

ORISSA REVIEW



CUTTACK
OCTOBER 7
1945

PRICE
HALF-ANNA

IN THIS ISSUE

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| ● ENIGMAS OF PEACE-MAKING | P. 201 |
| ● RE-EDUCATION OF GERMANS | P. 203 |
| ● CUTTACK POT-POURRI | P. 208 |
| ● ELECTION PROGRAMME | P. 212 |
| ● AMENDMENTS TO ELECTORAL ROLLS | P. 216 |

Grow More Fruits

Government are pleased to announce that the first 'Grow More Fruits Week' will be held at the following centres from the 15th to the 22nd October 1945. The public are already aware of the purpose of this celebration which is mainly intended to give an impetus to the growing of more fruits in Orissa and consequent increase in the supply of nutritious food to the people of the Province.

It is believed that people will come in large number to the following centres on the aforesaid dates and will purchase seeds, seedlings, grafts, etc., of various fruits which will be distributed at concessional rates by the staff of the Agricultural Department:—

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) Cuttack | (3) Balasore |
| Jajpur | Bhadrak |
| Kendrapara | (4) Sambalpur |
| Angul | Baragarh |
| | (5) Berhampur |
| (2) Puri | Chhatrapur |
| Khurda | Aska |
| Bhubaneswar | Phulbani |
| Nimapara | (6) Jeypur |
| Brahmagiri | Gunupur |

Necessity of fruit growing

An apple a day, keeps doctor away.

1. Fruits are one of the richest sources of vitamins A, B and C.
2. Fruits are rich in mineral elements such as Calcium, Phosphorus Potassium, Magnesium, Sulphur and Iron.
3. Fruits have laxative qualities.
4. Fruit acids serve as a mild antiseptic.
5. Fruit juices serve as a substitute drink in place of milk.
6. Fruit juices serve as a readily available energy to sick, invalids and sportsmen.

7. Increased consumption of fruits in diet enable kidneys to function normally.

Cocoanut

Do you know we import one lac maunds of cocoanut oil though we have 28,425 acres under cocoanut?

Cocoanut plantation requires adequate manuring, timely irrigation and intercultivation. Green manuring with sunhemp will greatly increase the yield of nuts per acre. Inter-cropping will add to income. Select seed nuts from high-yielding trees to raise seedling for new plantation.

Seedling of selected varieties are now available in Puri Farm.

Bananas, Papayas and Pine-apples fruit within a year

These fruits have become scarce. Increase the production by planting these in any suitable place you can find either in your orchard or back yard. Get good suckers and seeds of these from Government Farms or reliable nursery immediately and start your fruit-planting.

Orchard

Inter-cropping the orchards bring more money. Clear cultivation, timely irrigation and adequate manuring always pay. Pruning of the diseased and old twigs helps in better growth, more fruiting and longevity, never neglect these.

Grow More Fruits

Mangoes, sapota, roseapple, guava and lemons thrive well throughout the Province. Oranges and Mosambic are suitable for the high-lying areas of Khurda, Angul, Sambalpur, Ganjam and Koraput. Purchase the grafts from Government Agricultural Farms or from reliable nurseries. If you have got any high-yielding and good quality fruit trees, make grafts from those. The process is very easy and costs little.

Enigmas of Peace-making

The breakdown of the Foreign Ministers' Council in London reveals a grave and complex situation. Both the Council itself and the Potsdam agreement of the Big Three last July, which established it as an organ for the preparation of peace, have led to failure.

Equally serious is this preliminary demonstration of discord among the five major Powers who hold permanent seats on the Security Council of the United Nations. Efforts will be made to restore harmony between the heads of British, Russian and U. S. Governments. Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministers have left no instructions for the deputies and their permanent secretariat in London who were expected to continue their work.

Behind this situation lies the problem of controlling atomic energy upon which President Truman proposes to consult Britain and Canada. On the solution of this problem depends the future character of the political and military power in the world.

Fresh understanding needed

Thus perplexity follows upon breakdown. Some fresh understanding must be sought between Britain, Russia and the U. S. A. before progress towards any peace settlement becomes feasible. Yet such an understanding necessitates agreement on the relationship of the Big Three to France and China who, like the Big Three, hold permanent seats on the Security Council of the United Nations.

Behind this difficulty lies the question of Russian policy. Though the Russian Foreign Secretary Molotov desired at first to exclude France and China from the discussion of peace treaties with the Balkan countries, he accepted the British and U. S. proposal that France and China should take part in all discussions, even if they did not vote in the actual decisions on the Balkan treaties. Under this arrangement the Council worked for several days.

Yet when Molotov found the balance of opinion running strongly against him, he changed his mind. Not only did he withdraw consent to the presence of France and China but demanded both their exclusion and the removal of all mention of his earlier acceptance

from the records of the Council. The British and U. S. Foreign Ministers opposed these demands and the Council dispersed without a result.

Deliberate Russian Policy

The most serious feature of this situation is that it divides Russia from the four other principal countries of the world. On the one side stand Britain, U. S. A., France and China. On the other side Russia. Since Molotov constantly consulted Moscow during the proceedings, his uncompromising behaviour cannot be considered merely personal intractability. A deliberate Russian policy appears to be involved.

The hope is nevertheless professed officially in Britain and U. S. A. that direct negotiation between the Governments of London, Washington and Moscow may overcome the deadlock and open new paths to peace. This explains the reticence of British press comment upon the responsibility for the breakdown.

Public opinion is less reserved. It considers the whole episode lamentable. It finds no answer to the question whether the United Nations can promote or establish world security if the five principal members of its Security Council disagree fundamentally on the methods of making peace. It pays less heed to the alleged reasons for the breakdown than to the reality behind those reasons. This reality, it suspects, is the incompatibility of outlook and aim between Soviet Russia and the rest of the world.

In what degree such a suspicion may be justified or unjustified it is impossible now to say. Recent public utterances in Russia suggest an awareness that notwithstanding its immense size and strength, the Soviet Union needs assistance from U. S. A., Britain and other countries in developing its resources and recovering from the loss and strain of the war. The tendencies revealed by the Russian representative in the Foreign Ministers' Council would hardly inspire an eagerness to render such assistance should they prove characteristic of Russian policy as a whole. So to the many enigmas of peace-making the breakdown in London has added a further enigma of Russian relationship to the non-Russian world.

Foreign Ministers' Conference

Reasons for breakdown

The breakdown of the Council of Foreign Ministers was disappointing, but to those who had been following its work scarcely surprising, for the fact that differences of view had been evident for a week or more.

The issue upon which the final break came was, indeed, a strange one. It was M. Molotov's refusal—maintained through three days and two nights of argument—to sign the "protocols" unless his colleagues would agree to an alteration of the record, which would have been in their view, and indeed in fact, a falsification of history.

But that was incidental. Behind it lay the determination of the Soviet Government to bring about (the phrase is Mr. Brynes') "a narrowing of the participation in the pending work on European peace treaties and the elimination therefrom of a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council". In particular, M. Molotov was especially anxious to exclude France from any vote whatever in the East European peace settlements.

There perhaps lies the key to his attitude; for, looking back one sees the Council meeting as divided into three phases.

In the first, there was good co-operation all round and real progress was made. The Council, indeed, reached no hard and fast decisions about either the Italo-Yugoslav frontier or about the future of the Italian colonies. That had never been expected at this session. But it did advance matters to a point at which the deputies could have fruitfully taken over the work during this session and the next. It looked as if the Council was really succeeding in what it set out to do.

In the second phase, the differences began to reveal themselves. M. Molotov showed that he intended, if possible, to make a sharp distinction between the treatment of Italy and the treatment of Eastern "satellites", now so closely associated with the Soviet Union. As compared with other enemy States, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland should, in one Soviet view, be given a highly preferential and privileged treatment. It was—though Russians dislike the word—a clear example of a policy of regarding all these States—together with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary—as a "bloc" under Soviet leadership.

The third phase came when the Council passed to the actual examination of these Eastern treaties. Suddenly M. Molotov announced that France and China must take no part whatever in the discussions. He based his demand in regard to the interpretation of a single sentence in the Potsdam agreement—detached from its context and from its general meaning. His surprised colleagues pointed out that on the very first day, September 11, the Council had unanimously agreed on the interpretation of Potsdam which would allow both France and China to discuss, though not to vote on questions of Balkan peace settlement, and that it had acted on that decision through the whole series of meetings.

It was then that M. Molotov took up the extraordinary position of arguing that since he now regarded the resolution of September 11 as a mistake, it no longer existed; that it must be regarded as null and void; that all reference to its having ever been voted must be expunged from the minutes and that his new interpretation of the Potsdam protocol must be accepted in toto by other delegations.

Here was a difficult situation. One might have expected that a way out could be found in discussion, and that some compromise could be devised. But M. Molotov showed a rigid disinclination for a compromise at all. That may be partly temperamental; one is reminded of the passage in Dostoiivsky's *Brothers Karamazov* in the speech of the prosecution at Dmitri's trial: "While his brothers seem to stand for 'Europeanism' he seems to represent Russia as she is who dislikes paying for anything but is very fond of receiving, and that so with Russia in everything".

It may be that M. Molotov miscalculated: that he felt sure that he had only to be stubborn in order to get his way: that others would yield to him rather than "jeopardise Allied unity": and that when he realised his mistake he had already taken up a position from which he could not see how to withdraw.

But even a compromise formula settling the immediate issue of procedure would have really settled nothing, though it would certainly have allowed the deputies to get on with their work. It seems that important questions have now posed themselves and must be answered.

One is whether the framing of peace is to be a matter for the narrowest possible group of Big Powers or whether though necessarily in varying degrees—all the United Nations which actively contributed to victory are to participate in the work. The other is whether Eastern Europe is to be regarded and treated as a special area, as a regional group of States

under Russian leadership and Russian protection, sharply demarcated from the rest of the Continent.

They are questions evidently beyond the competence of the Council of Foreign Ministers. And one must now expect a perhaps protracted exchange of views between the Governments and hope that a new understanding will emerge from it.

Re-education of Germans

Progress in British Zone

Field Marshal Montgomery in a "sombre picture" he drew recently of conditions in the British zone of Germany, nevertheless spoke of the great progress made in the field of education. Despite the shortage of teachers, books and buildings, all children in the British zone are now receiving at least part-time education and the Hamburg, Goettingen and Kiel Universities are being re-opened.

The present personal visit to Germany of the Education Minister, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, indicates the interest in this matter of the British Government. Notwithstanding a great shortage of teachers and educationists in Britain, a number of British men and women fill posts as administrators dealing with German universities, adult education, technical colleges and youth activities. The actual teaching is, however, done by Germans carefully selected.

The following account by Major Gallacher, who controls the education of 83,000 German children in the "land" of Brunswick, is typical:—

"Our first big problems were buildings, teachers and equipment. Thirty per cent of schools in the "land" were damaged or destroyed. Of approximately 430 schools, we now have 329 we can open.

"We have submitted all who taught under the Nazi regime to a long and exhaustive

questionnaire which assists us to check up against information we have about their past Nazi connexions. In this way we are able to decide which teachers to retain, dismiss or subject to further investigation.

"All teachers we approve are required to sign a statement that they understand the fundamental principles, that there will be no teaching which glorifies militarism or propagates, revives or justifies Nazi doctrines, which favours race or religious discrimination or disturbs the relations between any of the Allied nations.

"To open all schools which previously existed would require 1,790 teachers. To date we have dismissed about 200, suspended 59 and appointed over 300. Over 900 of our teachers are still to be demobilised from the German army.

"On the equipment side we started with appalling difficulties. Almost every existing book was indoctrinated. Arithmetic books contained problems such as: 'If four Germans can do a job in 12 days, which it takes eight Poles or 16 Jews to do in the same time, how long would it take four Germans and 12 Poles to do a job which takes 20 Jews 40 days'.

"So we had to start pretty well from scratch and get new books printed by local German firms".

Speech of His Excellency the Governor of Orissa at the Planning and Reconstruction Board—1-10-1945

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

We are met this morning to inaugurate the Planning and Reconstruction Board of our Province. Our Planning and Reconstruction Department was constituted late in 1944. Working at high pressure the Department produced before the end of the year the first draft of Post-War and Reconstruction schemes

for the Province. The Department has since published a number of other papers comprising an industrial survey of the Province by Dr. H.B. Mohanty, a survey of Cottage Industries by Rai Bahadur B.C. Patnaik, and a scheme for the development and expansion of Cuttack extending across the rivers that hem it in on either side. In addition in March last year our perennial flood problem was made the subject

ORISSA REVIEW

of special study at an official Conference formed for that purpose. I shall not enter in any more detailed way into the work of the Department subsequent to the production of the first draft of the five-year plan, since Mr. Gokhale will himself shortly address you on that subject. I have given you only the outline for the purpose of indicating how far we have progressed in what has up to this point been the preliminary stage of official preparation.

We now pass from that stage into the next stage in which we bring the work of our Planning and Reconstruction Department into more direct contact with non-official opinion and for that reason are setting up this Board containing a large majority of non-official members with a few official representatives. It is my privilege as Governor to occupy the position of President of the Board. Mr. Gokhale, who sits as Vice-President, has throughout been my Adviser in this matter of planning. The five-year plan which we are putting before you owes a great deal to Mr. Gokhale's personal energy, his initiative and his capacity for inspiring others with his own keenness and enthusiasm. Throughout Mr. Gokhale has been ably assisted by Mr. Kemp who never spared himself in this work of post-war planning and brought to his task a shrewd and practical mind. Mr. Kemp has now reverted temporarily to Bihar and you will find that Mr. Williams as Chief Secretary occupies the position of Secretary ex-officio of this Board. In this arrangement we are borrowing a recommendation made for Bengal in recent report of the Rowland Committee, and, while retaining the Planning and Reconstruction Department as a separate Department, we have now brought it under the administrative charge of the Chief Secretary. I think you will agree that this arrangement illustrates the high degree of importance which in our belief reconstruction proposals will continue to occupy in the future activities of this Government.

Now it is for us to address ourselves to the task in hand. I extend a hearty welcome to all members of the Board which, I am glad to say, include three lady members. Your help and co-operation will be greatly appreciated and I wish all success to your deliberations. You will see from to-day's agenda that after Mr. Gokhale has spoken we propose to set up an Advisory Committee which will begin by examining the schemes in our first draft and submitting a report to us as the parent body under which the Advisory Committee will function. The Advisory Committee over which Mr. Gokhale will preside will be in charge of its own procedure and I can assure members of the Committee

that they will receive the same active co-operation of the Departments of Government as those Departments themselves gave to the Planning Department when the first draft was under preparation.

I have now left myself time for only a few general remarks. A primary object of our post-war plans is to help ex-service personnel and war workers in obtaining suitable employment when demobilized or returning to Orissa. While we have this aspect very prominently in view, nevertheless demobilization for us is a smaller problem than in some of the other provinces. Nor, since we are still almost exclusively an agricultural province, does the problem arise here of switching our industries from war-time to peace production. Our largest war contracts have been for timber in the supply of which for military needs we have taken a very prominent position; but we are not now confronted with an unemployment problem in that direction, since demands for timber for civilian purposes will be at a high level for a considerable time to come. As an exporting area for rice we have also taken an important war-time part in the maintenance of food supplies, but, as is very fully realized, the food control set up during the war will be needed so long as the general world situation in respect of food remains as grave as it now is. Thus our food organisation will also remain with us for a still indefinite period. In the matter of smaller war contracts, particularly for textiles based on cottage industries, we have already made adjustments to peace-time conditions. The labour exchange set up under the Government of India's Resettlement scheme will help to ensure that the needs of our ex-service personnel and war workers are satisfied, and my Government will leave nothing undone to protect their interests. I would ask you therefore as members of the Planning and Reconstruction Committee to give all the help you can in securing that our obligations in that respect are most fully discharged. It is a debt which we owe to all those who have served and worked for Victory.

But as a new province with poor resources and a great deal of leeway to make up our schemes of planning and development have a still wider meaning. When the war came Orissa had been a separate province for less than five years. Provincial autonomy had scarcely had time to make its influence felt before the urgent needs of war necessarily took precedence of all other priorities. We thus have to try to make up for time that has been lost and we can look to these schemes of post-war planning as almost the first opportunity that

comes to Orissa of making a real start in tackling our needs. We could not do it without help from the Centre. Fortunately in that matter we have been given very encouraging assurances by the Government of India and Mr. Gokhale will be able to give you figures which I am sure will interest you. With the help promised to us we count on being able to start almost at once with some of our most urgent schemes.

Lastly let me remind you again that the plan we put before you in the terms in which it is described is only a first draft. We have tried to cover all general aspects of our immediate needs with special emphasis on flood protection, the improvement of communications and the development of our resources. But over and above all this you will see that plan is not designed to bring privileges or prosperity to the few but aims at economic improvements

which will benefit the great masses of our people and give them better living conditions and greater opportunities of development. We set out on this task with very high hopes that we may be able to provide at least the groundwork from which future prosperity will be built up.

We are taking this work in hand at a time when we are hoping that normal political life will soon be resumed. The popular Ministry, when it comes into being will be able to consider the material which we have prepared and to mould it and use it to the best interests of the people of Orissa. I am confident that there will be no break in this essential work of planning and development. The continuity of effort will remain in tact. This five-year plan, still only in its draft form, is likely to be only the first of a series of such plans.

Speech of Mr. B. K. Gokhale, C. I. E., I. C. S., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Orissa at the Planning and Reconstruction Board

YOUR EXCELLENCY

I am grateful to Your Excellency for your kind appreciation of our efforts in the Planning and Reconstruction Department. I wish Mr. Kemp were here to-day on this occasion. I now hasten to obey your command to give a brief review of the work done by the Planning and Reconstruction Department during the 12 months of its existence. I gave an account of the work done by this Department during the first three months at a public meeting held at the Nari Sangha Sadan on the 5th January 1945. In that speech I dealt exhaustively with our plans for Orissa in the next few years. I also then spoke of my hopes and aspirations for the future of Orissa. Most of what I said on that occasion still holds good. Subsequently the Department itself published a report of its activities up to the end of April 1945. A copy of this report has been circulated to all members and I do not wish to recapitulate what has been stated in that report or in any of the other publications of the Department of which copies have been given to members. We have to get through a good deal of business and, as time is short, I shall content myself by giving a few salient features of the work which we have attempted during the last few months.

2. Let me begin with the vital problem of floods and flood control. After the Flood conference on 15th and 16th March 1945, the recommendations of the Orissa Flood Advisory Committee and all connected papers were carefully considered by Government and, on the

26th June 1945, the Government of Orissa for the very first time made a public announcement of policy on this very complicated subject. Government generally accepted the recommendations of the Orissa Flood Advisory Committee but opined that no finality in the treatment of the subject had been reached, that investigation and research must continue and that a radical solution called for multipurpose developments on all the principal rivers of Orissa on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority in America. The assistance of the Central Waterways, Navigation and Irrigation Board and the Central Technical Power Board was then sought for. I am glad to say that we had a most welcome response from the Government of India. Their consulting engineer Rai Bahadur Khosla and Rao Bahadur Joglekar personally came to Orissa and studied our problems on the spot. The Government of India have now sanctioned a special circle under a Superintending Engineer to investigate multipurpose developments on the Orissa rivers. We are similarly creating a special division under the Public Works Department to start collection of data and other preliminary work. The Orissa Rivers Conference was actually going to be held on the 28th September 1945 under the Presidency of the Hon'ble Dr. Ambedkar. Representatives of Orissa, of the Orissa States and the Central Provinces Government were invited. Unfortunately the Hon'ble Member had to change his programme and the Conference has now been postponed to the 29th October. I do

hope and trust that this Conference will be highly successful and that we may soon look forward to multipurpose developments on all the principal rivers in Orissa, to the lasting benefit of Orissa, the Orissa States and others concerned. I am convinced that even a couple of dams on the Mahanadi would help us to control floods, produce hydro-electric power for industrial development, bring new areas under irrigation and prevent erosion, particularly in Sambalpur and Angul districts.

3. Another of our problem concerns technical training in India and abroad. I am glad to say that it has now been finally arranged to send 27 of our youngmen abroad for specialised training in industry, agriculture, engineering and other technical subjects. I trust that the final arrangements for passages and admissions in the United Kingdom and the U. S. A. will be made in the near future. I do hope that next year we shall be able to send a larger batch of youngmen abroad. In due course we shall get these men back in Orissa fully trained and well equipped to execute the later stages of the first five-year plan. Meanwhile Dr. Mohanty has been busy conducting enquiries about technical training facilities in other parts of India. He has also been engaged in working up proposals for creating technical training facilities in Orissa. He has collected a mass of valuable material which has now to be sorted out. Our plans have necessarily to be altered in some respects as a result of his investigations. Similarly, if, as now appears, the Central Government are going to start specialised central institutes for imparting higher training in engineering, agriculture and so on, we may have to give up our plans to start our own colleges in these subjects and content ourselves with schools for training of subordinates leaving the training of the superior personnel to be done either at the central institutions in India or in more advanced countries in the West.

4. Projects for thermal stations at Cuttack and Berhampur are now fairly well advanced and I hope we shall be in a position to place orders for the necessary plant before long. We shall then take up the preparation of similar projects at Sambalpur and Balasore. If, as I hope, we soon reach an agreement with Madras over Duduma, we shall have laid the foundations of an electric grid throughout the Province.

5. Regarding roads and communications, we have made some advance. Thanks to a visit by Sir Kenneth Mitchell and the Rail Road Conference at Calcutta presided over by Sir Lakshmipati Misra, Member, Railway Board, which was also attended by representatives of the Orissa States and of the Bihar and the

Central Provinces Governments, we are now considering the designs and other details of bridges on the Kathjuri and the Kuakhai south of Cuttack and have made arrangements to start trial borings in these rivers to test the foundations as soon as the flood season is over. On the Mahanadi and the Birupa north of Cuttack, there is some idea of the existing railway bridges being handed over to us. We are in correspondence with the Railway Authorities and the Central Government on the subject of a combined road rail bridge on the Mahanadi at Sambalpur. We are also going ahead with our own projects for bridges on the Daya river and the Gangua Nala which when completed will give us an all-weather road from Cuttack to Puri through the University town near Bhubaneswar.

6. Your Excellency, I could go on talking for hours about our plans and about what little we have been able to achieve during the last 12 months; but I do not wish to weary you with details at this stage. The time for details will come when the Advisory Committee, which I hope the Board will set up this morning, meets some time next month. All Secretaries and Heads of Departments have been busy revising and recasting their plans for the last six months. Some of our plans have been modified; a few new ones have been added. But, on the whole, the frame work as contained in the First Draft of the Five-Year Plan remains substantially intact. I cannot claim that we have been successful in all that we tried to accomplish. We have had our failures and set-backs. In some directions progress has been slower than I had hoped for. This was rather inevitable when we remember that the province only came into existence in 1936 and did not really get going when the outbreak of war put a stop to all progress. Our immediate problem is not so much of post-war development as of getting the province well and truly started on its career of provincial autonomy. Meanwhile the world war has revolutionised the old ideas. For instance what the province got from the Centre for its new capital was only about half the cost of a modern aerodrome—quite inadequate for our needs at present.

7. Your Excellency well knows how we had to delay the setting up of the Planning and Reconstruction Board until we had some idea of the finance which was likely to be available for post-war developments. It was only a few days ago that we definitely heard that the date of commencement of the quinquennial period for the first Five-Year Plan may now be taken to the 1st April 1947. We also heard that Orissa may expect to receive from Central revenue surpluses a total of 9.9 crores of rupees during the first five-year period and further

more that the Centre would undertake to raise loans on our behalf for all productive expenditure, i.e., for electrification, irrigation and other schemes of a productive nature. The position regarding loans for unproductive capital expenditure is still under consideration. It has been more or less agreed that expenditure on roads will be financed from loans of this kind. The position is thus still rather fluid and uncertain. But, I hope, it will be further crystallised at the three Policy Committee meetings which are proposed to be held at New Delhi this month. The Industrial Policy Committee had been fixed for the 5th and 6th October. The General Policy Committee on the 8th and 9th October and the Policy Committee on Transport on the 29th and 30th October. I hope to attend these meetings and expect that we shall get a much clearer picture of future plans by the time I return from Delhi towards the beginning of November. But that time we may also know the fate of our request to the Centre for a grant of Rs. 50 lakhs for special priority and lee-way projects in advance of the Five-Year Plan. My idea is to spend Rs. 80 lakhs on such projects between November 1945 to June 1946 followed by an expenditure of about Rs. 1 crore from June 1946 to April 1947 making a total of roughly 2 crores before we launch the Five-Year Plan on the 1st April 1947. We have already drawn up lists of projects which we wish to take up at once. These projects are designed to cope with resettlement of demobilised personnel and in other ways prepare ourselves to start the five-year plan at the same time as other provinces.

8. It will not be easy to spend even these comparatively small amounts. We labour under various handicaps of lack of man-power, coal, labour, tools and plant, equipment and so on. One of our chief bottlenecks is the want of adequate trained personnel. The boys whom we are now training up will take years to become really useful. In the meantime we have to depend on whatever material we possess or are able to recruit on short-term contract. Every other province is trying to recruit technical personnel and many are offering better terms than what a poor province like ours can afford. We have taken up with the Centre the question of rationing of technical personnel and of introducing uniform scales of pay in all provinces. The Centre is also contemplating the creation of a central pool of Public Works Department and other officers. They similarly propose to have a central pool of tools and plant and other equipment. How far these proposals will materialise remains to be seen. In the meantime we have to go ahead with our plans taking into account all our difficulties of finance, man-power, and labour coupled with the difficulty of obtaining machinery and equipment

even when we are prepared to pay for it. Our experience shows that we cannot easily jump from a 2-crore economy to a 7-crore budget. What we have to consider is how much we can chew and digest. It is obviously no use making grandiose schemes without regard to the possibility of their execution. I am convinced that what I said on the 5th January 1945 still holds good that money may be forthcoming but men may be found wanting. I would earnestly request all members of this Board to help us with their advice and guidance bearing in mind that anything which is not capable of being put into execution during the first five years had better be reserved for the second or third five-year plan when we certainly expect to be in a better position to tackle more complicated problems than at present. Our immediate needs in Orissa are so elementary that I feel we should devote the entire five-year period to non-controversial scheme and lay the foundations of the future. Above all, we must provide the common man for whose sake this planning is being undertaken with adequate nourishing food and clothing, full employment, healthy conditions of life and a medium of comfort to which unfortunately he has been a stranger so far.

9. The world is fast moving towards collective security and what the late President Roosevelt called the four freedoms. Old ideas of self-sufficiency must now be discarded. Co-operation and corporate action are the order of the day. None may stand alone in isolation regardless of others. Regional planning is necessary. Orissa is so situated that we are helpless unless we have whole-hearted co-operation and co-ordination with the Centre, with the Orissa States and all neighbouring provinces. Our plans will fail if we do not pay really serious attention to these aspects of our existence.

10. Ladies and Gentlemen, the fact that His Excellency has now taken over the burden of planning on his own shoulders as President of the Planning and Reconstruction Board is the best guarantee that our plans will succeed. His Excellency has also referred to another significant departure following the Rowland Committee report of placing the Planning and Reconstruction Department in charge of the Chief Secretary. Now that the war is over, planning and development naturally becomes one of the most important aspects of governmental activity in the post-war period. I am very glad that the department is going to have the advice and co-operation of so many eminent non-officials of the Province. Ladies and Gentlemen, I hope and trust that with your help and guidance, we shall be able to bring out a Second Revised Draft of the Five-Year Plan during the next few months which will command the largest common measure of agreement of all people in Orissa.

Cuttack Pot-Pourri

Kendrapara Civil Supplies

The Subdivisional Officer of Kendrapara ought to be congratulated for the excellent system he has devised for the distribution of controlled commodities in his subdivision. The great merit of the system is that its success or failure will depend entirely on the capacity of the people for autonomous management of local affairs, and no blame can hereafter attach to officials or official agents. Every Union is to have its own chosen committee, composed of a representative from each village, and this committee will be wholly responsible for the manner in which the general quota of a commodity allotted to a Union is distributed among the people. Government and semi-Government employees such as subdivisional and Thana officers, constables, medical officers and Local Board officials against whom the masses had a grouse in the past, for appropriating the lion's share of the supplies, have been forbidden to touch the general quota—their requirements being strictly defined and separately provided for by Priority Quotas.

Fortunately for the scheme, the quantity available for distribution in this subdivision has apparently increased to an enormous extent. Hitherto only 10 srs. of sugar and 1 tin of kerosene per month was allotted to each Union, irrespective of population, and from this quantity the official and semi-official big wigs were supposed to dig deep for their "lavish" requirements. In addition to the Priority Quotas, each Union is now assured a general supply of 1 md. of sugar, and a minimum of 10 tins of kerosene—the quantity of kerosene to vary in proportion to population on the basis of 10 tins per 5,000 people. Thus Union No. V of Kendrapara police-station with its population of 3,516 is assured of the minimum supply of 10 tins, while Union No. VI with its population of 10,885 will get 21 tins. The Union Presidents who are non-officials and entitled to a share from the general quota, but far too influential not to be suspected of foul play, have been limited to 3 bottles only per month. In addition to the general quota of kerosene on the basis of population, one extra tin has been allotted to each Union to be kept in reserve to meet demands on special occasions. Out of the 1 md. of sugar allotted to each Union, 10 srs. are to be kept in reserve to meet special demands such as for marriages, festivities and ceremonials; 10 srs. are earmarked to be issued occasionally to the poorest who are not entitled to a monthly ration, but

who may need sugar during illness or special occasions; and the balance of 20 srs. are to be distributed in monthly rations to people who habitually use sugar. The scale of monthly rations and occasional supplies are to be prescribed by the Union and Village Committees, and no complaints on this score will hereafter be entertained at the Civil Supplies Office at the subdivisional headquarters.

The commodities will be supplied from headquarters to central dealers—one for 4—7 Unions. Local dealers will take their quotas from the nearest central dealer and sell them according to the instructions from the Union and Village Committees.

Distribution of cloth

The position of the distribution of cloth is at present extremely anomalous, there being too many dealers in some unions and very few in others. For example, there are 38 dealers in Chandol, with its population of 7,000, and not a single licensed dealer in Aul with its population of 15,000. Further the people at large do not know how much cloth a particular dealer obtains, and it is easy for a dealer to smuggle away a large part of his stock to another area where there are fewer dealers, and to sell it at black-market rates. An attempt is being made to improve the position by cancelling the licenses of a number of dealers crowded together in one area, and appointing one licensed dealer approximately for 2,500 houses, and by compelling each dealer to exhibit a list showing the number of pieces of cloth he has obtained for sale, as soon as he has received the stock.

Jajpur grain golas

The Subdivisional Officer of Jajpur has issued a Parwana, calling upon the people to form Union Committees who would undertake to open and run grain golas. The Committees might invest their own money to buy paddy from producers, or might take a loan of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 each from the subdivisional treasury. They should buy paddy at the rate of Rs. 5 per maund, the difference being allowed for cartage and storing charges, and profits of any may be divided among the members of the committees. Except for special reasons, no consumer should be given more than two rupees worth of paddy per week. The Parwana points out that the price of paddy may go down in November, and warns the Food Committees to dispose of any stocks they may have by then, lest they may suffer any loss.

Cholera

Sporadic outbreak of cholera has occurred in various parts of the district and threatens to assume serious proportion, unless the people co-operate with the preventive measures already being enforced by the authorities. The worst offenders appear to be the women who either from fear of the needle, or from the nervous apprehension of the male sex implanted in them for centuries, bolt the door from inside their houses, and hide themselves, as soon as they hear of the approach of the male inoculator. The majority of deaths from cholera reported so far therefore are of women. The fear of the needle can be overcome by vigorous measures such as those pursued by the Subdivisional Officer of Kendrapara who has been seen moving

in cholera infested areas, accompanied by the inoculator, and personally gripping fast the arms of recalcitrant male adults, to be operated upon by the inoculator; but unless the Subdivisional Officers can successfully adopt similar methods with adult females, the desirability of appointing women inoculators ought to be considered. In this connection, the Subdivisional Officers may also consider whether they should not take the opportunity to order the closure of a number of sweetmeat stalls who specialise in selling sweets thoroughly seasoned with cholera bacteria, patronisingly left behind by a host of most appetising flies, and to divert the quotas of sugar thus saved to the villagers of the interior who may be needing it more urgently for their tea, coffee and cocoa.

Calories—Fuel for the Human Machine

Foodstuffs supply fuel for the body. Proteins, fats and carbo-hydrates are sometimes known as the energy-yielding food factors, since they are 'burned' or oxidized in the body to provide the energy necessary for life. Our present knowledge of what constitutes an adequate or optimum diet is based on an enormous amount of research work on human beings and laboratory animals carried out in many countries. We have a very fair idea of how much of each food factor is required and we can state requirements in terms of common foodstuffs.

It is essential to know whether enough food is being provided and the nutrition worker, in setting up standards of food requirements, must work out standards to enable human beings to lead an energetic life at a reasonably high level of working capacity.

Calorie requirements

Quantitative food requirements are usually estimated in terms of heat units called calories. A food calorie may be defined as the amount of heat required to raise one kilogram (roughly one seer of water) through one degree centigrade (scale of temperature). Let us first illustrate the problem to be discussed by a simple example. A group of coolies is provided with a ration of 19 ozs. of rice and 2 ozs. of pulse (dhal) per head per day, and very little food from other sources can be obtained by them. There are complaints that the coolies are lazy, that they work languidly and reluctantly. By reference to our calorie chart and a simple calculation we discover that this amount of food would provide about 2,100 calories per day. The question arises: are they getting enough food? Or, in other words, are 2,100 calories a day sufficient for an adult man performing manual work?

An expert commission of the League of Nations had drawn up the standards of calorie requirements which apply to temperate climates.

India is mainly an agricultural country and the "average man" is engaged in manual occupation. There are justifiable reasons for reducing 'basic' calorie requirements in a warm country, in which the diet consumed is largely vegetarian, below the League of Nations standards. Let us suppose that an Indian male, of sedentary occupation, requires some 2,160 calories, a figure 10 per cent below that of the League Commission. Six hours 'moderate' work, at the lowest reckoning, will involve an increase of requirements to roughly 2,600. We shall not be very far out of requirements if we reckon the minimum calorie needs of an average Indian, engaged in ordinary easy-going agricultural or coolie work, as 2,500—2,600 calories per diem. Those who perform heavy manual work will probably require about 2,800—3,000 calories per day; if the agriculturist is to work strenuously on his holding, he must have a correspondingly high calorie intake. A similar high intake is required by athletic young men such as university students. It scarcely needs to be said that a large man working in a cold climate will require more food than a small man working equally hard in a warm climate.

The scales of calorie requirements given in our calorie chart is put forward as sufficiently accurate for practical nutrition work in India.

A warning

It must be emphasised, however, that this scale is somewhat an arbitrary one. Physique, habits of life and other factors are so variable in different areas that no one scale of energy requirements could be entirely suitable for

application throughout the country. A somewhat higher scale of requirements would perhaps be more appropriate for North India. It is possible that the proposed scale puts the requirements of an adult woman at too high a figure. During pregnancy and lactation, however, the needs of a woman may equal or exceed those of a man.

Puzzle corner

With the help of the chart we have given the calorie content of diets can be worked out and compared. Just take a pencil and paper and work out your own calorie requirements, then try to calculate whether your own meals supply your calorie needs.

CALORIE CHART

Food	Calories per ounce
Ghee or cooking oils	255
Groundnut in shell	120
Sugar	110
Cereals or pulses	100
Condiments	60
Dry fruit	50
Goat meat	40
Milk	20
Potatoes	16
Fruit	13
Vegetables	6

Milk The Perfect Food

The use of the milk of cows and other mammals in the diet of the human race is as old as the history of mankind and during the long ages in which it has been thus used its value has ever been highly esteemed. A land 'flowing with milk' was the ideal of pastoral tribes in ancient times and will still remain the ideal, if the correct nutrition and health of the people receive due consideration.

The value of milk is well demonstrated by a survey of the dietary habits of the different native races inhabiting the world. Fine physique, good health and virility are usually seen in races where milk has an important place in the diet, as, for example, amongst the Arabs and other races inhabiting South-Western Asia and South-Eastern Europe. The contrast in health, strength and stamina is proverbial between the hill tribes of India, who partake largely of milk and those dwelling in the plains, where the diet is more exclusively vegetarian and consists largely of cereals. Modern scientific research has entirely confirmed the empirical conclusions drawn from human experience as to the dietary value of milk. Milk, which is designed to afford complete nutrition to the mammalian young, is known to contain all the factors needed for satisfactory nutrition, combined in a suitably proportioned mixture of:

- (1) Protein of good quality
- (2) Fat
- (3) Carbohydrate
- (4) Mineral salts
- (5) Vitamins

In this respect, milk is the nearest approach we possess to a perfect and complete food, and no other single food is known that can be used

as a substitute. If this had not been so, milk would long have disappeared from the dietary of civilised peoples, especially of those dwelling in cities. For milk is not only the most nutritious but is also the most inconvenient, and at times may be a dangerous foodstuff. For its high nutritive value makes it also a perfect medium for the growth of other organisms, including bacteria. In other words, milk will not 'keep', and an elaborate organisation is needed to bring it regularly to the consumer in a fresh condition. Apart from the bacteria concerned with 'natural' processes of souring and putrefaction, milk may also act as a vehicle for the spread of the germs of definite disease such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid and scarlet fever. The reason why, in spite of these drawbacks, we continue to include milk in our diet is because of its unique value. Evaporated milk, dried whole milk and dried skim milk are more economical than fresh milk and have been found extremely useful in areas with inadequate dairy herds, where the quality of the fresh milk used in their production has been properly safeguarded.

It is true that it is possible to secure a fully adequate diet except in infants and young children without the inclusion of milk. This is shown, among other examples, by the physical perfection of the peoples of certain islands of the Pacific when they lived under primitive conditions. They ate a wide variety of vegetable foods, supplemented with fish, turtles, shell-fish, etc. But such foods as were available to them are not available to people subsisting on the agricultural products of India. In countries like India, the products designated as protective foods must be made available in greater abundance for the protection of health.

Another reason why the importance of milk is stressed for these populations is that milk production on a large scale is economically sound in large areas, not only because of its unique value as a food, but also because dairying conserves soil fertility to a greater degree than does most other types of agriculture.

Hatoo Comstey ?

(By "Quiz")

For over 40 years "Hatoo Comstey" has haunted my waking and sleeping hours. Often would I wake from my slumber hot and perspiring with the terrible and challenging "Hatoo Comstey" still ringing in my ears, as it did my childish ones more than 40 years ago. In the intervening years, I had asked sundry of my friends to explain to me the meaning of this "Hatoo Comstey", only to be told not to be funny. They never thought I was intensely serious. They dismissed it as so much gibberish, or the invention of a diseased imagination. They never imagined that the solution of the riddle was very vital to the peace of my mind and the happiness of my soul. In course of time, "Hatoo Comstey" became the nightmare of my life and the bug-bear of my friends. Nobody could explain what these words, if words of any language they were, signified, portended or stood for, until I heard them the other day or night when I and my friend Mr. P.....were rounding the corner at Sukinda House where the headquarters of the Cuttack Fire Brigade office is situated.

It was on such a night forty years ago I heard the same challenging voice, stentorian and imperious, booming the words "Hatoo Comstey". I was then only a boy of 12 years old. It was a dark and wintry night. There was drizzle of rain and the sky was cloudy. The street lamps were few or far between and were flickering in the cold piercing wind. I was just returning home from the school anniversary celebration which we had that evening. The functions closed with the enactment of the "Trial Scene" in the "Merchant of Venice" by the boys of the IV Form. I had taken the part of the Duke in which I was told I had acquitted myself creditably. I remember I had stoutly refused to part with the Duke's velvet coat and lace cap after the function saying I would like to go home with the dress to astonish my parents and my brothers and sisters.

I was strutting along with my friends imagining myself to be a Duke in real life amidst the jokes and sallies of school boys. My house was the farthest from the school near the temple and about a furlong from the Taluk office. As we proceeded along the dark road, one by one my companions left me for their house and as

I neared the Taluk office I was the only one left on the road. There were trees in front of the Taluk office which increased the darkness, but in my exalted mood I was blithely unconscious of my surroundings until, as if from the road, a voice boomed out "Hatoo Comstey". I jumped as if I was shot, scared out of my wits and flopped on the muddy ground uttering a loud cry as if all the devils were after me. I must have lost consciousness, for the next thing I remember was that I was lying in my house with my mother and all the household bending over my little cot and telling me not to be afraid any more. I was told that for days I kept murmuring "Hatoo Comstey". But nobody understood me.

When therefore I heard the same words the other night, I experienced the same fright and would have sunk to the ground had not my friend Mr. P.....supported me and led me to his house which luckily was close by. He could not understand at first that I was overcome by the words "Hatoo Comstey" hurled at us by the mysterious voice. He thought I had suddenly taken ill and only with difficulty could be persuaded from not summoning a doctor then and there. I then explained to him how this "Hatoo Comstey" had haunted me all my life and asked if he would be able to expound the conundrum and save my reason. Amusement and disbelief were writ large on my friend's face when he heard my story, until he dissolved into uncontrollable laughter, thereby giving me one of his celebrated imitations of a laughing jackass.

Regaining his composure he asked me seriously if really I did not know what "Hatoo Comstey" stood for. "You all-knowing journalists, you M. As in literature, you.....". Words failed him at this stage. I admitted my crass ignorance and pleaded the neglect of Oriya education in my school curriculum as my excuse.

"Idiot" replied my friend. "Hatoo Comstey" is not Oriya. It is good, honest King's English. Can you not recognise the English language when it is spoken. You that pretend to speak and write English?"

I was flabbergasted. I stared at my friend with gaping mouth for some minutes. "English". "English?" I whispered, "Good Lord!"

"Yes, what is wrong with it? Don't you know, haven't you ever heard, 'Halt, who comes there?'" Queried my friend. But he pronounced it "Hatoo Comstey" as blissfully unconscious as ever.

The riddle was solved and the nightmare was laid to rest. But I wish the police and the military would not murder the King's English so cruelly as they do.

Election Programme for Central Legislative Assembly Non-Muhammadan Constituencies in Orissa

It is announced that the following dates are likely to be fixed by the Government of Orissa when the constituencies of the Central Legislative Assembly are called upon to elect members to the Assembly :—

29th October 1945—Nomination of candidates.

31st October 1945—Scrutiny of nomination.

30th November 1945—Poll if necessary.

7th December 1945—Counting of votes.

12th December 1945—Publication of results.

Forms of nomination paper may be obtained free of cost on application by candidates from the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Orissa, who is the Returning Officer for both the constituencies between 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. The nomination papers shall be delivered to the Returning Officer or such other person as he may authorise in this behalf, on or before the 29th October 1945 between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. The nomination papers will be taken up for scrutiny at 11 A.M. on the 31st October 1945 at the office of the Returning Officer. In the event of election being contested the poll will take place between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. on the 30th November 1945.

The list showing selected polling stations will be published at all District and Subdivisional Offices, at each Police-station and Offices of local bodies in due course. The counting of votes will take place at the office of the Returning Officer on the 7th December 1945 at 11 A.M.

Multipurpose Scheme for Orissa Rivers

A meeting is to be held on the 29th of October 1945, in Cuttack for the purpose of investigating the use of the Orissa Rivers of Multipurpose Reservoirs), i.e., accumulating water for the purpose of reducing the peak of damaging floods, providing irrigation and providing hydro-electric power. Those attending will be Dr. Ambedkar, member in-charge of the Labour and Commerce Department, Government of India and other representatives of the Labour Department of Government of India, Rai Bahadur A. N. Khosla, Consulting Engineer, Government of India and representatives of the surrounding States and the Central Provinces together with various representatives of Orissa.

Burma Evacuees Restricted extension of assistance

Now that the war has come to an end and the evacuees have had more than three years within which to get themselves absorbed in employment in India the scheme for giving financial assistance to evacuees and dependants of persons detained in territories under former enemy occupation has now been modified by the Central Government so as to apply primarily and as a rule to un-employable evacuees and dependants of persons detained in occupied territories. Assistance will however be granted to employable evacuees in cases where the sanctioning authority is satisfied that no employment is available and that the evacuees in question have made genuine efforts to secure it.

2. This modified scheme will remain in force up to the 31st December 1945.

3. Evacuees and their dependants who are already in receipt of relief under this scheme are warned that the scheme will in no case be continued after the expiry of the period necessary to enable them to return, if they so desire, to the country from which they were evacuated.

Press Notes

A conference of representatives of Provincial Governments and States convened by the Textile Commissioner was held recently. The conference agreed to certain modifications of existing quotas of cloth to Provinces and States and to the revised arrangements being put into effect as from the 1st October 1945. It was also agreed that these arrangements would come under revision after three months.

The Central Government, by a notification in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th September 1945, have prohibited the sale or export to any place outside India of certain varieties of Cotton Waste at prices exceeding those specified in the Schedule appended to the notification.

Sized Waste 'Long, which means all sized Waste in lengths of five yards and above, is exempt from the operation of the order.

The above Press Note is being issued by the Central Government in pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules.

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India has issued a notification in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th September 1945, by which all importers of yarn from outside India are directed to submit by registered post a statement containing information regarding the description and quantity of yarn included in the consignment and the landed cost of each of the items mentioned therein. The statement is to be furnished to the Textile Commissioner, Cyc-9 Section, Shahibaug House, Witter Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, so as to reach him within two weeks of the receipt of a certificate from the Controller about the landed cost in relation to the yarn referred to in the statement. The notification further lays down that the importer cannot sell yarn except to such person as the Textile Commissioner may specify provided that if within 28 days from the date on which the statement is received by the Textile Commissioner, the dealer does not

receive any instructions as to the disposal of the consignment from the Textile Commissioner, he may dispose of the yarn after intimating the Textile Commissioner the names and addresses of the intending purchasers.

For purpose of this order, the "Controller" means the principal officer appointed by the Provincial Government to be in charge of Textile Control and their designations and addresses for the four main ports are given below :—

Bombay—Provincial Textile Controller, Kalachowki, Parel, Bombay.

Calcutta—Director of Textiles, 21 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

Madras—Provincial Textile Commissioner, Record Office, Egmore, Madras.

Karachi—Director of Civil Supplies and Chief Controller of Prices, Sind, Bombay Life Assurance Building, Karachi.

Textiles from the test-tube

Research on synthetic fibres

Textiles have long been one of the basic industries of Britain and, when chemists began to produce synthetic fibres, these were added to the natural substances; notably wool, cotton and flax which were among the pillars of the nation's industrial prosperity.

During the war, some remarkable strides have been made not only in the production of new fibres but also in the treatment of the older types. Experience is showing that, far from the new synthetics driving the older fibres from the market, they will (in many instances) be used in combination, the resulting material having a combination of good qualities which neither fibre alone can be given.

A great deal of scientific research has been conducted on natural fibres and with very good results. Spinning and weaving wool goes back to the dawn of history and it is not surprising, therefore, that tradition and "rule of thumb" methods have remained in the wool industry. The newer fibres—such as rayon—were the product of the laboratory and it was obvious that they had to rely upon the laboratory for their improvement. But it is only in comparatively recent years that intensive scientific research has been applied to wool, cotton and flax.

This research is concerned with every aspect of the industry. Under pressure of war, Britain has enormously increased her flax production. The painstaking and uncertain traditional methods of treating the plant to separate the fibres for spinning into linen thread

have been replaced by factory methods. Every stage is exactly controlled so that the quality of the finished product does not depend upon the sun or the rain, the quality of river water and the craftsmanship of the worker. There has been scientific breeding of flax seed for yield and quality.

In the case of wool, research begins with the sheep and every condition that can influence the quantity and quality of the yield is examined. The new knowledge of the molecular structure of fibres is making it possible to eliminate individually the disadvantages of wool. For instance, the "tickle" can be taken out of wool underwear. The softening of the fibres, without any loss of warmth or strength, may well mean that wool will return to favour as underwear for women. Experiments have resulted in many new and attractive fashions. Wool laces, very fine printed woollen fabrics and printed furnishing materials, are all products and recent research.

An interesting new process is that in which woollen fabrics are treated so that the dye "takes" in places and not in others, making possible many novel effects. Another new fabric is the result of a deliberate mixture of shrinkable and non-shrink wool.

Complete control over shrinking has been obtained at last. All woollen clothes in future can be unshrinkable. This is the result of research into exactly what happened when wool was placed in water. Socks and underwear used by the British Fighting Services bear a

mark which shows that they are certified unshrinkable. These, since they are produced by the million, reveal that the process is not a "luxury". In practice, the additional cost of treatment is almost negligible.

The same applies to a method devised for making wool moth-proof. The process depends upon the incorporation in the wool of a chemical which is poison to the moth-grubs which emerge from the eggs laid in the wool and which have always done so much damage. The chemical does not harm the properties of the wool in any way and it may be that in a few years hence moth-balls will become rarities!

Interesting new textiles, too, have been produced by the mixture of fibres. For example, by mixing wool with new synthetic fibres, a textile is produced with the appearance and warmth of wool but costing very much less. This means that a high quality textile becomes available to an increased range of people. By mixing microscopic amounts of silica into thread woven or knitted into stockings, it is possible to make the fibres "non-slip". This implies that the stocking will not "run" and that seams will not pull out.

Other mixtures produce a material that retains its creases even when damped—clothes will not emerge creased from a suitcase nor wrinkle in the rain. The water-repelling qualities of fabrics have been greatly improved so that table cloths can be stainproof and furnishing fabrics can be cleaned with a damp cloth. Impregnation with chemicals resistant to heat and solvents will soon give us more fabrics that can be dry-cleaned with safety.

One of the new synthetic fibres made from peanuts has proved very effective in combination with wool and cotton, reducing the cost of

wool garments and making cotton almost as warm as wool. In combination with wool it will also be used as a felt for the manufacture of good hats. It greatly improves the felting quality of wool.

Considerable progress also has been made in the technique of re-using fibres. The fibres are re-generated and given new elasticity so that in most cases only an expert could distinguish the "new" from the re-generated. This means not only less waste, but makes possible the production of good clothes for the many millions in the world who are "under-clothed".

Felt is an extremely important wool product. Its many applications—quite apart from clothing—are not generally recognised. The methods of making it have been greatly improved. It is extensively employed in engineering work for taking up vibration in the bed of machine tools and even in bridge building there is a great deal of bituminous felt in London's recently opened Waterloo Bridge. For many purposes it can replace rubber for absorbing vibration and it is extensively used in truck tyres. The war has brought new demands for high quality wool-felt, as for instance in the boots of British Commandos and the lining of electrically heated clothing for the Royal Air Force.

One of the strangest fibre combinations is cotton with a new plastic which gives a solid material that can be worked like steel but is "soundless". It will probably be used to make silent clocks and for other purposes where silence is important.

So far as new materials and improvements are concerned, the world obviously owes a great debt to Britain's Textile Industry as the direct result of war-time research.

Railway between Sambalpur and Khurda contemplated in 1893

(Contributed)

The Government of Orissa appear to contemplate demanding the opening of some Railway lines in the province. One of the proposed lines is reported to be Jatni-Nayagarh line. It will pay in this connection to dive into the pages of some old records to-day. The report published in 1893 on the proposed line between Sambalpur and Khurda contains many valuable materials which the Government of Orissa may profitably utilise.

The problem of establishing Railway communication between Central India and Orissa

has been engaging the attention of the Central Government since the eighties of last century. The main reasons for this seem to be :—

- (1) the demand for rice from the west,
- (2) bringing the Orissa States into close contact with each other and with Orissa,
- (3) in times of scarcity the Railway line connecting Central India with Orissa will be of much help in pouring supplies speedily into the affected regions.

In 1884-85 at the instance of the Government of India, Mr. Parker made a reconnaissance for a Railway line between Panchpara near the present Jharsuguda Railway Station and Naraj on the Mahanadi near Cuttack. In the next year a complete survey was carried out and an estimate prepared.

The length of the Panchpara-Naraj line was estimated at 170 miles passing through Talcher and Dhenkanal. At Naraj the line was to be joined with Puri via Khurda. The distance of Panchpara from Puri was surveyed as 222 miles.

In the year 1890 the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company undertook the survey of another—a southern route. Survey was started under the supervision of Mr. Moore. The plan was to “cross the Mahanadi near Sambalpur town, practically follow its south or right bank, past Binka, Sonapur, Bodh, Kontilo, and join the East Coast Railway at or near Khurda.

A slight variation was also suggested in the alignment between miles 113 and 133 (from Sambalpur). The route running by the side of the river was designated “River Face Route”, the other line across the hills being called the “Ghat Route”. The length of the first was 190.45 miles, the Ghat Route being 192.4 miles or 1.95 miles longer. Mr. Moore advocated the Ghat Route. Mr. F. Lang, Superintending Engineer was in favour of the River Face Route. The gauge of the Railway was to be broad-gauge.

The estimate was as follows :—

Total length	..	190.45 miles
Total cost	..	Rs. 2,27,39,667
Cost per mile	..	Rs. 1,19,399

The line was to be divided into 3 districts, namely, Sambalpur, Baud and Khurda district. It was to pass through the States of Baud, Daspalla, Nayagarh, Ranpur, Sonapur, Sarangarh, Phuljhar, Borasambar and a large portion of Sambalpur and Puri districts. The population of the States on the southern bank excluding the portions of Sambalpur and Puri districts was estimated in 1891 as 873,324.

In the River Face Route there were to be 394 bridges, pipes and open tops.

Pipes	..	31
Open tops	..	55
Arched bridges	..	178
Girder bridges	..	130
Total	..	394

The total cost of the bridges was estimated to be Rs. 65,39,962. The most important bridges contemplated were on the Mahanadi, Jan, Jira, Ang, Tel, Bagh, Salki, Jormua, Borual, Burtang and Kasambi rivers. A list of 20 stations was also prepared. They are Babuband, Kadobahal, Jogipali, Binka, Kurtang, Sonapur, Jamtangi, Palaspat, Bodh, Koredi, Tankur, Horbonga, Dimiria, Burmal, Belpada, Kontilo, Kalapathar, Baghmari, Khurda and Jatni.

If this line were open—

(i) all the richest parts of the western portion of Utkal would be fully exploited,

(ii) close contact with the Native States of Sonapur, Patna, Kalahandi, Sarangarh, Bodh, Nayagarh, Khandpara, Bodasambar, Daspalla, Athmalik, Ranpur, etc., would be effected,

(iii) the Railway would monopolise all up-traffic in salt and piece-goods and down-traffic in grain and oil seeds between Ganjam, Puri and the Central Provinces,

(iv) it would greatly increase the pilgrim traffic to Puri from Central and Northern India,

(v) it would greatly increase the salt and fish trade of Chilka, and

(vi) it would help in the rapid development of trade in forest produce especially in timber.

Government of Orissa may now with advantage move proper authorities to work the above scheme, kept in cold storage for the last 50 years. The cost of acquisition of land will be greatly reduced as in the Khurda area the line will run through Government property which would of course be handed over free. The States concerned might also agree to free transfer of land.

Amendments to the Electoral Rolls

Public co-operation requested

The Provincial Government are undertaking amendment to the Electoral Rolls with a view to bring them up to date before the general elections to the Orissa Legislative Assembly. For this purpose a new rule 37-A has been framed. His Excellency the Governor of Orissa has already issued a notification under this rule directing the preparation of lists of amendments to the existing Electoral Rolls of all constituencies. By another notification His Excellency the Governor has fixed 1st October 1945 as the prescribed date with reference to which the qualifications of the voters will be tested. The programme for preparation of lists of amendments is given below :—

7th October 1945	.. Publication by Registration Officers in the places specified in rule 18 of a notice stating the mode in which and the time within which applications for amendment may be preferred.
28th October 1945	.. Time for filing applications under sub-rule (2) expires and preparation of lists of amendments begins.
10th November 1945	.. Lists of amendments completely prepared
15th November 1945	.. Publication of lists of amendments under rule 18.
6th December 1945	.. Time for filing of claims and objections for General and Muhammadan constituencies expires and preparation of lists of claims and objections begins.
(NOTE—Time for other constituencies expires on the 29th November 1945)	
12th December 1945	.. Preparation of lists of claims and objections completed.
17th December 1945	.. Notices under rules 27 and 29 published
24th December 1945	.. Time allowed by notices under rules 27 and 29 expires and hearing of claims and objections may begin.
8th January 1946	.. Claims and objections disposed of and orders passed; and preparation of final lists begun.
13th January 1946	.. Final lists prepared
20th January 1946	.. Publication of final lists

Registration Officers will issue a notice on the 7th October 1945 inviting applications for amendments of the Rolls. They will also take steps to compile lists of amendments from the records available in their offices or obtainable from other Government offices and offices of local bodies. Every effort will be made to make the Electoral Rolls as accurate and up to date as possible and the co-operation of the public is requested. Applications for all constituencies must be filed within three weeks of the date of notice before the Registration Officers. Applications must therefore be either submitted personally or by post so as to reach the Registration Officer between 7th and 28th of October. Applications filed after 28th will not be considered. The lists of Registration Officers in respect of different constituencies are given below :—

I. GENERAL CONSTITUENCIES

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	Registration Officer
1.	West Cuttack Sadr	District Officer, Cuttack
2.	Central Cuttack Sadr	Ditto
3.	North Cuttack Sadr	Ditto
4.	East Cuttack Sadr	Ditto
5.	South Cuttack Sadr	Ditto

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	Registration Officer
6.	Central Kendrapara	District Officer, Cuttack
7.	North Kendrapara	Ditto
8.	East Kendrapara	Ditto
9.	East Jajpur	Ditto
10.	West Jajpur	Ditto
11.	North Jajpur	Ditto
12.	Angul District	Ditto
13.	East Puri Sadr	District Officer, Puri
14.	South Puri Sadr	Ditto
15.	North Puri Sadr	Ditto
16.	East Khurda	Ditto
17.	West Khurda	Ditto
18.	Central Balasore Sadr	District Officer, Balasore
19.	South Balasore Sadr	Ditto
20.	North Balasore Sadr	Ditto
21.	East Bhadrak	Ditto
22.	West Bhadrak	Ditto
23.	Sambalpur Sadr	District Officer, Sambalpur
24.	West Bargarh	Ditto
25.	East Bargarh	Ditto
26.	Khariar	Ditto
27.	Ghumsur	District Officer, Ganjam
28.	Kudala	Ditto
29.	Chatrapur	Ditto
30.	Aska-Surada	Ditto
31.	Berhampur	Ditto
32.	Baliguda-Khondmals	Ditto
33.	Parlakimedi	Ditto
34.	Naurangpur	District Officer, Koraput
35.	Jeypore-Malkangiri	Ditto
36.	Koraput	Ditto

II. MUHAMMADAN CONSTITUENCIES

1.	Cuttack Sadr	District Officer, Cuttack
2.	North Cuttack <i>cum</i> Angul	Ditto
3.	Balasore <i>cum</i> Sambalpur	District Officer, Balasore
4.	South Orissa	District Officer, Ganjam

III. WOMEN'S CONSTITUENCIES

1.	Cuttack Town	District Officer, Cuttack
2.	Berhampur Town	District Officer, Ganjam

IV. INDIAN CHRISTIAN CONSTITUENCY

1.	Orissa Indian Christian	Elections Officer
----	-------------------------------	-------------------

V. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY CONSTITUENCY

1.	Orissa Commerce and Industry	Elections Officer
----	------------------------------------	-------------------

VI. LAND-HOLDERS CONSTITUENCIES

1.	East Orissa Land-holders	Elections Officer
2.	West Orissa Land-holders	Ditto

VII. LABOUR CONSTITUENCY

1.	Orissa Labour Constituency	Elections Officer
----	----------------------------------	-------------------

NOTE—The powers of the Registration Officers in cases of all territorial constituencies have been delegated to Subdivisional Officers.

Applications on plain paper

No form of application has been prescribed and no form will therefore be supplied. Applications will be made in manuscript and on plain paper. It is,

however, essential that besides the franchise qualifications, the application should contain the following information:—

Name,
 Father's (or husband's) name,
 Qualification on which the applicant relies,
 Address—Village, union, thana and post office in the case of rural areas,
 and mahalla, ward and post office in the case of municipal areas.

The application should also contain a declaration in the following form:—

"I declare that I am a British subject or the Ruler or subject of
State in India, that I have attained the
 age of 21 years and am not disqualified on any ground and
 I possess the necessary franchise qualification as noted in the
 application."

The application must be verified by the applicant with his signature or thumb impression. A separate form is not necessary for each applicant. A number of applicants may apply in the same form. No fee will be charged for such applications. The franchise qualifications for different constituencies have been given on another page of this issue.

Lists of amendments will be prepared in the offices of the Registration Officers on the basis of information available from the records and the applications filed. These lists of amendments will be in the form of lists of additions, omissions and other corrections, and will be published at places mentioned below:—

Name or class of constituency	Places of publication
Women's constituencies	.. (a) The office of the Registration Officer. (b) The office of every District Magistrate within whose jurisdiction any portion of the constituency lies. (c) The office of every municipality, and if the municipality is divided into wards, at a place in each ward.
General and Muhammadan constituencies.	(a) The office of the Registration Officer. (b) The office of every Subdivisional Officer and every police-station within the jurisdiction of whom or which any portion of the constituency lies and at the headquarters of every chaukidari union in the constituency. (c) For any area not included within the jurisdiction of a police-station or a chaukidari union, such places as the Registration Officer shall direct.
Land-holder's constituencies	.. (a) The office of the Registration Officer. (b) The office of every District Magistrate and Subdivisional Officer in whose jurisdiction any portion of the constituency lies.
Commerce and Industry Constituency.	(a) The office of the Registration Officer.
Indian Christian constituency	.. (a) The office of the Registration Officer.

(b) (i) For the Pipli police-station area—
The police-station of Pipli and at the headquarters of every chaukidari union within the jurisdiction of the police-station.

(ii) For the rest of the constituency—
The office of municipality concerned and if the municipality is divided into wards, at a place in each ward.

Labour constituency ..

.. (a) The office of the Registration Officer.

(b) The office of every District Magistrate and Subdivisional Officer in whose jurisdiction any portion of the constituency lies and the office of every Manager of a qualifying factory or mine and every trade union, its branch or branches.

In the case of General and Muhammadan Constituencies the lists will remain published for 3 weeks, i.e., till the 6th December 1945 and in the case of other constituencies only for 2 weeks, i. e., till the 29th November 1945. Claims and objections must be filed during the period of publication of draft lists. Claims and objections received after the period of publication is over will not be considered.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTERS

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

General
qualifications

11. Every person who is twenty-one years old and is either—

(a) a British subject ; or

(b) the Ruler or a subject of a Federated State ; or

(c) the Ruler or subject of an Indian State, other than a Federated State, and who has any of the further qualifications for any constituency mentioned hereunder, is entitled to be included in the electoral roll for that constituency.

(Para. 3 of Part I of the Sixth Schedule to the Act and para. 5, Part I of the P. L. A. Order and Rule 7, Electoral Rules, Part I.)

General
disqualifications

12. (a) No person shall be included in any electoral roll if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court.

(Para. 4, Part I of Sixth Schedule to the Act and para. 6, Part I of the P. L. A. Order.)

(b) No person shall be included in any electoral roll if he is for the time being disqualified from voting under the provisions of—

(i) Government of India (Provincial Elections) (Corrupt Practices and Elections Petitions) Order, 1936.

(ii) The Indian Elections Offences and Inquiries Act, 1926.

(Para. 8, Part I of the Sixth Schedule to the Act and para. 7, Part I of the P. L. A. Order.)

Residence

(c) No person shall be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for a territorial constituency or a landholders constituency unless he is resident in the constituency.

(Para. 1, Part XI of the Sixth Schedule to the Act and para. 13, of Part XI of the P. L. A. Order.)

NOTE—A person shall be deemed to be resident within a constituency if he ordinarily lives therein, or has his family dwelling therein which he occasionally occupies, or maintains therein a dwelling-house ready for occupation which he occasionally occupies.

Special
disqualifications
Labour

13. (a) A person shall not be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for any labour constituency if he is subject to Indian Military Law.

(Para. 13, Part I of P. L. A. Order.)

More than one wife

(b) When a man possesses such qualifications as would entitle his wife to be included in the electoral roll for a constituency and the man has more than one legal wife only the wife whom he married first shall be registered in the electoral roll for that constituency.

(Para. 10(b), Part I of the Sixth Schedule to the Act and Rule 10, Electoral Rules, Part I.)

NOTE—If a dispute arises as to the wife who was married first, the statement of the husband should be conclusive.

Muhammadan and
Indian Christian

(c) No person shall be included in the electoral roll for a Muhammadan or an Indian Christian constituency unless he is a Muhammadan or an Indian Christian as the case may be.

(Para. 5, Part I of the Sixth Schedule to the Act.)

General

(d) No person who is entitled to be included in the electoral roll for a Muhammadan constituency or Indian Christian constituency shall be included for a general constituency :

Provided that this shall not apply to the general seats reserved for women.

(Para. 6, Part I of the Sixth Schedule to the Act.)

More than one
qualification for
inclusion

(e) The fact that a person or body has, in relation to any constituency, more than one qualification to be included, or to nominate persons to be included in the electoral roll thereof, shall not increase his or its rights as respects inclusion, or, as the case may be, the nomination of persons for inclusion in that roll.

[Para. 18(1), Part I of the P. L. A. Order.]

More than one
constituency

(f) No person shall be included in the electoral roll for more than one territorial constituency ; any person who would, but for this provision, be qualified to be included in more than one such roll shall be entitled to elect in which of the rolls he shall be included and shall thereupon notify his election to all the Registration Officers concerned. When territorial constituencies have been specially formed for the purpose of electing women members, nothing in this provision shall prevent a person from being included in the electoral roll for one territorial constituency so formed and also one territorial constituency not so formed.

(Para. 7, Part I of the Sixth Schedule to the Act and Rule 8 of Electoral Rules, Part I.)

(g) No person shall be entitled to be included twice in the electoral roll for any particular constituency.

[Para. 18(2), Part I of the P. L. A. Order.]

Qualifications for territorial constituencies
Income-tax

14. A person shall be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for a territorial constituency—

(a) if in the previous financial year he was assessed to income-tax ; or

Municipal tax

(b) if in the previous financial year he was assessed to an aggregate amount of not less than one rupee, eight annas in respect of municipal taxes ; or

Educational

(c) if he has passed Matriculation Examination of any prescribed University or any of the examinations mentioned in Appendix 'O', and he produces before the local agent entrusted by the Registration Officer with the preparation of the electoral roll a certificate in support of his claim of having passed any of such examination or a higher examination (Rule 11, Electoral Rules, Part I) ; or

Retired Officer

(d) if he is a retired, pensioned or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular military forces provided that he has not been dismissed or discharged from that force for disciplinary reasons (cf. Paragraph 21) ; or

(e) if in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and the Subdivision of Angul—

Chaukidari tax

(i) he is assessed to chaukidari tax of an annual amount of not less than nine annas ; or

Rent or Land Revenue

(ii) holds land not situated in a municipality or an area in which chaukidari tax is levied, for which he is liable to pay rent or land revenue of not less than two rupees per annum or a local cess of not less than one anna ; or

(f) if in the districts of Ganjam and Koraput and in the Khondmals subdivision he is not a member of the backward tribes and holds land not situated in a municipality in respect of which he is liable to pay rent or land revenue of not less than two rupees per annum ; or

NOTE—For the list of backward tribes please refer to Appendix 'L'.

(g) if in Sambalpur—

(i) he holds land not situated in a municipality or a sanitation area for which he is liable to pay rent or land revenue of not less than one rupee per annum or village cess of not less than one anna ; or

House rent

(ii) he is in occupation of a house for which he is liable to pay rent of not less than six rupees per annum, not being a house in a municipality or sanitation area ; or

Sanitation tax

(iii) he is assessed to an annual tax of at least twelve annas under the Central Provinces Sanitation Act, 1902, or the Central Provinces Village Sanitation and Public Management Act, 1920 ; or

Village servant

(iv) he is a village servant holding office as a Jhankar, Ganda, Kotwar, Jagalia or Mahar, and holds land recorded in the record of rights as service land.
(Paragraphs 2 to 9 of Part XI of the Sixth Schedule to the Act.)

Additional qualifications for women
Widow or mother

15. A woman shall also be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for any territorial constituency:—

(a) if she is the pensioned widow or pensioned mother of a person who was an officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular military forces provided that the person has not been dismissed or discharged from that force for disciplinary reasons (cf. Paragraph 21) ; or

Nominees of
firms, etc.

A firm, corporation or Hindu joint family is entitled to nominate not more than three persons for the purpose. But not more than one of these persons shall be entitled to vote at any election. The persons so nominated should in the case of a firm or joint family be a member thereof or a person who is and has for at least six months been authorised to sign documents in its name in the ordinary course of business and in the case of a corporation he must be a director, managing agent or manager thereof, or the Secretary thereof, or a person who is and has for at least six months been authorised to sign documents in its name in the ordinary course of business :

(Para 10 of Part XI of the P. L. A. Order.)

Separate assess-
ment of Income-
tax Proviso

Provided that if in any financial year the partners in a firm have been separately assessed to income-tax on their shares of the income of the firm derived from commerce or industry, the firm shall be deemed to have been assessed to income-tax on that income to an amount equal to the aggregate of the assessments so made on the partners in the firm for the time being in respect of that income of the firm :

Change in partners

Provided that a firm shall be deemed to retain its identity notwithstanding any change in the partners therein.

(Para. 9(3) of Part XI of the P.L.A. Order.)

Qualifications for
labour
constituency

19. A person shall be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for the labour constituency if—

Residence

(a) he has lived in the Province for a period of not less than six months in the year ending on the prescribed date ; and

Clerical

(b) he is not employed wholly or mainly in a clerical, supervisory, recruiting or administrative capacity ; and

Trade union

(c) (i) he is, and has for at least twelve months been a member, honorary member or official of a recognised trade union operating in the Province ; or

Working days

(ii) has on not less than one hundred and eighty days (whether successive or not) in the year ending on the prescribed date worked for remuneration at a rate not greater than three hundred rupees per month, at one or more factories or mines in the Province :

More than one
factory

Provided that a person who in the said year has not worked as aforesaid at one factory or one mine on sufficient days to qualify him for inclusion in the electoral roll shall not by reason of his employment be included in the roll unless any prescribed requirements are complied with as to the making or an application for his enrolment and as to the production of evidence of his qualification.

(Para. 16 of Part XI of the P. L. A. Order.)

Explanation—A person employed in a factory or mine wholly or mainly as a clerk, typist, office Superintendent, Proof Reader, Cashier, Accountant, Auditor, Salesman, Time-keeper, Jobber, Overseer, Foreman, Labour Supervisor, Jamadar, Sardar, Recruiting Mistry, Superintendent or Manager, or in a capacity of allied nature shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to be employed wholly or mainly in a clerical, supervisory, recruiting or administrative capacity for the purposes of this paragraph.

(Rule 16, Electoral Rules, Part I.)

General Provision
as to Joint family
etc. Joint family

20. (a) (i) In both special and territorial constituencies, where property is held or payments are made jointly by, or assessments made jointly on, the members of a joint family, the family shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether the requisite qualification exists, and if it does exist the person qualified shall be, in the case of a Hindu joint family, the Manager thereof, and in other cases the member authorised in that behalf by the family themselves.

(Para. 11(2), Part XI, Sixth Schedule to the Act and para. 10, Part I of the P. L. A. Order.)

Joint assessment

(ii) In territorial constituencies, where property is held or payments are made jointly by, or assessments are made jointly on, persons other than the members of a joint family, all such persons shall be regarded as a single person for deciding whether the requisite qualification exists, and if it does exist, then, one and one only of those persons shall be qualified to be enrolled. The majority of such persons shall nominate in writing one of their members to represent them, and the person so nominated shall, on production of the document nominating him, be entitled to be enrolled.

(Para. 11(3), Part XI of the Sixth Schedule to the Act.)

Share in special
constituencies

(iii) In a special constituency, where property is owned, held or occupied, or payments are made, jointly by, or assessments are made jointly on, more than one person not being members of a joint family, any reference in the provisions of this chapter relating to special constituencies to any property, payment or assessment shall be construed as a reference to each person's share of that property, payment or assessment.

(Para. 11, Part I of the P. L. A. Order.)

Illustration—One of the qualifications for the land-holders constituency is payment of not less than Rs. 3,000 per annum as land revenue. The land is held as proprietors jointly by three men. In order to qualify to be enrolled each of these three proprietors must individually as his own share be liable to pay not less than Rs. 3,000 as land revenue. If any individual proprietor so pays Rs. 3,000 or more, he only shall be included in the roll. There cannot be joint representation on total value of joint shares.

Assessment on
parcels of land

(b) Where any qualification for being included in an electoral roll for a special constituency depends upon the owning or holding of land in a specified area, or the land being assessed or the making of payments in respect of land in a specified area, two or more parcels of land in that area owned or held by a person, and assessments made on or payments made by a person in respect of two or more parcels of land in that area, may be aggregated for the purpose of determining whether the qualification exists, but without prejudice, and subject to any express provisions, with respect to such aggregation.

(Para. 12, Part I of the P. L. A. Order.)

Trustee, etc.

(c) In special constituencies, any property owned, and held or occupied or payment made by, or assessment made on, a person as a trustee, guardian, administrator or receiver, or in any other fiduciary capacity, shall subject as hereinafter provided, be left out of account :

Trustee, etc., in
landholders
constituency

Provided that a person shall be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for a landholders constituency if he—

(i) is on the prescribed date the guardian of a minor who under the order would have been entitled to be included in that roll if he were of full age and satisfied the relevant requirements of this order as to residence, and

(ii) would himself have been entitled to be included in that roll, if the property of the minor were his own property.

(Para. 9, Part I of the P. L. A. Order.)

Explanation

21. In this chapter any reference to an officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular military forces includes a reference to an officer or man of any British Indian Police Force of any service whatever and a reference to an officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of the Auxiliary Force (India) or the Indian Territorial Force, who has served in the force for not less than four years.

(Para. 12, Part I of the Sixth Schedule to the Act.)

Commutation of
produce rent

22. In calculating the money value of produce rent for finding the franchise qualification when it depends on rent, land revenue or cess, the following rates should be adopted :—

Rs.

Cuttack, Puri and Balasore ..

7 per acre

Sambalpur ..

5 per acre

Ganjam and Koraput ..

The commuted
rate given in the
rent roll.

PRINTED AT ORISSA GOVERNMENT PRESS, CUTTACK
BY S. H. KHAN, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.A., A.R.P.S.
SUPERINTENDENT, ORISSA GOVERNMENT PRESS
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER—SRI CHINTAMANI MISRA, B.A.
PUBLICITY OFFICER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
ORISSA

ORISSA REVIEW



A SCENE FROM THE RAMAYAN IN CLAY MODELS

CUTTACK
OCTOBER 22
AND
NOVEMBER 7
1945

PRICE
HALF-ANNA

IN THIS ISSUE

- **DURGA PUJA AT CUTTACK** .. **P. 225**
- **POET GANGADHAR MEHER** .. **P. 233**
- **HIS EXCELLENCY AT THE DISBANDMENT PARADE OF ORISSA PIONEERS** **P. 238**
- **THE ORISSA RIVERS CONFERENCE** .. **P. 242**
- **RELATIONS BETWEEN PUBLIC AND POLICE** .. **P. 243**

The Food Situation in Orissa

Procurement and despatches—

The total procurement in terms of rice in tons from the beginning of the current kharif year to the dates noted against each district is given below :

Cuttack up to the 25th October 1945	12,824.00
Balasore ditto ..	27,956.91
Puri ditto ..	5,898.48
Sambalpur ditto ..	44,715.46
Ganjam ditto ..	10,287.40
Koraput up to the 27 September 1945	31,251.19
Total ..	1,32,933.44

Exports from the 1st November 1944 in fulfilment of the kharif quota of 1943-44 are given below in tons :

Despatching district.	Bengal	Bihar	Madras
Balasore	821.77	..	2,022.05
Sambalpur	2195.36	2288.96	2,046.20
Koraput	..	..	3,804.30
	30,22.53	12,88.96	7,872.55

Exports made against the kharif quota of 1944-45 are given below in tons.

Despatching district.	Madras	Chandranagore	Bihar
Balasore up to 4-10-1945	13,161.06	25,72.30	1,617.64
Sambalpur up to 4-10-1945.	27,226.03	..	..
Koraput up to 27-9-1945.	22,232.37	..	..
Ganjam up to 11-10-1945.	1,600.00	..	..
	63,619.46	2,572.30	1,617.64

Despatches under the current kharif plan are proceeding satisfactorily and according to plan leaving sufficient stocks in the hands of the Government for meeting internal needs. Stocks are coming in adequately from producers. Grain golas and relief centres are operating in deficit areas. Retail selling centres have been started wherever necessary. Harvesting of autumn paddy has commenced in the Sambalpur district and in the districts of Cuttack and Puri. Winter paddy is in ears at places throughout the Province.

During the second fortnight of October widespread and heavy rainfall accompanied with storms occurred almost throughout the coastal districts. The extent to which the same has affected the standing crops is indicated in a press note published elsewhere in this issue. Generally the damage has been found to be less than was apprehended.

A tendency to part with stocks is evident among the producers and it can now safely be said that nowhere in the Province there is any scarcity of foodgrains.

Situation in the Patkura and Mahakalpara areas.

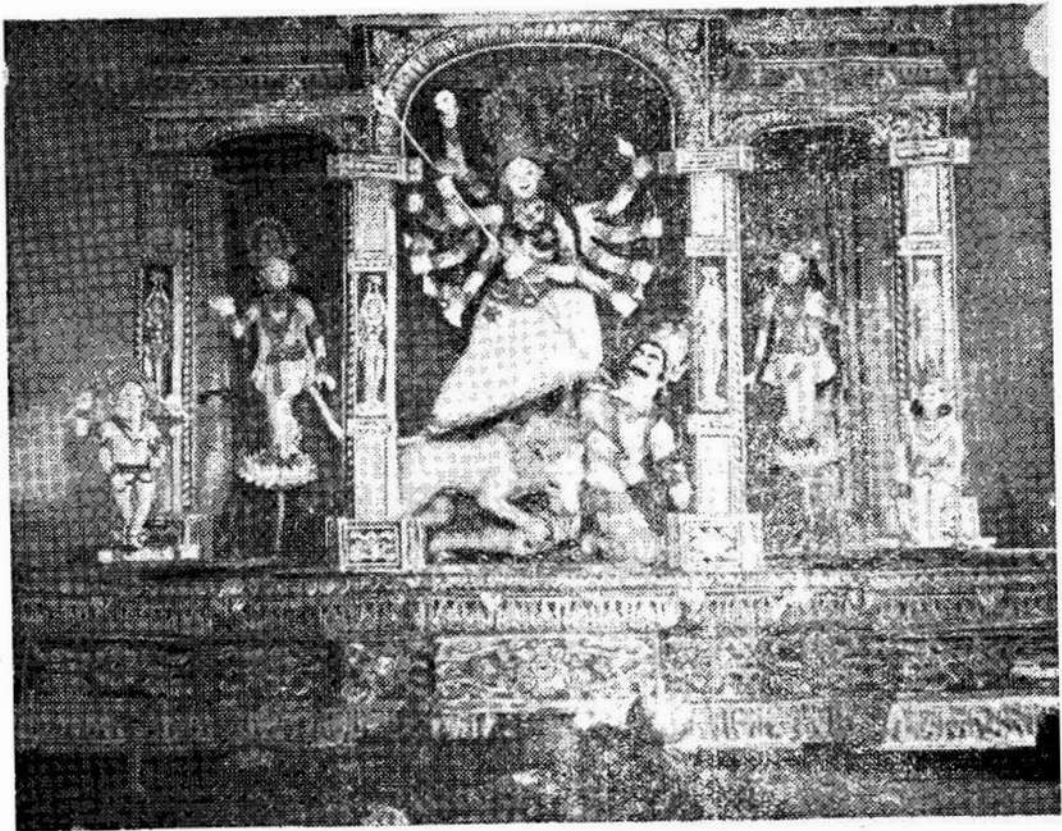
The food situation in Patkura and Mahakalpara areas came up for much comment in newspapers of late. The following report of the District Magistrate, Cuttack will show that the situation there has definitely improved.

"The demand at the depots where paddy is sold has fallen considerably. Most of the Government retailers are refusing to accept stocks of paddy on the apprehension of loss they might incur in case their stocks remain unsold. Threshing operation of *biali* paddy is in progress. The local rate of *biali* paddy has come down to 12½ seers (measure) per rupee against the rate at the selling depots of 7½ seers (measure). The rate of *biali* rice has gone down to 4½ seers (Katki 105 tolas) per rupee in the Anantapur hut which is the centre for Patkura area. This cheapness of *biali* paddy and rice has resulted in the fall in the demand at the grain golas which have sufficient stocks. There has been a slight damage to the *biali* crop. The condition of the winter crop is encouraging.

"Relief operation however are continuing with about 1600 recipients of free doles of rice. The number of recipients was increased liberally during the flood season."

ORISSA REVIEW

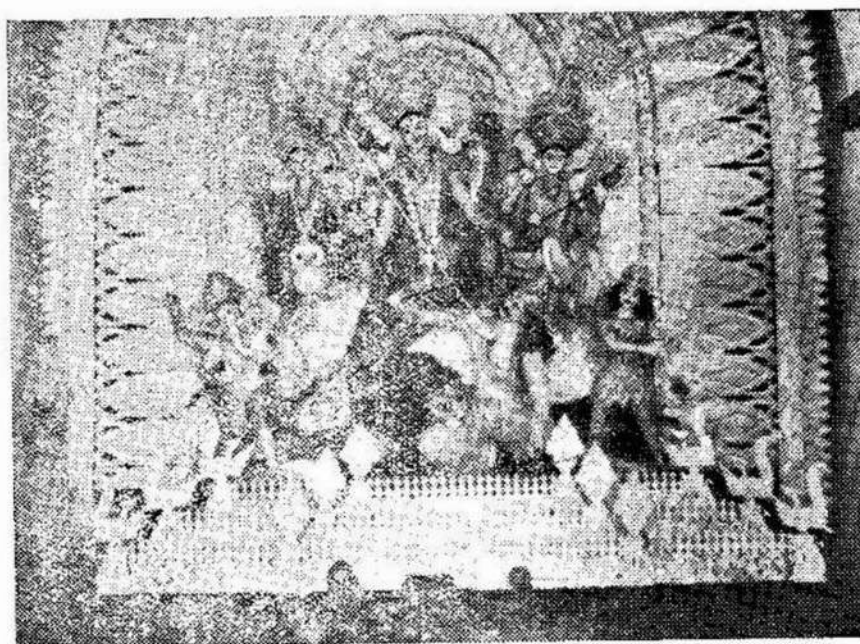
DURGA PUJA AT CUTTACK



The goddess killing the buffalo-headed demon

When the gods had to contend with the Rakshasas, the forces of evil, they invoked the aid of goddess Durga who is worshipped as the embodiment of Shakti (valour) in the Hindu pantheon. The goddess killed Mahishasura,

the buffalo-headed demon, who threatened the peace of the mortals and the immortals alike. The worship of Durga in the 2nd fortnight of the month of Aswin is in memory of this event.



The same episode at another place

Durga Puja is an all-India festival though it is held with greater zest particularly in the provinces of Orissa, Bengal and Assam, probably due to the fact that the worshippers of the *shakti* cult are more numerous in these provinces than in others. In Orissa the last day of the Puja, the Dusserah, is still a great day for the Kshatriyas and the Khad-yats. On this day they parade their arms and show physical feats. In the days of Orissa's greatness the Oriya kings started on their campaigns of conquest on this day. Battles being associated with the name of the martial goddess, Dusserah marks the end of the rainy season and the work in the fields. The Oriya militia left the harvesting of the paddy to their women-folk and young sons and used to start on this day for months of warfare to come back again to the fields with the coming of the rains.

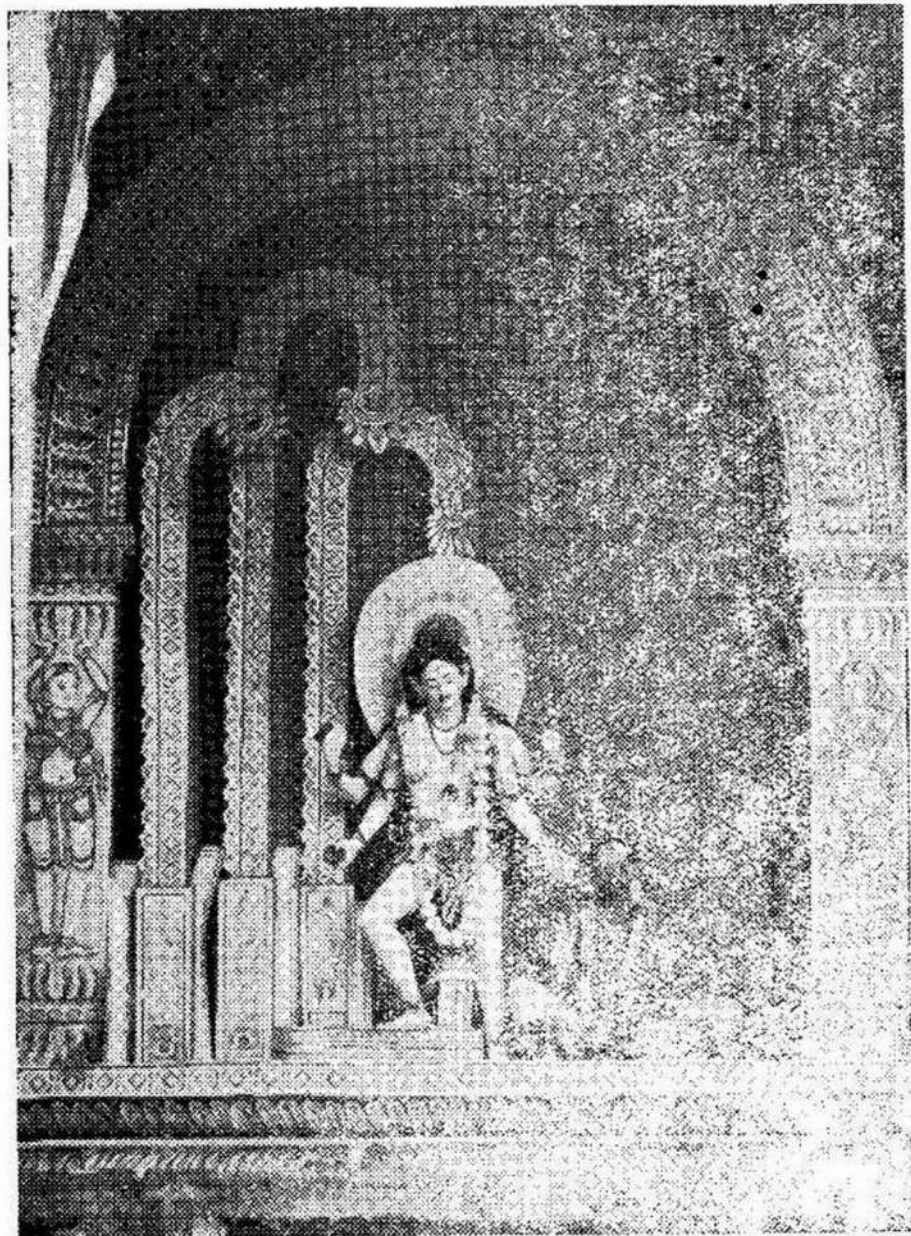
As the memory of past greatness fades in the distance the display of physical feats and rusted arms are gradually growing obsolete. In its place has come to stay the display of artistic skill in the construction of mud-images of Durga, to be worshipped for three days and then immersed in water on the Dusserah or the immersion day.

Making fine new clay models every year, to worship them for three days and then consign them to water in this way was a custom more peculiar to Bengal than to Orissa. Some scholars think that this custom penetrated into Orissa from Bengal with the penetration of Bengalee settlers during the early days of British rule. Even now in the district of Ganjam, which was till recently part of Madras and beyond the influence of Bengalee culture, these images are scarcely to be seen.

Whatever that be, the clay, shortlived Durgas have become a special feature of North Orissa towns and Cuttack, the capital, excels in the number and artistic beauty of its Devis (goddesses).

This year, as if to mark the end of the second World War, Cuttack had a record number of images, more than 65 in number. The beautiful modelling and the magnificent lace decorations of some of the pictures published on these pages will give an idea of the labour and money spent on these images.

Some of the images are not images of Durga at all, but of her consort Shiva, the god o

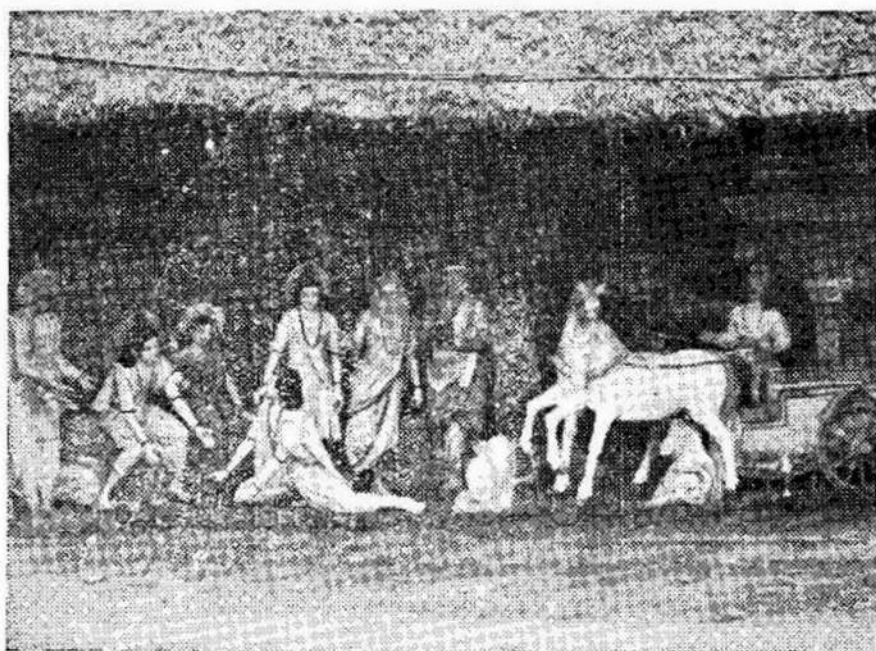


Mahadev with a brahmin attendant

destruction, of Krishna the god of love and state-craft, and of Rama the god of duty and affection. This year some artists prepared clay models of an episode of the great Hindu Epic Ramayan. The life-like figures, more resemble a scene on the stage than the amalgam of dumb clay figures. Humorists have also begun to exhibit diverse models that more excite mirth than religious feelings.

This tendency to secularise the Durga Puja has made it a splendid function. The models

proceeding to the Rajaji in a g through the main streets of immersion on the Dusserah da a pageant in clay models which l to the artistic quancies of the usual goddess Durga is there, the demon lying prostrate at her feet is there either alone or with his c the non-combatant phase of Durg or two attendants preparing his (Bhang) for him. Then there are Ramas in the different episodes o



Bharat-Milan episode



Ravan, the ten-headed monster



Mahadev receiving 'Ganga', the water goddess

The festival is slowly but surely beginning to assume the character of a big art exhibition without much heed to its religious significance. The different bazaars of the town have formed their Durga Puja committees and vie with one another in making their models as novel and attractive as possible from year to year. The spirit of competition is now being encouraged by the award of prizes to the most artistic models. The model which was declared to be one of the best by His Excellency the Governor was a clay representation of the "Bharat Milan" episode of the Ramayan. It depicts Bharat, the younger step-brother of Rama requesting him to return to his throne instead of proceeding to the forests to please Bharat's ambitious mother.

The artistic talents of the Oriyas are historical and the temples of Puri and Konark are their mute witnesses. The present Durga models show that the talent is not extinct. It deserves to be directed from these temporary and perishable clay figures to more lasting works of art and sculpture. The introduction of porcelain and an attempt to find a wider market for the products is bound to revolutionise the industrial possibilities of Orissa. It is hoped that the interest which His Excellency the Governor has shown by personally going round the town to assess the artistic value of the images, will in due course be continued to move future governments to pay more than passing attention to the potentialities of this industry.

The abolition of an evil influence

Shinto

The decision of the Allied Commander-in-Chief in Japan, General MacArthur, to abolish what has been called *State Shinto* has been received with mixed feelings, primarily because the distinction between Shinto as the religion "of individual Japanese", and *State Shinto* has not been clearly defined—not even by the Japanese themselves. It is with considerable difficulty that one can draw a line where Shinto ends and *State Shinto* begins, the one fades into the other. There is again the problem whether or not indigenous Shinto or *State Shinto* can be considered as religions.

Some indication of what is intended by the new order is given in the report that *State Shinto* will be deprived of financial support, of its place in the educational system, and of its official backing which hitherto imposed it on the people. The purpose then appears to be the much narrower one of abolishing Shinto as a doctrine making for aggression and national expansion abroad; no interference in the religious and spiritual life, such of it as exists, is sought. Some confusion would perhaps have been avoided if the new measure had been clearly characterised as a reformation of the Japanese educational system, and if the rather ambiguous term *State Shinto* had not been used.

What is Shinto ?

Fundamental to all the many varieties of Shinto is ancestor-worship. Though undergoing various modifications mainly through the impact of Buddhist and Chinese influences, ancestor-worship has remained essentially unchanged and expresses itself in three distinct rites: the Domestic cult, the Communal cult and the State cult. The third may be recognised also under the name Imperial cult or the cult of Emperor-worship. The first cult governs the sphere of the home, the second that of the local community, and the third, that of the nation. From this fundamental conception of ancestor-worship it may be grasped that what is known as *State Shinto* is merely an extension of the Shinto of the Domestic cult; it is merely an application on a nation-wide scale by modern technical means of education and propaganda of the Shinto idea of ancestor-worship. *State Shinto* differs from Shinto (the religious beliefs of the individual Japanese) much as a tree differs from its seed. But the continuity—so beloved of Japanese historians—is there. *State Shinto* as an organised system of inculcating the

spirit of aggression, racial superiority, and as justifying Japan's claim to dominate the world, can and must be abolished if a genuine democratic revival is to be sought. Indigenous Shinto, however, which will remain as a simple family religion, having very remote relations with the national cult of Emperor-worship, need not be uprooted. As distinct from the cult of Emperor-worship of *State Shinto* which is only a recent development, indigenous Shinto has deep roots in the life and social structure of the people, but the more primitive manifestations of Shinto will only disappear as a gradual result of re-education.

".....Shinto as a religion was an unorganised worship of spirits. It was rooted in the instinctive nature of human beings, feeling itself in communion with the living forces of the world, and showed its vitality in the communal cult. For the worship was often connected with local legends and communal customs.....It was pre-eminently the religion of an agricultural people.....And when it had been more or less organised in the course of several centuries.....emphasis was laid on the supremacy of the Sun-Goddess who was naturally adored as the protectress of agriculture and as the ancestress of the ruling family. Thus the Shinto religion is not a primitive one in the strict sense but has the traits of national religion glorifying the unity of the nation under the rulership of the Emperor. (Mr. Anesaki in "History of Japanese Religion.")

Shinto in Japanese History

The development of Shinto into *State Shinto* may be more clearly understood if the role of Shinto in Japanese history is considered. Not unexpectedly, Shinto possesses many interesting resemblances to the Japanese Emperor institution, in the uses to which both have been put by Japan's leaders. If the Japanese have subordinated other religions to further their political ambitions, they have treated in no less cavalier fashion their own system of Shinto.

Professor Basil Hall Chamberlain and other writers holding views similar to his, have laid stress on the fact that *State Shinto* involving Emperor-worship, Japan-worship and the doctrine of fanatical loyalty and patriotism, are only recent innovations. In his widely read book *The Invention of a New Religion*, Chamberlain says: "All classes alike devoted themselves (following contact with European and American ideas) to the acquisition of

European, not to say American ideas. Everything foreign was then hailed as perfect.... Officialdom not unnaturally took fright at this abdication of national individualism.... Shinto, a primitive nature-cult, which had fallen into discredit, was taken out of its cupboard and dusted."

The result of this dusting was State Shinto as we understand it to-day. In this we see how practical aims dominate religions and creeds, and how the accusation that the Japanese are a highly irreligious people by nature is borne out. The celebrated educationist Fukuzawa himself declared: "I lack a religious nature, and have never believed in any religion."

During the Tokugawa Shogunate, and particularly the period under Iyeyasu and Iyemitsu, an intellectual movement was launched urging the study of the Shinto doctrine. The renewed study of the national classics and the history of Japan inevitably led to the glorification of the Emperor who was then leading a secluded life in Kyoto, the country being under the military dictatorship of the Shoguns. Iyemitsu therefore announced that Buddhism should be the national religion, not Shinto. Shinto, he knew, would extend the imperial influence and power over the people. He refused to recognise Shinto as a religion, and made it subordinate to Buddhism.

Nevertheless, the study of Shinto continued and its increasing influence among the people constituted one of the indirect factors leading to the overthrow of the Shogunate and the Restoration of the Emperor in 1868. The Shogunate had existed through (1) military supremacy, and (2) through preserving the Emperor institution and, when occasion demanded it, paying lip-service to it. During the confusion of the Restoration, only those who grasped control of the Emperor and revived Shinto could hope to create unity and strength—and later the aggressive spirit required of a nation with expansionist ideas.

Thus both the Emperor system and Shinto have in themselves been nothing more than a reflection of ancestor-worship, the superstitions of an agricultural people, and an expression of loyalty and patriotism. The evil would seem to lie in the application of these systems to practical ends—political and military. Whereas in other countries, similar superstitions and legends have either been forgotten or have no bearing on serious modern thought, in Japan nothing has been abandoned. Everything has a claim to revival.

In the early stages of Buddhism in Japan, Shinto was not dropped in favour of the new foreign religion. Instead a compromise was

effected by which both creeds were accommodated in the formula that the *Kami* (deities) of the native faith were *avatars* (temporary manifestations) of the Buddhas or conversely that the Buddhas were temporary manifestations of the *Kami*. The result of this compromise was known significantly enough, as *Ryobu Shinto*.

As Shinto came to be dominant again and established as the national faith, public funerals came to be celebrated according to Shinto rites—a wholly new development. Later the right of marriage was granted to Shinto priests, an entirely new departure in a country where marriage had never been regarded as anything more than a civil contract.

Is Shinto a Religion ?

Japanese scholars are in doubt whether or not State Shinto can be regarded as a religion. Even if indigenous Shinto may claim to be called a religion, lacking as it does any profound philosophical content, there are grave doubts whether State Shinto can be ever regarded as religious. In deference to the Constitution which provides for freedom of religious faith, the Government declared that Shrine Shinto (another name for State Shinto) was not a religion. By this manoeuvre the imposition of State Shinto on all as an expression of patriotism was possible, without doing considerable violence to foreign sentiment and the position of foreign missionaries in Japan.

The Archbishop of Tokyo inquired on September 22, 1932 whether "it can be held with certainty that the reasons for which the attendance of students is required at these acts be reasons of patriotism and not of religion." The Minister of Education replied: "The visit to the national shrines or *Jinja* is demanded of the students for reasons which concern the programme of education. In fact the salutation demanded of the students has no other purpose than to manifest visibly their sentiments of fidelity to, and love of, country." The conclusion may be that while State Shinto may not be considered a religion, it has nevertheless taken the place of religion, with all the primary aspects of religion. The Allied acceptance of a distinction between State Shinto and indigenous Shinto, and the description of the latter as the private religious opinion of the individual Japanese, is no more than an acceptance by the Allies of the Japanese own claim that State Shinto is not a religion. In dissociating the State from Shinto, by abolishing the educational inculcation of Shinto mythology contained in the *Kojiki* (712 A.D.), new life may be given to other religions such as Buddhism and Christianity, the Japanese exponents of which have wherever possible expressed their critical opinion of State Shinto. Without State support, Shinto

is apt to languish except among primitive country folk among whom it will remain as a domestic cult. Mr. Morgan Young declares in his book *The rise of a Pagan State*: "Among the educated and highly placed it is probable that scepticism increases; though most of them take it for granted that belief (in Shinto fables) is good for the masses."

Reaction of the Japanese People

On the whole therefore the new measure is not likely to do violence to spiritual or religious feelings if these exist at all. If there is any cause for apprehension, it would be in fearing that the removal of State support and encouragement of indigenous Shinto would be interpreted as a direct insult to the Emperor.

How to use Ammonium Sulphate

Property

Ammonium Sulphate is a very concentrated form of nitrogenous manure. It is readily soluble in water and induces immediate growth, which is evident from the dark green colour of plants after 6-7 days of application. Application of nitrogen (Ammonium Sulphate) favours leafy growth and this helps in the formation of more plant substances. Hence there is succulent growth with rich green foliage. It is, therefore, suitable for paddy, jute, maize, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, tomato and pumpkin. It should be applied at early stage of growth and also when plants appear stunted in growth and the leaves become yellowish-green.

Effect of excessive application

Ammonium Sulphate should not be applied in excess. Excess application prolongs the vegetative growth and thereby delays maturity; in paddy straw lodges badly; potato produces more leaf and less tuber; resistance of plants to diseases is decreased.

Mixing

Ammonium Sulphate should not be mixed with wood or cow-dung ash, lime or with any other substance with alkaline reaction. Combination with any of these will liberate ammonia which would result in loss.

Preparation before use

Ammonium sulphate, when purchased in bags is found in lumps. These lumps should be broken down before use. Otherwise these lumps when applied will fall in one place and the concentration of the fertiliser will either kill the plant or will bring all the evil effects of excessive application.

Method of application

For paddy, jute and wheat—Ammonium sulphate should not be applied when there is

There has so far been a skilful avoidance of any measure which could be so interpreted. Instead efforts are being made to humanise the Emperor as a man, not as a God. As a temporary expedient during the surrender period the Emperor has been retained, use of his prestige as Emperor-God being made. Obviously the retention of the Emperor as a God-ruler and the abolition of State Shinto which justifies this institution, is inconsistent—if the present situation remains permanent. It is clear that the abolition of State Shinto is only part of a more general programme for the democratisation of Japan. More than any other measure, the abolition of State Shinto has committed the Allies to a thorough programme for the rejuvenation of Japan. There can be no half-way house in accomplishing this task.

dew or rain. Otherwise it will fall on the leaves, will dissolve with the moisture on it and spread around. The leaves will thereby either rot or dry up. So it should be applied on a sunny day or when there is no rain between 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. It should be sprinkled over at a standing position so that it might fall on the soil. If some fertiliser falls on the leaves while spreading, the man applying the fertiliser, should shake the plants either by hand or feet.

For vegetables like cabbage, cauliflower, tomato and pumpkin—Too much ammonium sulphate damages the tender roots and shoot of the plant, so it should never be applied near the base of the stem. After hoeing up the lines, a ring may be opened up at a distance of about three inches from the base of the stem. The fertiliser should be applied all round this ring and then should be covered up with earthing. For vegetables it is better to mix two parts of ammonium sulphate with one part of oil-cake.

For potato and maize—The lines of potato and maize plants should be hoed up first. While hoeing, the soil from one or one and a half inches away from the base of the plants should be brought away and piled up in the middle of the furrow. The excess of soil around the base of the plants should be removed by hand. Ammonium sulphate should be applied in the line so made and will be covered up by earthing.

For sugarcane—Sugarcane has a very good spreading fibrous root system. After hoeing up the line, ammonium sulphate may be spread at a distance of about six inches on either side of the row and then it should be covered up with earth.

POET GANGADHAR MEHER



The poet's statue

The other day His Excellency the Governor of Orissa unveiled a marble statue of the late Gangadhar Meher at Barpalli. This statue was erected by the people of the poet's home district, Sambalpur in token of the great esteem that they have for the poetic excellence of the late Gangadhar. The literary association of Sambalpur is named after the poet. But this should by no means be taken to mean that it is only in Sambalpur that the poet is remembered and respected.

Gangadhar's works "Tapaswini", "Kichaka Badha", "Indumati" and "Pranayaballari" have become very popular throughout the province. In fact the poet Gangadhar is a national poet of Orissa.

This in more senses than one. The 5 modern literary luminaries of Orissa, excluding poets still living, are—Radhanath, Madhusudan, Fakirmohan, Gangadhar and Chintamani Mahanti. The first two introduced western culture into Oriya literature for the first time,

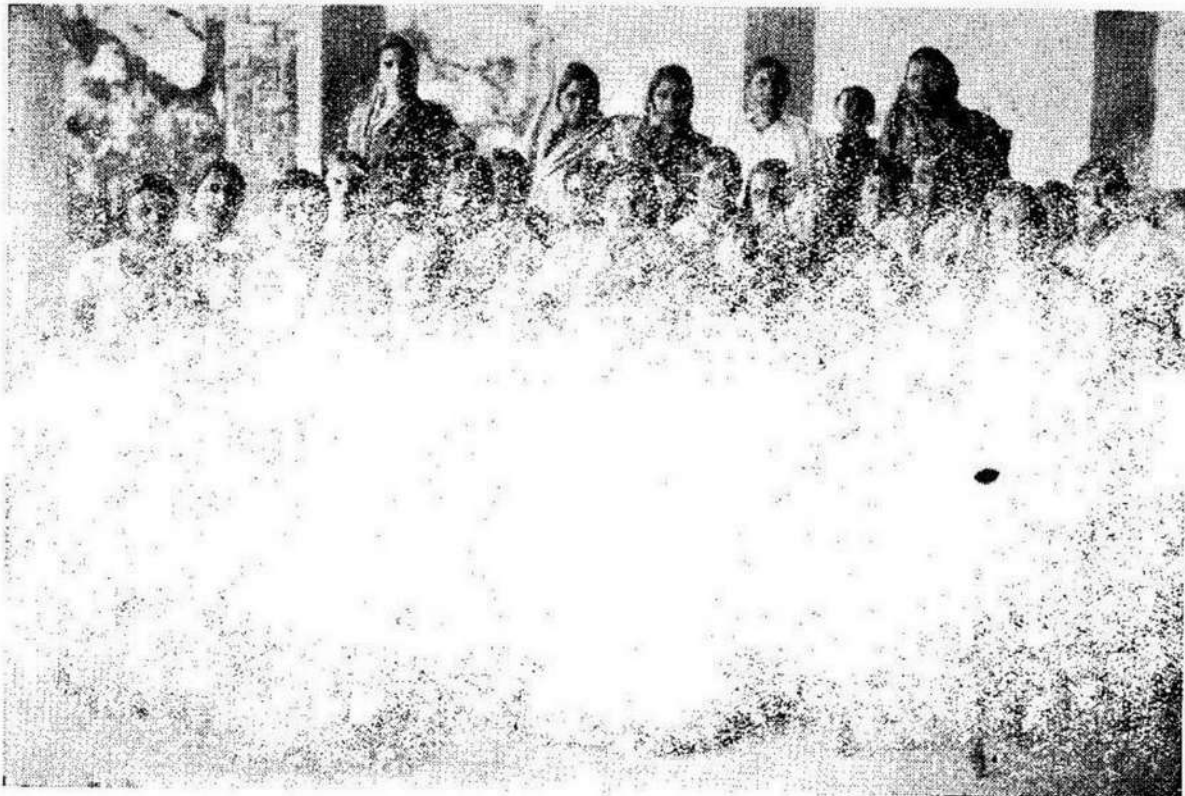
but in their attempts to borrow from western literature, they did not give the necessary attention to assimilate and acclimatise what they borrowed. Fakirmohan, built his literature on cent per cent Oriya tradition and culture, but we remember him more for his prose writings than for poems. The late Chintamani Mahanti wrote more books than any of the rest but had not much time to think whether their worth was understood by the people. Poet Gangadhar stands out from among his compeers both as regards the sweetness of his poetry and their transcendental virtue. He built on the solid foundation of the Oriya literature of the 14th to the 17th century. He blended the solidarity of the mediaeval masters with the novelty of new ideas. It may be said that he was a true successor of the mediaeval masters—Upendra Bhanja, Dinakrishna and Abhimanyu Samantasimhara. This is the secret of his success. His books satisfy not only the modernist, but also the majority of the Oriya people for whom the mediaeval masters have had such irresistible fascination.

Gangadhar was born in the village Barpalli in the district of Sambalpur in 1862 in a

Bhulia (weaver) family. His father was a weaver and Gangadhar, in spite of his qualifications as a school master, took to weaving as his profession. This was again according to old Oriya tradition of poets like Bhima Bhoi, the fisherman, who wrote in the midst of his humble profession.

Gangadhar during the hours off the loom, read the works of late Sanskrit and Oriya poets and felt that he could try his hand at writing poetry. His first attempt was *Rasa Ratnakar* which, however, has not yet been published. Then came "*Ahalyastaba*", "*Indumati*", "*Tapaswini*" and "*Kichaka Badha*". These books revolutionised the trend of Oriya literature and took the Oriya public by surprise. Our poets of the time were educated people well up in Government service, but here was Gangadhar, a weaver of a district like Sambalpur, speaking a different dialect, but writing poetry such as no others could write. His reputation was established, and he became one of the greatest living poets of his time.

But literary pursuits did not pay, and Gangadhar left his loom to work as an Amin in the settlement operation of the Barpalli estate



Lady Lewis with women of Sambalpur



His Excellency inspecting exhibits at the exhibition at Barpalli

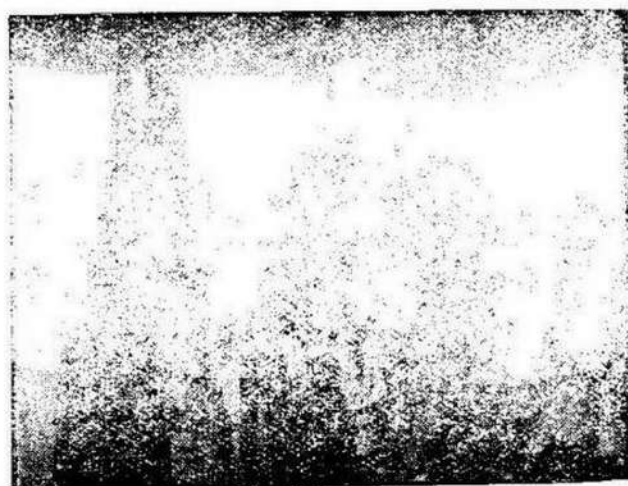
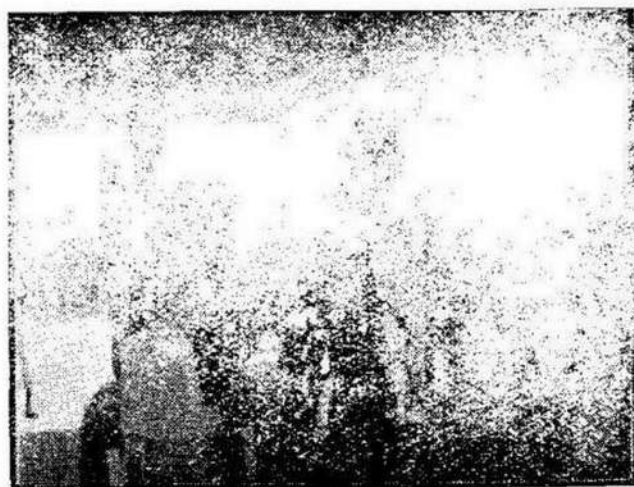
in 1885, and in 1899 became a judicial muharir. When he retired in the year 1917, he earned a monthly pension of only Rs. 11-5-0.

After his retirement he received the patronage of the zamindar of Padampur who offered him the gift of a village and requested him to settle down in his estate. But the place did not suit him. He suffered from chronic ailments and suffered heavy losses in his attempt at improved farming. He had to come back to his native village Barpalli broken in health and reduced in means.

But he was never depressed. Bad health and poverty could not deter him from his poetical

pursuits. How he was esteemed even in his life time may be seen from the following extract of a letter to him by a contemporary poet Nandakishore Bal :—

“ The King with the crown on his head and the beggar with his begging bowl, will, at last, under the influence of time quit the earth. There will be no exception in their case, but you, O, indigent Bard, you will remain immortal, and your memory will be cherished so long as Oriya literature exists.” True, the simple pithy lines of poet Gangadhar will indeed be long remembered in Orissa.



Lady Lewis giving away the prizes

His Excellency on the work of the Provincial Tuberculosis Association

His Excellency the Governor made the following speech at the Annual General meeting of the Provincial Tuberculosis Association held on the 25th October 1945 :—

Though our annual report records some increase in the attendance of patients at our Clinic, we have to admit that the work of our Association is still in its infancy. Our Association has now completed the sixth year of its existence and the pressure of war-time needs has naturally hindered development. We have however at least this achievement to our credit that in spite of the difficulty as regards materials we were able to complete the construction of our clinic and bring it into use. I remember the pleasure it gave me to perform its opening ceremony in February 1943. The Clinic is suitably situated in the premises of the General Hospital. I would make a special request to all members of the Association to make a point of visiting the Clinic and acquainting themselves at first hand with its work. Though tuberculosis is a disease so wide-spread and so common, it is a disease regarding which people remain surprisingly ignorant. If our crusade against tuberculosis is to succeed we must concentrate on educating the public and making them familiar with the precautions they can take against the disease. I would like our Executive Committee to consider whether more could not be done by arranging periodic lectures or elementary courses at the Clinic for non-official non-technical workers who may be ready to give their services voluntarily to the work of the

Association. The handicaps under which we are working will be seen from the note in our annual report that no Lady Health Visitor has been available since the permanent incumbent left. Colonel Chopra has this aspect of our post-war plans very much in mind and is determined to leave nothing undone to ensure that in the coming years Orissa will have a Health Service adequate to its need. The closest co-operation will of course be maintained between the Health Services of the Government and the trained workers of our Association. The fact that our Director of Health is ex-officio Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of our Association is a guarantee that the need for this co-operation will not be overlooked.

There is one other point in the annual report to which I feel bound to refer. If you will look at the statement of accounts you will see that there is a zero figure opposite the entry of subscription. It has not been possible for us during the war to put out any general appeal for financial help from the public, but I hope that now that normal conditions are returning we shall receive substantial voluntary subscriptions from all who are interested in the work of the Association.

In conclusion this is the last occasion on which I shall have the pleasure of presiding at our annual meeting. I wish the Association all possible success in the coming years and very great expansion in its activities.

Combined Cattle and Agricultural Shows throughout the Province

Cattle and agricultural village shows throughout the Province have already started under the auspices of the Utkal Go-Mangal Samiti. These are to be held at the rate of 2 shows in each subdivision; besides, there will be 5 district shows in all the districts except Cuttack. Last of all the Provincial Cattle Show with Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition will be held at Cuttack from 28th January 1946 to 3rd February 1946.

The programme of the shows has been so arranged that the prize winners from the village shows will be able to compete at the District Shows, and those from the District Shows at the Provincial Show for the various championships and the supreme championship.

These shows are being held for the furtherance of livestock, agricultural and industrial improvements in the Province by creating a healthy competitive spirit among livestock breeders, agriculturists and industrialists. These shows will provide ideal opportunities for enabling people to obtain first-hand knowledge about the development of livestock, agriculture and industries in the Province. They will also give a chance to people to exhibit their products and animals.

Members of the public are requested to extend their co-operation to make the shows successful and to take full advantage of them besides winning handsome cash prizes and cups.

The programme of the shows are given below :—
VILLAGE SHOWS

Sl. No.	Place of show	Subdivision	Hat day	Date
GANJAM DISTRICT				
1	Aska	Ghumsur ..	Monday ..	22nd October 1945
2	Chatrapur	Chatrapur ..	Thursday ..	25th October 1945
3	Uppalda	Berhampur ..	Sunday ..	28th October 1945
4	Kudala	Chatrapur ..	Tuesday ..	30th October 1945
5	G. Udayagiri	Balliguda ..	Saturday ..	3rd November 1945
6	Balliguda	Balliguda ..	Do. ..	10th November 1945
7	Phulbani	Khondmals ..	Wednesday ..	14th November 1945
8	Khajuripara	Khondmals ..	Sunday ..	18th November 1945
9	Chikati	Berhampur ..	Saturday ..	24th November 1945
10	Bellugunta (near Russelkonda)	Ghumsur ..	Monday ..	3rd December 1945
KORAPUT DISTRICT				
11	Rayaghada	Rayaghada ..	Sunday ..	9th December 1945
12	Gunupur	Do. ..	Thursday ..	13th December 1945
13	Nowrangpur	Nowrangpur ..	Monday ..	17th December 1945
14	Mattili	Do. ..	Friday ..	21st December 1945
15	Kakrigumma	Sadr ..	Monday ..	20th December 1945
16	Dumripur	Do. ..	Saturday ..	29th December 1945
BALASORE DISTRICT				
17	Soro	Sadr ..	Thursday ..	25th October 1945
18	Basta	Do. ..	Tuesday ..	30th October 1945
19	Khaki	Bhadrak ..	Monday ..	5th November 1945
20	Dhamuagar	Do. ..	Sunday ..	11th November 1945
CUTTACK DISTRICT (excluding Angul)				
21	Jagatsingpur (Somanath hat)	Sadr ..	Tuesday ..	13th November 1945
22	Madhupur	Jajpur ..	Friday ..	16th November 1945
23	Nischinti Koili (Salepur)	Sadr ..	Monday ..	19th November 1945
24	Jajpur (Biraja hat)	Jajpur ..	Thursday ..	22nd November 1945
25	Kendrapara (Baldewjee hat)	Kendrapara ..	Saturday ..	24th November 1945
26	Ayatana (near Kanika)	Do. ..	Friday ..	7th December 1945
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT				
27	Khariar	Nowapara ..	Friday ..	26th October 1945
28	Nowapara	Do. ..	Thursday ..	31st October 1945
29	Padmapur	Bargarh ..	Saturday ..	3rd November 1945
30	Bargarh	Do. ..	Friday ..	9th November 1945
31	Murra	Sadr ..	Saturday ..	17th November 1945
32	Jharsuguda	Do. ..	Tuesday ..	20th November 1945
ANGUL SUBDIVISION (Cuttack district)				
33	Chendipada .. ..	.. ..	Saturday ..	24th November 1945
34	Angul (Baniabahal hat)	.. ..	Sunday ..	2nd December 1945
PURI DISTRICT				
35	Delang	Sadr ..	Thursday ..	6th December 1945
36	Nimapara	Do. ..	Sunday ..	9th December 1945
37	Bhubaneswar	Khurda ..	Friday ..	14th December 1945
38	Begunia	Do. ..	Wednesday ..	19th December 1945

District Cattle Shows with Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions

Name of district	Place	Site	Day	Date
Balasore ..	Balasore ..	Permit Field ..	Saturday and Sunday ..	15th and 16th December 1945.
Sambalpur ..	Sambalpur ..	Maidan near observatory.	Ditto ..	22nd and 23rd December 1945.
Puri ..	Puri ..	Saradabali (in front of Gundicha temple).	Ditto ..	29th and 30th December 1945.
Ganjam ..	Berhampur ..	Barracks Maidan ..	Ditto ..	5th and 6th January 1946
Koraput ..	Jeypore ..	Dusserhra Maidan ..	Ditto ..	12th and 13th January 1946

The Provincial Cattle Show with Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions will be held in the Quilla Maidan at Cuttack from 28th January to 3rd February 1946.

His Excellency at the disbandment parade of Orissa Pioneers

" His Excellency visited Angul on the 27th October to attend the disbandment parade of the 2nd Battalion, Orissa Civil Pioneer Force. His Excellency inspected the parade of the men and took the salute at a march past. After the parade His Excellency addressed the officers and men at a public meeting of welcome in the following words.

Major Mahanti, Officers and Men of the 2nd Orissa Civil Pioneers :

An inspecting parade is not the occasion for a long speech, but my visit to you today gives me the opportunity not only to meet you and welcome you on your return from service in the field but also, now that the parade is completed, to say a few words to you of congratulation on the good work you have done and of encouragement for the future after your unit has been disbanded.

The last time that I stood with you here on this parade ground was in December 1943. At that time you were a very new and untried organisation, but I was able to see enough of the methods of training and instruction which were being applied to feel confident that when you were called to service you would be able to give a good account of yourselves. In that I have not been disappointed. To my regret I was not able to get away to pay you a visit on the Assam border where you were on service, but I was kept fully posted with information as to how you were getting on and all reports on your work were submitted direct to me. I am glad to be able to tell you that without exception these reports spoke in the highest terms of your training and discipline and of the help you

were giving in maintaining that section of the Ledo Road which was in your charge. The construction of the Ledo Road was one of the outstanding enterprises of the war on this side of the world and we are particularly proud that you as an exclusively Oriya unit have had a hand in the difficult task of keeping it in good state for the vital purpose which it served in the Allied communications with important bases in Burma and China. Whenever he was on leave your Commanding Officer, Major Mahanti, came specially to see me to let me know how you were all getting on.

The future of the Pioneers

So much for the past: now for the future. My Government considered very carefully the question whether we should not retain for the post-war period at least one of our two Civil Pioneer Units. We all of us would have been glad to do so, and were in no doubt that you would be able to give us a great deal of help, but the matter presented a number of difficulties not least of which was the high level of expense which would be involved. But though you will now be disbanded I can assure you that you will not be forgotten. Both officers and men, you come back to us with as your recommendation the war service you have given, and there, can be no better recommendation than that. From among your officers many have applied for civil posts under the Government and their cases will now be coming up before the Joint Public Service Commission which is shortly visiting Cuttack. From among the other ranks a not inconsiderable proportion of you may intend returning to your own homes and villages,



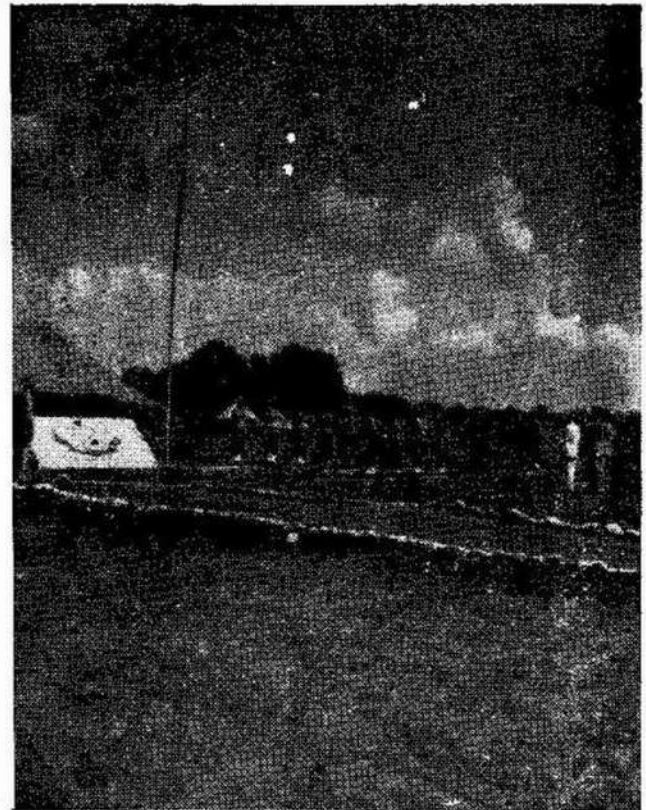
His Excellency with officers and men of the Pioneers



Major Mahanti receives His Excellency

but there will be many who will want to make use in Government positions of the new training and experience they have received. Their interests will not be over-looked. In addition, as a part of the general All-India Employment Service to our labour exchange we are setting up district organisations to keep a close and vigilant eye on your interests and help you

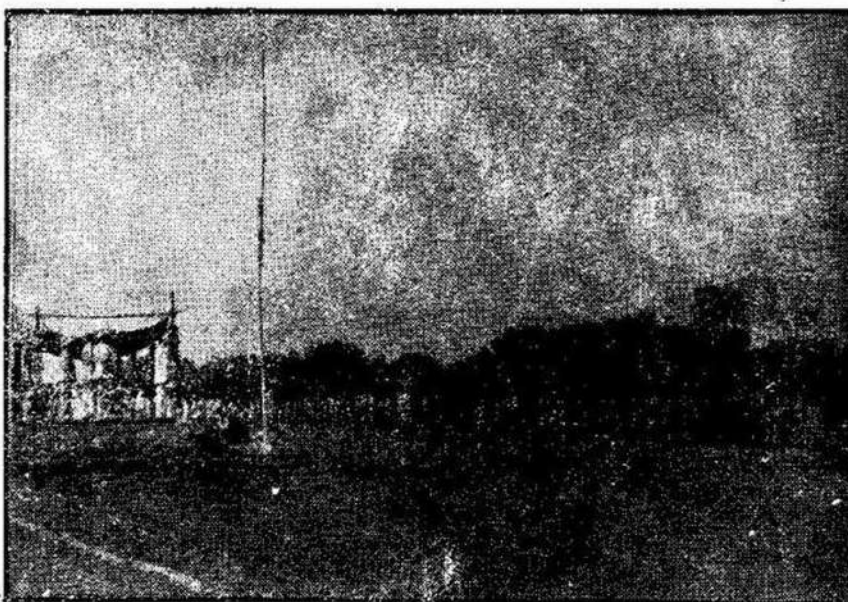
to obtain suitable posts. There will also be a certain amount of land available in Government estates for those who seek an agricultural life away from their own villages.



Flag hoisting

I began by congratulating you on the good work you have done. Let me end by repeating those congratulations and in particular by paying a tribute to your Commanding Officer, Major Mahanti, who has done so much by his own keenness and hard work to bring you to the high standard of efficiency which you have reached and to impart to you that sense of military bearing and military tradition in which as Civil Pioneers you have been so proud to share.

Officers and men, I offer you my warmest thanks for your good work and wish you all success in now returning to civil life and peace time occupations.



His Excellency inspects the parade

Public Funds in Orissa

Orissa has a number of public funds, about which the public knows very little. Most of these date from the inauguration of the province.

We give below facts about each of these funds

The Orissa Boy Scouts Association Fund

With the formation of the separate Orissa Province the Provincial Boy Scouts Association, Orissa, was formed in 1936 as a distinct and separate unit.

The administration of this association is vested in a general council with His Excellency the Governor of Orissa as the Chief Scout and Sri P. C. Harichandan Jagadev, zamindar of Surangi, as Chief Commissioner of the Executive Council.

It has eight district associations under its control. They are the Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Koraput, Sambalpur, Ganjam Plains, Ganjam Agency and Angul Associations, each having local groups under its jurisdiction.

The funds of the Provincial Association consist of donations of its members, life-patrons, associate and life associates in addition to the fee from registration of troops and contribution from Government. The balance of the funds at the end of October 1945 was Rs. 2,533-14-3.

Utkal Go-mangal Samiti Fund

The Utkal Go-mangal Samiti was constituted in the year 1936 under the kind patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Orissa with the object of bringing about an improvement of the cattle wealth of this Province. The Director of Development and the Deputy (now Additional) Director of Veterinary Services, Orissa, are the Honorary and Joint Secretaries respectively.

Up to the 31st March 1945 the Samiti purchased 74 Harijana bulls and 6 Bikaneri rams for distribution. A few Harijana cows were also secured for private parties. 6 Murra buffaloes were purchased for the Samiti by the Provincial Government.

By the 31st March 1945 the number of cows served was 10,339 and the number of she-buffaloes served was 400. 2,699 male calves and 2,575 female calves were born during this period as well as 82 male buffalo calves and 93 female buffalo calves.

A sum of Rs. 44,774-10-0 has been spent as maintenance charges of the bulls kept at different centres besides Rs. 4,965-2-6 spent in constructing sheds for them.

A sum of Rs. 3,319-15-9 has been spent by the Samiti for the cultivation of fodder crops. By the 31st March 1945, 124 cattle shows were held in Orissa and 27,910 animals were exhibited. Rs. 13,456-9-0 was given away in the shape of prizes. The Samiti has contributed Rs. 16,548-13-0 for the cattle shows.

The Samiti publishes an educative and illustrated quarterly magazine in Oriya entitled 'Go-managal Prachar'.

The main source of the committee's receipts is the Government grant of Rs. 63,450-0-0 of which Rs. 51,450 is earmarked for the purchase of bulls and their maintenance and the rest for financing cattle shows. The total receipts up to the 31st March 1945 was Rs. 97,740-9-6 and the total expenditure Rs. 89,922.

Government have sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 6,850 per year. Rs. 5,000 of this amount is intended for the maintenance of bulls of the Samiti at different centres, Rs. 1,500 for financing cattle shows and Rs. 350 for purchase of bull calves.

The Orissa Flood Relief Fund

The Flood Relief Fund was opened at a public meeting held for the purpose on the 18th August 1937 with His Excellency the Governor of Orissa as the President. The object of the fund is to alleviate distress caused by floods and other natural calamities which have unfortunately become almost an annual affair in Orissa.

The fund is mainly made up of subscriptions and donations by philanthropic persons made in response to various appeals issued from time to time.

The fund is administered by two committees, (i) The Central Committee with His Excellency the Governor of Orissa as President, Secretary to the Revenue Commissioner (*ex officio*) and Pandit Jagannath Misra as Joint Honorary Secretaries, Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Secretary, to the Government of Orissa as *ex officio* members, in addition to eight other influential non-officials as members and (ii) the Executive Committee with the Revenue Commissioner as Honorary Treasurer and Chairman, Secretary to the Revenue Commissioner as *ex officio* Honorary Secretary and six non-officials as members. This committee was reconstituted in the year 1944.

The amounts so far sanctioned from this fund are Rs. 73,000 for gratuitous relief, Rs. 50,800 as assistance for house building, Rs. 22,000 for reclamation of land damaged by sand deposits and Rs. 23,575 for repairs of embankments and closures of breaches. The balance now available in the fund is Rs. 27,950.

The Orissa Leprosy Relief Fund

The Provincial Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was constituted according to the rules laid down in the memorandum of the Central British Empire Leprosy Association with His Excellency the Governor of Orissa as President, the Hon'ble Minister (now Adviser) in charge of the Health and Local Self-Government Departments as Vice President, six nominated, six *ex officio* and four co-opted members.

The affairs of the Association and the Orissa Leprosy Fund are administered by the Executive Committee consisting of the Director of Health and Inspector-General of Prisons, Orissa, as the *ex-officio* Chairman, Provincial Leprosy and Health Publicity Officer as *ex-officio* Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Civil Surgeon, Cuttack as Vice-Chairman with two nominated and two elected members from the Provincial Council.

The fund was started with a lump sum grant of Rs. 17,000 from Government in 1934 together with Rs. 1137-8-0 from the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, New Delhi. Membership subscriptions amount to Rs. 200 approximately. Money so far spent amounts to Rs. 39116. The Association has a reserve fund of Rs. 39,000.

Orissa Tuberculosis Association Fund

In response to His Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's appeals for the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis fund His Excellency the Governor of Orissa issued an appeal to the public in Orissa for donations. A Provincial committee with His Excellency the Governor as the President was formed to raise this fund early in 1938. At the end of the year when the collection was closed the Central Committee returned to this province a sum of Rs. 42,655 being 90 per cent of the total collection made from this province as its share. The Provincial Tuberculosis Association was then formed in 1939 to carry on Anti-Tuberculosis work in the province.

The fund is administered by the Provincial Tuberculosis Association through its executive committee.

The total receipts of the fund up to the end of 1944 was Rs. 74,824. The balance of the fund on the 31st December 1944 was Rs. 39,382-2-0.

The Orissa Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Fund

This fund was raised for holding an industrial and agricultural exhibition in 1935. The balance of the fund amounting to 2,028-4-0 has been placed in the Imperial Bank to the credit of the Exhibition Committee. No other exhibition has been held. There is no bar to spending the money for purposes of public utility if the Committee so decide. Rai Bahadur U. C. Das, M.B.E., is the Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee.

The Orissa Protection Committee Fund

This fund was raised for the protection of Oriya residents in the border Provinces. Rai Bahadur U. C. Das, M.B.E., is the Secretary and Treasurer of the fund. A sum of Rs. 274-10-0 belonging to this fund is in the Bank.

King George V Memorial Fund

At a public meeting held in July 1936 a general committee was formed with His Excellency the Governor of Orissa as the President

to raise funds to commemorate His Late Majesty the King George V's memory. The Governor's Secretary is the *ex-officio* Honorary Secretary of the funds.

The fund was formally closed on the 1st January 1938 but other small donations and one donation of Rs. 5,000 from the Maharaja of Jeypore was subsequently received. The total amount received was Rs. 50,026-14-6.

The original idea was that the proceeds of the fund should be devoted first to the erection of a statue of his late Majesty at a suitable place in the Province. The Committee decided in September 1937 that a sum of Rs. 27,000 was to be set apart for the statue, Rs. 15,000 to be given to the Cuttack Leper Asylum for the construction of a block for children to be called the King George V ward. The balance was to be allotted to the Provincial Leprosy Association for any purpose which might be approved by the general committee. The amount sanctioned for constructing the King George V ward was given, but owing to war-time conditions, nothing has so far been done about the erection of the statue. The major portion of the amount lying at the credit of the fund has since been invested in interest-bearing securities—3 per cent Defence Bonds 1951-54 for Rs. 34,900 and 3 per cent Victory Loan of 1957 for Rs. 1,500. At present there is an amount of Rs. 809-10-4 in the fund's current account with the Imperial Bank, Cuttack.

The New Province Celebration Fund

A committee named in the New Province Celebration Committee with the Mahant Maharaj of Emar Math as the President and Rai Bahadur U. C. Das, M.B.E. as the Secretary Treasurer raised funds for the inauguration of the Province on the 1st April 1945. In the joint address presented to His Excellency the Governor on the 1st April 1936 it was stated that the inauguration of the New Province would be commemorated by the establishment of a public library named the Madhusudan Orissa Library as a memorial for the late Mr. Madhusudan Das, C.I.E., the prime mover of the agitation for the unification of the Oriya-speaking tracts. The Committee decided that the balance that remained out of the money collected for the New Province Celebrations would be used as the nucleus of the library fund. Government were moved to make a contribution of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a building for the library. The matter is still pending the final decision of Government. The Cuttack Municipality was ready to take up the management of the library when it was started and was also ready to make a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the fund. There were also other promises of donations, none of which however were received. There is a balance of Rs. 4,054 in this fund lying with the Imperial Bank, Cuttack.

own ranks before they can hope to win the goodwill and the co-operation of the people. Police Manual Rule 5 reads as follows :—

“(a) *Behaviour towards public*—No police force can perform its duties with success unless it can win the respect and good feeling, and secure the co-operation, of the public. To this end, the exercise of forbearance, civility and courtesy towards all classes is enjoined on every rank. Firmness in the execution of duty is essential, but rudeness, harshness and brutality are forbidden and will be severely punished. The superior officers of the police shall not only observe a courteous and conciliatory demeanour themselves, but on all occasions endeavour to inculcate in their subordinates the necessity of combining tact with firmness and performing their duties in a manner which shall be as little distasteful as possible to the public. No police officer can look for promotion if his relations with the public are in conflict with the above orders.

(b) *Impartiality*—All ranks shall observe the strictest impartiality between different constitutional parties. No police officer shall take part or assist in any way in political movements, nor shall he canvass, nor use his influence in connection with, nor take part in any election to a Legislative body or local authority. If he exercises any right to vote,

he shall do so without giving any indication of the manner in which he proposes to vote or, has voted.”

Although most officers and men have committed this rule to memory it is regrettable that they do not practise what it preaches. The police must always bear in mind that they are the servants, not the masters, of the public and all their actions must be directed towards the well-being and protection of society as a whole and not be performed for selfish motives of their own.

In order to bring about any effective improvement both must meet each other half-way and there can be no more opportune time for starting than now. The post-war world will be no Utopia and we will all have to undergo many severe hardships before the effects of the recent war can be eradicated. Lack of co-operation from the police will engender lack of co-operation from the public and the more we have of the one, the more the other will follow. The opposite, however, is equally true and the spirit of co-operation on one side will foster a similar spirit on the other. Incidents may occur which will tend to rekindle hatred and distrust but if both public and police unceasingly keep in front of them as their objective the improvement of the relations between them, mutual confidence and respect will in time be secured.

Damage by the October storm

It has been reported that the cyclonic storm accompanied with heavy rain during the week ending the 21st October 1945 affected the early winter paddy which was earing, flowering and ripening in certain parts of the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri. Rabi crops such as Biri and Kulthi were sown at some places in the Cuttack district and they have been damaged to some extent. There was flood in the river Burabalang and in some other streamlets in the district of Balasore. Paddy plants in the lower regions of Sadr Subdivision of the district of Balasore which had already put on ears have been damaged to some extent by the flood. No loss of human life or cattle has been reported. Timely casual relief was given to the affected persons where necessary. The flood has since subsided.

2. The exact extent of damage in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri is being ascertained.

3. It has been reported that in the district of Ganjam about 600 acres of land were submerged in the coastal area of Manthireddi firka in

Berhampur taluk and that there has been slight damage in the Balliguda subdivision. On the other hand the rain is reported to have minimised locust menace to the paddy crop. One house in Ambpua village of Ghumsur taluk collapsed on the 20th October 1945 as a result of which one man died and three were injured. The injured were taken to Government hospital for treatment. No other damage to property, life or cattle has been reported so far.

4. No damage has been reported so far in the Koraput district.

5. In the district of Sambalpur there was rainfall with strong wind on some days during the week ending the 27th October 1945. Rainfall was injurious to the ripe paddy on the Mal lands and the wind to the paddy on Berua and Bahal lands which was in flowers. The extent of damage has been estimated at 3 to 6 annas at Sadr, 1 anna in Bargarh and 2 to 4 annas in Nawapara Subdivision of the affected crop. It is, however, reported that other paddy crops which were not in flower and Rabi crops were benefited by the rains.

Increased urban demand for Sugar

Controller on Present Sugar Position

"On the assumption that India's population has remained stationary since 1941, a sugar ration of 24 lbs. per head per annum in towns with a population of 5,000 and over and of 6 lbs. per head in the rural areas, would result in an annual consumption of 15 lakh tons of sugar in India," stated the Sugar Controller for India in the course of an interview dealing with the sugar shortage in the country. As against the total pre-war consumption which ranged between 10 lakhs tons, he continued, civilian consumption alone in 1944-45 was over 10 lakh tons which quantity did not include the requirements of factories manufacturing biscuits, confectionery, etc. There was no doubt therefore that the urban demand for sugar during the last few years had increased appreciably.

Clearing certain misapprehensions about exports and military requirements, the Sugar Controller said that the total annual exports—which were to countries contiguous to India—were not more than 18,000 tons and allocations to the Defence Services showed a progressive decline from 1,03,000 tons in 1943-44 to 81,000 tons in 1944-45.

Answering the criticism that Government had done little to increase sugar production in the country, the Controller explained that this could be effected either by increasing prices for sugarcane or providing better agricultural facilities such as adequate manure and water. As regards the first, in the interests of the food economy of the country Government had to guard against a switch-over by the cultivator from food crops to sugarcane, and as regards the latter, an increase in irrigation facilities could not be secured

on a short-term basis. It was admitted that owing to war-time conditions supplies of manure were quite inadequate to meet the demand. In spite of difficulties, the cane sowings in factory areas have been increased since last year both in Bihar and U. P., the two main sugar producing Provinces.

Dealing with transport, the Sugar Controller referred to Government's policy to afford the highest priority to movement of foodgrains; but he did not think that the loss in sugar amounted to more than 40,000 tons owing to lack of transport.

The production of sugar in Bombay has decreased about 10,000 tons. But it is stated that this is in pursuance of the Provincial Government's "Grow More Food" policy.

There is a possibility of improving sugar production outside U. P., and Bihar, in Bengal. To conserve supplies for factories and prevent diversion of cane to gur, Bengal factories have been permitted to raise their sugar price for the season 1945-46 to enable them to pay Rs. 1/2/0 per maund for cane to the cultivator, and concessions to marginal factories situated in less favourable areas have been granted to stimulate increased production.

"A point is sometimes made," said the Sugar Controller finally, "that Indian sugar factories should work to their full capacity of 15 lakh tons a year. It is forgotten that even in pre-war years when cane was plentiful—which condition does not exist today—the maximum production was only 12 lakh tons."

Progress of the Grow More Food Campaign in Orissa during 1945-46

An area of 3,082 acres has so far been reclaimed. A sum of Rs. 99,201 has been advanced as loan for reclamation and Rs. 42,535 for purchase of ploughs and bullocks; Rs. 42,800 has been loaned out for excavation and renovation of tanks and for sinking of pucca wells. An expenditure of Rs. 83 only has been incurred on rewards for killing monkeys. Distribution of loans will continue till the end of March 1946. The District Officers are issuing cash loans for the various projects mentioned above and it is hoped that every advantage will be taken by the cultivators of the help rendered by Government.

The loan for ploughs and bullocks will be made available to the cultivators who may be

in need of money to purchase bullocks for general cultivation purposes but preference will be given to those who will require it for breaking new lands.

2. 76,634 mds. of improved winter paddy seeds have been distributed during the last Kharif season. Besides, 24,892 mds. of Beali paddy seeds and 5,787 mds. of other Kharif seeds have been distributed. Distribution of Rabi seeds is in progress.

3. So far as manures are concerned, 525 mds. of Dhanicha, 1,208 mds. of Sun-hemp, 8,492 mds. of Oil-cake and 140 tons of Ammonium Sulphate have been distributed.

4 Ammonium sulphate is being sold to the cultivators at the following pooled prices fixed for different districts for each bag of 2 cwt. :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Cuttack	..	29	4	0
Puri	..	28	4	0
Balasore	..	29	4	0
Sambalpur	..	28	12	0
Ganjam	..	28	4	0
Koraput	..	28	8	0

The Ammonium Sulphate required for manuring paddy crops is sold to the cultivators at half the rates fixed above.

The District Food Production Officers and Agricultural Overseers have been asked not to sell more than 5 bags and one bag respectively to a group of cultivators and an individual cultivator.

Activities of W. V. S. to continue

Extract from a letter dated the 20th September 1945 from Her Excellency Lady Wavell to Lady Lewis :—

Now that Victory has come, I write to thank you and all members of the Orissa Branch of the Women's Voluntary Services, India, for the splendid work this Branch has accomplished during the war.

I am indeed proud to be the President of so fine a body of volunteers as the W. V. S. of India.

Respite from war does not mean respite from work. Our immediate task is to give to the thousands of Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees, now being liberated, a kindly welcome, hospitality and service.

For many months to come, the efforts of the W. V. S. (I) for the services will be needed. For the fighting men, time spent awaiting repatriation and return to their homes and families is even more trying—now that war has ceased—than before.

Clubs and Canteens, hospitality and entertainment must continue, showing to the members of the Forces our gratitude for what they have done during the past five years.

I ask members, therefore, to remain at their present posts until such time as the Commander-in-Chief gives the word to disperse. He has promised to let us know when the need for any particular activity will cease.

This for the present, and the present may mean many months.

The Editor regrets that No. 14 of the Orissa Review could not be published on account of the Puja Holidays

PRINTED AT ORISSA GOVERNMENT PRESS, CUTTACK
BY S. H. KHAN, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.A., A.R.P.S.
SUPERINTENDENT, ORISSA GOVERNMENT PRESS
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER—SRI CHINTAMANI MISRA, B.A.
PUBLICITY OFFICER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA