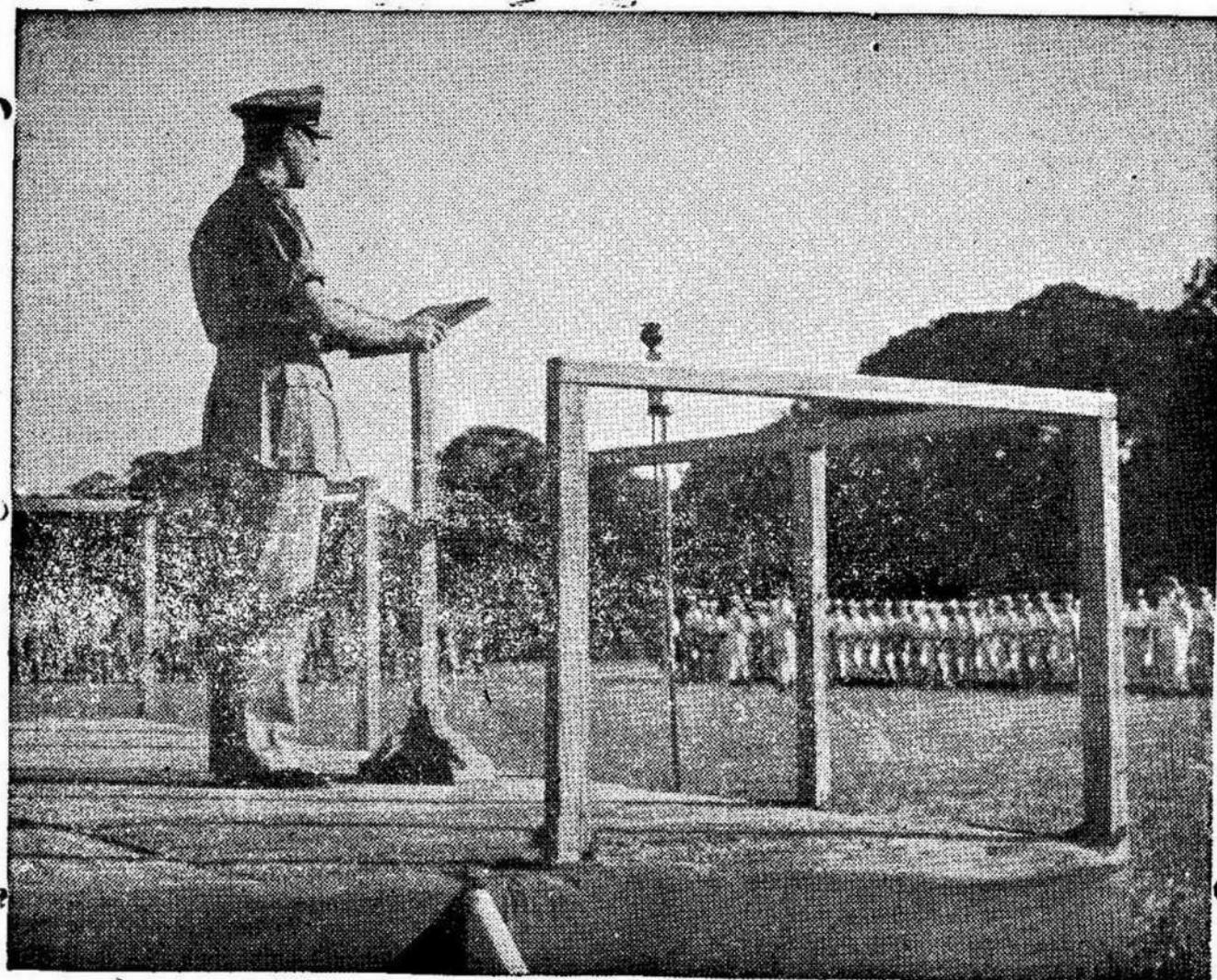


ORISSA REVIEW



LORD LOUIS READS HIS ORDER OF THE DAY ENDING MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN BURMA

CUTTACK
DECEMBER 7
1945

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PRICE
HALF-ANNA

YOU MAY LIKE TO KNOW

Lie-Detecting Machine

Rudolf Hess, if he had continued to simulate an unsound mind, would have been tested by the famous lie-detecting machine with the consent of the judges of the Tribunal. An expert of the machine had already arrived in Nuremberg and had assembled it. He expected to be able to answer once for all if Hess's claim to be suffering from amnesia was genuine. Perhaps the assembling of this machine prompted Hess to confession.

Machine that can think

Scientists are hoping to produce what will be the most wonderful calculator—a machine that can think. If experiments that are now being carried out are successful, the machine will be able not only to add, subtract, multiply and divide, but from instructions previously put into it, the machine can decide what it should do in different circumstances without outside help.

Telegrams from Burma

Public telegraphic communications from Burma to the British Empire were restored on November, 12 after nearly four years' interruption caused by the war. Public service is operating only from Rangoon. The service is both incoming and out-going.

Telegraphic communication with the outside world ceased on April 4, 1942 after the Japanese bombing of Mandalay on Good Friday. The last message from Rangoon was in middle of February 1941 on the eve of the city's evacuation.

The other way about

While we in India are faced with a rapid rise of population they in Great Britain apprehend that their population may decline to 14,000,000 within a 100 years unless Britain accepts immigration or unless the pre-war birth-rates are reversed. Experts have found that this decline will not be arrested by improvements in death rates or by earlier marriages. The only factor which can change it is for the parents to have bigger families.

India's War Casualties

India's war casualties reported up to August 14, 1945, are 179,935 according to the Prime Minister Mr. Attlee in the House of Commons in reply to a question. They are made up of: killed 24,338, missing 11,754; wounded 64,354; prisoners of war including service internees 79,409 (including 20,147 officers and other ranks missing but presumed prisoners of war).

The figures for prisoners of war include those who have been repatriated or liberated or escaped.

Control of black-market !

Appealing to the public to enrol themselves as Congress members in large numbers at a public meeting at a place near Salem the other day Mr. C. Rajagopalachari deplored what he called "black-market" tendencies in regard to the distribution of Congress enrolment books in Tamilnad. He felt that these books should be made available to all Congressmen so that the largest number of persons can be enrolled.

Governor's Act for the Returning Soldiers

Practical steps for the resettlement of the Province's returning fighting men and their reabsorption into civilian life are being taken up by the Government of Bombay.

Legislation, which will give the demobilised soldiers first option on all agricultural lands either for outright sale or short-term leases, is now being framed in Bombay. It will be introduced in the form of a Governor's Bill in the near future.

The Act makes provision for the setting up of numerous District Boards to which land-holders must compulsorily intimate any decision to part with their holdings. The Boards acting as agents for servicemen wishing to acquire agricultural land will purchase plots offered, either with funds provided by the men or from loans made by the Board.

New "Aids" to Civilisation

American scientists are busy inventing new "aids" to civilisation. It is claimed that by using microfilm the 24 massive volumes of the Encyclopaedia Britannica can be made available in a space the size of a matchbox.

It is also claimed that the camera of the future is to be no bigger than a walnut, and will probably be worn on the forehead, the cord which works the shutter running down the owner's sleeve within easy reach of the fingers.

A new wonder typewriter is also on the list of inventions. It will take dictation, type it automatically, and then talk back the dictation to its owner.

The total Empire casualties were 1,246,025

The difference

Rural India averages one doctor for every 40,000 of the population, spread over every 70 villages.

Soviet Russia has since 1914 increased the number of doctors from one for 7,200 people to one for 1,500 by legislation to care for the status and comfort of the country doctor.

ORISSA REVIEW

Election Prospects of the Central Assembly

Congress likely to gain strength, and League not to lose any

Polling for the Central Assembly is almost over and complete results should be known by the middle of this month. Then will start in right earnest the campaign for the provincial elections. Different parties did not appear to have concentrated on the Central Elections except making warm speeches which indirectly affected election results. An additional factor which led to the apparent unconcern in the elections was that an unusually large number of candidates was returned unopposed either on account of lack of opposition or because of the withdrawal of candidates through fear of defeat or other causes. 30 Congress nominees and two or three League candidates were declared elected to the Central Assembly before electioneering began.

Composition of the Assembly

The Constitution of 1919 under which the Central Part of the Government continues to function provided for a Legislative Assembly of 140 members but permitted the rule-making authority to change the number, stipulating however that at least 5/7th of the House should be elected and at least 1/3rd of the remaining should be composed of nominated non-officials. The total number was subsequently raised to 143. Owing to the separation of Burma, 4 seats allotted to that 'Province' became inoperative, thereby reducing the total number to 139. According to the latest figure this number was divided into 102 elected members, 18 officials and 19 nominated non-officials.

The elective seats are 30 Muslim constituencies where the voters and the candidates alike have to be persons professing the Islamic faith; 49 non-Muslim constituencies, the voters here being other than Muslims including Parsis, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Scheduled castes and Hindus; 3 general constituencies in which the voters and candidates can belong to any faith; 2 Sikh constituencies; 8 Europeans; 4 Commerce constituencies and 7 Land-holders constituencies.

Province-wise Madras has 16 seats, Bombay—14 plus 2 seats which it shares alternately

with Sind making to halves or 1, in all 15. Sind similarly shares 2 seats with Bombay making really 1, Bengal—17, the United Provinces—16, the Punjab—12, Bihar—10, Orissa—2, the Central Province—6 including the seat for Berar which is now elective, but under the original Act was nominated, Assam—4, Frontier Province—1, Delhi 1 and Ajmer-Merwara—1.

Communal classification analysed

The communal classification needs a word of explanation. Whereas the seats reserved for Europeans—8, Sikhs—2 and Muslims—30 have to be filled by persons belonging to the respective communities, the general constituencies—3, non-Muslims constituencies—48, Land-holders—7 and Commerce—4, have no special communal denomination. The non-Muslim constituencies being mostly Hindus in composition generally return Hindu members although it is open to non-Hindus to stand for them. The three general constituencies need not confine their choice to any community. Indeed the chances are that 2 Muslims and 1 Hindu will be returned by these three this year. Similarly Land-holders and Commerce constituencies totalling 11 are free to choose members of any community. In actual fact they may probably return Hindus. On a rough communal computation, the elective strength of the new Assembly will comprise about 60 Hindus, 32 Muslims, 8 Europeans, and 2 Sikhs.

This is very much like the previous communal position in the Assembly, but so far as party position is concerned the present election may show a decided accession of power for the Congress. In the old Assembly the Congress claimed 38, although many independents invariably voted with it. The Muslim League had 28 adherents and the Nationalist Party, advocating the Hindu Mahasabha view-point had 10. The remainder were independents. The new Assembly's composition of the elective elements while resulting in strengthening the Congress and in weakening the Hindu Mahasabha will not much alter the League's position.

Speedy Realization of Self-Government

British Policy Explained

"The statement made by the Viceroy after his return to India contemplates steps which His Majesty's Government propose should be taken to promote early realization of full self-government in India," declared Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, in a statement in the House of Lords on 4th December 1945.

"The full significance of these proposals does not seem to have been properly appreciated in India.

"Since it is the firm conviction of His Majesty's Government that it is by, and in consultation with, directly elected representatives of the Indian people that decisions as to the future governance of British India should be taken, it was a necessary preliminary that elections should be held to the Provincial Legislatures and the Central Assembly in India.

It was announced that, after the elections in India, preparatory discussions would be held with the elected representatives of British India and with the Indian States to secure the widest measure of agreement as to the method of framing the Constitution.

Unjustified suggestions have gained wide currency in India that these discussions would be a fruitful source of delay. I desire to make it plain that His Majesty's Government regard the setting up of a constitution-making body, by which Indians will decide their own future, and also other proposals embodied in the announcement, as a matter of great urgency.

This misunderstanding has led His Majesty's Government to consider whether opportunities of personal contact between this country and India, which have been greatly interrupted during recent years, cannot now be increased.

They regard it as a matter of importance that members of our own Parliament should have an opportunity to meet leading Indian political personalities to learn their own views at first-hand.

They would also be able to convey in person the general wish and desire of the people of this country that India should speedily attain her full and rightful position as an independent partner State in the British Commonwealth and the desire of Parliament to do everything within our power to promote speedy attainment of that objective.

His Majesty's Government are, therefore, arranging for a Parliamentary delegation to go to India under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Association. The intention is that this party should leave this country as soon as possible. In view of the difficulties of transport, it will be limited in size.

The delegation will be selected by the Association in consultation with the Parliamentary representatives of the chief political parties in this country.

During the transition towards complete self-government, India will be passing through difficult times. No greater disservice could be done to the future Indian Government and to the cause of democracy than to permit the foundations of the State to be weakened and the loyalty of its servants to those who are in authority to be undermined before that new Government comes into being.

Therefore, the Government of India cannot divest itself of the responsibility which rests upon it and upon all Provincial Governments in preserving law and order and of resisting any attempt to resolve the constitutional issue by force.

The realization of full self-government can come only by orderly and peaceful transfer of control of the machinery of State to purely Indian authority.

His Majesty's Government could not permit any attempt to be made to break down the loyalty of the administrative services or of the Indian Armed Forces, and they will give full support to the Government of India in securing that their servants are protected in the performance of their duty and that the future Constitution of India shall not be called into being by force or threat of force.

In addition, the great need of India, whatever Governments are in power, is to raise the standard of life of education and of health of the masses of the people.

"Boldly-conceived plans to meet this are already in being and His Majesty's Government are giving every encouragement to proceed with them, so that improvement of social conditions may go forward simultaneously with the institution of self-government.

Our future depends on our Army

Leaders of all shade of opinion agree that
our young men should join it

The war has proved that our country possesses a vast reservoir of military talent and leadership in no way inferior to those of other countries. Our men, who till the other day were called 'rice soldiers' have adapted themselves to the conditions of modern warfare. That our men and officers trained under the most imperfect conditions have acquitted themselves with such distinction on the world's battle fields is a source of gratification and should be a hope for the future.

This war has also knocked out a outworn prejudice relating to martial and non-martial races. Men from all parts of the country including non-martial 'Oriyas' have proved that they have the talent which only needs the opportunity to reveal itself.

Such an opportunity has to-day come. Brigadier Cariappa, the seniormost Indian officer of the Indian Army who toured the provinces for over three weeks speaking on the future of the Indian defence forces said that one of the urgent problems of army reorganisation is the need to recruit more Indians to the officers' rank.

He said at a press conference in Bombay the other day that Indian national leaders like Pandit Jawharlal Nehru and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose were alive to the necessity of suitable young Indian joining the Commissioned ranks of the Indian Armed forces to form the nucleus of an Indian National Army of the future.

Misconception removed

He said that he had explained to these leaders and others the necessity for building up an Officers' Corps if India was to have efficient defence forces. They had accepted and they promised to support his point of view. Brigadier Cariappa felt that only their election pre-occupations had till now prevented them from openly saying so.

Brigadier Cariappa at this press conference made an appeal to the youth of the country to enlist and their parents and educational authorities to offer to the defence forces the right material if the country was to possess a competent and efficient army, navy and air force when India became an independent national unit.

He further said that when the Army Reorganisation Committee toured India it became evident

to many of the members including himself that there were some misconceptions and little knowledge of the working of the armed machinery in the minds of many people particularly Indians. He had felt that the war-time response for the call to officer of the Indian armed forces had been very poor because recruitment was thought to conflict with political principles which did not regard our own fighting forces as a national army.

He considered such political views as illogical when the same men were willingly seeking employment under the civil Government.

Non-violence and armed forces

He had since discussed the need for really efficient armed forces for India with a number of most eminent political leaders. He had been heartened to hear them say that although pacifism and non-violence were to be aimed at, in these days a State must have its armed forces. Further, India must place large number of her best young men in the services and build up a force as great and powerful as those of other countries.

On Indianisation he said there was a widely held and fallacious belief that Indianisation of the army could be carried out in a very short time. On the other hand it took years of experience and training to produce qualified and efficient officers. British officers would have to be retained in the Indian Army for some time to come and they should be regarded as technical experts with knowledge and ability to pass such knowledges on to others.

It now remained for the people of India to facilitate young men of the right type coming forward and filling officers ranks. The more Indians came forward the sooner will it be possible to obviate the necessity of having British officers in the Army.

More Indian officers should be forthcoming

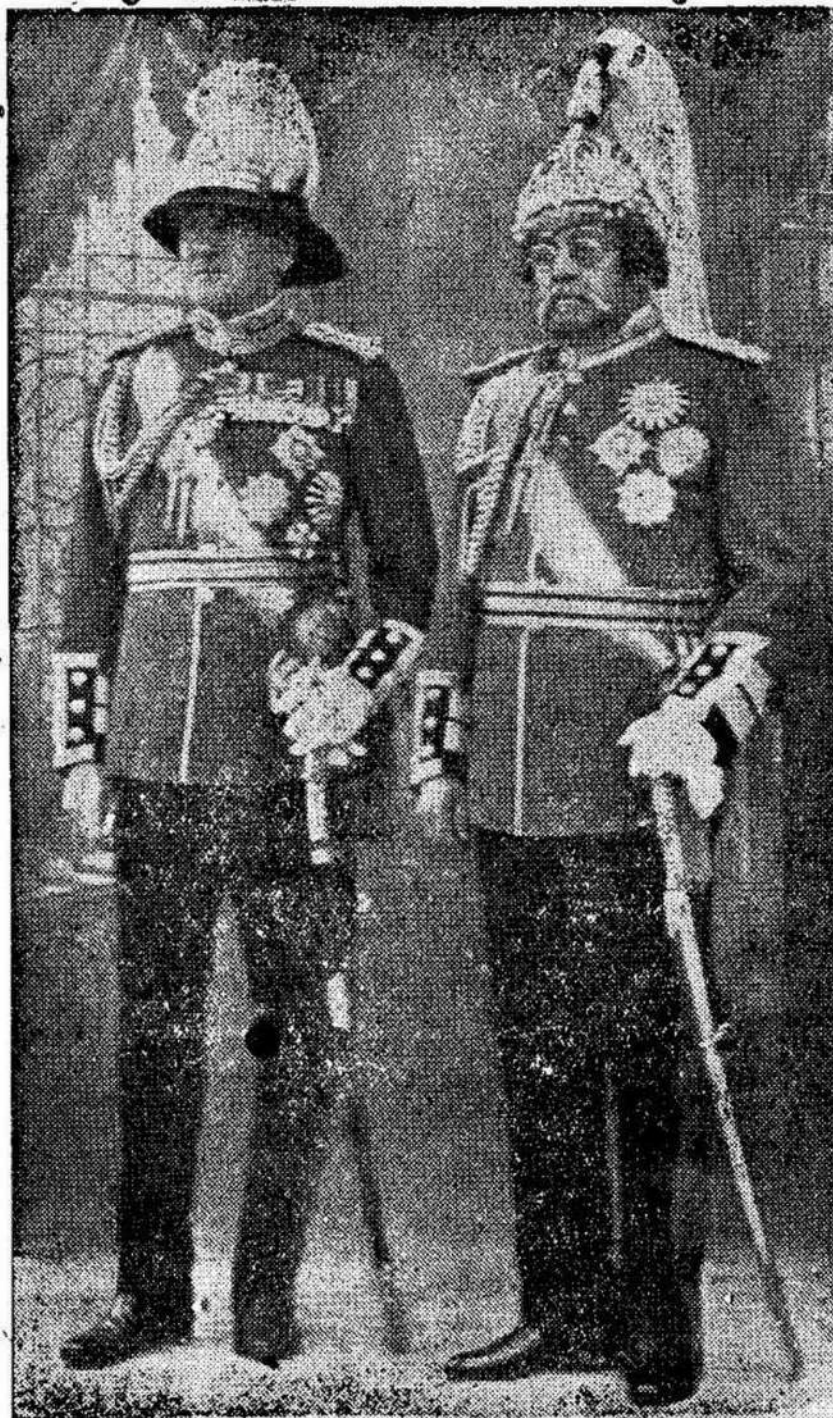
According to him there were 8,750 Indian officers as against the total of 42,500 officers in the Army. Only 450 of these Indian officers had held Commissions before the outbreak of the war. Many of the newly recruited officers were of an age or standard that did not qualify them for regular Commissions.

A start was about to be made to train young Indians for regular army commissions. 300 are to be selected for a year's course at Mhow receiving Rs. 100 a month while under training, the passing of which will qualify them for regular commissions. Applications for this first batch of candidates should be sent to the Director of Selection Personnel, G. H. Q., Meerut by December 13 next.

Recruitment can also be carried out for the other services, a selected number of men being

sent to England for the R. I. A. The Air Force had to be retained at 10 squadrons with 1000 R. A. F. personnel and 400 R. I. A. F. officers of the staff. Gradually the R. I. A. F. would be officered with 600 officers.

Our young men who are no longer of the 'non-martial' race may in their own interest and in that of the country ponder over these matters.



Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck and Maharajah Sir Joodha Shumshere Jungbahadur Rana
Prime Minister of Nepal

Shall It End Us Atoms in War and Peace

The first full eye-witness account of the effects of the atomic bomb at Hiroshima reached India only a few days ago. They are simply terrific. Extracts from the account are quoted below:—

The *Daily Express* was the first paper to get a correspondent (Mr. Burchett) there. He went on September 5, some four weeks after the bomb had destroyed the town. He found that people were still dying in their totally destroyed city from the effects of the bomb.

When he got there, he saw "three miles of reddish rubble. That is all the atomic bomb left of dozens of blocks of city streets, of buildings, homes, factories, and human beings".

He went to hospitals "driving through, or perhaps I should say, over the city". In the hospital were people who felt nothing when the explosion occurred, but they are now dying. For no apparent reason their health began to fail. They lost their appetite. Their hair fell out. Bluish spots appeared on their bodies. And bleeding began from the ears, nose and mouth.

"At first, the doctors told me, they thought these were the symptoms of general debility. They gave their patients Vitamin A injections. The results were horrible. The flesh started rotting away from the hole caused by the injection of the needle. And in every case the victim died."

"Many people had suffered only a slight cut from falling splinters of brick or steel. They should have recovered quickly. But they did not. They developed an acute sickness. Their gums began to bleed. And then they vomited blood. And they finally died."

"All these phenomena, they told me, were due to the radio-activity released by the atomic bomb's explosion of the uranium atom."

The fearful after-effect

This fearful after-effect of the new explosive had hitherto been unknown. There were other effects. Mr. Burchett smelt a peculiar odour unlike anything he had ever smelled before. The people of Hiroshima "believe it is given off by the poison gas still issuing from the earth soaked with radio-activity released by the split uranium atom". They walk about in masks.

"The counted dead numbered 53,000. Another 30,000 are missing, which means certainly dead. In the day I have stayed in Hiroshima—and this is nearly a month after the bombing—100 people have died from its effects". The

ones killed by the explosion seem to have been the lucky ones. They were instantly burned to death or totally vanished. "The theory in Hiroshima is that the atomic heat was so great that they burned instantly to ashes—except that there were no ashes."

Every doctor available in Japan was at once sent to Hiroshima to try and relieve the sufferings of the sick, but they were soon affected themselves.

"For the first fortnight after the bomb dropped they found they could not stay long in the fallen city. They had dizzy spells and headaches. Then minor insect bites developed into great swellings which would not heal. Their health steadily deteriorated. They found that the water had been poisoned by chemical reaction. Even today every drop of water consumed in Hiroshima comes from the other cities. The people of Hiroshima are still afraid."

This is the atomic bomb about which Mr. Noel Baker said the other day "Atomic energy must be controlled or it will end us". The story of Hiroshima is proof that it can end us, but can it be controlled? Mr. Noel Baker is optimistic. He says, "Men made it, and men can control it".

But who are the men? If the men who made it are the only ones to control it, then of course, there will not be much trouble for undoubtedly they will control the bombs and control us much as they like it.

Can atom bombs be a monopoly?

Again, will the men who have manufactured the atomic bomb to-day continue to hold the monopoly in it for all time to come? There is no doubt, the first manufacturers would like to have no competitors in the field, but it would be foolish to think that in these days of universal scientific progress, this deadly weapon would not be hit upon by rival scientists in their laboratories. The first inventors may have a good start, but they are bound to be overcome one day or the other. Even during the war both Germany and Japan were independently carrying on research to produce it. Fortunately for us they could not bring their efforts to practical results on us before the U. S. A. dropped the first bomb on Japan. General MacArthur has destroyed the Japanese atomic bomb laboratory, but no one knows how the Russian scientist's mind works. The systematic uncompromising attitude to the western democracies may lead to a vague suspicion that Russia is preparing herself against all odds.

Scientists' minds surcharged with atomic bomb

Whatever that may be there is no doubt that minds of scientists all over the world have been surcharged with atomic energy. Even our own Professor Bhabha visualises liberating atomic energy from mercury, hydrogen and helium. He said: "To day we have the possibility of getting energy from transmutation of hydrogen". If this is achieved let us apprehend that atomic bombs will be far cheaper if not less deadlier.

The time has not yet come to visualise a world machinery which will be able to effectively control atomic bombs. Controlled or uncontrolled the atomic bomb has come to stay and the day it was released on Hiroshima inaugurates the atomic age. We are in it. It is mere wishful thinking to imagine that Hiroshima and Nagasaki must be the first and last targets of atomic bombs.

Let us however hope that it may not end us. When the pre-historic man tied a piece of flint to a pole and invented the spear it must have appeared as likely to end mankind in his age as the atomic bomb does in ours. The spear did not end mankind who continued to invent more and more deadly weapons till they reached the atomic bomb. The atomic bomb may itself not be the last word.

But the dread of the atomic bomb has not deflected man's interest from its utility for peace-time work. Dr. Crompton of Philadelphia hopes that within ten years, companies designing new plants may be thinking it worthwhile to run their plants with atomic heat of uranium instead of coal. In New Jersey, the construction of an atomic power-driven experimental locomotive has been contemplated. The United States Navy is thinking of driving its carrier planes with atomic energy. But at present the fear of the atom as a destructive agent is so great that its transformation into peaceful uses is regarded with suspicion. The other day poor Dr. J. M. Wilson who claims to have invented an atomic driving unit, alleged that his first atomic car was sabotaged in a street of Westminster by people apprehensive of the effect of his invention on industry. He has, however, not lost hope and has undertaken to produce three running cars fitted with his invention within one month. If successful his car is claimed to run 1,000 miles for eight pence at three times the speed of an ordinary car.

It is undoubtedly a rosy picture to think of oneself as driving a car at eight pence for 1,000 miles. Is it not wiser to wait for a lift in the atomic car than die of heart-failure at the very prospect of the uncontrolled use of the atomic bomb?

Organised Duck Breeding in India

BY Z. A. HASHMI

Assistant Research Officer, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar

It has been estimated that out of the total world domestic duck population some 18 per cent lie in India. In fact, India's share is estimated at the colossal figure of 1,66,00,000 ducks. Curiously enough, no effort has been made in this country to ascertain the capabilities of this profitable animal, nor any attempts have been made to improve the conditions of its breeding and management.

A thousand-crore scheme

Under the 'Grow more food' campaign, an increase in India's food production by 50 per cent in the next ten years, and 100 per cent in the next fifteen years, is envisaged in a recently announced plan for the development of agriculture and animal husbandry involving a capital outlay of Rs. 1,000 crores. The increased consciousness of the value of poultry

products will ensure a generous share of this grant to the poultry industry. Most of these grants in the past, however, have been utilized for the improvement of fowls and the sixteen million ducks in the country have been chiefly left to fend for themselves. This neglect has its origin probably in the belief that the duck and the hen serve the same purpose and it is wasteful to retain two species where one might do. There are evident fallacies in this standpoint, as the great abundance and concentration of the duck population in the south and east of the country indicate that there are vast areas peculiarly suited to the breeding of these birds, where neglect has been effectively counter-balanced by natural advantages. That the duck deserves a share in the benefits from this ambitious scheme, will be amply borne out by the following considerations.

Disease in the duck and the hen

In the raising of any type of livestock in this country the disease question is one of the main deciding factors and the balance of health and disease may determine the difference between profit and loss. This is particularly so with poultry. A problem of great importance to India is the dreaded Ranikhet disease. It is highly contagious, spreads like wildfire and when once introduced in a locality, sweeps away flock after flock. Fowl-pox and fowl spirochaetosis come next in importance because of their country-wide distribution and perennial occurrence. There is no curative agent available against Ranikhet disease, while field preventive work is still in its early stages. Experience with fowl-pox and fowl spirochaetosis indicates that while reliable preventives may be available, the absence of an adequate organization and personnel for effective application nullifies their value. It has been estimated that roughly 33 to 50 per cent of laying fowls have to be replaced every year as a result of heavy mortality and the huge loss to the industry can be easily visualized when it is considered that the number of laying fowls in India is 522 lakhs. The mortality is due to a number of causes but contagious diseases are undoubtedly a major factor. The duck, therefore, has its peculiar usefulness when it is considered that it is naturally resistant to Ranikhet disease and fowl-pox. Authoritative estimates about the relative number of eggs retained for hatching from the two species also indicate a much lesser mortality in ducks. Only 9.3 per cent of duck-eggs compared with more than 20 per cent of fowl-eggs are retained for hatching to replace losses. Comparatively a much larger number of duck-eggs are, therefore, released into the market.

More and bigger eggs

Ducks rank high as efficient converters of feed into food. The average annual production of the Indian duck is said to be 90 eggs and that of the *desi* hen 53 eggs. In Burma the corresponding estimates are 180 eggs for the duck and 40 eggs for the hen. The Burma duck, which is better managed and cared for than its neighbour in India, produces in weight as much as six times the amount of eggs produced by the Burma hen. In many areas in India the average production of ducks is said to be 120 eggs and there is no doubt that the Indian stock could give much better performance with improved breeding and management. Even as it is, ducks constitute 10 per cent of the laying

stock in the country but contribute 15 per cent of the total egg production. The egg-size is also much larger, the respective weights for 100 duck and 100 hen-eggs being 13 lb. 11 oz. and 8 lb. 5 oz.

A commercial proposition

Apart from the few organized poultry farms, the bulk of the fowl population in the country is dispersed in very small units maintained on countless agricultural holdings. Fowls are left to themselves to eke out a precarious living, the owners scraping together the little produce which comes virtually gratis. The collection, storage and marketing of the surplus produce offer, therefore, almost insurmountable difficulties, as the individual producer's share of the output and consequently his profits amount to negligible proportions.

The breeding of the duck on the other hand is a relatively more commercialized concern, the size of the flock in certain areas of concentrated production being from 500 to 1,500 birds and the produce is usually available for marketing. The flock being the means of their livelihood, the owners are keenly interested in its well-being. The improvement and organization of such flocks is, therefore, practicable and profitable.

An incidental gain

An incidental, though none-the-less important advantage is the role of ducks in keeping down the snail population in water-logged areas. Ducks feed on snails which are the 'carriers' of the agent of liver-fluke disease affecting cattle, sheep and goats. This disease is admittedly the most serious of all worm infestations in areas of high rainfall, and where drainage is poor. A typical example is the Hyderabad State where an ambitious irrigation project was seriously jeopardized by the ravages of this disease. Work done in Australia, U.S.A., Yugoslavia and other countries indicates that ducks are a valuable means of checking the spread of liver-fluke disease by keeping down the snail population. Such areas are, incidentally, ideally suited for the breeding of ducks.

The Indian duck

The Indian duck is a remarkable animal and is beyond doubt the most prolific layer of the basic breeds of ducks. A description of the qualities and performance of the Indian runner-duck, which is a highly-bred bird evolved from ducks imported from India, is given in the following lucid and informative account, published in England

in 1890. "The first (Indian runner-ducks) were brought from India by a sea-captain who when ashore had been attracted by their peculiar carriage and active habits and, after learning of their great egg production and that they practically foraged for their living without being artificially fed, brought a few home. They rapidly established a local reputation and gradually spread. There seems no room for doubt that the first Indian parents of the breed introduced into this country (England) were of a most outstanding type, calculated to arrest the attention of the most casual observer. It is the elevated bottle-like body, balanced in such a manner as to give perfect freedom of movement, and the legs pitched far back, allowing the quick running gait, which give the runner-duck such an immense advantage over all others and place it supreme as a forager and layer. The great speed and foraging instinct of the runner enable it to travel over wide areas in search of insects and various forms of animal and vegetable life which form a great part of its sustenance and reduce hand feeding to a minimum."

Soon after the first world war, the breeding of Indian runner-ducks was extensively taken up in England, where these were developed as the first commercial egg-laying ducks. Several varieties such as the white, the fawn and the pencilled Indian runners were evolved and were later extensively used as foundation stock in the making of other outstanding breeds like the *Khaki Campbells*.

Scope for expansion

Unlike the fowl, which thrives equally well in many parts of the country, the duck is definitely more sensitive towards its environment. It is at its best in the east and south of India where there is abundance of water and shows a marked drop in egg production in the arid north-west. It has, therefore, a decidedly regional distribution and efforts for its improvement should primarily be concentrated in these areas. However, there are vast areas in the country, e.g., parts of Bombay, where natural conditions are suitable, but the duck population is sparse.

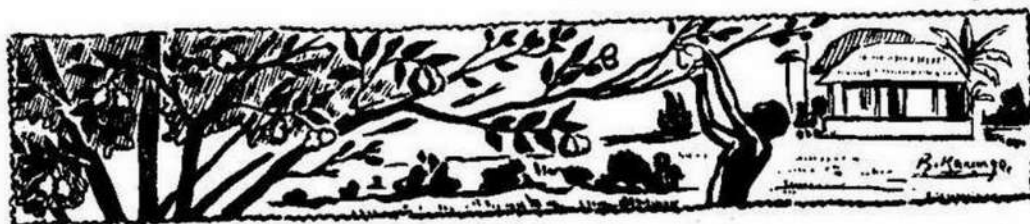
Attempts could be made to introduce the raising of ducks in such areas and other possible centres such as canal-irrigated tracts of the Punjab, where habit and tradition are probably the main barriers to their propagation. All such attempts should, however, be preceded by small-scale experimental trials in these areas to gain experience of local problems.

The stress of war

The stress of war has brought to limelight many hitherto unexploited resources of the country. The army in India has initiated schemes for the raising of poultry to ensure supplies of vital food stuffs and a number of duck-breeding farms have been started. There is an urgent need for similar extension projects to be launched by the civil administrations to make up the serious shortage in the nation's supply of protective foods. These military duck farms are the first organized units where a great deal of experience is being gathered about the practical problems of duck husbandry under a variety of conditions. Arrangements should be made by the civil administrations to take over duck farms in areas under their jurisdictions from the army at the termination of war.

Need for research

A survey of the country for the selection of the best indigenous types, work on these pure-bred flocks to establish varieties suitable for different areas, setting up of feeding standards based on the requirements of these animals under Indian conditions concordant with the availability of feeding-stuffs in the country, studies on the physiological response of ducks to different environment and work on the means of adapting them to the varying climatic conditions, survey of the common duck diseases and the elaboration of methods of their control, are all pre-requisites to the successful organization of the duck industry. A really successful industry can only be based on sound knowledge of the fundamentals and the need for work on these cannot be over-emphasized.



Malaria—Orissa's Public Enemy No. 1

Efforts to check it just started

Vital statistics of the Province for the year 1944 are now available. Statistics shown below have been calculated on the estimated mid-year population and relate only to an estimated population of 7,760,063 excluding the population of large areas of Ganjam and Koraput Agencies where there is no arrangement for collection of vital statistics.

Births

The total number of live births recorded in 1944 was 195,835 against 237,023 in 1943. This birth rate is 25.25 per thousand against 30.75 in 1943. This is a feature generally observed during war when men have to go out for service far from home. Conditions of scarcity and increased cost of foodstuffs also played a part in driving men outside the Province in search of work.

Deaths

The total number of deaths registered in 1944 was 235,531 against 233,534 in 1943. This marks a slight increase on the number for 1943.

Out of the total number of 235,531 deaths recorded in 1944, 32,733 were in the age group of 1 to 5 years.

Of the total of 58,262 deaths between the ages of 15 to 40 years 27,404 or 47 per cent were among the males and 30,858 or 53 per cent were among the females as in the previous year.

There were 40,784 infantile deaths registered in 1944, giving an infant mortality rate of 20.26 per thousand live births as compared with 202.55 in 1943. But the total number of deaths recorded of children under 1 year is 40,784 or 17.31 per cent as against 21.55 per cent in 1943.

The high mortality rate among women and the high infant mortality figure may be the result of want and scarcity natural to the war years. At such times women are more prone to suffer as they stint themselves to find enough

food for the men folk to make them able to work in the fields but it also certainly indicates the risks which females have to run during the reproductive period. The high infant mortality figure gives strength to the latter suggestion and calls for more adequate provision for maternity and child welfare services in the Province.

Of the agents responsible for the deaths in Orissa, fever stands out as the most mischievous. Of the total deaths fever claims 120,273 thus constituting 54.87 per cent of the total mortality. Between the towns and rural areas, rural areas have been the worst sufferers, the toll from them being 127,400 as against 1,873 from the urban areas. High death rates from fever have been recorded in the Khondmals, Balasore District and Ganjam plains.

The general name 'fever' includes a number of diseases in which the rise of temperature is a marked symptom. Birth and death registration is done for the rural areas through the agency of village officers and Chowkilars who have not the necessary qualification to distinguish the subtle difference of diseases like malaria, enteric fever, measles, relapsing fever, kalazar, influenza, typhoid, etc., etc.

But it can safely be taken that the bulk of deaths from fevers is due to malaria. The malaria problem of Orissa is extremely varied and complex. While the coastal belt is subject to periodical epidemic of malaria, it is endemic in the deltaic areas of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri districts and excessively endemic in the agency tracts of Ganjam and Koraput and the greater part of the Angul subdivision.

In the districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore and in Ganjam plains the incidence of malaria generally reaches its maximum in winter and is comparatively less at other times. The minimum recorded is in June and July. In the fore-shore of the Chilka Lake however another rise in the incidence of malaria is recorded in Summer. Similarly in the agency areas of Ganjam and Koraput as well as in Angul and Khondmals, the incidence rises during the summer months of April and May.

Increased mortality may be attributed to low-red resistance of the people due to shortage of foodgrains as also to lowered vitality on account of continued attacks from year to year. The campaign against malaria is a campaign against mosquitos and though it must be admitted that Government has not been able to do all that is necessary in this connection for various reasons, radical efforts have begun to root out malaria. The efforts in the Koraput district have been more wide-spread and systematic. Anti-larval measures were here carried out at Government cost at Koraput, Jeypore, Malkangiri, Bissamcuttack and Nandapur. At all these centres Paris greening of musquitos, canalisation of stagnant waters and weed-clearing were done. Systematic spraying of pyrethrum extract could not however be practised on account of restrictions on its release for civil use.

Anti-mosquito schemes were also carried out with Government aid by the municipalities of Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Kendrapara, Berhampur and Sambalpur. Lack of pyrethrum has however been a serious handicap in the success of the scheme.

At Balugaon in the district of Puri malaria broke out in epidemic form during the summer months and several deaths were recorded. As a measure of control free distribution of quinine and quinine substitutes was done in the affected areas. A temporary epidemic doctor and two temporary health inspectors were appointed to facilitate their distribution.

Weed clearance operation from the Chilka lake coast was done in the villages of Baulabondha and Balugaon. In the latter the work was done by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway staff and the District Board extended the areas of operation for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south. Though this is a temporary measure people have learned to appreciate it by results.

In the Ganjam plains there was widespread epidemic of malaria in Chatrapur, Berhampur (south and north) and Kodala ranges during the year. For the group of villages round about Hinjili in the Chatrapur range an emergency hospital was opened for about two and half months in addition to the usual anti-malarial measures of distribution of quinine and clearance

of weeds. Though the situation was complicated by food scarcity and nutritional disorder the epidemic was brought under control in a short time.

For the emergency hospital Government deputed a medical officer and a compounder and three nursing assistants and the District Board supplied menial staff, medicines diet, etc., at a cost of Rs. 1,050-15-3 besides quinine which was supplied from the stock of the District Health Officer. The District Board also spent a further sum of Rs. 268-3-0 in anti-mosquito operations.

Again in October serious epidemics were reported in Chatrapur and Berhampur (north) ranges. Another team of special staff was engaged to assist patients in villages under the supervision of local medical officers and inspectors.

In Balasore malaria prevailed in more or less epidemic form throughout the district. Quinine and its substitutes were distributed through the Public Health staff and the Medical Officers in dispensaries. One temporary dispensary was established at Pratappur in north Balasore to give relief to the cyclone-affected people.

Activities of the Provincial Malaria Unit

The Provincial Malaria Unit has been attached to the office of the Director of Public Health since July 1943. The unit carried out rapid surveys in such of the places that reported epidemic malaria, and recommended measures to local bodies to control them. Investigation regarding the infiltration of the *A. Sundaicus* mosquito in the Orissa coast, was continued and its presence has been now established even in interior villages situated at a distance of 20 to 25 miles from the Chilka coast. Surveys in Lakshmananath and Balasore town in Balasore district, Balugaon of Puri district, Hinjilikatu and the neighbouring group of villages in Ganjam district and in Jeypore and Koraput in Koraput district were carried out.

In addition to investigations and surveys the Provincial Malaria Officer had to supervise the anti-malarial operations in Cuttack and Berhampur municipalities to which Government have sanctioned grants. He also made frequent inspections and supervised the anti-malarial work in Koraput, Jeypore, Pottangi and other places to which Government have sanctioned money for anti-malarial measures.

Why should the saving campaign continue after the war ?

The main object of the Small Savings Campaign is to bring to the notice of those who seek good investments the benefits offered by the Government of India by the Twelve-Year National Savings Certificates which enable those with small incomes to save small amounts regularly at a favourable rate of interest. Below are given the answers to questions that are generally asked by prospective investors.

Saving—a public duty

The first question that confronts the authorised agent is whether there is any need to keep up the campaign now that the war is over. The man in the street has somehow imbibed the vague idea that once the war is over pre-war conditions ought to come back at once. He does not know that millions of men and women, who are in the Defence Services cannot all be released at once to increase the production for civil needs. Switching over from war to peace must inevitably take some time and till things are in a position to settle down to the peace level labour and materials will be short in relation to other means and if more than what is necessary of these resources is devoted to consumers goods, there will not be enough for the production of the capital goods required to restart and reequip industries. Thus there is a great need for self-control by the public in the matter of spending so that Government may be able to carry out its declared policy of keeping prices stable and preventing inflation by such means as rationing and price control.

In our own interest it is necessary to save because it is difficult when goods are in short supply to get value for money. It is always wise to save from income to provide against our future needs and liabilities and to take advantage of opportunities.

How will savings help reconstruction ?

Once you interest your audience with the reconstruction plans of Government and exhort them to save to help reconstruction, they get bewildered and ask "how will our savings help reconstruction?" The answer is simple. They will help in the first place, because the needs of the Government and

of local authorities for post-war reconstruction will be great enough to absorb all that we can save and lend to the State. For some time to come labour and materials will be urgently needed for reconstruction and development and for the production of goods. The demand for consumption goods, the things we want to buy, will compete for the available resources of labour and materials. Hence it is important that this demand should be restricted for a time. Increased production will not get into its stride at once. New designs have to be made and factories built and transferred. During this period of transition, savings will help to spread reconstruction and hasten the day when there will be plenty of everything for all of us. Then our savings with interest that they have earned will be able to buy those goods which will be of better quality and far cheaper than we can get today. Spending our money then will provide more employment and keep up the higher standard of living which our action of savings will have helped to achieve.

The poor should better their lot

The Small Savings agent often comes across the saboteur who tries to clinch his argument with the popular truism that we are too poor to keep anything by, for better days. There is no doubt that most of our people are very poor indeed. But that we are poor is no consolation and one of the easiest ways by which the poor can ever be able to better their lot is by taking care of themselves. There are still many among us who could lay by howsoever little if they understood that their money would be safe and would fetch more at a future date.

Small Savings to be of national benefit would touch these poorer people by encouraging them to lay by something from day to day, week to week, or from month to month. The natural tendency for the ambitious agent is to tap rich men to speedily pile up the amount secured through his agency. But this will be giving to those who already have. It will be catastrophic from the national point of view if all the savings accrue from big business men and land-holders. It is time that the small man understands the implications of this policy of self-denial.



The Provincial Motor Transport Company

"Public" criticism examined

(Continued)

It is reported that the Governments of C. P., U. P. and Bombay are going ahead with their plans of provincial road transport companies. I do not know at what stage our own plan of a road transport company is at present but I hope those who were responsible for carrying it out into effect have not been discouraged by the interested propaganda that was being carried against it.

Orissa badly needs one

Whatever may be the justification for provincial road transport companies in other provinces, Orissa badly needs one such at a very early date. Often our passengers have to get out of the transports and lend a hand to push them on so that they may take start. At others the poor thing feels the need of a new tyre at the loneliest place on the road and the whole crowd of passengers have to lie under a tree waiting for the driver or the cleaner to return with it from a town at a pretty long distance. Even when such "accidents" do not occur the comfort of being squeezed in between the over-increasing numbers inside the limited capacity of the vehicle has to be experienced is to be realised.

To give modern comforts with an approach to regular timings and safe running our public motor transports should be under a centralised organisation with a secure financial position. To say that all our transport owners to-day have either the necessary regard for public convenience or the necessary finance to attend to it will be shirking truth.

Baseless apprehension

It is alleged that the interests of the present transport operators would be jeopardised by the inception of such a company in as much as they will be replaced by Army personnel. Such an apprehension is baseless. It is not likely that there will be many war-retired motor drivers belonging to this Province and it has never been contemplated to remove from employment existing men in transport service. Nor is it understood to disassociate from the contemplated transport company the existing operators. The executive management of the company will, it is understood, be in the hands of existing operators of good merit.

The owners need have no fear. So far as I have been able to find out the Provincial Government intend to leave the whole management in the hands of a Board of Directors composed mostly of the owners themselves. It is further contemplated that the owners would themselves float the company and run it much as they like, the difference being that there will be strong parties in the background to offer their assistance in expanding business and in being better able to cater to the

convenience of the passengers. To reject such a well-conceived proposal will only be suicidal. **Private enterprise!**

We may give short shrift to the argument that concerns should best be left to private enterprise instead of being interfered with by the State. This plea has long been exploded and in an age when the Bank of England is going to be nationalised it is childish to hold a brief for private enterprise. There was some scope for evading the issue on the ground that our Government was not a national one. But with elections just ahead it is reasonable to hope that we would be under national Governments by the time the road transport company is able to function in full swing.

Lastly, the idea of a provincial road transport company is opposed on the ground that the railways would unnecessarily come into the picture. Closer analysis will show how little force this argument has. Most of the goods and traffic of the motor transports come from the railways. There is no doubt that the motor transports serve as the feeders of the railways but to the same extent are the railways responsible for feeding the former. If our railways were purely private companies they would have long thought of having their own motor buses feeding them or being fed by them as in so many other countries. Now all our railways are State-owned and by giving a share to the railways we share our transport company with the Government of India to whom we are beholden for all our post-war ambitions not to speak of the usual subvention to which our own existence is due.

The fear that the railways will take away part of the profits is to my mind only a camouflaged expression of the suspicion that the existence of the Government of India and the Provincial Government as guardians of the interest of the passengers, will work as a brake on the unscrupulous profit motive of private owners, but this is as it should be.

The owners will however be consoled when they think that both the railways and the Provincial Government propose to take between them small shares and leave the bigger one to themselves. It is understood from a reliable source that the railways will have only 25 per cent, the Provincial Government 26 per cent and private motor owners and the public 49 per cent of the total capital of the company. It can never be said that the interest of the owners has not been placed at the very forefront of the framers of the plan. If the transport owners are not opposed to it for the only reason that it is an innovation they should whole-heartedly join it in the interest of themselves and the public.

Do you want to go back to Burma ?

The following arrangement has been made for the return of evacuees now residing in the Province of Orissa to Burma.

The ports of embarkation for evacuees from the Province of Orissa will be—

(i) Vizagapatam for evacuees from the districts of Ganjam and Koraput, and

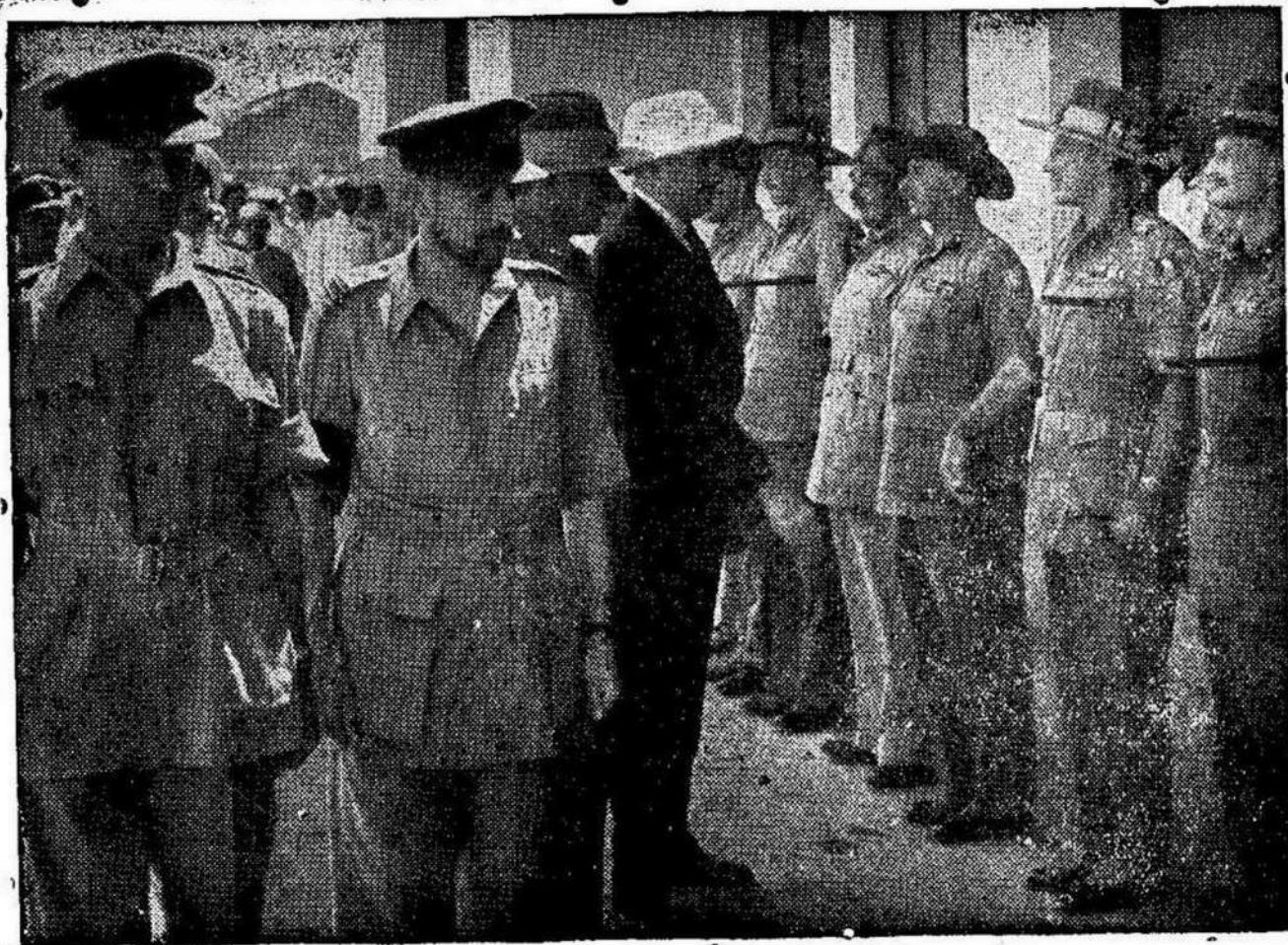
(ii) Calcutta for evacuees from the rest of the Province.

Evacuees desirous of returning to Burma will have to obtain from the local Magistrates Identity Certificates. Application in duplicate has to be made by the evacuees to the local Magistrates for the issue of Identity Certificates. Printed application forms (original and duplicate) are obtainable from the local Magistrates. In the district of Ganjam application forms may be obtained from the Special Officer and the Assistant Special Officers of Evacuees and these officers will also issue Identity Certificates. Applications will have to be presented in duplicate duly filled up to the local Magistrates and to the Evacuee Officers stated above who are also being appointed as Magistrates for the

purpose. The work of registration and issue of Identity Certificates will be taken up immediately and completed by the end of January 1946. Evacuees desirous of returning to Burma are warned to obtain the Identity Certificates after producing necessary proof of their being evacuees. Embarkation notices will issue in due course to the individual evacuees who have obtained Identity Certificates to be present at "Reception Camps" at the ports on specified dates.

This scheme applies only to Indian evacuees. The Government of Burma will issue Identity Certificates to Burmans, Anglo-Burmans, Anglo-Indians, Indians who are in the service of the Government of Burma and the rest.

All male adults above the age of 18 are to apply on a separate form and obtain separate Identity Certificates. Male dependents of evacuees below 18 and female dependents of whatever age are not required to apply and obtain separate Identity Certificates. All females who are not attached to any adult males as dependents should also apply and obtain separate Identity Certificates.



Sir Reginald meets military leaders after landing in Rangoon

THE RED CROSS COLLECTOR IN LIGHTER VEIN—(Contributed)

The Red Cross Week sponsored by the Indian Red Cross Society was celebrated throughout India from the 25th November to 1st December 1945. This Province observed the Red Cross Week in all enthusiasm and other preoccupations being on the descendant, efforts for the Red Cross were more sincere this year though it is not possible to vouchsafe for the results yet.

The Viceroy, in a broadcast, appealed to the Indian public to donate generously to the Red Cross, one of the noblest humanitarian International Organisations whose activities give relief to the sick and the wounded in peace as in war. Our Governor followed suit and my boss, being the Secretary of the Red Cross Week Sub-Committee, naturally "requested" us to do what we could. I do not know whether he was more actuated with generosity for the Red Cross than for showing himself as a good Red Cross patron, but that made no difference. We got a few hours off every day from ordinary drudgery and went about for "lands and pastures new".

You will certainly be doing injustice if you judge our efforts by their money value—that is what our boss is very likely to do. But honestly we pained and strained a lot against heavy odds.

At the very outset the soldier-Viceroy, the veteran of many fields, timed the campaign rather unwisely. Any time except the last two weeks of the calendar month are good for raising subscriptions. The last week is the most inopportune time. The 1st, the last day of the Week, though the pay-day, was a Saturday and those who did not want to pay could always say that their bills could not be cashed. Secondly, we had to contend against the I. N. A. Defence Fund promoters, for this was the time they chose for intensifying their efforts for collections to the I. N. A. Fund.

In this connection I cannot overcome the temptation to record a funny incident. We were going about to sell tickets for a variety entertainment in a car kindly allotted to us. We were tapping schools and had already come with varying results from four schools when we entered the fifth. Already surcharged with generosity for the I. N. A. the students pleaded exhaustion of their pocket money and the teachers drew our attention to the calendar. We were not to be outdone. The leader of our party offered to defer collections till the 3rd and agreed to advance tickets to the teachers on credit. This had the desired effect and all the teachers took tickets for cash, though of small denominations. Some of the boys felt interested in the variety entertainment and purchased too.

In the meantime however some naughty boy had done his mischief in the rear of the car by boldly carving out in the all too-cheap dust on the body of the car the slogan "Give to the I. N. A."

We could not detect it and went about in that car the bonnet of which begged subscriptions for the Red Cross and the rear for the I. N. A.

Before more dust could obliterate the mischief it was detected by none other than our boss himself. I think our explanations satisfied him for he smiled and kept quiet.

Now coming to the point, I must say that we got more response from the poor teachers and the students of the schools and from the public than from the fat-salary-wallahs. Some of them were too high to be approached with impunity. Others pleaded pressure of work. A third set had not time to spare for the variety entertainment and a fourth considered themselves hard hit even with their fat salaries and war allowances.

But with all their tricks they could not evade my friend K—. I wonder how K— who always had the worst of it on files could overpower his enemies so signally on this field.

K— always won when others failed. When an officer said that he had no time K— would say, "Yes, Sir" and wait. When he said "Thank you" thereby signifying that K— should leave, the all too obvious hint could not disturb our friend. He would say "Thank you" in return and continue standing. If an officer said that he had no time for entertainment, K— would politely return "You need not have, Sir, but you may invest in kindness to the sick and the wounded". When after great irritation the officer would agree to purchase a ticket of lower denomination he would say "Mr. so and so's orderly peon had taken the same, Sir". We reserved K— for the intractable officers.

But there were officers and officers. The students of a particular school did some collections too, in a not very properly sealed box. One of our officers deftly folded a ten-rupee note and made it go through the narrow slit of one of the boxes. Another officer examined the slit, found it not perfect and remarked that there was the chance of tampering with the collections. One of the students quickly retorted "We never knew that collections for such causes would be tampered with, Sir. But you are more experienced". The officer grew thoughtful. In these days it was not wise to admonish students.

I penalised the officers in my own way. I would get to them and after higgling draw out whatever I could and then run straight to the *mem sahibs* before the officers could come back home, and draw additional penalties from them.

One day this was going to land me into a mess. I had assured the *mem sahib* that the *sahib* had paid nothing. She was sorry for him and gave me a fiver little knowing that just the previous hour I had extracted another from him. Before I could bid her good-bye, however, she held the receiver of the telephone and called out the very number of the *sahib's* office. I stood dumb-founded but no it was on the quality of the tiffin supplied to him. I was relieved and thanked the good sense of the *mem sahib* for not being too ostentatious of little bits of kindness.

Parliamentary Delegation to India

British Press Comments

Public opinion in Britain will applaud the timely decision taken by the Government to send a Parliamentary delegation consisting of representatives of the chief political parties to India. The purpose of this step is to give the peoples of India evidence of British goodwill and the sincere resolve of His Majesty's Government to do everything in their power to promote India's speedy attainment of full self-government.

At the moment there are many disappointing signs that Britain's attitude is not fully understood in India, and there are other causes of disquiet. The elections, as was to be feared, have proved a disturbing influence, so also have events in Palestine and Indonesia. The bitter antagonism that exists between the Congress and Muslim League and the violent and persistent anti-British propaganda of certain Congress leaders together make for a difficult situation.

Two things are plainly needed. The first is an assurance, which the promised delegation will carry with them to India, that Britain genuinely desires to see India gain her rightful position as an independent partner in the British Commonwealth. The second, no less important, is a warning that Britain will not countenance any attempt to impose a Constitution upon India by force or threat of force. We are glad to see that Mr. Herbert Morrison gave that warning.

Two valuable suggestions were put forward after Mr. Morrison's announcement in the House of Commons and we are glad to note that the Lord President of the Council promised to consider them. The first, made by Mr. Eden, was that if the delegation went under Government auspices, it should have the terms of reference approved by the House. Sir Stanley Reed added the reminder that since in India the delegation would be regarded as official, it would be better to give it that status at the very beginning. There is point in what Mr. Eden and Sir Stanley Reed said. Nothing should be neglected which will help to give prestige and influence to the delegation and the purpose of its visit should be made as explicit as possible.

Reaffirmation of promises

Congress circles in India are already decrying the Government's statement on India, which was made by Lord Pethick-Lawrence in the Lords and read by Mr. Herbert Morrison in the Commons. They say there is nothing new in it. In a sense that is true, for it is a reaffirmation of Lord Wavell's promises in September, which the Working Committee of the Congress described as "vague, inadequate and unsatisfactory".

The Government, however, realise that Lord Wavell's proposals have not been properly appreciated in India; they are anxious to convince Indians that it is the real intention of this country to promote self-government in India. The only new thing in the statement is the proposal to send a Parliamentary delegation to India under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Association. Mr. Eden's criticism, and that of Mr. Maxton, showed at once that this was a half-baked idea. The Empire Parliamentary Association is an unofficial body. A goodwill mission under its auspices might be regarded in India as an official act of Parliament or of the Government. Mr. Eden suggested that it was unwise to raise false hopes. If the delegation went to India under Government auspices, it should have the terms of reference approved by the House of Commons. Mr. Morrison has undertaken to consider these suggestions. It is to be hoped that when the question is next discussed he will be able to give the House a clear idea of the function which is proposed for this delegation.

If it was necessary to make plain that the Government regard the setting up of a Constitution-making body, by which Indians will decide their own future, as a matter of the greatest urgency, it was no less necessary to counter the threat of force implicit in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's recent utterances. Elections for the all-India Assembly are nearly complete, but Provincial elections will not be over till the spring. So much delay is inevitable. Pandit Nehru, however, suggests that if Britain does not take quick steps after the elections to hand over government to Indians, "other people" may take the initiative. He asserts that many people are now thinking about the possibility of force as a means of gaining independence. He admires the Indian National Army, which was formed to co-operative with the Japanese and some of whose members have been put on trial. Pandit Nehru's opening election campaign advocated the adoption of the slogan of the Indian National Army "Onward to Delhi." That may be a mere metaphor transferred from treason to politics, but there is not much metaphor about his other statement that it is the duty of a subject nation to revolt.

Events in Indonesia have an inevitable effect on Indian politics. The danger is that Indians may try to short-circuit constitutional procedure by resort to force. If such resort to force occurred, the first victims would probably be

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the Indian Police and civil servants—not perhaps the highest officials or non-Indian members of these forces, but Indians. These men must be protected, and on this point the Government state emphatically that they would not permit any attempt to break down the loyalty of the administrative services or of the Indian armed forces and they promise their full support to the Government of India in securing that their servants are protected in the performance of their duty.

It is unfortunate that the promise of self-government should have to be accompanied by such stern words. Yet the Government genuinely desire Indian self-government and it would be regrettable if Indians, reading the official statement, saw in it only the insistence on order and failed to see the promise of full political liberty.

Mode of Selection

The decision that a Parliamentary delegation, chosen on an entirely new plan, should be sent to India is at least an announcement that the Government is fully alive to the perils of the present crisis. But, as was pointed out from both sides of the House, the Government has laid itself open to criticism on account of the mode of selection. It is advisable that the group should be small and obviously it must be representative of all Parties. Hence the question arises whether the Government would not have been wise to take one of two courses, either to appoint the delegation officially or else leave the choice to the House for agreement between the Parties.

One point at any rate is incontestable, namely, the public opinion in India will identify the

delegation with the Government. The essential matter, however, is that steps are being taken, as the statement emphasises, in the fulfilment of the Government's resolve that during the election campaign every available opportunity shall be seized for "personal contact between this country and India" and impressing a new upon the leaders of political parties "the desire of the British people that India should speedily attain her full and rightful position as an independent partner State in the British Commonwealth." To that consummation every successive British Government has been wholly committed for many years past.

The Government's statement is by implication a positive reply to Mr. Nehru's latest declaration to the effect that if action is not taken immediately after the elections by the British Government, then it will be for others to act. The Government's purpose as to consultation with India's elected representatives for shaping the Constitution has been made entirely clear and as suspicion has been encouraged that this would be merely a fresh source of delay, it is well that the Government should once again make the point perfectly clear.

The transition period cannot be other than difficult in the extreme. It would be so even if the various interests in India were united in their endeavour to achieve full self-government "by orderly and peaceful transfer of control". Unhappily evidences proclaim that in the stress of the present political conflict there is no unity of effort in this direction to be looked for and in consequence the Government is impelled to conclude the statement with a solemn warning which, Mr. Morrison rightly affirmed, did not contain threat of any kind whatever.

Creation of River Development Authorities

Indirect benefits from Irrigation

Central Board of Irrigation meeting

The need to create River Development Authorities for settling disputes between Provinces and States was emphasised in a resolution of the Central Board of Irrigation at its annual meeting held in New Delhi last week under the chairmanship of Mr. F. H. Hutchinson, Chief Irrigation Engineer, U. P.

Information available from various provinces and States regarding the existing and proposed irrigation projects was pooled during the discussions. It was felt that the formation of River Commissions was the best way to ensure protection of the interest of all provinces and States.

By another resolution, the Government of India were asked to set up a committee to advise on data to be collected for assessing indirect benefits from irrigation. Until such time as the monetary value of the indirect benefits can be assessed, the Board recommended that the criterion for judging whether an irriga-

tion project is productive or not should be: that the estimated net revenue shall not be less than the anticipated interest on the sum at charge when the project is fully developed.

Among other decisions were the establishment of close contact with the International Commission for High Dams and the reorganisation and transfer from Simla to Delhi of the office of the Board. The Board also examined the work done by the Research Committee in its annual meeting in July last and accepted most of its recommendations.

Rai Bahadur A. N. Khosla, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India and Chairman of the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, has been elected President of the Board for the ensuing year.

During their stay in Delhi the members of the Board visited the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute.

More commodities removed from control list of Consumer Goods Distribution Order amended Price control to continue

By a notification published in the *Gazette of India* of December 1, 1945, the Central Government have withdrawn control over distribution of the following articles by removing them from the schedule to the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945 :—

Slate pencils, Boot and metal polishes, Steel pens, Fountain pens and parts of fountain pens, Enamelled ironware, Kerosene oil lamps, Incandescent mantles, Zip fasteners, Razor and razor blades, Cutlery, Typewriter ribbons, Wireless receiving sets and parts of wireless receiving sets and wireless bulbs, Photographic negatives and printing papers, Clocks, time pieces and watches and parts thereof, Cartridges, Crockery, Spectacle frames, lenses and other optical goods, Sanitary fittings, Sports Goods, Grindery, Camphor in all forms, Thermoses and thermos flasks. The supply position of most of the above articles has now greatly improved and the supply of the rest of

them is expected to improve in the near future. Importers and producers will now be free to sell these articles without reference to the Controller General of Civil Supplies, Bombay, or any of his subordinate or regional officers.

The provisions of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943, in respect of these articles will remain in force so that the control of their prices is not affected.

List of consumer goods still controlled

Items now remaining in the schedule to the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order are :—

Lead copying and coloured pencils, pure and artificial silk yarn and thread, pure and artificial silk fabrics, hand knitting wool, woollen fabrics, woollen and worsted weaving and machine knitting yarns, umbrellas and parts of umbrellas, kerosene hurricane lanterns, cycles, cycle parts and accessories.

Brass and Copper utensils Prices controlled

The Central Government have promulgated a new order known as the Brass and Copper (Control) Order, 1945 with effect from the 6th October 1945 in supersession of the Brass Utensils (Control) Order, 1944. The important features of the Order are :—

(1) The Central Government will release brass or copper sheets to manufacturers who shall manufacture *only* those utensils described in the schedules, which also fix the maximum retail prices for different varieties of utensils.

(2) The prices of various kinds of brass and copper scrap-Ingots and sheets have been fixed by the Central Government and dealers should adhere to those prices.

(3) The hand-made or machine-made brass or copper utensils should be sold at F. O. R. destination price which must not exceed 9% per cent of the maximum retail prices fixed for those utensils.

(4) Dealers of hand-made brass or copper utensils should not sell the utensils at a cost exceeding the prices fixed for the various

categories and those utensils shall bear the manufacturer's distinguishing mark. The Central Government however gave time to the dealers in hand made brass and copper utensils up to the 18th November 1945.

(5) Every dealer shall supply a cash memo. for any sale in excess of Rs. 10 and for sale below Rs. 10 if demanded.

(6) Every dealer shall prominently display in his shop a printed copy of the schedule.

(7) Every manufacturer of machine-made utensils is required to submit a return to the Government of India in a prescribed form so as to reach them not later than the 10th of each month and shall also comply with the directions given by them.

(8) Any dealer who contravenes any of the provisions of this Order is liable to prosecution.

Further detailed information may be obtained from the Civil Supplies Officers of the districts or from the Enforcement Section of the Supply Department.

Kerosene, Sugar and Cloth in the Cuttack District

The scarcity of Kerosene, sugar and cloth has always been attributed by the ignorant masses to the system of controls. They cannot understand the circumstances which necessitated the controls and which make it impossible to improve conditions, as long as these persist. Cuttack District was till recently getting only 16,000 tins of kerosene per month, which equally distributed among the 25 lakhs of people of the district would have given only 1.2 chattaks per head per month. The sugar quota of Cuttack was 4,400 maunds which works out at 1.04 chattaks per head per month. From October the quota of kerosene has been increased to 17,600 tins, and it is expected that the supplies will go on gradually increasing, as the position improves. The District Magistrate has arranged to divert additional supplies in future to villages.

In connection with the scarcity of dhoties and sarees, it may be pointed out that the Bombay mill-owners appear to be intent on dumping a considerable quantity of unsuitable cloth on this Province. The proportion of dhoties and sarees to the total quota of cloth received in this Province is often 30 per cent or so. And that too does not come steadily, but varies according to the convenience of the exporters. The chief sufferers are the villagers, and this cannot be avoided, so long as supplies do not improve. The urban municipal areas are rationed, and no rationing system can succeed,

unless there is a guarantee of a minimum steady supply to meet the quantity allotted on the ration cards. And when this minimum fixed monthly requirement is deducted from the total supply, what is left over for the villages becomes inadequate. However, much of the local handloom cloth and the standard cloth find their way to the rural areas to meet their need.

The Utkal Cloth Syndicate which imports the whole of the Provincial quota, labours under the disadvantage of not finding reliable and substantial local retailers to distribute local quotas. Jajpur has overcome the difficulty by forming its own co-operative cloth syndicate which has arranged to obtain the whole of the subdivisional quota and to distribute it all over the subdivision in accordance with a carefully worked out scheme, with the approval of the Subdivisional Officer. This would obviate most of the malpractices.

Slaughter of the Innocents

An amusing story comes from Angul. While the campaign for growing more fruit was going on briskly, some mischief-mongers spread the rumour that a new tax was going to be levied on fruit trees and vegetable plants. Gullible householders of a number of villages forthwith applied the axe. They cut down a large number of Papaya and Banana trees, and uprooted vegetable creepers which were already in flower and fruit.

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BY S. H. KHAN, ESQ., M.A., F.R.C.S., A.R.P.S.,
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ORISSA REVIEW

THE SMALL SAVINGS WEEK

BEGINS FROM

THE 8TH JANUARY 1946

Do you bit to make it a success ?

CUTTACK
DECEMBER 22
1945

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PRICE
HALF-ANNA

Puri

Double embanked Channel Dhanua to Dal Nadi.

Reconstruction of Nuna Chilka embankment

Retired line on Bhargovi left 47th mile

Ditto 47th mile

Ditto 42nd mile

Ditto 35th mile

Raising and strengthening Bhargovi left embankment 33rd mile to end.

Raising and strengthening Managuni embankments.

Raising and strengthening Kushbhadra left embankment.

Balasore

Constructing breaching section on High Level Canal Range III.

Raising and strengthening Chargachia embankment.

Raising and strengthening Manikunda embankment.

Raising and strengthening Salt embankment

Raising and strengthening Baitarani embankments 6 (a) (c) (d)-B.

Raising and strengthening Baitarani embankments 5-B.

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME

Its Vital Peacetime Necessity

Voluntary basis of scheme

National Savings Certificates have now been on issue to the public, in place of the old Defence Savings Certificates, for a little over two years, and the "Small Savings Scheme"—a scheme designed to popularise National Savings Certificates by bringing them to the public, by means of Agents instead of expecting the public to go in and invest—has now been operating for about a year.

Success of scheme

The recognition shown by the public of India of the special advantages of National Savings Certificates, is illustrated not only by the substantial sales effected (approximately Rs. 9 crores in the last six months of 1943-44, Rs. 20 crores in 1944-45, and Rs. 14 crores in the first eight months of the present financial year), but also by the fact that practically all provinces and States have now adopted the "Small Savings Scheme".

Money for reconstruction

In the early days of the "Small Savings Scheme", the impression prevailed that it formed a part of the Government of India's war measures, and, to those who held this view, the end of the war might have implied that "Savings" were no longer necessary. Such is very far from being the case. The need for holding the prices of goods in check is as great as ever, and this need is likely to continue for some considerable time. Even more important, India still needs money—not now for financing war expenditure, but for financing the vast post-war reconstruction plans that are to be put into execution over the next few years, and without which India cannot rise to her proper status among the nations of the world.

Scheme for social betterment

Most vital of all considerations, however, is the need for social uplift, the laying of a secure economic foundation for the family life of the people in general, and the building up of a

reserve not only to enable spending in the future, but also to form a reserve against times of difficulty occasioned by illness or temporary loss of employment. Regular small savings by people with limited means is, without doubt, the best answer to this problem, and the success which such a movement can achieve, on a purely voluntary basis, has been demonstrated by the response to the "Small Savings Scheme". The constant extension of this saving for social betterment is now the chief aim of the "Small Savings Scheme". To achieve this, the message of "Savings" is being carried to all parts of India, by every possible means of propaganda and by an ever-increasing number of "Authorised Agents", appointed and remunerated by Government.

No compulsion

The advantages, to the individual and to the nation alike, of saving, are manifest, but the Government of India fully appreciate that no movement of this kind can be effective without the voluntary support of the people. No form of compulsion will therefore be countenanced, either by the Government of India or by Provincial Governments, and the building-up, in town and country alike, of a vast network of "Savings Groups", the members of which give a voluntary undertaking to save something—however small—every month, or perhaps, in agricultural areas, after every crop, is already well advanced.

Prominent non-official support

Some of the most prominent figures in India's public life have lent their support to the present campaign for extending the "Small Savings Scheme", with messages of encouragement in the Press. Their support will go far towards ensuring continued success for the "Small Savings Scheme", which, from small beginnings, has already developed into a great movement, making its contribution towards the fulfilment of a bright and secure future for the people of India.

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Colleges to be established.

Expansion of Research Institutes

Sir Jogendra Singh's address to Crops and Soils Committee

"We will be setting up before long Research and Experimental Stations and Institutes in respect of rice, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, grasslands and fish. The Dairy Institute, the Veterinary Institute, the Agricultural Institute and the Forest Institute will also be expanded. Financial sanction in principle for these new Institutes and for the expansion of the existing ones has been obtained."

"Further, it is proposed to establish an Agriculture College and an Animal Husbandry College to meet the needs of smaller provinces and States and to provide for post-graduate education."

Thus declared the Hon'ble Sir Jogendra Singh, Member for Agriculture, inaugurating the sixth meeting of the Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry held in New Delhi on the 17th December 1945.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you here today on behalf of the Government of India and on my own behalf, for the sixth meeting of the Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture. Your Board was formed in 1905, and completes 40 years of its useful existence. The Board has wisely formed itself into two Wings—the Crops and Soils Wing and the Animal Husbandry Wing—to meet in alternate years. This year it is the turn of the Crops and Soils Wing. By bringing together agricultural research workers, administrators, irrigation and agricultural engineers, University Professors, Heads of Agricultural Colleges, agricultural experts and farmers, the Board is providing a forum for interchange of ideas and experience, which will help in the formulation of a comprehensive agricultural policy, which the Provinces and States will be prepared to implement and which the Central Government can vitalise and co-ordinate. Thus the Board provides a valuable link between the Centre and the Provinces and States.

Your Wing has an unrivalled opportunity to serve the masses of India by making a substantial contribution by suggesting the lines on which surveys and other works should be carried out and modern methods introduced for increasing production and equipping the masses with

practical knowledge to make the best use of land by drawing to the full on its productive capacity.

Need for all varieties of food

The war, which is just over, has brought home to us the precarious nature of our food production and the need of providing all varieties of food to meet the full nutritional needs of our population. According to standards laid down by Dr. Aykroyd, we are largely deficit in production of—

Pulses	..	..	by 2½ million tons
Vegetables (green)	leafy	by 23	.. "
	and non-leafy.		.. "
Fruits	..	..	by 4 .. "
Sugar	..	..	by 1 .. "
Fats and oils	..	..	by 4 .. "
Milk	..	..	by 18½ .. "
Fish, meat and eggs	..	..	by 5½ .. "

Now our objective can be no other but to fix production targets up to the estimated requirements. Freedom from want is an essential step towards the four freedoms which President Roosevelt declared as the need of the world.

I can assert without fear of contradiction that the prosperity of agriculture depends on a large scale development of industry, and by the creation of increased purchasing power. The agricultural worker must be provided an assured market and a remunerative price for his produce so that he is able to purchase industrial products. The interests of the consumers and producers are intimately linked together. Without prosperous agriculture, industry cannot flourish, and without industry, agriculture cannot improve. A sound agricultural economy cannot be developed by a mere tinkering with land tenures or by the employment of modern machinery, but by relieving the pressure of population on land and finding other occupation for surplus village population.

Vast field for improvement

There is, however, a vast field for improvement. Scientific research has placed in our

hands new means for food production, which, if we put them into full use according to a plan and pursue it with vigour, will enable us to move towards a new level of production hitherto considered beyond attainment. The remarkable achievements in producing high yielding sugarcane, wheats, cottons, rice are examples of what science has done in improving our crops. What we need is an adequate area under farms for production of mother seed and its multiplication by selected seed growers and Co-operative Village Societies.

Then all the Provinces and States should survey and find means to bring all culturable lands under the plough, impound the monsoon rain which runs to waste; harness all the rivers to provide irrigation for thirsty lands and cheap power for our factories. Alladin had only one *jinn* to help him, while we have millions of *jinn*s in our rivers waiting to be brought under control to serve and lighten the labour of man. Cheap power coupled with suitable machines can perform diverse functions on the farm. With the help of a low powered motor, the farmer can cut his fodder, shell his corn, sharpen his tools and draw water from his well for use in the home and at the farm. Electrification can modernise the rural areas, make them material minded like the urban areas and perhaps deprive them of some of their ancient charm.

Indian diet is particularly deficient in protective foods. Our urgent need is to increase the production of milk. It depends on proper feeding and breeding of milch and other cattle. I am sure you will seriously consider as to how the present agricultural practice can best be adjusted to provide our livestock with optimum food in order to produce the milk which is so much needed by the people.

Fruits and vegetables are not available to an extent to feed the rich and the poor alike. In India, we have a variety of climates ranging from the arctic to the tropical. We can grow almost every variety of fruit and vegetable. So far we have been interested only in planting orchards for pleasure; we must now plant orchards for supplying the people with food. There is a great scope for producing fruit and vegetable juices, canning surplus fruit, manufacturing jams, marmalades and other fruit products. The Punjab and some other provinces have made a start in this direction. We have in our Fruit Adviser an enthusiast who has the power of communicating his enthusiasm to others.

F. A. O.

India has joined the recently created Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. One of the functions of this Organisation is compiling of scientific knowledge and technique, assembling and analysing all basic information and fostering co operative action. The results of scientific research will be compiled and made available to member countries through a Bibliographic Service. Through this Organisation, extension material including literature and films will be made available to us. The Food and Agricultural Organisation will also maintain panels of experts, and will send technical missions to countries who desire their services. One of the objectives of the Food and Agricultural Organisation is to ensure fair and equitable prices to the producers and with that object in view a complete survey is contemplated of world production, consumption and international trade in major agricultural products as compared with world needs for improved nutrition in view of the consumption goals set up by the member Governments. I record with pleasure and pride that India has played a worthy role through its delegation in contributing their share in shaping the constitution of this Organisation.

Government's activities

Now you may ask what the Government has done to help agriculture. I am glad to say that it has been given to me to set up a separate Department of Agriculture. The Department is still in its infancy, but it is my purpose to staff it with those who have a bias for and a knowledge of the needs of agriculture. In Sir Pheroze Kharegat I have a Secretary who is devoted to the cause of agriculture and has spent many years of service in promoting agriculture co-operative development. In my old friend, Mr. Stewart, your Vice-Chairman, you have an agriculturist of wide experience, great administrative capacity and untiring application.

We have a panel of special officers appointed as Advisers for agricultural production, fertilizers, seeds, vegetables, minor works, fruit, livestock, Dairying, fish, plant protection, training, forestry and irrigation.

The appointment of an Adviser for soil conservation is under consideration. The Imperial Chemicals have lent us the services of Mr. McIntyre in an honorary capacity and under him Dr. C. N. Acharya is working as Chief Bio-Chemist. We have converted town refuse into compost in 312 towns to the extent of 270,000

tons. I am having a programme worked out for 5,000 centres to take up all our towns with a population of 5,000 and over, and when our plans are completed this should give us 2 million tons of manure a year. I am also trying to get all the oil-seeds crushed in the country itself, which would give us oil-cake to feed our cattle and soil. A programme is being framed for the utilisation of all available organic material for composting. It has been shown that water hyacinth, a troublesome weed which has choked the rice fields and rivers of Bengal, can easily be composted. I am hoping to start experiments to determine the cost of composting and determining its manurial value. If we in addition husband all our resources in bones, factory and slaughter house refuse, we can have enough manure for our irrigated areas and its application should increase our yields at least by 50 per cent. A Bill to constitute an Oil-seeds Committee is before the Legislature.

We will be setting up before long research and experimental stations and institutes in respect of rice, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, grasslands, and fish. The Dairy Institute, the Veterinary Institute, the Agricultural Institute and the Forest Institute will also be expanded. Financial sanction in principle for these new institutes and for the expansion of the existing ones has been obtained.

We have Commodity Committees which are engaged in promoting research, production, marketing in regard to sugarcane, coconuts, tobacco, cotton, jute and lac.

Further, it is proposed to establish an Agricultural College and an Animal Husbandry College to meet the needs of smaller provinces and state and to provide for post-graduate education.

In the meanwhile the number of post-graduate students admitted to the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute has been increased from 15 to 50 per year and it is to be raised to 100 in due course. Admission to the Veterinary Institute has been doubled and admission to the Forest Rangers' College has been increased four-fold.

The Institutes which we are setting up, will carry out high grade research and afford facilities for training in the special subjects and may in due time supplement this by research work of an applied nature in other suitable areas and

carry out pilot schemes of Co-operative farming, joint management and test the use and extension of mechanised farming.

I am sure you will be interested in the special measures adopted in the Grow More Food Campaign and will make recommendations regarding those aspects of it which should be continued in the immediate post-war period and in normal times.

Grants for irrigation facilities

We have given in grants and loans for irrigation facilities, land clearance and improvement, manure for distribution, compost, making-seed multiplication and distribution, bonus to cultivators for diverting areas from S. S. Cotton to food-crops, fish production and other purposes, Rs. 4, 91 Lakhs as loans and 4, 17 lakhs as grants.

We have provided for the sinking of 11,200 wells and 2,215 tubewells and it is expected that as a result of these measures there will be a substantial increase in production.

Gentlemen, your organization is on a small scale, but it has preceded the world organization. Indeed I feel that we have forestalled, so far as development of agriculture is concerned, the national programme of development.

What we need is application of the knowledge and implementation of the programme to stimulate the practice of simple things such as production of seed, husbanding all kinds of manure and extension of irrigation and work for the workless with cheap and abundant supply of money to raise our population from poverty to power. It has been said by Jefferson and Russell that "let the farmer for ever more be honoured in his calling, for they who labour in the earth are the chosen people of God". "In a moral point of view, the life of the agriculturist is the most pure and holy of any class of men; pure, because it is the most healthful, and vice can hardly find time to contaminate it; and holy, because it brings the Deity perpetually before his view, giving him thereby the most exalted notions of supreme power, and the most endearing view of the divine benignity".

Release and Resettlement

A word to the ex-services personnel and Industrialists of Orissa

(By Mr. B. N. Patnaik, M. A. B.Ed., Provincial Publicity and Recruiting Officer)

Now that the World War has successfully terminated and some of the services personnel and war workers are being demobilised in batches it is time that the public, particularly the ex-service personnel and the Industrialists, should be aware of the measures recently adopted by the Government for the re-employment and absorption of service men in civil life.

The Government of India in the Department of Labour have set up co-ordinated machinery to deal with the problems of resettlement and employment of the demobilised services personnel and discharged war workers. A net work of Employment Exchanges (at present seventy-one) has been established in different parts of India, under a Director-General of Resettlement and Employment. The whole of India has been divided into nine regions, each under a Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment. Bihar and Orissa together form one region which has begun to function under the Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Bihar and Orissa (M. M. Philip, Esq., I.C.S.) who co-ordinates the work of four Sub-regional Employment Exchanges located in four different places—Patna, Dhanbad, Jamshedpur and Cuttack. Our Sub-regional Exchange at Cuttack is in charge of Rai Sahib P. C. Mohanty, B. A. A trained Managerial staff to run the Sub-regional Employment Exchanges were appointed at New Delhi and deputed to assume charge of their offices. The Manager for the Cuttack Exchange (Mr. O. W. Prasad) already joined his duties towards the last part of November 1945, and it is hoped that work will be carried on in full swing from next January.

Each Sub-Regional Exchange will have under it a number of Employment Information Bureaux which will serve as the connecting link between the demobilised persons, scattered in urban and rural areas, and the Sub-Regional Exchange. To bring this Information Bureaux within the easy reach of the demobilised persons the Government of India have decided to set up one Information Bureau for every area containing 1,600 demobilised persons. It is, therefore, hoped that Orissa will have at least a dozen of Information Bureaux working under the Cuttack Exchange in very near future.

Their business it will be to communicate Information and advice to demobilised persons on matters relating to their employment in civil life, to register names of seekers of employment and also to forward requests and communications from such personnel in the rural areas. Pending the establishment of the Information Bureaux, it had been decided that the District, Subdivisional and Taluk offices in Orissa will carry on the work of the Information Bureau. It is, therefore, desirable that all demobilised personnel and discharged war workers in Orissa should first approach their Taluk, Subdivision and District Officers to obtain information regarding the Employment Exchange which is primarily responsible for their resettlement. Ex-service men who are or will be seeking Government appointment would do well to approach first the District Magistrates within their jurisdiction who have been authorised by the Government to select suitable candidates for vacancies in subordinate and inferior services.

The function of the Sub-Regional Exchange will be to register the names and to find out, as far as practicable, the best possible employment for the ex-service men with regard to their suitability and qualifications. The Exchange will collect information regarding all opportunities of employment which are available in the country or will become available in the near future after the Post-War schemes of the Provincial Government have been launched or new industries and agricultural developments are opened up by private enterprise. The Exchange will, therefore, function as an advisory body between seekers of employment and the employers who will require trained and well disciplined persons of higher skill and technique.

The Sub-Regional Exchange (established at Girish Bhavan, Kazi Bazar, Cuttack) will begin functioning actively very shortly and will, deal with matters relating to employment of ex-services personnel and war workers of the following categories :—

- (1) Technical personnel of Grade I and II
- (2) Ex-service men and women of the Navy, Army, Air Force and W.A.C. (I)

• (3) Supervisory and Managerial grades

(4) Discharged war workers

(5) Passed out civil trainees

It need hardly be emphasised that the country has an obligation to these ex-service men and women who made such a contribution to the successful termination of the world war. They have returned with a sense of discipline, organising ability and technical skill which should not be allowed to waste but which can be utilised in various civil employments and trades, particularly in the industries which are planned to develop in the post-war years. There

is no doubt that they will prove to be valuable assets to the industrialists and other employers of our country who are in need of skilled labour. Earnest efforts are now being made by the Government of Orissa to absorb a large number of services men in posts under their disposal and it is hoped that a still larger number will be absorbed by post-war schemes, but this should not absolve the public from the obligation which the country at large owes to those personnel. In engaging war-retained skilled artisans, the private employer of a business concern not only fulfils a part of this obligation but assists in the growth and development of the country's industries and raises the standard of living of our people.

TANKS AND THEIR USE

A correspondent from Balasore writes that the small town of Balasore with a population of about twenty thousand has 1,250 tanks. Most of these tanks are now full of weeds and breeding places of malarial germs. The same can be said of the tanks of Cuttack town except that with a bigger area it has a far larger number of tanks than Balasore. While suggesting that to improve the health and sanitation of the town most of these tanks should be filled up, it is forgotten that the level of the town is below the flood level of the Kathjuri and the Mahanadi and if the tanks were not there to absorb the rain and drain water of the town during the rains the people of Cuttack would have to wade in knee-deep water through the streets.

The question therefore is how to use the tanks so that instead of being a menace to public health they become valuable assets of the community as the store-houses of a food of high nutritive value.

It is not only our towns that are generously provided with tanks. A rough survey by the Fisheries Department reveals that there are on the average five tanks per village in the Cuttack district and in Balasore from 6 to 7 per village. Even in Sambalpur tanks average at the rate of 3 per village. In the other districts except of course the Koraput district there are a very large number of tanks.

On the whole there are not less than 15,000 good size tanks in Orissa and the Fisheries Department have only touched the fringe of the problem by proposing to utilize at least one thousand of them for fish-rearing. Fish forms the most important item in the unbalanced dietary of our people and the shortage of this commodity has been most detrimental to their health. With this end in view the post-war

plans of Government have given a great deal of attention to the problems of fisheries—inland, riverine and fore-shore. Here we are concerned with the improvement of tank fisheries, the great advantage of which is that every village and town will be more or less self-sufficient so far as its fish needs are concerned.

For a long time pisciculture formed a very minor branch of the Agriculture Department. It is a very good sign that Government have of late realised its importance. But unless the same amount of emphasis is laid by private individuals on fisheries the desired progress will not be possible. The first pre-requisite is to clear the tanks of weeds and renovate them. This will make the water suitable for fish rearing and for bathing purposes. Incidentally this will prevent the mosquitoes from breeding especially if a particular kind of fish called Gambusia fish are reared together with other varieties. Gambusia fish float on the surface of the water and eat the mosquito larvae in the tanks. Thus fish-rearing will lead to improvement of our dietary and lessen the incidence of malaria on our population.

The Fisheries Department are doing all that is possible to help people in clearing the tanks and in getting fish fries at cheap rates. It is for the people now to take advantage of the opportunities for their well-being.

So far as private tanks are concerned the problem is simple for it consists of only creating the necessary urge in the individual owners to stock their tanks with fish, but there are a very large number of tanks which are the common property of the village community. The improvement and utilisation of these tanks will not however be difficult if they are tackled on co-operative lines.

An appreciation of the progress of the Grow More Food campaign in the Ganjam district

The following amounts were allotted for expenditure in furtherance of the Grow More Food campaign in Ganjam district in the year 1944-45 :—

Allotment	Recla- mation	Excava- tion of tanks	Renova- tion of old tanks	Sinking of wells	Plough and bul- locks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Loan ..	1,80,000	39,600	18,000	36,000	48,000
Subsidy ..	20,000	20,400	6,000	24,000	7,800
Total ..	2,00,000	60,000	24,000	60,000	55,800
Amount spent by the end of 31st March 1945.	1,80,955	52,970	17,424	55,828	69,007

Rs. 16,317-9-0 was refunded out of land improvement loans and Rs. 1,758-8-0 was refunded out of agricultural loans.

A total area of 7,401 acres was reclaimed in the year 1944-45.

Quantity of seeds, paddy, Mung, Ragi, etc., distributed during the year 1944-45 with their cost—

Quantity			Cost		
Mds.	sr.	ch.	Rs.	a.	p.
10,021	38	4	68,457	3	3

Quantity of seeds (paddy, Mung, Ragi etc.) distributed during the year 1945-46—

Quantity			Cost		
Mds.	sr.	ch.	Rs.	a.	p.
18,417	11	15	1,14,850	5	7

Manures and fertilizers sold at an increased rate—

Amonium Sulphate ..	2,021 bags
Groundnut oil cake ..	Mds. 6,869-11-0

Number of wells and tanks excavated and amount advanced—

Number excavated	Amount spent Rs.
1. Wells—743 ..	60,622
2. New tanks—5 ..	49,660
3. Old tanks—8 ..	16,799

Quantity of vegetable seeds including potato supplied to cultivators during 1944-45—

1. Vegetable seeds Md. 1-24-10 distributed.	
2. Potatoes .. 228 baskets..	<div> <div>Red 64</div> <div>White 164</div> </div>
Total ..	228

(Each basket contains 25 seers)

Formation of a compost making society—One compost making society has been formed in the current year. Compost is under preparation.

Standard cloth

The following are the figures of bales of standard cloth received for the district of Ganjam :—

June 1945 ..	60 bales
July ..	1 bale
August ..	157 bales
September ..	30 "
October ..	26 "
Total ..	274 bales

Syndicate cloth

The following are the figures of bales of Syndicate cloth received for the district of Ganjam :—

June ..	560 bales
July ..	263 "
September ..	440 "
October ..	786 "
Total ..	2,049 bales

In November 1945, 370 yards of woollen cloth were received here for the whole district. The supply of standard cloth has been reduced and the supply of woollen goods is so scanty that hardly 100 to 120 people from the whole district (specially as the quota was sold at Berhampur) are able to get the material in the mid-winter.

Procurement and issue of paddy and rice from November 1944 to October 1945 in Ganjam—

	Procured				Issued			
	Fine	Common	Fine	Common	Fine	Common	Fine	Common
	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.
Paddy	276,731	10	116,276	17	18,561	0	72,562	18
Rice	1,235	7	142	2	16,415	21	7,634	9

The total quantity of paddy and rice procured is Mds. 364,385-14-0 and that issued was Mds. 115,173-8-0.

Cuttack Pot-Pourri

(By a Correspondent)

His Excellency the Governor's visit to Kujang

His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to Kujang and Manijanga on the 3rd December 1945. At Manijanga he received a purse of Rs. 9,101, Rs. 4,551 being earmarked for the Red Cross Fund, and Rs. 4,550 for the Lady Lewis Fund for the women and children of Orissa started by the Orissa Women's League of Service. At Kujang a sum of Rs. 1,501 was presented to His Excellency for the Red Cross Fund.

Speaking in reply to an address presented by the Tenants Association of Kujang, His Excellency said that he was convinced of the desirability of reconstructing the embankment of the Jambu Canal, from Mahakulpara to Jambu. He referred to the numerous natural resources of the deltaic tract in the Kujang estate and pointed out that facilities existed for the starting of salt and sugar industries and for a large-scale fishing trade. He concluded with the wish that the existing good relations between the landlord and the tenants of the area would be fostered and strengthened, and all would put their resources together and work for a more prosperous future.

Progress of Grow More Food campaign

Out of 11,990 Mds of Rabi seeds to be distributed in the district this year, 8,550 Mds. to the value of Rs. 72,530 have been distributed up to 30th November 1945.

Winter vegetable seeds such as cabbage, cauliflower, knol-khol, turnip, beat and tomatoes, onion, radish and potherbs worth Rs. 4,900 were obtained from reliable seed farms, departmental farms and local nursery men, and offered for sale at a subsidy of 10 per cent over the all-in-cost price. Except onions, about 95 per cent of the stock has been sold. The seeds were sold at the headquarters of agricultural overseers and sub-overseers, posted in each police-station area.

Twenty-four wagon-loads of seed-potatoes from Bihar, four from U. P. and two from Bengal have been received and are being sold at a subsidised rate of 10 per cent less than the market price. At present there is a stock of good variety of Darjeeling Katwa, available in the Cuttack market.

Only 1,000 maunds of onion seed bulbs have been imported into the district from Tirupur (Madras) and arrangements have been made to import a further quantity of 5,000 maunds from Madras.

A quantity of 512 tons of Ammonium Sulphate has so far been made available to this district, sufficient to manure 5,000 acres, at the rate of 2 cwt. per acre. By the end of November about 420 tons had been released. Arrangements have been made for the diversion of surplus stocks of other districts to Cuttack.

Sambalpur News-letter

Co-operative Stores and Societies

Due to the peculiar land tenure system of the Sambalpur district the co-operative banking movement was in a backward condition until the management of the co-operative banks was taken over by the Government. Attempts have been made now to invest money safely in new and re-organised societies. A Government loan of Rs. 30,000 for the purpose was fully utilised during 1944 and 1945. Sambalpur district is famous for its textile industry. During the difficult war period co-operative societies were formed among the villagers of 28 villages near Bargarh. It is interesting to note that 3 1/5 lakh yards of war textiles were supplied by these societies. Since the cessation of hostilities they have been engaged in supplying the needs of the civilian population. Due to the short supply of yarn, only 150 weavers of 9 co-operative societies could be given sufficient work. Now, however, the position has improved, and the weavers are supplied with yarn, wages and expert advice to manufacture such goods as would find a ready market in the locality.

Four yarn distribution co-operative societies in the Sadr and two in the Bargarh subdivision have been registered to supply yarn at controlled rates.

A store named the Sambalpur Central Co-operative Consumers' Society has been started at Sambalpur with a capital of Rs. 70 thousand. It began as the sole importer for Sambalpur of cotton textiles from Bombay. Since the formation of the Utkal Co-operative Cloth and Yarn Syndicate, this society has been engaged in the wholesale cloth business besides importing consumer goods. The number of its members is 552 out of which 385 are weavers. By the end of its financial year on the 30th June 1945 the society did business worth Rs. 1,64,003 and made a net profit of Rs. 8,259.

Leper colony at Junani

Anti-leprosy work is making good progress in the Sambalpur district. A leper colony was started at Junani, 11 miles from Sambalpur town, in 1944. There are at present 30 beds. It consists of 8 cottages with accommodation for 32 patients. Besides this there is a small leper home at Bargarh with accommodation for 10 patients. There are 19 treatment centres throughout the district where patients are treated.

"Sample" Census to be taken in Britain

Investigation of Population Trends

Britain, like all the Western world, except Russia, is faced with the prospect of a decline in population, which is at present about 48,000,000.

During the 19th century, each 10-yearly census in Britain showed that the total numbers had increased more than 10 per cent since the previous one. The total numbers increased steadily up to the end of the century owing to a continued increase in the number of births each year, combined with lower death rates due to progress in public health. It is since the opening of the present century that the rate of increase has slowed down; and for the period 1929-39 it was only 4½ per cent. The effect of such slowing down, should it continue, must eventually be to make the age composition such that deaths will outnumber births.

The decline is due to a fall in the average size of the family; a fall which, beginning about 1870, meant that by the beginning of this century not only was the average family smaller but the number of young people coming to the marriageable age was also on the decline.

The downward trend continued during the next four decades. From 1900 to 1908, the average yearly number of births in Britain was 1,064,000. For the period 1930-39, this figure was down to 701,000 births a year.

Whereas before 1870 the average family had more than five children, during 1930 it consisted of about two. In view of the fact that some children die young and others, though they grow up, do not have children, an average family of no more than two must mean that each generation will be smaller than the last.

The effect on the age distribution of Britain is profound. In 1919, Britain had about 16,000,000 under the age of 20, but in 1939 only 14,000,000. By 1939, people under 20 were fewer than those aged 20 to 40.

The proportion of population in the upper age groups becomes larger, that in the lower age groups correspondingly less.

The downward trend, however, has been interrupted during the war. Though the figure continued to fall during the first years of war, it has, subsequently risen remarkably.

"Sample" census

The question arises whether the fall in the average size of the family is likely to continue, whether it has slowed down or stopped, or whether the trend is now definitely towards an increase.

A Royal Commission on population was appointed last year under the chairmanship of Lord Simon to investigate the population trends, enlisting the help of the British public in an attempt to answer this question. But this cannot be decided on present knowledge because there is a gap in Britain's population statistics. The Government is, therefore, going to "sample" the population in order to discover the missing facts. Every tenth woman on each local authority's list of married women will receive a questionnaire during the next few weeks asking her for a small number of particulars, of which the chief are her age, date of marriage, dates of birth of children and husband's occupation. Women are being asked to co-operate, but response is entirely voluntary and the returns will be treated as confidential. The total number of women who will be approached will be about 1,600,000.

The questionnaire does not inquire as to moves for limiting the size of a family, nor does it invite suggestions as to how larger families may be encouraged. All that is aimed at at this stage is to get an accurate picture of the present composition of the nation's families. The Royal Commission of Population will then proceed to consider what measures, if any, should be taken in the national interest and make recommendations.

Old age pensions

An increased proportion of elderly people in the community in future is, however, a certainty and one of which full account is being taken in the nation's post-war plans.

The Coalition Government's social insurance scheme published last autumn pointed out that it should be expected that between 1945 and 1965, the population of pensioners over the working age would grow from about 3,500,000 to over 5,250,000, whereas the number of contributors would be stationary at about 21,000,000, and that from 1965 to 1975, the pensioner population would have a further increase of about 800,000, while the contributing population would fall by over 1,000,000. This would mean, in 1975, about 31 pensioners to every 100 contributors to the Government's social insurance scheme. An improvement in longevity would increase the proportion of pensioners still further.

The Assistance Board, in its annual report published yesterday, maintains that the "problems which arise from an ageing population are so largely novel and at the same time

implications so serious that in the Board's view there should be some permanent body whose functions would include the duty of making continual research into them, of issuing reports from time to time and of giving information to people and bodies interested". Among topics with which the recommended body would deal would be the special needs of the elderly as regards housing, social life and medical aid.

In the Assistance Board's view, experience gained during the war, when many old people were evacuated from cities to country hostels, often with surprising success, suggests that hostels for old people have a definite part to play in future. This would relieve pressure

on housing urgently needed by young couples and others. In addition, the Board suggests that small, easily run houses for old people should form part of any long-term housing programme (as it already does in some local authority areas) and that the needs for special accommodation for chronic sick among the aged be kept well in mind in planning new health services. The policy recommended by the Assistance Board is that "services and facilities intended for the maintenance and comfort of old people should be planned and used to the best advantage," so that the right provision be made for old age without an increasing burden on the younger members of the community beyond reasonable bounds.

Information for Burma Evacuees

Registration of Burma firms

The Government of Burma is opening a Register of Firms, both commercial and industrial, which were carrying on business in Burma before the Japanese occupation. Any such Firm wishing to be entered in the Register may obtain an application form from the Secretary to the Government of Burma, Industry and Labour Department, "Hotel Dosseteros", Simla, or from any one of the following Chambers and Associations of which they are members:—

- (1) Burma Chamber of Commerce.
- (2) Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce.
- (3) Burma Chinese Chamber of Commerce.
- (4) Rangoon Trades Association.
- (5) Rangoon Hardware Merchants Association.
- (6) Rangoon Piece-goods Merchants Association.

Firms which have already applied to the Government of Burma for registration or for permission to re-establish themselves in Burma will not be entered in the Register referred to above unless they furnish particulars in the prescribed application form.

Settlement of claims in respect of Government of India Post Office Insurance Policies issued in the Burma Postal Circle

Consequent on the loss of records relating to the Government of India Postal Insurance policies issued in the Burma Postal Circle as a result of evacuation the procedure adopted by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department in settling claims in respect of such policies received from claimants who are in India requires that such claimants should prefer their claims with all relevant documents to the head of Postal circle in India, i.e., the Post Master General in whose jurisdiction they are residing, who would then authorise payment after investigation and after obtaining from the claimant a bond of indemnity with two solvent sureties.

2. As insistence on the execution of a bond has been found in some cases to entail undue hardship on claimants, the matter was brought to the notice of the Government of India, who have now undertaken that each case, in which the execution of an indemnity bond with two solvent sureties entails undue hardship, will be sympathetically considered on its own merits and that as far as possible only such security as the claimant can reasonably provide will be required.

3. Any claimant on a Postal Insurance policy of the Government of India, who is called upon to execute an indemnity bond for settlement which he may genuinely find it difficult to furnish, should therefore represent his case to the Director-General, Indian Posts and Telegraphs, Simla, through the head of the Postal Circle in India within whose jurisdiction he is residing.

Post-war Schemes on Co-operation Summarised

Co-operative movement started in this Province as also in the rest of India with the grant of cheap credit to the rural population as that was the greatest need of the time. Unfortunately its activities remained confined to this work for a long time. With the agricultural depression that set in 1930, the bulk of agricultural debts became frozen and the movement in this Province (North Orissa) as well as in the rest of India (except in the prosperous provinces like the Punjab, Madras and Bombay where the agriculturists had a larger safety margin between their incomes and expenditures) received a serious set-back. The Provincial Governments set up committees of enquiry with a view to rehabilitate the movement. In this Province, the rehabilitation of the co-operative movement commenced in 1939 as a result of enquiry by the late Dewan Bahadur K. D. Mudaliar. In the course of the last six years, the credit movement has been practically stabilised. Depositors of Central Banks who had lost hopes of getting back their money have now received back the bulk of it. In the case of some banks, the old deposits have been completely refunded. Several banks which were considered insolvent in 1939 have now been made solvent. Debtor-members have been granted relief by writing off the bulk of their accumulated interest and by reduction in the rate of interest by almost half. Frozen debts have been liquified and satisfactory collections have been made. In not one case has it been found necessary to enforce joint and unlimited liability. All this has contributed to the reviving of the faith of the people in the co-operative movement which is evidenced by the establishment of large number of non-credit as well as credit societies in the last year or two.

2. In the post-war period co-operation in this Province will not confine itself to grant of credit only. It will as it should have done long ago expand its activities to all aspects of the life of the people—economic as well as social and will be the process for achieving the rural development and reconstruction. In spite of the greatly augmented staff proposed in the post-war period, it is not possible for the developmental and nation-building departments to contact the individual agriculturist, artisan or member of the general public. They can do so effectively

only when they work through organised bodies like co-operative societies and only by doing so, they will be able to do the greatest good to the largest numbers.

3. The post-war schemes on co-operation have been drawn up with this end in view. These may be divided into the following groups:—

(a) Special Priority Schemes

(b) Schemes for additional departmental staff to cope with increased co-operative activities.

(c) Schemes for the development of agricultural co-operatives.

(d) Schemes for the development of industrial co-operatives.

(e) Schemes for the development of other form of co-operation.

(f) Schemes for the development of co-operative societies for the benefit of backward classes and people of backward (Agency) areas.

4. Three Schemes—Co-operative Training and Education, the Organisation of Registrar's Office and the Establishment of the Provincial Co-operative Bank have been classed as Special Priority Schemes. These will be given effect to in the first year of the plan or if possible earlier as emergent preparatory schemes as these are schemes to bring into being other schemes that follow. The movement will expand on sound lines only if trained personnel are available to carry out the expansion and there is a whole-time Registrar with adequate gazetted and subordinate staff to control and administer and a Provincial Bank to finance it and act as its Balancing Centre.

5. The district and field staff will also have to be strengthened for audit, administration and coercive recovery on co-operative dues where necessary.

6. It is proposed to organise agricultural co-operatives on a planned basis by a fully trained staff so as to avoid defects of organisation of the past. These will be Multi-purposes Societies as far as possible and will generally be on the basis of limited liability instead of the present basis of unlimited liability with a view to induce more substantial people to join them. Marketing societies will also be established for staple crops as well as for cash crops to enable agriculturists to sell their produce in the most advantageous market. Cattle Breeding Societies will be established for the improvement of cattle in selected areas. It is also proposed to launch three Pilot Schemes—Consolidation of Holdings, Co-operative Farming and Credit Agricole of Egypt (for making the Registrar the sole agency for grant of Government loans and regulation of credit generally in selected areas). These Pilot

Schemes, if successful, will be extended in the next five-year period.

7. Co-operative societies of cottage and small-scale industrial workers (textiles as well as non-textiles) will be organised for joint purchase of raw materials and equipments and joint sale of finished products and helped to face competition from organised factory industries. Special Co-operative Societies will be established for the development of salt and fisheries industries.

8. Other forms of Co-operation, viz., Consumers' Co-operative Stores, Welfare Co-operatives and Building Co-operatives will also be encouraged. Three Special Schemes will be put in operation for the economic uplift of people of backward classes and of backward (Agency) areas.

Provincial Government's Plan for Developing Industries in Orissa

Orissa is industrially the most backward Province in India. The major industries consist of a paper mill, a few seasonal rice mills, a glass and a soap factory and two medium-sized sugar factories. There is, however, considerable potentiality for industrial development as the Province is rich in minerals and raw materials. The establishment of major industries is within the purview of the Central Government but in the post-war period, the Provincial Government proposes to do all they can to facilitate the establishment of such industries in Orissa. With this object in view they propose to (1) supply cheap motive power by establishing electric grid system fed by thermal and hydro-electric stations; (2) to construct good roads and deepen canals and encourage the use of improved bullock-carts by grant of subsidy for facility of transport; (3) to undertake a thorough industrial survey of the Province (Scheme No.1) under a qualified Industrial Planning Officer (a rapid survey has already been completed); and (4) to establish an industrial intelligence service. All these will also benefit the small-scale and cottage industries the encouragement of which is the special responsibility of the Provincial Government.

2. The trained personnel are the first requisite in any scheme of industrial development. It is the bottle-neck which will decide the pace of progress of industrialisation. It is, therefore, proposed to expand the facilities for giving technical training available in this Province considerably. The capacity of the Civil Engineering section of the Orissa School of Engineering will be doubled and diploma classes will be started in Mechanical, Electrical and Public Health Engineering. A Polytechnic will be established to give both men and women theoretical and practical training of a high order in various arts and crafts. There will be six industrial schools, one in each district, for training artisans in various crafts and there will be besides two additional schools, one at Rayaghada and the other at Angul, in addition to the existing industrial school at Phulbani (Khondmals) for technical training of boys in Agency areas.

3. Utmost facilities will be provided for youths of Orissa to get higher technical training in India and abroad. Liberal scholarships have been provided in scheme Nos. 5 and 6 for grant

of stipends and passage money to students of technical subjects in Indian and foreign universities.

4. Besides grant of scholarships, a Loan Stipend Fund is proposed to be set up for grant of loans on easy terms to students who want to go in for higher technical studies in India and abroad including studying for competitive examination for All-India Services and who are unable to secure scholarships for technical studies. The subjects for studies for which stipends and loans will be available are detailed in the schemes themselves.

5. To encourage and assist industrial undertakings, it is proposed to set up an Industrial Credit Corporation for grant of loans to them on easy terms. Besides grant of loans, it is proposed to subsidise these industries liberally under the State Aid to Industries Act.

6. Elaborate arrangement is proposed to be made for training rural population in cottage industries. The number of demonstration parties will be considerably increased embracing practically all forms of cottage industries. As, however, the training given by these parties has not been very effective in the past, they will be now attached to district industrial schools and persons will be induced by grant of liberal stipends to take up intensive training in one or other branch of cottage industry in these schools. The demonstration parties will

go out to villages to train those artisans who cannot attend these schools on account of age or other reasons.

7. It is also proposed to set up a central workshop for repair of the large number of machinery that will be in use in the post-war period and to manufacture small machines for use in cottage and small-scale industries. The workshop will also take up the manufacture of improved bullock carts (scheme No. 14) and will incidentally provide employment to a fairly large number of ex-service technician personnel.

8. To carry out the above programme, will require a greatly augmented and strengthened Industries Department. The present Director of Industries (Director of Development) is also the Director of Veterinary Services, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chief Inspector of Factories and the Elections Officer and can devote but a fraction of his time to Industries Department. It is, therefore, proposed as one of the first post-war schemes to relieve the Director of Industries of the additional offices held by him and to provide him with adequate gazetted and subordinate field staff. Besides a Deputy Director of Industries, it is proposed to have an Industrial Engineer, an Industrial Chemist with a well-equipped laboratory and Industrial Marketing Officer to help the Director of Industries in his manifold activities in the post-war period.

A Scheme for Village Craft Schools

The villagers in our villages, who are mostly agriculturists or agricultural labourers, spend a considerable portion of their time in a year without occupation. The women folk in their families have much less engagements. There are several kind of grasses, leaves, roots, fruits, fibres, reeds and other materials, fit for production of beautiful articles of use, available in every village but they are neglected and wasted for want of use. Many things available from agriculture are also neglected for the same reason.

The only thing necessary to help the villagers to utilise the materials so wasted is guidance to show them how to use such materials for production of articles that can fetch them some income. The villagers will be greatly benefited if a number of small handicraft schools are provided in the villages. Such schools may be shifted from one village to another after a period of three or four years when a considerable number of the people of that locality are able and fit to produce the articles experimented there successfully and organise marketing of the same profitably.

In this scheme provision has been made for one Instructor at Rs. 30, one Assistant at Rs. 20 and one Daftry or peon at Rs. 10, thus Rs. 60 per month for the staff, Rs. 5 for contingency, Rs. 200 for contribution for accommodation (non-recurring), Rs. 50 for appliances (non-recurring) and Rs. 200 for working capital which will be received back by sale of the products of trainees and ex-trainees.

The working capital will encourage the ex-trainees to produce more and more at their homes and to acquire greater facility for producing better and more beautiful articles for the market. This is a great need and by this process the entire money spent on their training will be best utilised.

Rs. 200 is provided for contribution for building a house. The school will be given to such villages where the people are earnest and prepared to provide land and accommodation receiving only Rs. 200 as contribution for the purpose. Village Welfare Centres will receive preference where this contribution may or may not be necessary.

Stipends at the rate of Rs. 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 per trainee per month and the period of training from one month to six months are fixed according to the nature of the craft. Boys, girls, young, old, male and females willing to learn any craft are eligible for admission. In order to enjoy the stipend, one shall have to spend regularly at least one hour every day for the period of his training. Others may have the opportunity of learning without stipend.

Subjects for training

(1) Baskets and mats of different materials available in the locality.

(2) Cane works where cane grows.

(3) Nalia works where Nalia is available.

(4) Jute spinning and production of jute mats. Jute Durries where jute grows or is available.

(5) Spinning of cotton, wool available from local sheep, eri-silk.

(6) Eri-rearing.

(7) Dyeing, especially with dye stuff available from the barks of trees and others.

(8) Twisting of coir-strings, ropes and mats.

(9) Use of any other materials available in the locality.

The different peripatetic demonstration parties will also demonstrate in these schools their crafts suitable for the locality.

It is not necessary that all the crafts mentioned above should be adopted in each and every school. They will be selected for each school according to the materials available in the locality.

Scheme

Recurring—	Rs.
1. One Instructor at Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 according to the nature of the craft in which he is expert; average Rs. 30 per month $\times 12$.	360
2. One Assistant at Rs. 20×12 ..	240
3. One Daftry or peon at Rs. 10×12 ..	120
4. Contingency Rs. 5×12 ..	60
Total ..	780

20 stipends at Rs. 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 each; 720
 average Rs. 3 per month) = $20 \times 3 \times 12 =$ —
 1,500

Working capital 200

Total 1,700

Non-recurring— Rs. —

Appliances 50 } 250

Contribution for house 200 }

Out of this the working capital Rs. 200 will be received back from the sale-proceeds of the finished products of the school and its trainees.

For 10 such schools—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital ..	3,500	..	..	..	..	2,500
Recurring ..	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	8,500
Total ..	4,200	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	11,000

Rs. 2,000, the working capital, will be received back while only Rs. 9,000 will be spent in five years for ten schools.



Rice Research in Bangalore Scientist's Discovery in Nutrition Field

Research which may have far-reaching consequences in the field of nutrition and may therefore be of considerable importance and utility to rice-eating countries like India, China, Burma, Japan and Malaya, and has just been very successfully concluded by a scientist in Bangalore.

From the nutrition viewpoint, rice presented nutrition experts with a difficult problem, in that paddy, though rich in vitamin and mineral contents, loses these nutritive qualities after it is milled, polished and washed before cooking.

The problem of treating paddy so that it may retain its vitamin and mineral contents even after milling, polishing and washing has long given headaches to nutrition experts. Mr. M. A. Srinivasan, former Food Minister, Mysore, having come across in a foreign magazine a process of treating paddy to ensure retention of 90 per cent of its vitamin qualities, initiated similar researches in Bangalore. After some months' research, a Bangalore scientist has succeeded at last in standardising a simple process, which is considered by several leading scientists here as superior to any process in vogue at present.

The process consists in treating paddy in such a manner that one may polish rice as much as possible and wash it thoroughly before cooking without in any manner losing its vitamin and mineral contents. This new process enables one to meet the large demand for polished rice from the public, assuring them the maximum nutritional value, assessed at 80 per cent.

"I have succeeded beyond expectations", observed the scientist enthusiastically.

The process is estimated to cost one rupee for treating 200 seers of paddy, and the apparatus required can be easily manufactured anywhere. Details of the process are still kept secret, and the scientist has applied for a patent.

Students for Studies Abroad

Six hundred Government scholarships to be awarded in 1946-47

It is now known that 600 foreign scholarships will be granted by the Central and Provincial Governments to Indian students for studies abroad during the year 1946-47. Out of these 253 will be central scholarships and 347 will be awarded by the Provincial Governments.

Applications will shortly be invited through advertisements in newspapers and a brochure giving all the necessary information in regard to the Central scholarships will be issued by the Government of India.

The selection for the next year will not be confined to technical students only but will also include other important subjects such as education connected with post-war development.

Students of Orissa

27 this year and 25 in the next

27 students of Orissa were selected for studies abroad in addition to the three Orissa students included among the candidates selected by the Central Government. Out of the 27 candidates 17 were to be sent to the United Kingdom and the other 10 to the United States of America. Already 10 students have left for the United Kingdom and 4 to the U.S.A. It has been provisionally decided that 25 students from Orissa will be sent out for studies abroad during the year 1946-47. Detailed information will be issued in due course.

Adjudication of Cuttack Electric Supply Co. trade dispute ordered

The trade dispute between the Managing Agents of the Cuttack Electric Supply Company Ltd., and their employees has been referred by the Provincial Government to the Additional District Magistrate, Cuttack for adjudication. The Additional District Magistrate has been directed to hold in the first instance a preliminary enquiry into the nature of the dispute with a view to specifying the matters upon which adjudication is necessary or desirable.

To provide a desirable atmosphere for the adjudication, the Provincial Government have been pleased to order that the Managing Agents of the above Company shall not dismiss or discharge for a period of three months from the 12th December 1945 any of their employees immediately connected with the said trade dispute except for misconduct unconnected therewith or with the express permission of the adjudicating authority.

Probable dates for the Provincial Election

There has been a considerable amount of public interest and some speculation about the likely dates for the holding of elections to the Provincial Legislative Assembly. Government have, therefore, considered it necessary at this stage to give some information on the point through this Press Note, though it will be appreciated that the programme given below is only a provisional one.

As already announced in some previous Press Notes, lists of amendments are now being prepared, and they will be finally published on the 20th January 1946. In order to allow all the voters, whose names will now be included in the lists of amendments to exercise their Franchise or to stand as candidates, the primary elections will be held only after the final publication of the lists. A panel of four scheduled caste candidates will be selected at the primary Elections to contest the general elections

in those constituencies in which a seat is reserved for scheduled caste candidates. These Primary elections will be followed by general elections to all the constituencies. The following provisional programme is contemplated by the Provincial Government for elections to the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

	Primary election	General elections
Nomination	31.1.1946	4.3.1946
Date of polling	14.2.1946	4th to 5th April 1946 (for South Orissa) 4th to 9th April 1946 (for North Orissa)

On this plan it is anticipated that the declaration of results of the Primary elections should be available for publication on the 16th February and complete results of the General elections would be announced not later than the 20th April. A further communique will follow later to confirm the precise dates.

Resettlement of Ex-service men in motor Transport

Of the demobilised ex-service men returning to Orissa there are likely to be a certain number of men who were engaged on motor transport in the Army as drivers, conductors, cleaners, mechanics, fitters and in other capacities. The exact number of such people from Orissa is not yet known but it is believed that they may number about 800. These men will have usually received Government training and acquired excellent experience as drivers, fitters, mechanics, etc., in the Army and it is believed that before they are demobilised they will have gone through a further course of intensive training refresher course. Ex-service Motor Transport personnel are, therefore, likely to prove very suitable for employment in civil life either in public motor transport or in private service.

2. It is the intention of Government that all possible steps should be taken to provide ex-service Motor Transport personnel in employment in public Motor Transport in Orissa. To this end the following decisions have been taken by Government:—

(i) Full and adequate information about all ex-service Motor Transport personnel will be given to the Controller of Supply and Transport, the Provincial Transport Authority and the Regional Transport Authorities. It is intended that all these informations should reach the authorities mentioned above through the Sub-Regional Exchange, Cuttack. It is, however, probable that information may be received from other sources as well. The authorities concerned will, marshal all the available information irrespective of the source from which it is obtained. They will maintain a careful and detailed list of all ex-service

Motor Transport personnel appertaining to their respective jurisdictions.

(ii) On departmental vehicles, i.e., Government-owned motor vehicles belonging to the Civil Supplies, Public Works, Publicity, Public Health and other Departments of Government all future appointments should be made from amongst the list of ex-service men maintained by the Regional Transport Authorities. If ex-service Motor Transport personnel are not available at present, all future vacancies should be filled by temporary personnel who should be ultimately replaced by ex-service men. Of the existing personnel on departmental vehicles the less efficient of such personnel up to 50 per cent of their entire present strength, may be replaced by suitable ex-service men as and when available.

(iii) As regards public service vehicles, such as stage carriages and goods vehicles, it is intended that all future vacancies of drivers, conductors, cleaners, fitters and other technical Motor Transport personnel should be filled by ex-service men from the list maintained by the Regional Transport Authorities. At present there is nothing in the Motor Vehicles Act to enable Government to compel operators to employ ex-service men but it is understood that necessary amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act are under contemplation by the Government of India. It is, however, hoped that even without any statutory compulsion Motor Transport operators will agree to employ ex-service men, as their contribution to the difficult problem of resettlement of demobilised soldiers. It is hoped that Regional Transport Authorities will meet operators and associations of operators and persuade them to enter into a convention that all future vacancies of drivers, conductors, cleaners and other technical Motor Transport personnel will be filled by ex-service men from the list maintained by the Regional Transport Authorities. There should be an arrangement that whenever there are vacancies to be filled up the operator will make enquiries from the Regional Transport Authorities whether ex-service men are available for filling them up and that only when they are not available the vacancies will be filled up otherwise.

(iv) Until the necessary amendment to the Motor Vehicles Act is made no permit should be given for goods or stage carriage services to anyone who does not agree in writing to engage public service men for the operation of such services. It is realised that such an agreement in writing will have no statutory force and cannot be enforced but it will be in the nature of a gentleman's agreement which the applicants for permits may well be expected to observe. On failure of any permit-holder to honour such an undertaking he will be black-listed for the future in the grant of permits.