

KAHANIYA

CULTURAL & STORY MAGAZINE

Vol. VI |

OCTOBER, 1959

No. 6

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING

With the coming of children Kamalam had gradually given up paying any attention to her personal appearance and her husband Ganesan was feeling sore about it till one day.....

BY MRS. LAKSHMI SUBRAMANIAN *

It was Saturday evening. Ganesan was returning from the office after a day's hard work. Physically tired and mentally jaded, he was nearing his house when he saw his neighbour pass by accompanied by his wife.

He hardly noticed his neighbour's greeting; probably he was younger to him by four or five years, and he had got married a couple of years back. Apparently, the couple were going for a film show, or perhaps a music performance or just for a stroll along the beach road.

The fragrance of their marriage, though not recent, had not faded for them. The years of married life had not worn off their romance or taken away noticeably anything of their unalloyed happiness. The memories of that happy event still remained green.

The gate of his house creaked as he opened it. He could still faintly hear the laughter of the cou-

ple, young and free, as he entered his house. Suddenly a feeling of disgust came over him and he threw the files on the table. The sound must have reached his wife's ears.

"You have come," said Kamalam peeping out of the kitchen. Her eyes were red with the smoke that filled the small kitchen. Her hair was disorderly. Her forehead was oily and that made her appear dull. The sari that she wore was soiled, evidently after having toiled the whole day.

She brought him tiffin and

DEEPAVALI ISSUE

The next issue of **Kahaniya Monthly** will be a special number in celebration of the Deepavali, the festival of light. As usual it will contain extra pages without any extra charge. Reserve your copy in advance.

* Translated from original Tamil published in *Ananda Vikatan*.

coffee and placed it before him. He was hungry and he had no inclination to look or speak to her. After finishing his tiffin, he had a bath and putting on some fresh clothes he took the easy chair out to the verandah and sat there reclining.

* * *

Six years had passed by since he and Kamalam had married. The picture of their life immediately after the marriage, their first intimacies and the joyous introduction into the new phase of life, were still fresh in his memory. Every evening she would be standing there at the gate neatly dressed to welcome him. The gay appearance she presented draped in that azure blue georgette sari with a silk blouse to match, the novel patterns that she chose each day to dress her long lustrous hair, sent a thrill in him when he returned from office. He would be bringing jasmine flowers purchased in the bazaar while returning from the office and decorate her hair with it himself. A regular flower vendor used to come to that street, but Kamalam had a satisfaction in getting it from him and she felt a supreme joy when he stood beside her and fixed it in her hair himself.

Most days they would go out for a stroll or attend a cinema and return late exhilarated.

Even in those days, his job was quite responsible and his table was never without some files or other to be disposed of. His work was quite taxing and by the time he finished the day's work and left the office he would be dead tired. But the warm

welcome that awaited him from his wife and the hours of inexplicable happiness that followed made life quite happy.

One might say that it was the idyl of the post-marriage period, the happiness that goes with a carefree life. There was nothing to equal it. There were moments when they were wrapped in each other, in their looks and movements, unmindful of the people around them. It was pure love, in which all was to be given. There were no one else in the family with whom they could share their joy. So the love, affection and admiration that they bore to each other had to be shared between them, contributing to the fullness of their happiness, like honey mixed in fruit juice. There was no disharmony in that life which was as sweet as the note of the veena.

* * *

Mani was born in that period of their happiness. Just before his birth they had spent days on end, planning so many things about the child, how he should be brought up, how he should be educated and all other relevant and irrelevant things that one may be contented to leave for the future. What a joy it was for him, when Kamalam returned from her parent's home after the confinement with the child in her arms! There was a peculiar lustre in her face that reflected her inner joy. Her looks were laden with pride and suppressed shyness. Her skin had the shine of the post-delivery nourishment. What joy they felt when they were united after a separation of six months!

Even after Mani's arrival their

married happiness remained fresh and sweet. There was so much for each of them to understand of the other. If the life that they had together before was intimate and thrilling, a fresh experience awaited them now. They were turning a new page, as parents, nursing the child—the fruit of their joy. There was a peculiar thrill in that experience, which gave a new meaning to life.

* * *

Then gradually life had settled down to a routine. Two more children were born and the glamour began to wear off. It looked meaningless now to think of those days. A feeling of disappointment surged in him like that which a grown up boy would experience when thinking of his carefree boyhood days.

But how could he forget that experience and remain inert? Life would become dull if it is devoid of its sap and juice; if one had no opportunity to experience that thrill which is like that sweet fragrance wafting from the water, filled with the buds of jasmine. The sweet recollection of those thoughts was so full of a certain joy, that he felt poignantly unhappy when he realised that it was no more available to him. A sudden longing surged in him and overwhelmed him then.

* * *

The clock was striking eight. Kamalam was standing by his side telling him that supper was already served. Taking the towel from the easy chair, he walked in. Mani, his first born, was sitting in the front room and reading a story book. Neela, the second child, had gone to



GAWO

Sandal Soap

rapturously alluring

& 'MUSTIC'

It will delight you

A. K. S. & Co.

ADYAR, MADRAS-20

sleep. Baby Ramu was still playing with some broken dolls.

Ganesan finished his meal and came to the hall. The bed was rolled and kept on the cot that occupied a portion of the hall. He sat on that, reclining, and watched Ramu playing with the dolls.

Kamalam was busy preparing the beds for the children. When Ramu cried she went to the kitchen and came with a cup of milk. He quickly jumped on to her lap as she sat and put his hands round her neck.

"You have not eaten anything. At least drink some milk," she coaxed.

"Yes, but you must tell me

a story," lisped the child. She readily consented. It was the story of the mischievous cat. how it learnt a lesson when it drank the hot milk and got hurt. The story was over by the time the cup became empty. "Come on, sleep now," she said.

"My dolls have not been put to sleep yet," he protested. She got up smilingly and fetched the card board box from the corner and put the dolls into it. Ramu was satisfied. All the dolls had retired for sleep!

Ganesan sat there watching Kamalam attending on the children. What patience! How calm she was! How cleverly she managed the household work and yet found time to comfort the children. Everytime she addressed the child the words came full of affection! And the way she had handled the dolls as if they were her own little children! The joy that showed up in her face when the bangles tinkled as the child caught them!

But there was no glamour in that figure. Motherhood had given a fullness to her figure no doubt, but it had deprived her of that charm and freshness of youth. The peace that prevailed in her face was different from the sprightly freshness that was once there. He could not find the grace in her movements that once he had watched and enjoyed. Her beauty had started fading with the passing of years. Did she ever care now to maintain her charm, he wondered. And had she ever thought of retaining her shapely figure? Did she take pains to make up for the advancing age by careful make

up and pleasing dress? She did not. That was his disappointment.

She was only twenty five. He had seen many who though older, yet looked attractive and even charming. He knew many in his own office who would be older than her and still looked young and lively as teenage girls. But, of course, they took great care about their looks and made themselves attractive while Kamalam never cared about her figure or appearance! That was the difference. She was now sitting there with the account note book in her hand. She was busy writing the day's account. A few more chores and she would retire to sleep in about half an hour. She looked like a machine geared on to the home activities and working from morning till night. Her duties absorbed her attention and she devoted herself in serving their expanding family.

For a moment he pitied her lot, but she had neglected him and his feelings when she neglected her own books. She never bothered to know how he felt about her. She did not think it necessary to keep him attracted to her any more. She had become an affectionate mother, neglecting him. She was no more the loving wife he desired her to be. Feelings of resentment rose in him and he was afraid that he could not control himself.

* * *

Suddenly she looked up at him. "Why are you starting at me like that?" she asked surprised.

"Come here. Sit beside me,"

it gets into the life as everything else, like the sweetness of the ripe fruit that gets past the outer skin, and that the meaning of life lies far beyond the external glamour,—that is why I appear like that to you. I feel that we have reached that understanding stage when there is nothing like yours and mine. Am I correct?"

He was silent for a moment. Then he asked: "Then how about me? I still care to preserve my youth—to look attractive in your eyes."

"I know."

"How do you explain that?"

"You won't get angry?"

"No."

"Perhaps, perhaps, you haven't

that self confidence yet, perhaps you are still not aware that you have won me long back. The contentment and satisfaction that brings fullness to the meaning of life is perhaps yet to come to you."

Her words were new to him. He looked at her with surprise. For once she appeared to him young and ageless.

"Are you angry?" she asked.

In reply he caught her in his hands words failing him and she nestled closer in his arms. He felt he now understood the essence of married happiness and in its wake there welled up in him a radiant joy that was fresh, different and pleasing.

(Translation by the author.)

HIS MISTAKE

The head of a large store was passing through the packing room one day when he saw a boy lounging against a wooden box, whistling cheerfully. The chief motioned the boy to follow him into his office.

"How much do you get a week?" he barked.

"Thirty shillings, sir."

"Then here's a week's pay—get out!"

When the boy had left, the boss summoned the foreman of the packing department.

"When did we engage that boy?" he demanded.

"He doesn't work here," came the astonished answer. "He has just brought in a package from another firm."

* * * *

THE REASON

Customer: I want my money back on this book. Isn't it your policy to aim to please customers?

Assistant: Yes, madam. Is the print imperfect?

Customer: No, but I don't like the way the book ends!

* * * *

THE REAL TROUBLE

"Hullo, Perkins! Where did you get that black eye?"

"Oh, it was only a sweethearts' quarrel."

"Sweethearts' quarrel! Why, your girl didn't give you that, did she?"

"No; it was her other sweetheart."

KAKKALMELI MURDER CASE

BY S. RAJAGOPALAN

An old legal maxim regards the accused as the very best of witnesses. Not unnaturally, therefore, in all ages and countries, the endeavour has been to obtain from his lips an admission of his guilt, by fair means or foul. The investigating agency tries to short circuit the normal and tedious process of investigation and works towards a confession rather than upon it. But it is a lesson of experience that all that is confessed is not true or voluntary. In far too many

cases a person had accused himself through the overmastering influence of threat, inducement or hope or vanity or under the influence of mental imbalance. In some cases the accused had actually thrown dust into the eyes of the court by implicating themselves on a false charge thereby hoping to cross the bounds of human existence rather than face the miseries of day-to-day existence.

Law is, therefore, very jealous in regard to the use to be made

Retaining an old customer is just as important as gaining a new one.

That's why we treat both our present and prospective customers all alike.

Our old customers have been giving us all along both pleasure and profit and our new ones will be coming to us with an open mind, hopeful of earning both our confidence and co-operation.

Old or new, we promise to serve our customers equally well!

The Canara Banking Corporation Ltd.

Estd.: 1906

Head Office: UDIPI, S. India.

Our branches in Madras City:

Our G. T. Office:
334, Thambu Chetty Street
(Phone No. 21636)

Our Mylapore Office:
70, Kutcherry Road
(Phone No. 71933)

of confessions in general. Those made to a police officer are not acted upon unless they follow the simultaneous discovery of other incriminating circumstances. Even in cases where confession appears seemingly voluntary un-influenced by any act or trick of the investigating agency, it is prudent to verify it in the light of the other evidence in the case. In one of the earliest instances in Madras which happened in the later half of the previous century, a man was charged with having assaulted grievously a pregnant woman in her tenth month. He confessed that he had beaten her to death and whilst so doing had taken out the child out of her womb and introduced into it in lieu thereof the skin of a calf and an earthen pot and had thereby caused her death. The court had little difficulty in discrediting the confession, because of the inherent impossibility of the earthen pot having been introduced in the manner stated. A somewhat similar case arose in Mysore State recently.

Bhimava, a young girl of nine, was living with her grandmother Shevamma (70) at Kakkalmeli village, Bijapur District. Hula-kanti was a son of hers and was also living with them. But it so happened that both Bhimava and Hulakanti were born imbeciles; and the latter actually eked out his livelihood by begging.

In a portion of the same habitat lived one Samagar and his father. They had advanced a sum of Rs. 400 to Shevamma and their possession of the house was in pursuance of the trans-

action.

On Thursday 4-4-1957, Hula-kanti left for another village and on the following morning Shevamma went to work in a neighbouring field owned by one Dundappa. At about noon that day, Kollappa, a close neighbour found his son aged three, and Bhimava playing together in front of his house. Then when he was taking his food he saw Samagar arrive at his premises and call out for Bhimava, saying that her grandfather was harvesting groundnuts and needed her assistance. He then took hold of her hand and was seen conducting her to the ruins of an old fortress near by.

Shevamma returned to her house after 12 noon, but found Bhimava missing. She noticed that only one of the two cakes she had left for her noon meal had been eaten. After sometime she started making enquiries and the first person she accosted was Kollappa. She got to know from him that Bhimava was last seen in the company of Samagar. Samagar was thereupon interrogated by her but he said he did not see her at all.

Next day, she went to a neighbouring village, Kumatagiri, where her daughter was living. She also met there her son Hulakanti. All of them made a diligent search for the missing girl for full three days, but it was all a fruitless venture.

The police were apprised soon afterwards and they came on the scene on 11-4-1957. All the while Samagar was missing from the village and it was pretty evident that he had gone into hiding.

The police then made a diligent search of the premises and the environs. Some clue was obtainable from Hulakanti who had observed on the previous day a dog biting some bones in a nearby field, and also a skirt and a cap which were obviously worn by Bhimava.

The police then proceeded to the field. A shallow pit was discovered in which was found a tuft of hair. Some liquid was oozing from the ground, emitting bad smell. Two paces off south, a skull, thirty pieces of bones and a skirt and a cap were seen. 71 paces away over the dry bed of a streamlet a small quantity of foecal matter and a few blood stained pebbles were picked out.

The skull had a hole of the size of a rupee on its right side and a crack about two inches below it. All the remains were assembled and sent to the Professor of Forensic Medicine and the Clinical Examiner.

The Professor stated that they were of a human being of 8 to 9 years of age. He could say that they were of a female, but he was not definite about it. He also added that there were no ante-mortem injuries.

The Chemical Examiner discovered mammalian blood on the stones and the cap, but the stains on the others were so disintegrated that he could not give any opinion. The Imperial Serologist certified that the mammalian blood was human blood. Samagar was arrested on the very day, 11-4-1957, in his village. Two days later he expressed a desire to make a statement early in the morning at 6-30 A. M. Then he

AMRUTANJAN



FOR

All aches and

Pains

took the police to the field and pointed out the spot where he said he had buried Bhimava after killing her. Two bangles were discovered amongst other articles.

On 17-4-57 he appeared before the Executive Magistrate at 9 a.m., which was outside the court hours, and made a confession.

He said that on a Friday, a fortnight back, he had gone to the field to give bread to his uncle's son. After giving bread he had brought a piece of stone. Then he went home for food. He saw Bhimava. He asked her to accompany him to the field.

She was an idiot. He took her to the field. She lay down. He criminally assaulted her and then beat her by stone, fearing that she might go home and inform against him. Then he threw the body in the field and came home.

He had beaten her on her cheek with a stone as big as a palm. He beat her again. Then she fell down and died. He came away. In the evening he had repaired to the spot and buried her body in the furrows. The girl's grandmother had interrogated him, but he feigned ignorance.

The confession made out a plausible case against Samagar and this coupled with other evidence tendered at the trial by Shevamma, Kollappa and his child, constituted enough material for the Sessions Judge to convict him and sentence him to death.

But the case was not without some unusual features. There was, for one thing, no eye witness of the crime, ghastly as it was. Its very commission must have been a long drawn affair, perpetrated in an open field recently ploughed up.

Kollappa and his child could only say that they saw Bhimava being taken away to the ruins by the accused but they did not obviously witness the murder.

Another curious feature was that there was evidence to show that both Samagar and his father had assisted in the search of the poor girl along with Shevamma. Moreover, he had returned to the village just when investigation was on its feet.

The confession no doubt pinned the liability on the accused, but it was too fanciful to be true. He had stated that he had stoned her to death by beating her on the cheek with a stone as big as a palm. Naturally enough if that was true the cheek bones would have been cracked; but no such injuries were found on the skull. That suggested that either that the skull was not Bhimava's or that she had not been killed in the manner suggested.

It was pretty evident that the bones discovered in the field were not those of Bhimava. At any rate it could not be judged as to when that victim had actually been killed.

The only marks of identification were the skirt and the cap, but then they were not peculiarly Bhimava's; they were worn by all the children in the village. Besides, another important factor was that close to the spot is the Muslim burial ground and it is usual for dress articles like these being discarded after the burial.

These apart, there was good reason to doubt the accuracy of the confession, which was obtained outside office hours at 9 A. M. and which so to say carried with it its own improbability since the medical examination of the remains did not corroborate the confession that Bhimava was stoned to death. Therefore, the judges of Mysore High Court held that the guilt of the accused had not been established and acquitted him.

(Copyright with the author.)

The future is the present in the making, the past is the present realised.

THE TSAR & THE GIRL

Once upon a time there lived two farmers, one very well-to-do and the other very poor.

One day they both went to the town to sell their produce. The rich man had selected a fine horse for his cart but the poor man had only a mare and he hitched it to his cart.

By the time that they had sold their all and finished their business in town it was dark and they decided to stay there for the night and start home next morning.

In the night the poor man's mare foaled. The foal rolled under the rich farmer's cart. Next morning the rich man when he saw the foal under his cart claimed it as his. The poor farmer said that it was his mare that had foaled and claimed it for himself.

"If it is your mare that had foaled, how is it that it was found by my horse's side?" argued the rich man.

So they had a quarrel and went to the court. The rich man bribed the judges with money and won, while the poor man had nothing for the judges but the truth. He therefore appealed to the Tsar himself.

The Tsar had both brothers called to him and he set them four riddles:

"What is the strongest and swiftest, what the fattest, what the softest, and what the dearest thing in the world?"

And he granted them three days to think. "Come on the fourth day," he said, "and give me your answers."

The rich man thought for a while and then he remembered

Solve your washing problem by

555 SOAPS

&

55 BHARAT SOAPS

UNITED SOAP WORKS

68, PERAMBUR HIGH ROAD, MADRAS-12.

Wanted distributors in all unrepresented areas.

his wife who was considered to be very clever and went home to ask her advice.

When she saw him she asked :

“Why so sad?”

“Oh, the Tsar has set me four riddles and granted me only three days to answer them.”

“Come, tell me what they are.”

“Well, here is the first. What is the strongest and swiftest thing in the world?”

“Riddle indeed! It’s our bay mare—there can’t be anything faster.”

“Here’s the second then. What is the fattest thing in the world?”

“It’s our pig. He’s so fat already, he can’t get up on his feet.”

“Then here’s the third riddle. What is the softest thing in the world?”

“Oh, that’s a feather-bed, of course; could you dream of anything softer?”

“Well, here is the last. What is the dearest thing in the whole world?”

“Our grandson, of course, he is the dearest.”

“God bless you, good woman, now I know what to say.”

* * *

The poor brother who was bitterly disappointed went home greatly dejected. At the door his young daughter met him—she was all the family he had.

“Why are you so sad, father dear?” she asked.

“The Tsar has set me four riddles, and I’ll never be able to answer them in my life!” he answered wiping away his tears.

“Tell me what they are.”

“Well, daughter, here they are.

What is the strongest and swiftest, what the fattest, what the softest, and what the dearest thing in the world?”

“Go to the Tsar, father dear, and say to him: Strongest and swiftest of all is the wind; fattest of all is the soil, for it feeds all things that live and grow; softest of all is the hand, for whatever a man lies down on, he always puts his hand under his head. And the dearest thing in the world is sleep.”

And so both brothers, on the fourth day came before the Tsar. And the Tsar when he heard them out asked the poor man:

“Did you guess the answers yourself, or did anyone help you?”

“Your Royal Majesty, I have a daughter and she taught me the answers.”

“If your daughter be so wise, take this piece of silken thread to her and let her weave me a towel of it by to-morrow morning.”

The poor man took the silken thread and he came home as sad and sorrowful as before.

“Woe is me, dear daughter,” he said, “the Tsar has bid you weave him a towel out of this small piece of silken thread by tomorrow.”

“Do not grieve, father dear,” said his daughter.

Next morning she broke off a stick from the broom, gave it to her father and said:

“Take this to the Tsar and let him find a craftsman that can make of it a loom to weave the towel on.”

So the man went to the Tsar and told him his daughter’s wish.

The Tsar was pleased at the cleverness of the girl. To test her further he gave the farmer a hundred eggs and said to him :

"Give these eggs to your daughter and let her have a hundred chicks hatched for me by to-morrow morning."

The man came home still sadder and still more sorrowful.

"Ah me, daughter, one woe done with, another will rise." And he told her everything.

"Do not grieve, father dear," said she. And she cooked all the eggs and put them by for their dinner and supper. Then next morning she sent her father to the Tsar again.

"Tell him the chicks need one-day millet for their feed. The field must be ploughed, and the millet sown, reaped and threshed all in one day. Or else our chicks won't even peck it."

The Tsar heard the man out and he said to him :

"If your daughter be so wise, tell her to come hither herself to-morrow morning—neither with gift nor without present."

"Well," thought the man, "this task is too cunning even for my daughter. All is lost now."

But his daughter said :

"Do not grieve, father. Go to the market and buy me a live quail."

So the man went and he bought a quail.

Early next morning the girl took the quail in her hands, and rode off to the palace.

The Tsar met her at the palace gates and she made him a bow and said :

"Here is a gift for you, Tsar," and she held out the quail. And the Tsar was just going to take it,

Insist on

BEING GIVEN

L. G.

QUALITY COMPOUNDED

ASAFOETIDA

SOLD EVERYWHERE

OR DIRECT

From :

**Laljee Godhoo & Co.,
SOWCARPET, MADRAS-1**

Head Office :

B O M B A Y

when—swish—it flew away.

"Good," said the Tsar, "you have fulfilled my expectations. But tell me this. I know your father to be a very poor man, so how is it you get your food?"

"My father catches fish on dry land, he sets no traps in the river's sand. And I bring them home in the hem of my dress and make fish soup that even you'd like!"

"Why, you silly girl, where have you seen fish on dry land? They live in the water, don't they?"

"And you, clever Tsar, don't you know that it is the mare, and not the horse, that foals?"

The Tsar was greatly pleased with the girl. He had the foal returned to the poor man and also gave him rich presents.

UNILINGUAL STATES

BY M. P. PANDIT

Geography has all along ensured for India a protective insularity for her natural development. The impassable mountain ranges in the north and the seas of the south guarded the country from violent external interruptions for centuries, at a stretch with the result that there grew up here a unique kind of life and culture with a distinctive stamp over it, from one end of the land to the other. This civilisation acquired such a powerful vitality that even when, later in the course of history, foreign invasions brought with them external influences, it absorbed them in no time and converted them into fresh contributions to her life-blood.

Yet, it was not a pattern of set uniformity. There was, indeed, one common way of life—the Indian. But within this governing unity there was a variety of expression. Diversity in unity was the characteristic note of the outer life of the country even as it was a fundamental truth of her inner vision of the many-in-one Godhead. The country was full of kingdoms, principalities and even republics which were all centres of pulsating life, each with its special stress. The distances separating these sub-nations in this land of continental proportions were vast: communications were not developed. And so each region developed its own

way of life and its expression. Each people went on to shape their career in the mould of the particular faculties—intellectual, emotional, dynamic etc.—with which they were gifted. They developed their own arts, sciences, their own *mores*, and created literatures in their own tongues.

Each such language thus grew not only into a powerful medium for the expression of the genius of the people by whom it was spoken and written, but it also served as a binding force in the growth of its region. Thus there was an abundance of types of life-progression within an overall setting of the national Indian civilisation. Indian history, corroborated by foreign observers records many such societies with their distinctive turns of temperament and build of nature—the Tamils, Malayalees, Kannadigas, Telugus in the south, the Maharashtrians, Gujerathis and Sindhis in the west, the Oriyas, Bengalis and Assamese in the east and the various Hindi peoples in the north. All of them evolved their special modes of living and thinking and contributed their several strains to the flourishing culture and civilisation of the whole country.

This state of things continued, by and large, till the irruption of the western powers into this land. The arrival of this conqueror coincided with the

advent of modern science which nullified the protection afforded by natural frontiers to the country and also bridged the great distances within by modern means of communication. All these factors precipitated a movement towards a unification of all the diverse group-societies. No doubt there had been attempts at political unification before; but they never succeeded beyond certain limits, principally due to the vastness of the territories involved and the inadequacy of the means to integrate them. But with the conquest of India by the British, things began to change definitively.

The British strove successfully, with all their equipment of modern western civilisation, to

impose a unitary rule over the entire country and split it into convenient segments to suit their military and administrative needs. This artificial arrangement cut across the regional groupings of the people which had flourished for centuries in their natural climate. The free exuberance of the life-energies of the peoples was weighed down and depressed under the yoke of a mechanical uniformity that was imposed upon them throughout the length and breadth of the country. It was inevitable that when the Indian National Congress applied itself to this aspect of the arrestation of the life of the Indian people, the need of the restoration of the natural groupings of communities impressed itself on thinking minds and

A BOON TO MOTORISTS

**Full Range of Genuine Spares
at competitive prices**

for

HILMAN, HINDUSTAN, HUMBER, SUNBEAM
TALBOT, MORRIS AND WOLSELEY CARS,
MORRIS COMMERCIAL, DODGE AND COM-
MER TRUCKS.

Contact :

Reliance Trading Co.,

3, GENERAL PATTERS ROAD, MADRAS-2.

'Grams: STUDY

'Phone: 85228

they called for the redistribution of the map of India on linguistic lines which were more or less the lines of which the life-currents of the nation had all along flowed.

The appointment of the States Reorganisation Committee by the Union Government after the attainment of independence and its implementation of most of the Committee's recommendations was a logical step in the right direction. Unfortunately due to certain political exigencies the reorganisation was not completed e.g. in Gujerat and Maharashtra. But it is happy that steps are now being taken to complete the process and set the country once

again on the road of free regional progression within the common orbit of a mighty national life.

The federated Republic of India is a living organic body of which all the member-states are active limbs. Each limb must be given adequate freedom for its characteristic development so that the general flow of life is enriched by the effective contribution of all the parts. There is no more danger that fissiparous tendencies would gather force and wreck the Union. The political consciousness in the country is developed well enough to prevent any such suicidal aberrations on the part of any constituent State.

A DIFFERENT MATTER

Bride: "You didn't talk that way before we were married!"

Groom: "What way?"

Bride: "You said you would go through fire and water for me, and now you refuse when I ask you for money."

Groom: "But I never said I'd go through bankruptcy for you."

* * * *

PRACTICAL

The fluent preacher had given a talk on heavenly crowns and how to get them. Turning to a lad who had been listening intently, he asked, "Now, James, who shall get the biggest crown?"

Said James, with the light of intelligence in his eyes, "Him that's got the biggest head."

* * * *

MISTAKEN IDENTITY

"My goodness!" exclaimed the stranger who had dropped into the police court to pass away half-an-hour; "they've caught a pretty tough lot this morning, haven't they?"

"You're looking at the wrong lot," said his neighbour. "Those aren't the prisoners. They're the lawyers!"

* * * *

HANDED OVER

Wife: "Of course women are as capable as men. Why, I know a girl of twenty-two who gets the salary of a sales manager in a big business house."

Husband: "I don't doubt it, my dear. When did she marry him?"

GANDHIJI AS SOCIAL WORKER

By V. G. R.

In the last issue we recounted how Gandhiji tried to learn the art of the washerman on grounds of economy as also on account of his desire to demonstrate dignity of labour. Freed from the shackles of the washerman, he tried also to throw off his dependence on the barber. No doubt young Indians who went overseas those days learnt self shaving but none learnt the art of cutting one's own hair. Gandhiji did.

There is a story behind it. He once went to the English hair cutter in Pretoria, but was refused

because he was not white. This stung Gandhi to action. He quickly purchased a pair of clippers and cut his hair before the mirror. It was quite a novel experiment. The front hair was tolerably well cut but the back looked ugly. It was all so shabby. In the court his friends shook with laughter and taunted him. "What is wrong with your hair? Have rats been at it?"

"No," replied Gandhi. "The white barber would not condescend to touch my black hair. So I preferred to cut it myself,

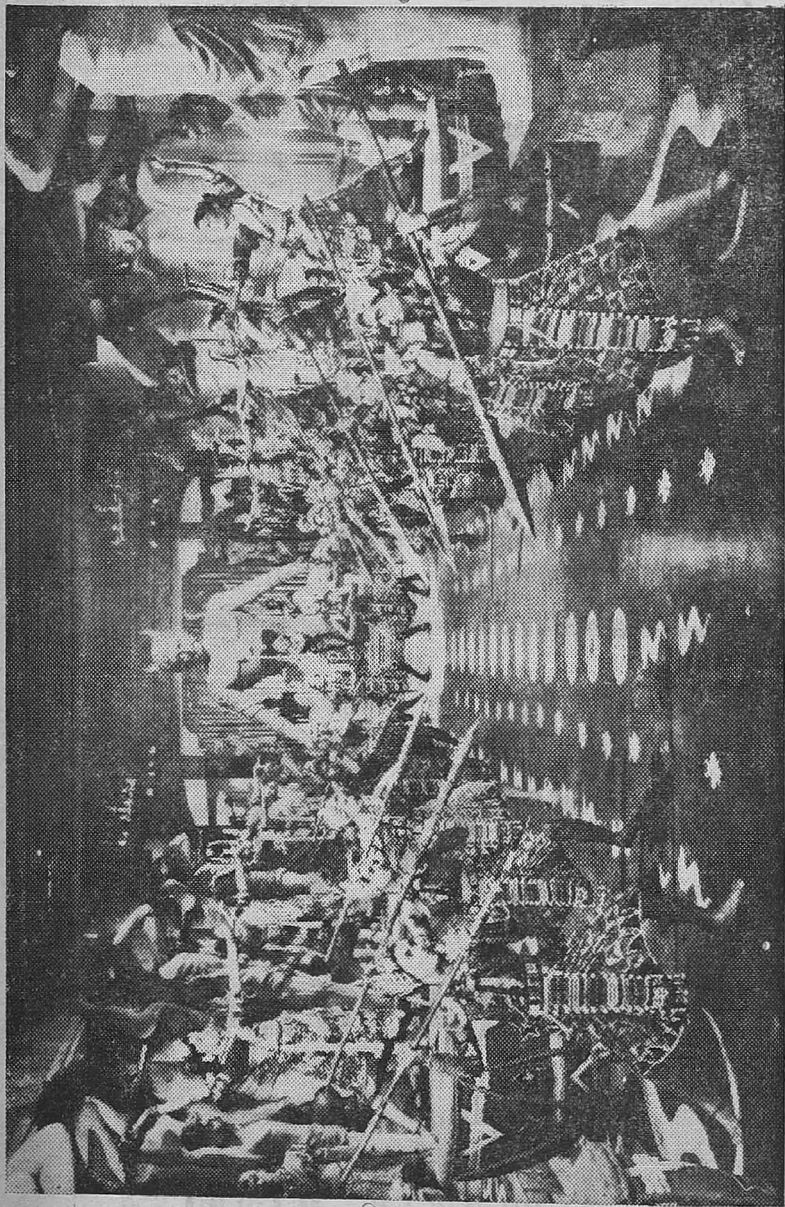
PHONE : 4 1 9 8



RADHA BROS.

Ophthalmic Opticians

174, BROADWAY, MADRAS.



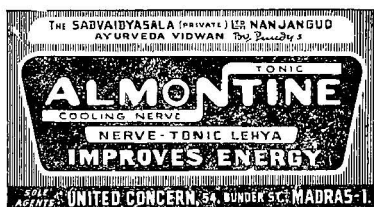
A spectacular scene from Swasthisree's *Raja Sevai*

no matter how badly."

The reply stung the friends to shame and introspection. But Gandhi was not inclined to blame the barber. Conditions in Africa were such that if he served black men he stood the chance of losing his custom. Gandhi said, "In India do we allow our barbers to serve our untouchable brethren? It is a deserving punishment for our own sins."

This approach to the problem helped to make Gandhi think more of his duties than of his rights. High thinking, plain living and a live belief in the equality of men—equality in thought, word and deed—were the guiding codes of conduct to Gandhi who believed in both precept and practice. The charter of human rights betokened in him a charter of duties, a code of self help, and a keenness for service to the people who were in need of it.

In this frame of mind, Gandhi was drawn into service for the wounded and afflicted during the Boer war. His sense of duty set him thinking when war was declared. Was he to offer his services to the British army which kept India in subjugation? He felt if he demanded rights as a British citizen, it was his duty to participate in the defence of the British Empire. The cause of Britain appeared just to him. India could achieve her complete independence only within and through the British Empire. Should he not be of real help to his Indian and British comrades who were in the forefront of the battle? To serve in the ambulance was indeed a god-given opportunity to serve



afflicted humanity. Gandhi decided that if it was God's wish that he should serve His purpose as a volunteer in the ambulance it shall be so.

Dr. Booth trained Gandhiji and other Indians. The government thankfully accepted his services. His corps was 1,100 strong and co-operated with the Red Cross organisation. Often they had to be within the firing line. But undaunted and with the spirit of service inborn in him Gandhiji inspired all the men in the corps to carry out their

allotted duties in a cheerful and missionary spirit.

Once General Buller sent the message that though the ambulance were not bound to take the risk, the government would be thankful if they could do so and fetch the wounded from the field. Cheerfully and bravely Gandhiji and his men undertook the task. Sometimes they had to march twenty five miles a day bearing the wounded on stretchers. After six weeks of intense service the corps was disbanded, the British Commander suspending all operations till he had reinforcements from India and Britain. The Indian ambulance earned great applause. Indian prestige rose high in the white man's estimation. The plaudits won in the Boer war ambulance work and the intermingling of the whites and the blacks on the front line, helped to change the outlook of the British Diehards.

To quote one instance: Lieutenant Roberts, son of Lord Roberts, was mortally wounded. Gandhi and his men had the honour of carrying the body from the field. It was a hot day. A tiny brook was on the way. Who was to drink first, the British Tommies or the black ambulance men? The Tommies said the blacks should drink first. The blacks asked the Tommies to have the first quenching. This was indeed a very healthy atmosphere. At home in India, the bureaucracy too appeared to be a little responsive to Indian nationalist opinion.

The greatness of Gandhi lay in his frankness and intense



As far as is known, Britain is the world's heaviest smoking nation. Of the nation's 50 million, 21 million are smokers. The average Englishman smokes 7,500 cigarettes annually.

desire to rectify all defects. As a public worker he never fought shy to own defects. He hated to hide or connive at the weak points of the community or to demand for its rights without having purged it of its blemishes. After his experience in ambulance work, he found that in Indian settlements in Natal sanitary conditions were appalling. Plague threatened to visit Durban. With what face could Gandhi claim equal rights for the Indians, if the latter refused to eradicate avoidable insanitation?

Gandhi was out to root out this idiotic complacency. But the community was not enthusiastic. Some jeered at his efforts. He found that it was the reformer alone who was anxious for the reform and not the society from which he got only opposition, abhorrence and sometimes even prosecution.

But Gandhi was made of

sterner stuff. He himself cleaned the streets and inspired a band of men to associate with him in scavenging. Slowly the community rose to his help. The area was rendered more clean. The threatened epidemic was averted. The authorities felt also eager to render all the needed help. They found that Gandhi was not a mere agitator, a platform orator. He was a realistic leader and reformer. His demand for rights was equated with self discipline, purging of infirmities, and a will to do their duties. To such a man, the white man had indeed respect. The Indian settlers felt ennobled by the efforts of Gandhi to make Indians respected where once there was complete hatred towards the blacks.

Meantime news came of a great famine in India. Gandhi told his Natal businessmen and wealthy Indians to go to India's succour. The response was indeed magnificent. The wealthy merchants as well as the indentured coolies all gave their mite and more for the cause. Gandhi sent the money to the Indian Famine Relief Fund. He scored one more success. He conquered the Englishman's heart also and the white man's money was forthcoming to fill the chest of the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

Such was Gandhiji's work in Africa. He served Africa, India, nay the entire humanity by his selfless devotion to duty and service to the downtrodden and the oppressed.

THERE IS HARDLY A TOWN OF ANY
IMPORTANCE IN SOUTH INDIA

Which is not served by a branch of

THE INDIAN BANK LTD.

(Estd: 1907)

Reserve & Other Funds: Over Rs. 99 Lakhs
(including Share Premium)

Deposits: Over Rs. 35 Crores

23 Local Offices in Madras City and Suburbs

Branches in : Bombay, New Delhi, Calcutta, Colombo, Penang,
Kuala Lumpur, Malacca and Singapore.

Banking facilities of every description including foreign exchange.

London Agents : Westminster Bank Limited.

New York Agents: First National City Bank of New York.

D. P. PARTHASARATHY,
Secretary.

MACHINES CAN THINK & LEARN!

At the National Physical Laboratory, at Teddington, near London, they are developing a "learning machine" which illustrates rather amusingly the "conditioned reflex."

This goes back to the great Russian scientist, Pavlov, who in 1904, anticipated modern electronic machines when he likened the nervous system to a telephone exchange. His classical experiment was the ringing of a bell just before giving meat to a dog. When he repeated this often enough, the dog became "conditioned"; if the bell rang, its mouth would involuntarily water even if the savoury meat was not there.

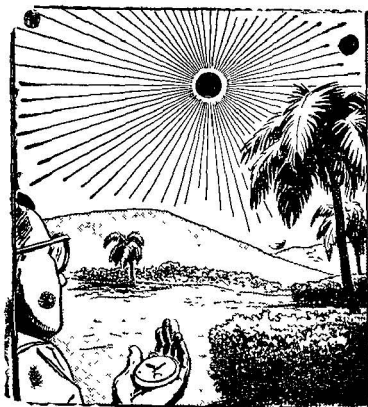
At the National Physical Laboratory, scientists demonstrate this mechanically. They have a machine with a series of push-buttons. One makes a signal which means "dog"; another which means "bone" and another which means "beg". Pressing the first lights up a picture of a dog; the second, of a bone and the third the word "beg". If the buttons are pressed often enough and the "dog" is repeatedly "shown" the "bone" the machine learns to associate the two with the word "beg". Eventually, every time the signal "bone" is pressed, the word "beg" will turn red without the appropriate button being pressed. The machine has then acquired a "conditioned reflex".

* * *

Water is An Intoxicant!

A person can get drunk on water! A recent medical report by the doctors at the St. Thomas's Hospital, London, mentions nine "drunkards" who had never touched a drop of alcohol but on whom similar effects were produced by drinking vast quantities of water.

One woman developed a craving for water while grief-stricken at her husband's death. She would drink as many as 35 pints a day and became "drunk and incapable." Most of the patients took to the habit after reaching the age of 50 and in all cases the drink-



The maximum possible duration of an eclipse of the sun is 7 minutes 40 seconds. This could only occur at the Equator, but the longest actually occurring since 717 A. D. was on June 20, 1955. It lasted 7 minutes 8 seconds and was visible from the Philippine Islands.

ing of large quantities of water deranged the thoughts and behaviour as completely as excessive alcohol. They have the same craving for water as alcoholics have for intoxicating liquor and the habit is just as deep-set.

The explanation of their intoxication lies in the fact that excessive quantities of water modify the chemical constitution of the blood and thus upset the action of the brain.

* * *

The Ocean Floor

The ridges and hollows of the deep ocean bed are not regions of peace and silence but are often the scene of dramatic underwater "avalanches" of sediment similar to the movements of snow drifts on mountain sides.

In a report published recently in the *Geophysical Journal* of the Royal Astronomical Society in

London, Dr. Bruce C. Heezen of Columbia University's Lamont Geological Observatory, New York, describes how ocean currents sweep the sediment from submarine mountain tops just as winds striking mountains drive snow from the peaks. Submarine currents of ocean and mud shape the ocean floor by erosion, by solution and by friction, he says.

One of the problems at present exercising scientists is the thinness of the deep-sea sediments which have been determined by measuring earthquake waves. These deposits are less than three-tenths of a mile thick over most of the Pacific Ocean floor, and about the same in the Atlantic.

The explanation of this and more knowledge about the formation and age of the oceans may be found, Dr. Heezen states, in core samples obtained by

ANSWER DRESSES

1st Floor, 289, China Bazaar, MADRAS-1
(Opp. Fruit Market)

Smart Cut, Perfect Fit, Friendly Service

MODERATE PRICES

1. READYMADES

from BINNY'S and other famous fabrics

2. MADE-to-MEASURE

from famous cotton, silk, rayon, woollen & imported fabrics, stocked by us.

3. EXPERT TAILORING

Urgent service in 24 hours.

drilling exploratory holes in the deep-sea floor to the point where the earth's crust ends.

* * *

Grey Hair

Why do people turn grey? Gerald Heard in a *Unesco* feature writes:

There are many explanations for premature white hair. It may be hereditary. It may be a question of diet. It may be the result of a change in the chemical functions of the body. Or it may be "nerves".

The colour of the hair depends on the degree of pigment—of a substance called *melanin*. The degree of colouration of the hair depends on the proportions of this pigment, and this is dictated genetically. Total absence of *melanin* gives white hair. The extreme hereditary form of this is albinism in which the pigment is absent not only from the hair but from the eyes and the skin. The eye of the Albino is pink—an effect resulting from the tiny blood-vessels in the colourless iris. But in some families there is a hereditary tendency to go grey or white before the age—which varies widely—when the hair would naturally lose its pigment.

Deficiencies in food can also lead to a change in the amount of pigment in the hair. The notorious example is the disease *kwashiorkor* which is commonly found in the tropics and is due to a lack of protein. In babies, black hair turns to rusty red. In extreme cases this disease, of which the hair colour is one symptom, is fatal.

Disturbance of the glands and of the blood system (e.g. perni-



There are more than 750,000 known types of insects in the world today, and more are being recorded steadily.

cious anaemia) can also affect the colour of the hair. "Nerves", that very vague term which is so loosely used to include not only neurological but emotional states, can produce piebald effects—patches of white in the hair.

* * *

Sun has Grown Brighter

U. S. astronomers report that during the last five years the sun has become two percent brighter and probably correspondingly warmer.

The study was carried out by comparing the brightness of sunlight on the planets Uranus and Neptune with that of 16 nearby stars.

Scientists believe these findings may help solve the mystery of the cause of ice ages and help them to better understand climate changes that in past ages melted the polar ice and flooded large parts of the world. The finding upsets the long-held theory that the output of heat by the sun is fairly constant.

The astronomers point out

that the increase of brightness coincided with the peak of the 11 year sunspot cycle. They believe that if it is linked to this cycle, the sun should now begin to cool off, causing changes in the earth's weather.

* * *

Radio-active Fall Out

How much of radio-active fall out has accumulated on the earth as a result of the testing of the atomic and hydrogen bombs in the last ten years?

The U. S. Atomic Commission reveals that the total explosive power of all bombs so far exploded is 170 megatons, of which eighty megatons, is accounted for by fusion and ninety by fission. Since the bombs exploded over Japan were the equal of only twenty kilotons each, the equivalent of 8,500 of the atomic bombs dropped over Japan has been exploded so far in the tests by the three nuclear countries.

The fall out from these explosions has steadily increased. About two thirds of this is distributed in northern hemisphere and one third in the southern hemisphere.

There are two types of damage

that may be produced by radio-active fall out, known as "somatic" and "genetic." Somatic damage is damage to the body by exposure to radiation. For example, strontium 90 is a bone-seeking substance, the deposit of which in the bones may lead to bone cancer or leukemia. Such damage is not hereditary. On the other hand, genetic damage is produced by an element that may affect the reproductive cells, causing damage that may be transmitted to future generations as the result of mutations in the hereditary mechanism. Cesium 137 is such a substance.

The average concentration of strontium 90 in human bone from past weapons tests will reach its maximum value in the period 1962-65. The predicted United States average value of six strontium units (S.U.) is slightly higher than the average for Western populations—five S.U.—and lower than the average for Eastern peoples—ten S.U.

* * *

Time into Energy

Scientists have long been saying that the tendency of energy to level out will ultimately lead

For Guranteed

SOV. GOLD, GEMSET JEWELLERY, ARTISTIC AND
UTILITY SILVER WARES, WATCHES & NOVELTIES

Please Contact

Jain Jewellery Co

No. 1, Nageswara Rao Road, T'Nagar, Madras-17.

to the thermal death of the universe. Of course, such a contingency can arise only millions and millions of years hence, but according to a new theory even this is not likely to happen.

The new theory is put forward by the Soviet astronomer Nikolai Kosyrev who says that time can transform itself into energy!

According to him the course of time possesses properties of the speed of revolution: It should alter in revolving bodies and, consequently, the appearance of additional forces, acting along the axis of rotation, should be expected in them. These forces deform the revolving bodies in such a way that their one end is flattened and the other elongated, with energy emitted in the process.

This conclusion is borne out by astronomical observations of the rapidly revolving Jupiter and Saturn whose northern hemispheres are flattened, while their southern hemispheres are elongated, he says.

This phenomenon is not so noticeable on earth, which revolves much slower, but observations from artificial earth satellites have shown that its northern hemisphere has a greater mass than the southern hemisphere.

The existence of time forces acting along the earth's axis of rotation explains many geographical and climatological features of our planet which have been a mystery until now. For instance, these forces compel the lower strata of the atmosphere to displace to the north. This displacement warms the northern



Jean Francois Gravelet ("Blondin," 1824—1897), a Frenchman, is acclaimed the greatest tightrope walker of all-time. He made the earliest crossing of Niagara Falls on a 3-inch rope 1,100 feet long and 160 feet above the Falls on June 30, 1859.

areas somewhat: the mean annual temperature of the northern hemisphere is three degrees centigrade higher than that of the southern.

Drawing upon the theory of the time deformation of rotating bodies, future cosmonauts approaching a faraway stellar system would be able to establish in good time whether it consists of matter or anti-matter (modern physics allows the existence of worlds where positrons, and not electrons are circling around negatively charged atomic nuclei. It would be fatal for a terrestrial ship to land on a planet in such a world, for terrestrial matter would react with anti-matter in a blinding flash). The future space travellers will only need to measure the planet's contours to establish the kind of a world it is. A world of anti-matter has reverse time. As a result, its planets would have the southern

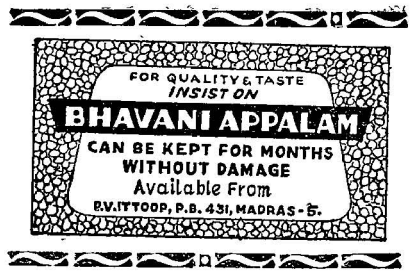
hemisphere flattened, and not the northern as is the case in our world.

* * *

• A British Genius

Just recently a news item appeared in the press in London. It concerned, according to *Rosicrucian Digest*, the shocking treatment of Oliver Heaveside who died in 1925 in a state of abject poverty. Heaveside is now recognised as one of the greatest physicists and electrical engineers the world has known. His contribution to radio and to the knowledge of the transmission of high frequency waves, which also makes television possible, has been tremendous. The electrical field or belt above the earth which makes possible the transmission of high frequency waves around the earth has now been named for him. It is the Heaveside layer.

Had Heaveside's numerous other postulations, though radical, been accepted in his time, they would have advanced our knowledge of physical phenomena. They were departures, however, from the obsolete



but comforting theories which men wanted to believe. As a result Heaveside was laughed at by a populace which took its cue from the verbal chastisement he received at the time from staid academic circles. Deeply hurt, he became a recluse in an attic—starving, experimenting, and writing his now famous equations on scraps of wrapping paper and the backs of unpaid bills. These remarkable papers were recently discovered beneath the floor in his attic quarters. The Royal Society of England, a learned body, has now assigned a foremost scientist and mathematician to a deciphering of the handwriting, much of which is almost indistinct. These writings reveal the genius of this unorthodox thinker.

VITAL POINT

“The difference between the cow and the milkman,” said the would-be witty consumer, “is that the cow gives pure milk.”

“There is another difference,” retorted the milkman. “The cow doesn't give credit.”

* * *

TRIFTY SCOT

“Why did Sandy invite only married people to his wedding?”

“Well, in that way he figured that all the presents would be clear profit.”

* * *

He: “I still maintain that no two persons in the world think alike.”

She: “You will alter your opinion when you see our wedding presents.”

PURITY OF MIND IS THE BEST GUARANTEE OF YOUR HEALTH

BY ANTHONY ELENJIMITAM

That personal integrity is intimately linked up with health is a truth so often ignored not only by the man-in-the-street but also by medical graduates and university professors. Wholeness of body or physical health is often consequential to the holiness of the spirit or integrity of mind and heart. The tap root and the elan vital that sustain personal integrity and physical health is purity, chastity, *brahmacharya*.

Forgetful of the scriptural injunctions, ignorant of the wisdom of the esoteric sages, we rely almost exclusively on medical prescriptions, chemical drugs, surgical operations and injections to cure us of our diseases and regain our lost health. When

we run to the nearest physician or chemist for any cure, we often ignore that nature is the repository of health and vitality, that nature's laws—the Panchsila of Buddhist ethics and the Ten Commandments of the Mosaic revelation—are the inexhaustible reservoir of health and happiness. Drugs and chemicals may cover up ailments for a while, but radical cure of any disease cannot be secured without having recourse to nature and nature's laws.

Medical men have killed many patients with their drugs without ever being accused of murder, because they hold a licence to practise their profession. Some medical men have grown rich, they have become multi-millionaires cashing on their London diplomas or U. S. medical certificates. Few are those brave men and women who pause for a while and test the accuracy of that medical science that ignores nature's laws, personal integrity and chastity in the treatment of patients. Nay, contraceptives, abortions, unrestraint in sexual life have all become part and parcel of that medical profession which ignores God, nature and chastity.

C. G. Jung, the greatest living psycho-analyst of today, has said :

During the past thirty years, people from all civilised countries of the earth have consulted me Among all my



Fish can be caught in the Sahara Desert. There are many underground streams and by digging through the sand a desert fisherman can catch fresh-water fish.

patients in the second half of life—that is to say, over thirty-five—there has not been one whose problem in the last resort was not that of finding a religious outlook on life. It is safe to say that every one of them fell ill because he had lost that which the living religions of every age have given to their followers, and none of them has been really healed who did not regain this religious outlook.—*Modern Man in Search of a Soul*.

What Jung had said of the psychological religion is equally true of ethics and purity of character in the cure of diseases. We can safely say that the overwhelming majority of diseases, both organic and functional, nervous and psychic, are traceable to impurity of character. Thanks to the modern obscene advertisements, pornographic literature and magazines and the general sex-crazy atmosphere everywhere, modern man is ready to brush aside that esoteric wisdom and spiritual values which sustained the physical and mental health of our forbears, which gave creativity of spirit, longevity and radiant vigour to the wise generations of yore. It is that purity of character which fixed 100 years as the normal life-span of man, as the Isa Upanishad and other Indian scriptures testify. Patanjali Yoga simply says: "Attainment of energy through the observance of continence"—*Brahmacharya pratishthayam viryalabhah*. Indian Vedic, Upanishadic and Darsanic scriptures are full of this insistence on chastity, *brahmacharya*, as the foundation of physical health and spiritual salvation. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Blessed are also the chaste souls for they shall preserve or regain health of body

The picture on the front cover is of Kumari Padmini Priyadarsini, leading danseuse, now firmly set on the road to stardom.

and mind. Tom Mann said: "The future is for nations that are chaste." We can add: Perfect health is for those who are pure.

Mahatma Gandhi, who was an accurate research experimentalist of the science of life, said:

The maintenance of perfect health should be considered almost an utter impossibility without the *brahmacharya* leading to the conservation of the sexual secretions.—*Key to Health*.

No amount of tonics, drugs, injections, vitamins and B-complex tablets can cure a man if his mental attitudes and habits of life are not pure. Apart from the physical weakness and nervous breakdown which often follow unrestrained sexual indulgence, few people take note of the psychic wastage and ravages which are working deeper down the psyche and soul of man. Even a few months—and not years of prodigal life—are enough for the libertines to lose that innocent look. In my own experience I have come across young promising boys, who, after two or three years of dissipated life in the prostitute quarters of Calcutta, have wrecked their health, sapping their mental vigour, and were reduced to invalids and imbeciles for life. No amount of injections and treatments have restored them back to life. Yet, a few of them, who, through good fortune or God's grace, have amended their ways and

learnt the science of chastity, continence and self-restraint, have regained their health, even without chemical drugs and injections.

The Indian Government has instituted a network of birth control clinics in our land. But have they instituted a ministry for the moral rearmament of the Indian youth? When our boys and girls are taught that they can indulge in sex without shouldering the responsibility of bearing and rearing children through contraceptives and birth control, animal passions, otherwise so imperious in the thoughtless crowd, are fanned and pampered. The ancient discipline of *brahmacharya* is today thrown overboard. Film industry has put a premium on vice and exhibits what is sickening as healthy, deadly as life-giving, sinful as virtuous. Yet, where is the film censorship operating? Hundreds of Delhi mothers appealed to the Government to save their children from sexy films which poisons the imagination, hearts and minds of the teenagers. Yet, the world rolls on down the hill.

Many of our Indian journals and films are now depicting to our youth that sex instinct is unconquerable, that sexual indulgence is a necessity for self-expression, that marriage is no more a sacrament, but "the grave of love" etc.

Sir Lionel Beale, Professor at the Royal College in London, says :

The example of the best and noblest men has at all times proved that the most imperious of instincts can be effectively resisted by a strong and serious will, and by sufficient care as to manner of life and occupation. Sexual abstinence has never yet hurt any man when it has been observed, not only through exterior restrictive causes, but as a voluntary rule of conduct. Virginity, in fine, is not too hard to observe provided that it is the physical expression of a certain state of mind.....Chastity implies not only continence, but also purity of sentiments, the energy which is the result of deep convictions.

Speaking of the beneficent effects of chastity, Professor Montegazza, has this to say:

All men, and young men in particular, can experience the immediate benefit of chastity. The memory is quiet and tenacious, the brain lively and fertile, the will energetic, the whole character gains a strength of which libertines have no conception. No prism shows us our surroundings under such heavenly colours as that of chastity, which lights up with its rays the least objects in the universe, and transports us into the purest joys of an abiding happiness that knows neither shadow nor decline.

From among great Indians we can marshal great authorities like Swami Vivekananda, Ramakrishna, Rabindranath, Sri Aurobindo and others to corroborate the thesis that in the majority of cases diseases are the offspring of sexual dissipation and that the way to regain health and happiness is through chastity or *brahmacharya*. Once this fundamental law of life is realised and lived up to, then medical science can hasten recovery of patients and lead them to realms of happiness, peace and bliss.

—*Vedanta Kesari*.

"Bobbie, you seem very fond of the chemist's little boy. Why is it?"

"He can get all the pills I want for my air gun."

Prasnottara Ratnamalika

BY VELANDAI

Below is given the exposition by his Holiness the Sankaracharya of Kamakoti Peetem of Sri Adi Sankara's *Prasnottara Ratnamalika*. The subject formed the theme of an absorbing lecture during the 1932-33 sojourn of his Holiness in the city.

His Holiness said that the 'Prasnottara Ratnamalika' of Sri Adi Sankara restated and expounded some of the ancient cardinal beliefs of the Hindus. Whoever desired to attain salvation would indeed find a study of the work ever so beneficial. It is in the form of questions and answers, verily a spiritual garland.

Question: Which is it that is worthy of being learnt?

Answer: The words of the preceptor.

Q: Which should be discarded?

A: That which is a bad deed.

Q: Who is the preceptor?

A: He who has known the truth and who cares for the spiritual welfare of his disciples.

Q: Which is it that should be done quickly?

A: The cutting of the bond of samsara or the chain of life and death.

Q: Which is the seed for the tree of Moksha or spiritual salvation?

A: The understanding of things in their true perspective and the exhibition of that under-

standing in action.

Q: Which has a soothing effect?

A: Dharma or the performance of righteous deeds.

Q: Who is the pure man?

A: He whose mind is free from blemish.

Q: Who is the learned?

A: He who has knowledge.

Q: Which is poison?

A: The disregarding of the advice of the elders.

Q: Which is it that interests in life?

A: The meditation that there is really nothing to interest us in life; in other words, the endeavour to snap the cords of attachment.

Q: Which is it that should be desired?

A: A life dedicated to the good and welfare of one's self and as well as that of others.

Q: Which is it that produces intoxication like liquor?

A: Attachment to worldly objects and being.

Q: Who are the real thieves?

A: The objects which allure the senses.

Q: Which is the binding cord of life?

A: Desire.

Q: Who is the real enemy?

A: Laziness.

Q: Of what is everybody afraid?

A: Death.

Q: Who is 'blinder than the

blind?

A: He who has desires.

Q: Who is the valorous one?

A: He who guards himself against vices.

Q: Which is it that forms meet food for the ears?

A: The teaching of the sages.

Q: How can respect be commanded?

A: By asking for no favours.

Q: Which is it that cannot be measured?

A: The gait of women.

Q: Who is the clever one?

A: He who is not deceived by women's gait.

Q: What is poverty?

A: Discontent.

Q: What is lowness?

A: Begging alms from a lowly person.

Q: Which is the highest living?

A: A life without blemishes.

Q: What constitutes lack of knowledge?

A: A learning which is not put into practice.

Q: Who is the wakeful?

A: He who has knowledge.

Q: What is sleep?

A: Ignorance.

Q: Who is the pious one?

A: He who is well behaved.

Q: Who is the worst among men?

A: He who has bad ways.

Q: Who can conquer the world?

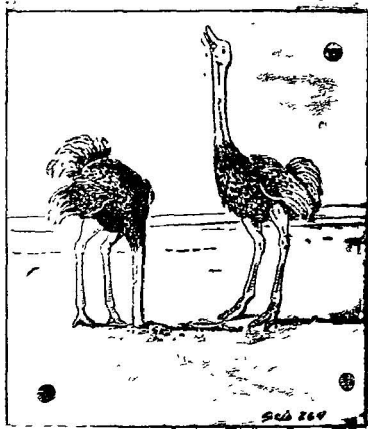
A: Whoever has truth and patience.

Q: Who is worshipped even by the gods?

A: He who is merciful.

Q: Which is to be dreaded against?

A: The forest of life on this earth.



Contrary to widespread belief it is not true that when an ostrich wishes to hide, it buries its head in sand and imagines it cannot be seen because it cannot see. Experts say the ostrich is really looking for or drinking water, which creates the appearance of "burying" its head.

Q: By whom can living beings be subjugated?

A: By him whose words are full of truth and affection.

Q: Which is the proper way for earning riches?

A: The path of virtue and justice.

Q: Who is the blind man?

A: One who, though learned, does bad deeds.

Q: Who is the deaf man?

A: Whoever does not listen to good advice.

Q: Who is the dumb man?

A: Whoever cannot utter good words at the proper moment.

Q: Which is a gift?

A: That which is given unasked for.

Q: Who is a friend?

A: Whoever prevents us from committing sin.

Q: Which is beauty?

A: Good behaviour.

Q: What constitutes the beauty of the tongue?

A: Speaking the truth.

Q: What produces grief?

A: The company of bad men and women.

Q: Who are those who do not get fed up with leading a good life even in this Kali age?

A: The virtuous and pious men.

Q: Which is as rare as a precious gem?

A: The four qualities collectively known as the *chaturbhardā* viz., gift followed by soothing words, knowledge without pride, valour with mercy and forgiving, and wealth with sacrifice.

Q: Which is to be pitied?

A: Selfish miserliness.

Q: Which is praiseworthy?

A: The quality of being merciful towards other beings.

Youth, wealth and age have as unstable an existence as the water drop on the lotus leaf. The life of good men is as soothing to others as the cool rays of the moon. To have to live with and under the patronage of others is hell. Renunciation for the sake of others is happiness. Being of help to others is worthy of being achieved. The most dear to living beings is their life-breath. Pride results in dire consequences. The company of good men bring about real happiness.



Take 5 oz. of hot water and mix half tea-spoon of

Ganeshram's
777 BRAND
Pepper Powder
or Paste & Drink
SAME FOR
TOMATO SOUP

Available Everywhere

Madras Curry Powder and Pickle varieties

SRI GANESHAM & CO.,
MADRAS-1.

Who is the clever man who gets rid of sorrow? He who gives in, desiring nothing for himself. Foolishness is worse than death. A timely gift is priceless. A sin committed on the sly pricks one's conscience till death. Education, charity and health are work endeavouring for.

Bad men, other men's wives, and other people's belongings have to be discarded. That there is nothing to interest in life has always to be borne in mind.

Mercy towards the helpless and the friendship of good and pious men should be the object of endearment.

The scoundrels, the ever doubting, the pessimists and ungrateful persons cannot turn their minds into the right path.

RETORT

When Cornelia Otis Skinner opened in a revival of Shaw's *Candida*, he cabled, "Excellent. Greatest."

Miss Skinner, overwhelmed cabled back, "Undeserving such praise."

Shaw answered, "I meant the play." And Miss Skinner replied back, "So did I."

ARE YOU A SUCCESS?

Most people think that a successful man is one who has a huge bank balance. In this article Cecil A. Poole, Supreme Secretary of the Rosicrucian Order, San Jose, California, shows how illusive is this material test. The measure of success lies not in what we accumulate in material possessions, he says, but in what we will accumulate in values that will give satisfaction, contentment and realisation of our purpose

Many readers, I am sure, are familiar with the story by W. Somerset Maugham concerning a man who held a menial position and was discharged when it was learned that he could neither read nor write. This man as a mature individual was faced with earning a living, but through a gradual process of buying small businesses, he eventually became the owner of a chain of successful stores. Accidentally, his banker learned

of the man's illiteracy, and remarked to him one day what his success could have now been had he been able to read or write. The reply in essence was that he would probably still be holding the menial job from which he had been discharged some years previously. In other words, success in this individual's life was the result of what appeared to be a most unfortunate event, when at middle age he was discharged from his position.

At some time in life probably all of us have asked ourselves the question of whether or not we are a success. The answer cannot be given by applying a simple formula. Some persons consider themselves failures if they do not acquire great wealth; at the same time, there are those who have nothing from the standpoint of material wealth but are happy, contented, and seemingly able to spread this state of contentment to others. Surely, these people cannot be called failures. Neither may they call themselves a success.

Most individuals who believe that they are failures or are going to fail are those who show a



Which came first the chicken or the egg? The egg. Scientists agree that birds are an offshoot of reptile stock that was laying eggs millions of years before the first bird flew.

tendency to become pessimistic or develop an attitude or process of thinking that might be called a failure process or point of view.* Such individuals who are afraid of trying something different or who claim that there is no use in making any effort are failures regardless of what they may do. If a person decides that he is a failure and whatever he may do will continue to fail, then he has, in a sense, shut the door upon any type of success. The point of view such as this is probably attained by judging success by something that the individual has not achieved. Therefore, before a person decides whether he is a failure or a success, it is well to take a careful inventory of his mental viewpoints as well as his physical possessions.

If your ambition is to retire with a large income for which you do not have to work, in this sense you will probably always be a failure. On the other hand, if you desire to attain happiness then you may never be a failure regardless of the material standards with which you are judged. Time and time again it has been pointed out that we cannot alter all of the experiences in our lives to specifically fit a predetermined desired end or purpose.

• Man strives to attain those things which he believes will bring him some happiness and contentment. Often he does not direct his efforts toward that end but decides on the methods or possessions that will bring about his wishes. If you can look into your environment and see goodness, if you have a conviction



For
FRESH &
FULL OF
FLAVOUR

**A. K. Appadurai Mudaliar
& Sons**

Coffee & Provision Dealers
132-136, Pycrofts Road,
MADRAS-5.

Branch: 17, South Mada Street,
MYLAPORE.

that the laws of the universe are purposeful, and if you can understand that at least a part of your efforts must be directed toward helping in one way or another those less fortunate, then you are not completely a failure. You may have attained the possibilities of success.

What is important to bear in mind is that success is a positive state of mind, that it produces a state of harmonious relationship between the individual, as an integral part of the universal whole, and the universe itself. The ability to consider life as a constructive unit, and to be fitted into that point of view, is one step toward adapting oneself to an environment in such a way that it will tend toward success.

Many people possibly feel that success is fleeting for the simple reason that there is no standard of measurement. In the world today, particularly in the Western world, success has been measured

primarily by one standard and that in terms of material possessions or material wealth. Almost everybody today is judged by the home in which he lives, the clothes he wears, and the automobile he drives. Such standards have caused many individuals to put on a veneer or wear a front even to going heavily into debt in order to give the appearance of success or that which the world today may consider as success. Truly, attempting to be something other than what one actually is obligates him to live under the strain of costs that he cannot afford, and it is defeating the real purpose that is wanted.

Success is partly a standard within the mind. The person you may consider to be successful may be the most unhappy person among those of your acquaintance. If we are to judge success only by material standards then some of the most successful people in all history would not have been so judged in their lifetime. History, in fact, is a much better judge of this concept than is anyone who is a contemporary to those who might be considered successful today.

Only by viewing the life of a man as it fits into the environment in which he lived are we able to tell whether his usefulness was sufficient to be what we might call a success. Therefore, the measure of success is partly

time, and still a more important measure is the concept of value that will cause us to judge ourselves and an individual not in terms of what we may be able to accumulate in material possessions, but what we will accumulate in values that will give satisfaction, contentment, and realization of our purpose. The feeling is that we have contributed to the environment of which we are a part and, at the same time, have equipped ourselves so that we may continue to evolve in states and realms not yet completely understood.

Remember more than anything else that real success lies as much in the mind and in the realms of intangible values as it does in our experiencing any gain or prosperity that may be a part of physical experience. In fact, do not judge success by prosperity, because as it is written in *Unto Thee I Grant* our prosperity is illusive: "As the water that passeth from the mountains, kisseth, in its way to the ocean, every field that bordereth the rivers; as it tarrieth not in any place; even so fortune visiteth the sons of men; her motion is incessant, she will not stay; she is unstable to the winds, how then wilt thou hold her? When she kisseth thee, thou art blessed; behold, as thou turnest to thank her she is gone unto another."—*The Rosicrucian Digest*.

LIFE IS LIKE THAT

"When we were first married I used to waken my husband with a kiss every morning."

"And now?"

"After three months he bought himself an alarm clock."

POINTS OF VIEW

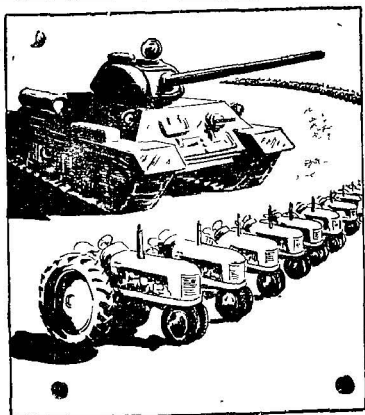
Whether humanity, that is various countries concerned, are brave enough to put an end suddenly to armies, navies and airforces, I do not know. But the time will come when something of this kind will have to be adopted because in this era of atomic and hydrogen weapons and ballistic missiles war has become an anacronism.

—*Jawaharlal Nehru.*

The nature of to-day's weapons, the nature of modern communications, the widening circle of new nations makes it plain that we must, in the end, be a world community of open societies. And the concept of open society is the ultimate key to a system of arms control that we can all trust.

—*President Eisenhower.*

As the pace of the technological development increases and



The steel used to build one heavy combat tank would make 6,000 plows or 100 farm tractors.

its range widens, true great power status may become beyond the means of even the wealthiest nations. Is that time approaching? Are the U. S.-Soviet talks the first signs of a mutual recognition that the way ahead can end only in bankruptcy and exhaustion?

—*The New Statesman.*

The military expenditure of all the states is estimated at approximately 100 billion dollars. If a small part of this money released as the result of the termination of military outlays by the great powers is earmarked for aid to underdeveloped countries, it will open up a virtually new epoch in the economic development of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

—*Nikita Khrushchev.*

Nowadays, diplomacy consists of pretending that all countries like each other immoderately until the moment—an act of aggression, the imposition of a high tariff, the seizure of a trade route—when we can safely break down and say aloud what we had been thinking all along.

—*Alistair Cooke.*

The daring and the greatness of his (Khrushchev's) total disarmament plan are inspired by the Higher Power. It needs more than ritual faith to understand and accept the advice which the Soviet unbeliever has given and which marks a progress in civilization truly greater than the

deadly achievements of the scientists and technicians.

—C. Rajagopalachari.

It is good to have sentiment but it is foolish to be merely sentimental. To maintain, as one member of the Lok Sabha has done, that only those who took part in the freedom struggle were qualified to decide what should be our official language shows astonishing unreadiness to see that such freedom is really harnessed to the service

of the people. —The Hindu.

There is much truth in what Jacques Barzun deplures in his book ("House of Intellect"). He has proved by a hundred and one paradoxes that intellect has been displaced by public opinion cultivated through mass media and that salvation lies in the reversal of this usurpation and the restoration of Intellect to its sovereignty, which alone can lead the human mind to truth.

—C. Rajagopalachari.

Of all fields of science, pure and applied, psychiatry seems most relevant to the pursuit of happiness. From it we expect to learn the truth about the nature of man and the causes and cures for his psychological disabilities, from the most trivial and transitory to the most serious and refractory.—Milton Rose, M. D.

Life exists manifestly, in a small part of the world we know. How did it get there? There are two possible answers. Either it was, at a given moment, suddenly introduced into a hitherto completely inanimate world from outside and by a kind of miracle. Or else it was, with consciousness, inherent in the ultimate particles of matter and from being latent, gradually extrinsicated itself in ever-increasingly complicated and perfect forms. In the present state of knowledge, the second answer seems the more likely to be correct.

—Aldous Huxley.

The chaste brain has tremendous energy and gigantic will power. Without chastity there can be no spiritual strength. Continnence gives wonderful control over mankind. The spiritual leaders of men have been very continent, and this is what gave them power.

—Swami Vivekananda.

AN APPRECIATION

A reader writes :

The story "Prize Picture" appearing in your esteemed magazine (last issue) is a nice short story with a good moral. Better that such stories adorn your magazine more frequently. To make the magazine more attractive why not publish the stories with illustrations?

(Another story by Mrs. Lakshmi Subramanian, the author of "Prize Picture", appears in this issue. We are sure it will be appreciated as well as the last one. As for illustrating the stories, that is one of our cherished wishes, and it will be done when the financial position improves.—Ed. K)

CANDID COMMUNICATIONS

Nikita Khrushchev,
Prime Minister,
U. S. S. R.

Sir,

Your address to the 80-member United Nations' General Assembly in New York, during your visit to U. S., has touched me deeply.

Let the nations completely disarm themselves in the next four years, you said. The land armies, navies and air forces should cease to exist; General Staffs and the War Ministers abolished; military education establishments closed; foreign military bases abolished and nuclear bombs destroyed and their further production prohibited.

What a grand and noble ideal indeed! If all the guns and tanks, combat planes and warships are abolished and the resources of all the nations turned into useful channels, then mankind, with the present technical know how, can achieve unheard of prosperity.

I am sure no nation will stand in the way of bringing about such an utopia. But, dear Mr. Khrushchev, there is one little detail which you failed to take note of. And that is, who is to bell the cat?

Zero.

* * *

M. A. Manickavelu,
Minister,
Madras.
Friend,

How foolishly annoying people

can be! My sympathies are all with you for the hard grilling you received in the Assembly a fortnight ago.

Why were the admissions to the Medical Colleges announced late? Why did the Chairman of the Selection Committee resign? Was there any undue pressure?

How annoying it must have been to you to answer these questions! But you acquitted yourself well by denying everything! What else could you do? Even in Soviet Russia where everything is said to be perfect, it was revealed that parents put undue pressure on heads of institutions to get their children admitted! This knowledge, I am sure, will act as a balm to your bruised feelings!

Zero.



Elephants make a dreadful din while feeding in the forest. Branches crack like pistol shots, and trees crash to earth. Yet, on scenting danger, the herd can move away almost in silence, hardly disturbing the foliage.

Panchen Lama,

Lhasa.

Your (un) holiness,

It is jarring to my ears to hear you repeat the same accusations which your masters, the Chinese Government, have been making against India.

"When our army carried out the necessary self defence," you repeat parrot like, "Indians adopted the tactics of a thief crying 'stop thief' in an attempt to hoodwink world public opinion."

Ha! ha! ha! How exactly like His Master's Voice you talk! Who would have thought that a spiritual head like you would turn a political propagandist? To quote your own words you are like a person "who blinded by avarice fails to see the Himalayas with his eyes open!"

And when you say that "all the evidence testifies to the fact Indian troops are encroaching on Chinese territory and not the other way round," it becomes quite clear that you don't know what you are talking about!

Never, never, can I imagine how a person of your spiritual eminence could stoop to do such false propaganda! It is like stepping from Potala, your palace high up in the Himalayas, into Patala!

* * *

S. K. Patil,
Minister for Agriculture and Food,
New Delhi.
Patilji,

Hats off to you for the confident way you are going about in your new duties as a food minister.

"I am very confident of solving

HOW IS 1960 FOR YOU?

Predictions from year, date, time and place of birth together with Rs. 5-50. No V.P.P. Any three questions answered for Rs. 1-50 only.

B. K. GAJAPATHY,

3, General Swamy Naicken St.

TRIPPLICANE :: MADRAS-5

the country's food problem," you say. Not only that, you promise that in ten years' time production will increase so much that there will be huge surpluses left!

God bless you, Patilji, for such a comforting thought! But as an admirer of yours let me beseech you not to overstrain yourself. Give us plenty of food, but for heaven's sake don't overdo it; for a huge surplus can land you in as big a mess as the present one brought about by a deficit!

Zero.

* * *

Vega,
C/o The Hindu,
Madras.

Sir,

Writing under the heading "On Symbols and Realities" you state in the Sunday Hindu:

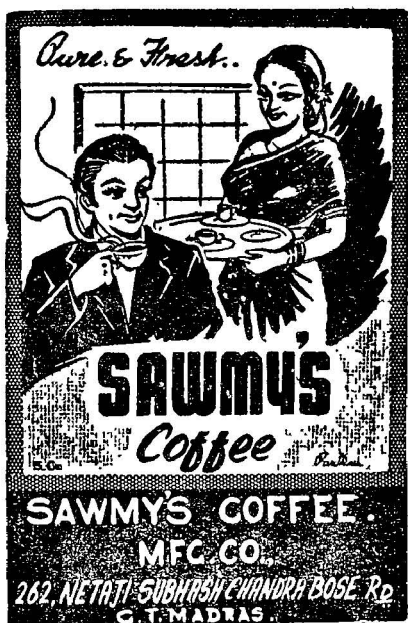
"The tentacles of the bureaucrat are extending all over the country; there's nothing the omniscient State will not attempt, however inefficient its instruments. One can understand fundamental things like railway transport, oil resources, atomic power, etc., being run or closely controlled by the State, but what is one to

think of State trading agencies, State cement factories, State municipal transport, or such "low-level" things as State manufacture of soap, table pottery, and (believe it or not) shoes and sandals? To-morrow, they may send a bureaucrat to cook your meal, or cut your hair."

Good gracious! How like a high-brow you are talking!

Don't you realise a revolution has taken place and that new ideas have taken firm root? That there is no distinction between "high-level" and "low-level" things now? That everything is grist for the Government mill?

Government has already started trading in food grains, running buses and even catering in railways and state-owned hotels. Who knows when they find the need for more revenue in the third Five-Year-Plan, they may not be forced to take over hotels



and saloons? Or even cigarette or bidi manufacture?

Zero.

THE PROUD MOTHER

"Now, I want Albert to have a thoroughly modern and up-to-date education," said his mother, "including Latin."

"Yes, of course," said the headmaster, "though Latin is, as you know, a dead language."

"Well, all the better. Albert's going to be an undertaker."

CORRECTED

There was a dear little baby in the compartment, and a gentleman opposite said: "A fine child, madam. I trust he will grow into an upright and honourable man."

"Yes," smiled the mother, "but it will be rather difficult."

"As the twig is bent, so the tree's inclined," the gentleman said, pompously.

"But the trouble is," replied the mother, "the twig is bent on being a girl."

A half-crown and a sixpence lay side by side in a woman's purse.

"You're an insignificant little thing," said the half-crown.

"That may be," replied the sixpence, "but I go to church more often than you do."

BREAK THESE SHACKLES OF THE STAR SYSTEM

BY A. VENKATESWARA RAO

"The old like to look young, the young younger. We have all heard of people say they could not have their pictures taken because they were not photogenic. This silly obsession has proved to be a fallacy. Just look at gorgeous close-ups of the stars in Hollywood films. True, most of the stars are really beautiful, but those who are not are made so with the aid of an artistic hairdo, a touch of magic make-up, and the unquestionably hypnotic power of carefully distributed lights and shadows. Not all of us are born beautiful. Good photography can supply what nature has sometimes failed to give us: beauty, charm, good posture."

This is the opinion expressed by John Alton, A.S.C., one of the ace cameramen and director of photography of Hollywood, in his book *Painting with Light*.

The days when an aspirant to film fame had to be beautiful are now over just as a good singing voice is considered unnecessary and could be dispensed with because of dubbing. In the past many aspirants to stardom had to go disappointed because they were not photogenic. And yet if only the cameramen had used their technique to the best advantage with proper make up many could have had their ambitions fulfilled. Indian camera-men have now learned the trick

and they can by clever lighting effect and make up turn out an ordinary face into a glamorous one. What is needed is only acting ability.

And yet it is remarkable that rarely does a new face bloom into the film industry! Where does the fault lie? Does it lie with the producers? Or is the country lacking in talent?

Whatever that be, the present star system so called is playing



Dr. Horace M. Trent, a U. S. scientist, has proved that man has been breaking the sound barrier for thousands of years—with the bull whip. He has proved that the whip's cracking noise is not leather slapping leather, but the speed of the tip moving faster than sound, producing a small sonic boom. The approximate speed of sound is 1,100 feet, per second. The whips's tip can reach velocities of more than 1,400 feet per second,

havoc with the industry in the south. Nearly hundred pictures are held up and no progress in shooting is recorded because no call sheets could be put up for want of stars! Almost daily the producers who have booked these top stars can be seen making a pilgrimage to the houses of these gods! And the tragic part is inspite of knowing how heavily booked these top stars are, and how difficult it is for them to fulfil their engagements, new producers still only hanker after them because they cannot sign distribution agreements without star value! In this way lakhs and lakhs of rupees are locked up and the unfortunate producers are driven to the necessity of waiting at the doors of these stars for call sheets in order that they can complete their pictures and bring them to the screen.

It is no use blaming the stars. The present trouble is not of their making. When producers go after them and offer high inducements, it is but natural that they should yield and oblige.

The only way to break the shackles of this star system is for producers to take courage in both their hands and break new ground. It may comfort them to know that many of the present top stars most probably had been rejected by some director or other on the ground that they were not photogenic!

But thanks to camera and make-up technique producers need not depend entirely on the present stars for their pictures. If they have the courage and fore-

Phone : 3524 Grams : Gandavadi

FOR GENUINE AND ARTISTIC
GOLD JEWELLERY AND SILVER
WARES, THERE IS NO BETTER
RELIABLE FIRM THAN

GANDAVADI

Sreeramulu Chetty & Sons.

207-208, N.S.C. Bose Rd., Madras-1

sight they will do well to take in new faces and groom them. The advantages to them will be many. They need not pay the high emoluments which the present stars demand. There is no need to hold up the pictures as at present and considerable saving could be effected that way. The cost of production will go down and failures will be rare. And what is most important of all, more new faces will thus be brought into the field. Many pictures without any star value have become successes and conversely pictures with proved stars have turned out to be flops!

Will the producers of the South take the initiative and break these shackles of the star system that is practically forcing the industry to a ruinous stand-still?

* * *

Television in India

For the first time India started a television service last month on an experimental scale in New Delhi.

It is unlikely that for many years to come television will at all become popular in the country.

Apart from the equipment necessary for broadcasting purposes, the sets too cost a lot and not many can afford it in the present context of the low earnings in India. Even the cheap radio is still far beyond the means of many.

* * *

More Horror Films

Hollywood producers who are facing a ruinous competition from television, are switching on to more horror pictures! Some are well made, says a Hollywood report, like "Horrors Of the Black Museum," the story of a mad crime writer who orders his assistant to commit a series of blood curdling murders which baffle Scotland Yard.

"The Hound of the Baskervilles" is another excellently produced thriller, based on the Sherlock Holmes adventure. But too many of the others are crude, lurid, cheaply made.

Some of the horror films coming your way are "Night of the blood Feast," featuring a hideous creature from outer space "The Terror Strikes," which is all about a man who is

turned into a sixty-foot monster and terrorizes a city....."The Unearthly," a chiller about a mad doctor who uses human guinea pigs for his experiments into the secrets of eternal youth.

* * *

A Sexy Film

Producers are still facing censor trouble in America. The latest picture to have trouble is *Anatomy of a Murder*. It is banned by a police censor board in Chicago on the ground that it was immoral! But at the same time it was being banned in Chicago it was being shown in New York and hailed by critics as an exiting film.

The story relates to a young army lieutenant who is tried for killing a man who allegedly had raped his wife. The Chicago ban was imposed because in the court scene a medical examiner gives testimony on some clinical aspects of rape using such candid words as sperm, sexual climax and contraceptives. Objection was also taken to the scene where the victim describes how she was raped.

HIS DAILY PRAYER

A little boy surprised his parents by refusing to be scared into being good.

"It's no use telling me the angels will write down in their books if I'm naughty," he said, "I might as well tell you they think up in heaven that I'm dead."

"But why should they think that?" asked his father.

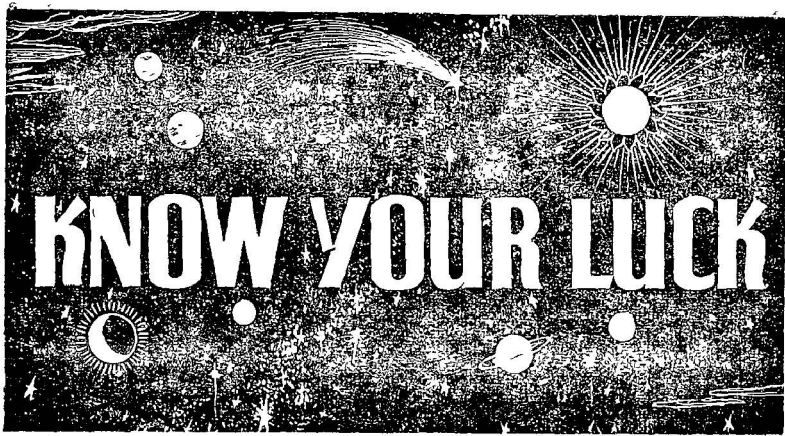
"Because I haven't said my prayers for a fortnight."

* * *

An old lady was buying a radio set.

"Now, do you definitely assure me," she asked, looking anxiously at the tangle of wires, "that I won't get a shock?"

"Madam," said the assistant, "I assure you that you won't get a shock until you hear some of the programmes."



KNOW YOUR LUCK

P. V. RAO, 2/5, BESANT ROAD, MARAS-5

MESHA RASI or ARIES

Planetary map obtaining during this month indicates that you are concentrating your mind on your children's welfare, speculation in business and financial manoeuvres in particular. Your ruler Mangal is coursing through the house of illness, indebtedness, and troubled and quarrelsome life with people round about you. The position of Sukra aspecting the planet Mangal shows that you have trouble through higher-ups or your enemies or from colleagues in your profession itself. The mutual aspect of Mangal and Sani is boding ill indicating the high tempo of your life and excitement through causes beyond your control. It may bring about misunderstanding and difficulties in carrying out your undertakings. Guru's position, though in the 8th, might prove gainful to you in the sphere of your activities. You might meet some near relations by chance to

Aswani
harani &
¼ Krithika

your advantage. One of your sons will come up well. Financially there is pressure but you will be able to get through easily. Officially, some obstacles may be there. Your health may be disturbed owing to stomach trouble. Business people will fare well.

2, 3, 4, 12, 17, 19, 27, 9, 30 are better days.

VRISHABA RASI or TAURUS

This is an important month of events centering round the 5th house affairs of children and family and speculation, and 7th house affairs about your relationship with wife, friends and your popularity. Your ruler Sukra is posited in the 4th house viz. home affairs, in which you evince greater interest than before. You will be pleased with the happy life around you at home and in social circle. Planets in the 5th cause one of your children to come up

¼ Krithika
Rohini & ¼
Mrigashira

well and also offer opportunities to make proper investment on house, land, or a vehicle according as the case may be. Some rift may be expected at home in the course of the month. Financially there is greater encouragement as provided by Budha, lord of income, in exalted condition. But the position of Mangal along with him indicates higher expenditure incurred domestically and socially. Your wife will cause you to spend more than before. Officially you may stand to gain through your boss in spite of differences and excitement caused at times. Merchants will be more speculatively inclined and lucky in gaining good profits from their business speculations. Partnership will fare well.

1, 3, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 27, 28, 30 are good days.

MITHUNA RASI or GEMINI

Planetary positions are such that more malefic influences are predominating over your affairs than before. The major planets viz. Rahu, Guru and Sani, are all unfavourably situated causing disturbed health, domestic strife, trouble through enemies or relations, and lastly a melancholy attitude with setbacks. Your ruler Budha is exalted in the 4th house with bad aspects or afflictions of Mangal and Sani. You will not, therefore, be able to accomplish your cherished plan easily without resistance and impediments. There may be differences, quarrels or dissensions at home and outside. At home you may be found fault with for

your aggressive and intemperate language. Your friends may differ from you and you will brush them aside as unworthy of your association. Relations might likewise prove inimically disposed towards you as the month advances. General health might require your special attention. Stomach trouble due to gastric causes might prove disconcerting for sometime. A change in the residence may be predicted in a few cases. Officially there may be slight change if not a transfer. Merchants will find the month very busy. Book profits will be more than actual collections. Partnership will prove discouraging.

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 17, 18, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31 are better days.

KARKATAKA RASI or CANCER

This is indeed a luckier month than even the last Punarvasu one. The relative Pუსyah & Ashlesa positions of planets are indicating greater benefic influences over your affairs particularly in matters financial, family, children and your undertakings or career. There is an accent on the progress in all these matters. Guru's position in the 5th house is an important factor for your improvement in general in the right way and direction. The month will bring not only your financial problems for settlement but also of others in whose financial affairs you are interested. Patience and thrift will help you to handle your financial problems well. Sukra's position promotes gain. It also

indicates a boost in income. Even a surprise gift may come your way. Planets in the 3rd are favourable for all your affairs connected with writing, publication and journalistic career as the case may be. A journey is indicated in the course of the month. One of your brothers or near relations will spring a surprise on you. Guru in the 5th might improve your children's affairs. Officially this is an encouraging month with favours from your boss. Merchants will be luckier. Their speculation will prove successful.

2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31 are good days.

SIMHA RASI or LEO

Planetary chart indicates a slightly better month than the previous one. It centres more round your financial affairs, besides your journeys, writings and dealings. Your ruler in the 2nd house along with its lord should prove gainful in getting more money than before through important dealings. New learning and experience of worldly affairs may be gained. Avoid friction at home as far as possible. Money may come through a distant place and a new avenue of income may be explored. A journey will be in the picture for many of you in the 2nd half of the month. Domestically you will be happier and gayer than before in your home circle. Better amenities will come to you unexpectedly. One of your children will fare well to you

Makha,
Poorvaphal-
guna and
½ Uthara-
Phalguna

Established 1909

FOR RELIABLE AND
GUARANTEED
JEWELLRY

Please Visit

JEEWAN BROS.

204, CHINA BAZAAR, ROAD,
MADRAS.1.

(Popularly known as

Pillaiar Kovil Kadai)

satisfaction. Heavy expenditure will be the slogan of the month. Officially this is a month of encouragement and stability. Your boss will be more than pleased with you. Change of house or investment on land or vehicle will be the outstanding feature of the month. Merchants will be speculatively inclined and earn more money than before in the 1st half.

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30 are better days.

KANYA RASI or VIRGO

The planetary chart presents a more encouraging position this month removing good many hindrances of the past, thus making your life more easy. Budha, your lord, enters the second house on the 5th and Mangal the 2nd house on the 11th enabling you to take rapid strides in your onward march of life particularly in matters financial, domestic and health. Heavy expenditure is indicated during this

½ Uttara-
phalguna
Hastha and
½ Chitra

month. More money will be spent personally than before. Equally there will be the income from expected sources. Avoid financial entanglement as far as possible. Eye patients will suffer more during this month. A journey may be undertaken in the month. Some of your relations may be adversely working against you. Writers, journalists, and publishers will do well in this month. Marriage may be settled and performed during this month. Neecha condition of Surya in the 2nd house with other combination is not a happy augury as it may cause some loss or a fine imposed on you. Officially, this may not prove an encouraging month. Differences and altercations may characterise your dealings in office. Merchants also may not fare as well as before.

1, 4, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28 are favourable days.

THULA RASI or LIBRA

This is by far a more favourable month than the previous one. The entry of Budha on the 5th and Mangal on the 11th on your rasi are really a significant testimony to your well being financially, domestically and socially. There may be extra heat generated causing some bodily ailment temporarily. Financially you will gain more and at times unexpectedly too, after the first week. Till then there will be heavier expenditure, anxiety, and pressure in money matters. Domestically you will be more happy than before. Officially you may stand to gain

$\frac{1}{4}$ Chitra
Swathi and
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Vishaka

much, though greater responsibility and heavier work may be your lot. Mangal rising in your rasi may bring about some blame against you by your own people, or your co-workers. New friends are made among doctors and officers. Merchants will find it more convenient to do business. Partnership will prove more fruitful than before. New business ideas may be implemented to their advantage.

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 20, 22, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, are good days.

VRISHCHIKA RASI or SCORPIO

First week of this month will be found best. There-
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Vishaka, after planetary in-
Anuradha, fluences may not
& Jeshta. prove encouraging.

Planets are in the 12th house of annoyances and of self undoing nature and they may cause unnecessary excitement over which you may not have any control. Financially speaking the presence of Guru on your rasi may be said to be encouraging and gainful. Expenditure may be said to be more increasingly felt and beyond your budgetted amount. At times money may be spent unnecessarily. Domestically, the two benefic planets viz. Guru and Sukra, might make your home life happy. Elders will exercise some control over your affairs. A change in the residence might be there. Investment might be considered propitious but for the unexpected troubles coming along with it. Officially a transfer may be easily worked out if a change is desired. Merchants will find this month lucky and

lucrative. Their business will develop and prove gainful.

1, 4, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 18, 20, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, are better days.

●

DHANU RASI or SAGITARIUS

Planetary configuration envisages favourable trend promising greater achievement in your affairs in general. The depressing condition in the first week caused by mutual aspects of Mangal and Sani and Surya and Sani-affliction will be lifted up as the planets enter the house of gratification of your desires—viz. 11th house in the course of the second half of the month. Second half, therefore, should be considered favourable enough to make you more optimistically inclined. Budha, the exalted planet in the 10th house, will prove advantageous to you in your career or profession. Marriage, if any, will be finalised during this month. Financially planets in the 11th as said above will prove gainful to you bringing extra convenience in the domestic circle and outside. More friends will rally round you from the second half. Officially your work will involve greater responsibilities than before. If in charge of cash or accounts, greater caution to avoid miscalculation is needed. Merchants will find this month quite easy in their speculation. There may be good profit from the 2nd half and greater expenditure also during the month. Avoid friction in money matters with partners.

1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 13, 18, 22, 24, 27, 29 are better days.

●

MAKARA RASI or CAPRICORN

Planetary positions are favourable for your affairs and activities in general during this month. The emphasis of this month is laid round the 10th house affairs viz. professional interests and other undertakings, especially in the 2nd half of the month. Some disappointment may be caused in your relations with people at the top or near relations during the first 10 days of the month. A change quite encouraging enough in your affairs is marked from the 2nd half onwards. Friends will come to your help in all your difficulties. Financially money is blocked or at a stand still in the first half. Greater conveniences in financial matters will be experienced thereafter although the expenditure continues to be high as before. Domestically you will be happier than before. A house move may be in the month's picture in some cases. This month is favourable for investment purposes. Officially you will gain more in the 2nd half. Merchants will be lucky in their speculative business during this month. Foreign business will be found very lucrative.

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 are better days.

●

KUMBA RASI AQUARIUS

Planets in the 8th house during

‡ Dhanista
Sathabhisha
& ‡ Poorva-
bhadra

the first half of this month are not favourable. They indicate health trouble, distant journey, occupational anxiety, differences with others, aspersion or unnecessary blame against you wife's disturbed health, and anxious time about one of your, children. Second half will prove more favourable. Financially second half is by far better. Income will be good, distant money may come, elders may prove sympathetic. Officially, second half is more favourable. Departmental favour is envisaged. A transfer or change of work may be also in the month's picture. Responsibilities increase more than before. Merchants will have a lucky time. Planets in the 8th will help them much to come up well in their speculative business. Partnership will undergo a slight change. New avenues of income will be explored. Foreign business will be found more encouraging and lucrative.

6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 18, 20, 24, 25, 28, 29 are better days.

MEENA RASI or PISCES

Planets are congregated in the house of opposition causing hindrances, discouragement, open rivals,

‡ Poorvabhadra
Uttarabhadra
& Revathi

health trouble and financial anxiety. Guru's position is the only important, factor calculated to minimise your troubles to a great extent. Favour of the elders may be advantageously sought. According to your potential radix you will be pushed forward or down owing to an open opposition. You have either to face others and succeed and thus become your own master in the sphere of your activities or you will be pushed down in your struggle with the opponents. This month is thus important causing you anxieties and excitement under circumstances beyond your control. It will be more advantageous for you to be patient without taking any initiative in any of the oppositions arrayed against you. Financially Mangal's position may help you to gain suddenly in the second half more than in the first half. Your own people may blame you indirectly. Eye patients will suffer in the second half. Officially you will be more aggressive and may not be favoured by your superiors. Merchants will have a lucky month. Business partnership will change under better terms. Foreign business will be very gainful.

1, 6, 12, 14, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 30 are better. 31st will be eventful.

THE DUMB WIFE

Smith was explaining his financial situation to his rather scatter-brained wife.

"It's got to the stage where the bank is returning our cheques," he complained.

"Isn't that sweet of them," came the reply. "You wouldn't believe there was so much kindness in the world, would you?"

JUVENILE GANGS IN WORLD'S BIGGEST CITY

Recently New York experts on juvenile delinquency interviewed members of some of the city's fighting gangs. This was an exchange:

Q. Why are you in a street gang?

A. Look, don't call it gangs; it's clubs. Everyone belongs to something. Business men belong to clubs. Well, this is our club.

Q. Why do you think you need weapons?

A. You want to go to Riverside Park with your girl, say, and someone wants to take your girl. If you have a piece (gun) with you, you can do more harm than with your fists.

Q. Do you feel even more important with a piece?

A. Yes.....When you carry it, you can't be a punk. Most kids carry a shank (a knife) or a piece.

The New York City Youth Board, one of the agencies for preventing juvenile delinquency, estimates there are 150 fighting gangs in the city, of which about one-third are Puerto Rican, one-third Negro and one-third white or mixed. The gangs have a total membership estimated at 6,500 to 7,500. They operate mainly in the low-income areas of the city, they are responsible for a good deal of juvenile crime—and juvenile crime has evidently been rising. During the first seven months of this year, arrests of New York youths between the

ages of 16 and 20 for felonies increased to 4,566 from 4,054 a year ago—a 12.4 percent rise. Arrests of juveniles under 16 increased to 3,890 from 3,386—a 14.9 per cent rise. In the nation as a whole, arrests of persons under 18 in 1958 rose 8.1 per cent over 1957.

In recent weeks New Yorkers have been aroused by new outbreaks of juvenile violence and brutality in the city. The first incident came last month in the lower East Side where two gangs clashed. A 15-year-old girl was shot to death; a 14-year-old boy was fatally stabbed; six other youths were wounded.

A week later a group of youths invaded a playground, attacked six unarmed boys, stabbed two 16-year-olds to death, wounded the others.

Why did the violence occur? The reasons, writes *New York Times*, were obviously complex. Poverty, broken homes, slum neighbourhoods and lack of education all appeared to have played some part. But it seemed clear that racial tension was also an important factor. At first police were at pains not to stress the racial aspects of the tragedies. One of the boys wounded said, however, that the invaders had shouted, "We don't allow gringos near the park." The gang leader himself was reported to have said, "We went there to get the Irish and the Italians. We heard Puerto Ricans were being pushed

around."

During the week Mayor Robert Wagner and Governor Nelson Rockefeller each called a series of meetings of experts on law enforcements and juvenile crime to confer on the problem. Throughout the city there was debate over what should be done about it.

Generally speaking, there were three schools. One felt the courts had been too lax with juvenile criminals and that the Youth Board had "coddled" them by granting them tacit recognition through helping them to negotiate truces among themselves and set up boundary lines. This group called for a "tough" approach on the theory that the only thing the juvenile gangs understand is force.

The Youth Board and other social agencies countered that their approach had been successful and should be expanded with more social workers. Helen M. Harris, executive director of Neighbourhood Houses, said: "In the past two years there has been only one outbreak of violence among members of the

ninety gangs with which street club workers had contact—and there were no large-scale 'rumbles' (battles)." A Youth Board spokesman said the board had been successful in helping "kids decide among themselves that they wouldn't go into each other's turf looking for a fight."

The third approach to the problem—and one voiced by Mayor Wagner and Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy—was that the social agencies had done as much as they could but that, as Mr. Wagner put it, "when organized gang invade playgrounds and blindly and wantonly commit murder, the handling of the matter has passed from the social agencies and into the hands of the police." To that end, the Mayor decided: (1) to transfer 1,400 policemen to special duty against juvenile delinquency, and (2) to bring the Police Department up to its fully authorized strength of 24,508 men by diverting funds from other city services. On the other hand, the Mayor also recommended more state camps and corrective institutions for problem youngsters.

CURSING LANGUAGE!

"Do you know if the editor has looked at the poems I sent him?"

"Yes, sir, he glanced through them this morning."

"Oh—just a cursory examination, I suppose?"

"You're right, sir. I never heard such language in my life."

*

*

*

*

POINTS OF VIEW

Father: "How many miles to a gallon?"

Mother: "What colour is the upholstery?"

Son: "How fast will she go?"

Daughter: "Has it a nice sounding horn?"

Neighbours: "How can they afford the car?"