Antonio. The day after the two young people had met, the Doud family went on a fishing trip which kept them away all day. On their return they found that Dwight Eisenhower had telephoned fifteen times during the day. Mrs. Eisenhower that her father's comment was: "That young man seems to have a streak of persistence."

With the budget problem what it is these days, it is interesting to note that the major problem for Mrs. Eisenhower as a young wife was to learn to handle money.

For today's young brides she says: "Strictly cash would be my slogan if I were newly married today. Buying things on tick, no matter how much easier it makes things at the moment, seems to me to be one of the most vicious traps into which a bride can fall."

"Being a wife is the best career that life has to offer a woman," concludes Mrs. Eisenhower.

FLYING BALCONY

SYDNEY, June 24.—Inexplicable happenings continue to alarm the inhabitants of the Kongorong area in South Australia, where the roof of a building sailed into windless air recently and a church disappeared completely in April.

A few days ago the balcony of a hotel at Mount Gambia rose up into the sky, travelled some distance and then disintegrated .- Globe.

cutta. This service will be operated once weekly in each direction with Plymouth flying boats. It will supplement the present once-weekly service operated by Hythe flying boats. The Plymouths will leave Poole

every Monday and stops will be made at Augusta, Cairo, Bahrein, Karachi, Calcutta and Bangkok. At the moment it is uncertain whether a stop will be made at Rangoon. The journey will take approximately seven days and the fare is to be £170

ingle and 1206 return

NEW YORK STRIKE SPREADS

Food Position Affected

"Daily Telegraph" and "Times of India" Correspondent

NEW YORK, September 6: The New York strike of truck drivers which started on Wednesday and has already cut down deliveries of food and other supplies has spread across River Hudson to New Jersey.

Some New York newspapers are already suffering from shortage of newsprint. It is predicted that all building work will have to be suspended within a week. That would make about 70,000 idle.

The drivers are demanding a wage increase of 1s. 6d. an hour and other benefits.

Reuter adds that waterfront activity on the Pacific Coast was at a standstill, an oil-workers strike in the Far West caused rapid depletion of petrol and oil supplies and a strike of New York lorry drivers spread today as the United States celebrated the last big holiday of summer---Labour Day.

The Pacific Coast waterfront strike has resulted in more than 28,000 men being idle and 160 ships docked. In the Western oil strike, there is a risk of huge crop losses if the motor transport system is cripplied. Cil companies said fuel supplies could at best last no more than two weeks in California.

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SETTLEMENT WITH DUTCH

"Indonesians Look To Russia"

SINGAPORE, September 7: The Indonesian Republicans were turning to the Soviet Union as their only hope in helping them gain a just settlement with the Dutch, said Mr. John Coast, a 31-year-old Londoner, who described himself as an adviser

of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry.

He added that the Indonesians were now inclined to the belief that the United States would not help their Republic gain such a settlement

ment.

Mr. Coast denied Dutch allegations that opium and gold had been smuggled by he Republican Government. The Republican Government, he said, decided recently not to export their stocks of opium but to sell it to bona fide opium merchants for export their stocks. port. So far as he knew, no opium-had yet been sold or left Indonesia. -Reuter.

Coloured Peoples' Rights

CAPE TOWN, September 6: The Church of Congregational Union of South Africa, with over 80,000 European, African and coloured mem-bers, today protested to the Prime Minister Dr. Malan, against Gov-ernment's proposals to abolish coloured peoples' parliamentary rights. It declared that such legislation would drive coloured and African people into the arms of the Communists.

BRISBANE: Professor George Browne of Melbourne University said today at a Pacific Assembly Conference that Australia should admit some "coloured people of good stock" on a restricted quota basis. -Reuter.

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High Thinking And Simple Writing

By M. KUNHAPPA

The important role to be played by the writers of India in shaping the destiny of this country has been emphasised so often that it is likely to be taken for granted. A closer examination of the role, its aim and objects would however lead us to the conclusion that high thinking and plain writing is what is required now.

The immediate future in India will | witness a rapid increase in the number of men and women asking for more and more matter to read in their mother-tongue. The literacy drive in Indian languages, through night and day schools will create a reader — public inimensely larger than any we have seen so far. Industrialisation of the country with its consequential increase in the urban population will produce more readers; for, paradoxically enough, the leisurely cultivator spends less time in reading than the busy worker in industries. The agriculturist goes home and minds his roof or his fence, when he is not feeding the cattle or tending his vegetable patch. Raising the standard of income will leave more annas in the pockets of the populace for buying books, journals and papers. Educated women too will swell the army of readers; and women of course, are notoriously more voracious readers than men.

Literature For The People

WHAT KIND of matter will our writers in India's languages serve up for these millions of Indian readers, is the important question. The question is important because what people read affects their decisions, actions and character; and in a democracy it is the free action of the individual which ultimately decides the fate of the nation. If what each man does for his own good conduces to the general good of the community as a whole, freedom and democracy will thrive; the country will become great. On the other hand, when the selfish acts of individuals endanger the life of the nation one of two things bound to happen; foreign domination will step in to exploit the resources of the country or despotism will creep in to regimentalise the and the women towards civic activities. The steps are as logical clear as those in an clear as those in an Euclidean proposition. The quality of reading matter served up is again important because, some kind of reading matter is bound to make an appearance when there is a demand for it.

Nature abhors a vacuum in the mental world also. If good matter is not present, bad matter will certainly rush in. Add to it, the cupidity of businessmen, who adulterated our ghee, put pebbles in our rise and sandstone in the atta and you can be sure that there will be enough and more of unscrupulous men who will want to collect the extra annas in the pockets of the man in the street and pile up his own lakhs. The thing has happened in .Western countries in the nineteenth century, along with the Industrial Revolution and there is no reason for us to be complacent about it. Perhaps there is more reason not to be complacent at all.

Avoid Sensationalism

CHEAP SENSATIONALISM, ill informed criticism of peoples and countries, sentimental sob stuff, deliberate mischief making, should be eliminated as far as possible from the Indian Press. Let there be news, interesting sensational news too; but let there be no sensation mongering. The unne cessary publication of details of court proceedings of rape cases, we could do well without. News could be supplemented by informed comments (as is done in English now) helping people to understand the causes and implications regarding events of social or political importance. Educative articles on other nations and peoples need not be all panegyric. What is wanted is sensible appraisement and not blind praise; sympathetic criticism and not drain inspector's reports. As a background to the daily news, there should be popular articles in all languages on alstruse themes; short studies on great subjects. A general body of light literature on serious subjects is necessary to finish off the education which the majority of the masses are likely to get under a universal scheme of mass literacy. When people become literate en masse there will be a large proportion of men and women who can read and write, but are otherwise not well informed. Their further education is in the hands of the press.

Falatable Writing

YOU WILL have people who can read, and who want to read, but who are unable to understand technical terms or to follow intricate points at issue. Nor will they be able to hold their concentrations on abstract themes for long stretches at a time, Interest will be their main

guide. They will read what interests them, be it good for them or be it bad. The writer's business it is, to make what is good and healthy and educative, into interesting readable matter. The writer's business it is, to bring out the connection between abstract theories and the practical applications of it in every day life. The writers' business it is to explain in simple words the meaning of technical terms. That is why it is said that high thinking and plain writing is what is required at present, and more so in the near future.

Writings on modern subjects in Indian languages now a days fall between two stools. The English knowing reader has no need for it, while the others cannot always follow it. Technical terms translated into Indian words, before the ideas concerned have taken root in the minds of the masses are a stumbling block to the reader. You hesitate over it for a second, translate it mentally back into English, get the idea and continue reading. When you do not know English, you gather an imperfect and not always correct idea from the context and the connotation of the Sanskrit terms used, and continue reading.

Let Specialists Write

WHILE POPULAR articles on plulosophy, biology, economics, etc., written in English by Russel, Huxley, and others of the first rank, you rarely get Raman, Meghanad, Saha, Bhatnagar and others writing on their own subjects in Indian languages. Their places are filled by fresh graduates or by College Professors with the result that the works usually have an amateurship freshness or a scholarly mildewish about them. I am sorry to have to say this, because those who do write now are even otherwise doing a thankless task and a wageless job. Yes; writing articles on modern subjects in modern Indian languages is like that. It speaks very highly of the public spirit of the men who do it, that they do attempt this task for the sake of their countrymen's benefit.

Quite often, they do bring off brilliant essays. An Independent India, discarding English at break-neck speed has, however, need for information first hand. It wants them written in an interesting manner that will stimulate further interest in the subject. It wants them properly orientated with the needs of the people. It wants the great sons of India to speak direct, each on his subject, to the millions in the land hungering and thirsting after knowledge. It wants all this and much more it wants them all quick.

monu.

The "Associated Press of India adds :-

Opposing the clause as a whole, Mr. S. L. Karandikar asked what guarantee was there that after the Government had taken over the management of estates, which had not been run properly by their owners, their con-dition would improve. The experi-

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and other places the vigramme had been banned. whole pro-

The most effective way of meeting this repression, he added, was to strengthen the workers' organisation so as to render repression ineffective. GOVERNMENT BLAMED

Mr. Joshi laid the blame for the large-scale discontent among the working-class at the door of the Government and observed that it was the wrong policies such as decontrol were responsible for the industrial unrest. If the Government really wanted industrial truce they must grant living wage and tolerable living conditions for the workers.

Turning to the question of Profitsharing scheme, which is in the offing, Mr. Joshi remarked: "I do not scheme, think that it will be of any use so long as production remains in the hands of a few private hands, who will always manipulate to show no profits". Unless the major industries are nationalised and the workers given an effective voice in production the hardships of the people and the

workers would not cease, he added.
A resolution viewing with "grave concern the virtual abolition of civil and trade union liberties all over India" was unanimously adopted at the meeting. The resolution stated that hundreds of trade unionists in-cluding the AITUC President Mr. A. Dange were detained in jails without trial.

ithout trial.

INDISCRIMINATE FIRING
Condemning the "indiscriminate use of fire arms on workers throughout the country resulting in the death of several persons, including men and women," the resolution demanded independent judicial enquiries and also the restoration of offices locked up and the files and documents seized by the police. by the police.

The resolution characterised public security measures acts as "negation of democracy" and demanded the repeal of all such repressive acts.

Another meeting was held Madanpura and passed the same resolution.

BOMBAY-MADRAS TRAIN RESUMES

MADRAS, Sept. 25. Through running of trains between Madras and Bombay on the G.I.P. main line is being resumed from tomorrow says a Press Note issued by the Railway Public Relations

Officer here.

This through service will, however, be confined for the present to the Madras and Bombay Mails and the resumption of Express trains between these stations has not yet been

ween these stations had decided.

The Press Note also announces the resumption of services between Guntakal and Hubli and Kurnool and Secunderabad on the metre gauge section of the M. and S. M. Railway. With the restoration of these services rail links to stations within Hyderabad State will be available from Wadi on the G.I.P. Railway and Kurnool on the M. and S. M. Rail-

Government's programme. Dr. Mu-kerjee considered the establishment of these directorates to be of the "utmost impertance to the textilo industry in India, both from the point of view of short term and long term measures.'

While in the past, Government had to rely on outside machinery to impose its programme, the Regional Directorates which would be placed in charge of four or five demarcated zones, would now see to the fulfilment of such programmes.

tent of such programmes.

MAINTENANCE OF QUALITY
Government was aware of co plaints that in recent weeks the quality of cloth available in the market was unsatisfactory, Dr. Mukerjee said, adding that as soon as the consaid, adding that as soon as the control machinery was tightened, Government would ask the public to place their complaints before the authorities with a view to removing their cause. "If it is found that a particular cloth is not of the approved variety, it will be regard as a breech of the textile control order and the consequences will follow."

RATIONING OF CLOTH

RATIONING OF CLOTH Turning to the question of rationing, the Minister said that no uniform policy had been adopted. The issue had been largely left to the discre-tion of the provincial governments, who had been advised to set up consumers co-operative societies. It was not Government's intention to wipe out the existing trade channels, and Provincial Governments had been ad vised to depend on experienced an reliable traders and dealers to tak the cloth to the consuming centres.

Referring to handloom cloth, which is out of the control sphere, Dr. Makerjee said Government was cons dering the enhancement of quotas t

various provinces.

According to the present estimat and assuming that the present pr duction would be maintained, would be possible to provide a r tion quota of 11 yards of mill-mad cloth and 4 to 5 yards of handloo cloth. The distribution of th quota according to the requir ments of the urban and rural p pulation was the responsibility the Provincial Governments.

Dr. Mukerjee said Bombay's clai for a larger quota "would be reaso ably met" and a slightly larger quo might be allotted to it. "But oby ously it is not possible to make all cations entirely on considerations production in a particular area, as will induce other provinces to comand favourable treatment in the matter of commodities produced those areas."

PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITY Generally speaking, Dr. Mukerj said, enforcement of orders would a provincial responsibility except the matter of regulating producti at the mill end, which would cor nue to vest with the centre.

PRICES TO BE BROUGHT DOW Government was determined bring the prices down, and we evolving "some sort of a co-ordin ed economic programme" with the